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The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1918.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Notices, documents or advertisements received after twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, will not be published in "The Canada Gazette" of the following Saturday, but in the next number.

J. de L. TACHÉ,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

AVIS IMPORTANT.

Les avis, documents ou annonces reçus après midi, le jeudi de chaque semaine, ne seront pas publiés dans la "Gazette du Canada" du samedi suivant, mais dans le numéro subséquent.

J. de L. TACHÉ,
Imprimeur du Roi et Contrôleur de la Papeterie

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Ottawa, 20th June, 1918.

John Francis Simister, of Sidney, in the Province of British Columbia: to be Temporary Wharfinger of the Government wharf at Sidney aforesaid.

—

26th June, 1918.

The Honourable Thomas Graham Mathers, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench for Manitoba: George Fisher, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Manager of the Scottish Wholesale Co-operative Society and F. G. Tipping, of the said City of Winnipeg, President of the Trades and Labour Council: to be Commissioners to enquire into and report upon the grave friction and unrest existing between various employers in the City of Winnipeg and their workmen. The said Honourable Thomas Graham Mathers to be Chairman of such Commission. 1–1

PROCLAMATIONS.

DEVONSHIRE.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you— Greeting:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to Thursday, the fourth day of the month of July next, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on TUESDAY, the THIRTEENTH day of the month of AUGUST next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said

Dominion of Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of JUNE, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By command,

JAMES G. FOLEY,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery
for Canada.

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DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,— GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION prohibiting trading with certain persons or body of persons of enemy nationality or enemy association.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada.

WHEREAS by Our Proclamation bearing date the eighteenth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and published in Our *Canada Gazette* of the second day of March, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, We did proclaim variations in and additions to the list of persons and firms with whom trading was prohibited on the part of all persons resident, carrying on business or being in the Dominion of Canada.

AND WHEREAS the Statutory Black List operative in the United Kingdom has been further varied and added to by Orders in Council dated the eighteenth January, the first and fifteenth February, the first, fifteenth and twenty-second March, 1918.

AND WHEREAS Our Governor in Council has authorized the issuing of a Proclamation declaring that the Canadian Statutory List be varied and added to as set forth in the schedules hereto, which said schedules appended to the above mentioned Orders in Council, contain the further variations in, and additions to, the said Statutory Black List operative in the United Kingdom.

NOW KNOW YE that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada and pursuant to the powers vested in Us by the War Measures Act, 1914, We hereby proclaim and declare that the said Canadian Statutory List of persons with whom trading was prohibited on the part of all persons resident, carrying on business or being in the Dominion of Canada be varied and added to as set forth in the said schedules hereto appended; and referring to certain of the amendments provided by Our Proclamation of the sixteenth day of January, 1918, and to Our Imperial Proclamation of the twenty-third day of May, 1916, called "The Trading with the Enemy" (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3 copy of which was appended to Our Proclamation of the twenty-fifth August, 1917, issued in relation to the adoption of the Canadian Statutory List, we do hereby further proclaim as follows:—

1. As from the date hereof there shall be added, next after the penultimate paragraph of the Order in Council approved by Your Excellency on 25th August, 1917, (P.C. 2385), and in the corresponding part of the Proclamation issued thereupon, the following paragraphs:—

Where by any Order in Council or Proclamation for the time being in force any paragraphs, or words are directed to be added to, or omitted from, this Order in Council or the Proclamation issued thereupon, or to be substituted for any other paragraphs or words in this Order in Council, or the Proclamation issued thereupon or whereby any Order in Council, or Proclamation, for the time being in force any variation in, or addition to, the Canadian Statutory List is made, copies of this Order in Council and the Proclamation issued thereupon, printed under the authority of the King's Printer after such direction takes effect, or after such variation or addition is made, may be printed with the paragraphs or words added, or omitted, or substituted for other paragraphs or words, as such direction required, or with such variation in, or addition to, the Canadian Statutory List; and this Order in Council and the Proclamation issued thereupon, shall be construed as if they had, on the date at which such direction takes effect, or variation or addition is made, been issued with such addition, omission, substitution or variation as such direction, variation or addition required.

A reference in any Order in Council, or other document, to this Order in Council or the Proclamation issued thereupon, or to the Canadian Statutory List shall, unless the context otherwise required, be construed to refer to this Order in Council or the Proclamation issued thereupon, or to the Canadian Statutory List as amended by any Order in Council or Proclamation for the time being in force.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters Patent to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish

of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Governor General and Commander in Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of OTTAWA, this twelfth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

—

SCHEDULE "A".

†*Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.*

Dreher, Julio, Avenida de Mayo 715 & Calle General Hornos 1230, Buenos Airs, Argentina.
Weiss, J., y Preusche, Calle Patricios 243, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Brazil

Casa Brazileira, Bahia (see Weber, Karlos).
Freitas & Company, Rio de Janeiro.
Froeling W., Rua da Alfandega 47, Rio de Janeiro.
Gomes, David (of Kruger & Arentz), Sao Paulo.
Gomes e Irmao, Maceio.
Gomes de Oliveira, Joao, Joinville.
Kohlbach & Company, Joinville Sta. Catharina (see also Schwartz, Eduardo).
Kruger & Arentz, Rua José Bonifacio 5, Sao Paulo.
Martifield, C., Muritiba.
Montenegro, Alfredo (see Schwarzenberger, Alfredo).
Nogueira, Candido, & Company, Rio de Janeiro.
Oliveira, Joao Gomes de (see Gomes de Oliveira, Joao).
Pinto, de Souza & Company, Bahia.
Raacke & Company, Rua Dos Ourives 87, Rio de Janeiro.
Schwarzenberger, Alfredo, (alias Alfredo Montenegro), Sao Paulo.
Weber, Karlos (Casa Brazileira), Bahia.
Zeising, Ricardo, M., Rio de Janeiro.

†*Central America.*

Giesemann & Company, Guatamala.

Chile.

Boeschmeyer & Kunsenmuller (formerly Preger Hermanos), Antofagasta.
Gutierrez, Espildora, & Company, Santiago.
Holzmann, Philiipp & Company, Santiago.
Kovacs, E., Avenida Brazil & Casilla 1353, Valparaiso.
Mex & Company, Brandera 569, Santiago; & Avenida Brasil 419, Valparaiso.
Oppliger, Federico, Santiago.
Richter, Alfred, Valparaiso.
Stohr, Walter, & Richter, Alfred, Santiago.
Tschumi & Company, Huerfanos, esquina Estado, Santiago.

†*Iceland & Faroe Islands.*

Ryel, Baldwin, Akureyri, Iceland.

§ *Liberia.*

Dopffel, Th.
Lafuente y Gordon, Miguel.

§ *Morocco.*

Cantos Nadal, Francisco, Laraiche.

* *Netherlands.*

Duwaer & Company, Stadhouderskade 19-20, Amsterdam; & Kneuterdijk 18-20, The Hague.
Duwaer & Naessens, Stadhouderskade 19-20, Amsterdam; & Kneuterdijk 18-20, The Hague.
"Hollandia" Chemische Werken. Nieuwe Binnenweg 420a, Rotterdam.
"Hoograven" Machinefabriek, Utrecht.
Mogendorff, S., St. Antoniesbreestr. 54, & Uilenburgstr. 135-137, Amsterdam.
Mulder, J. G. Warnsveld.
Naessens & Company, Stadhouderskade 19-20, Amsterdam; & Kneuterdijk 18-20, The Hague.
Schaaf & Company, Lange Oostzeedijk 11, (formerly Open Rynstuin2), Rotterdam.
Velde, Jac. van der, & Company, Amstel 330, Amsterdam.

* *Netherland East Indies.*

Colin, P., Peterongan, Samarang.
Lendra, Cultuur Maatschappy, Garoet.
Nieuwenhuis, Christiaan, Padang.
Schroeder, J.F.L.P., Garoet & Bandoeng.
Sirks, G. L., Borneo Straat 14, Sourabaya.

Norway.

Ferrolegeringar A/B., Roros.
Floer, Richard, Junior, Breivikbatn, Hammerfest.
Seligmann, Richard, Karl, Johansgate 27, & Halvdan Svartesgt, 30b, Christiania.
Sumstad, M., A/S., Stortingsgt. 4, Christiania.

Spain.

Baunach, Glassner & Company, Santa Madalena, San Feliu De Guixols.
Born, Guillermo, Calle Ausias March 2, Calle Lauria 56 & Calle Laffont 29, Pueblo Seco. Barcelona.
Brillante Regent, Plaza de la Constitucion, Malaga; Madrid, Barcelona & Seville.
Casals, Juan, Cortes 628 esq. Rocafort 80, Barcelona.
Chinchilla, José, Gran Via de Colon 59, Granada.
Coll, Ignacio, Cortes 628 esq. Rocafort 80, Barcelona.
Coll Pascual. Cortes 628 esq. Rocafort 80, Barcelona.
Diaz, José Gimenez (see Gimenez Diaz, José).
Forteza Pina, Luis, Milagro 1, Palma, Majorca.
Friedrich, Hans, Provenza 275, Barcelona.
Gimenez Diaz, José, Duquesa 31, Granada.
Iglesias Pla, Jaime, Bejar 38 & Cortes 577, 1°, Barcelona,
Industria y Mineria Espanola, Calle Lauria 56, Barcelona,
Industrial Hispano-Alemana, La, Cortes 628 esq. Rocafort 80, Barcelona.
Jess, Ernest von, Uraiz 15, Vigo.
Llorens e Hijos, Juan, Rambla de las Flores (or Rambla San José) 30, Montesion 5 and Pasaje San José a, Barcelona.
Llorente, Mariano, Uriaz 15, Vigo.
Loewe, Enrique, Calle del Principe 3, Madrid; & Calle Fernando 30, Barcelona.

Marti, Eugenio Roger (see Roger Marti, Eugenio).
Pina, Luis Forteza (see Forteza Pina, Luis).
Pla, Jaime Iglesias (see Iglesias Pla, Jaime).
Pons Sintes, Salvador, Calle Calabria 273, esquina Industria, Barcelona.
Roger, Marti, Eugenio, Calle Calabria 273, esquina Industria, Barcelona.
Roger y Pons, Calle Calabria 273, esquina Industria, Barcelona.
Sautter Hermanos (Hermann & Gotthill Sautter) Plaza de la Constitucion & Carrera San Jeronimo 16, Madrid; Barcelona, Seville & Malaga.
Schlüter Wrede, Pablo, Gran Via 22, Bilbao.
Sintes, Salvador Pons (see Pons Sintes, Salvador).
Wrede, Pablo Schlüter (see Schlüter Wrede, Pablo).

Venezuela.

Grameko, Karl, Puerto Cabello.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Brazil.

Linhares, Antonio P., Para.
Pegas, Fructuoso, Rua Marechal Floriano 282, Rio Grande, Rio Grande Do Sul.

Central America.

Banco Salvadoreno, Santa Ana & San Salvador, Salvador.

Liberia.

Gumera, Salvador Serra.

Netherland East Indies.

Ang Tian Laij, Batavia.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

10 Nov., 1916.—Fuhrmann, H. & Company, Calle Peru 1182-1188, & Calle Cochabema, 102, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
24 Mar., 1916.—North German Lloyd, Calle Sarmiento 324, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
2 June, 1916.—Steffens & Nolle, A.G., Calle Sarmiento 643, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
5 Jan., 1917.—Wulff, Otto, Calle Peru 399, Calle Torrero 109 & Rivadavia 6245, Buenos Aires, Argentina & Asuncion, Paraguay.

Brazil.

8 Dec., 1916.—Schwartz, Eduardo or E. J. Schwartz & Company or Eduardo J. Schwartz & Company (Gazetta do Commercio) (Kohlbach & Company), Joinville Sta., Catharina.

Spain.

21 Dec., 1917.—Bukofzer, D., Ronda de la Universidad 33, Barcelona.

SCHEDULE B.

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

†*Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.*

Andersen & Company, Calle Esmeralda 179, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Bernasconi, G. L., Montevideo, Uruguay.
Bleyer, Carlos, Calle Suipacha 191, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Diedrichs, Federico, Calle Bartolome Mitre 1285, & Chacabuco 439, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Frings, Federico, Asuncion, Paraguay.
Kotin, Leon, Avenida de Mayo 1124-34, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Peterson & Gutierrez, Calle Cangallo 499, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Salinas, S.V., Calle Rio Cuarto 99, & Convencion 499, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Sindicato Aleman de Potassa, Calle Colon 135, Cordoba, Argentina.

Bolivia.

Rodriguez, Juan, Potosi.

Brazil.

Albrecht, C., & Company, Rio Grande do Sul.
Baas, Frederico, Rua Primeiro do Marco 58, Rio de Janeiro.
Hoepcke Irmãos & Company, Florianopolis, Santa Catharina.
Merat, Frederico & Company, Rua Primeiro do Março, 58, Rio de Janeiro.
Pauly & Company, Rua José Bonifacio 14, & Caixa Postal 9, Sao Paulo.
Quesada, Mancel, Rua do Senado 64, Rio de Janeiro.

Central America.

Assmann, T., & Company, San José, Costa Rica.
Davidson, Isidoro P., & Company, Santa Anna, San Salvador.
Friese, Carl. & Company (Antonio Rylands), Bocas del Toro, Panama.
Kandler, H., (of Carl Friese & Company), Bocas del Toro, Panama.
Knöhr, Edgar, & Company, Calle Central Norte, San José, Costa Rica.
Knöhr, Juan, Hijos, Avenida Central Este & Calle la Sur, San José, Costa Rica.
Rylands, Antonio, (Carl Friese & Company), Bocas del Toro, Panama.
Salomon, A., & Company, Managua, Nicaragua.
Sange, Alfred, Colon, Panama.
Wahle, Carlos Wolfgang, Avenida 4a Este, San José, Costa Rica.

Chile.

Gratenau, R., (Steiner & Company), Talcahuano.

Colombia.

Bauer & Company, Bogota.
Weisbach, Eberhardt, Bogota.

Cuba.

Kollmann, Rudolf, Enramadas 16, Santiago de Cuba.

Denmark.

Siemens Schuckert, Dansk A/S., Blegdamsvej 124, Copenhagen.

†*Hayti and Dominican Republics.*

Gaetjens, Charles, Port au Prince, Hayti.

**Netherlands.*

Bäck, Ignacz, Fred. Hendrikplein 25, & Van Beverningkstraat 250, The Hague.
Bohmer, Karl, Keizersgracht 224, Amsterdam.
Eberhardt & Company, s'Hertogenbosch.
Emden, M. van., Hoofdstraat 1-5 Schiedam.
Holland Amerikaansche Maatschappy "Rapid" Rotterdam.

Holtz, J. Z. R., Heerengracht, 22, Amsterdam.
Hufeld, Fritz, Wilhelminalaan, Hillegom.
Klein, Ernst, Voorburgwal O. Z. 198, Amsterdam.
Meyer, Moritz, Valeriusstraat 240, Amsterdam.
"Rapid" Hollandsche Amerikansche Maatschappy, Burgomeester Meineszlaan 62, Rotterdam.
Reinbold, Ed., Mathenesserlaan 211, Rotterdam.
Rummel, F. W., Goudsche Wagenstraat 40a, Rotterdam.
Seeder & Company 2e Weteringdwarstraat 25, Amsterdam.

**Netherland East Indies.*

Auto, L., Pasar Besar, Sourabaya.
Goedkoopste Adres., Het, Gamblongan 17, Sourabaya; & Batavia.
Herman, J. G., Batavia.

Norway.

Jaegar, Olav, Stavanger (formerly of Haugesund).
Moe, J. M., Haugesund.
Troye, Chr. A/S., Vinnoesgrd 2, Bergen.

Peru.

Abad Brothers & Company, Callao.
Luzmila Rodriguez Hermanos, Ascope.
Porturas, José Luis, Salaverry.

Spain.

Almendro, Juan Martinez (*see* Martinez Almendro, Juan).
Blass & Company, Calle San Mateo 1, Madrid.
Botello, Angel & Son, Ayamonte.
Collardin, Gerardo, Calle Pedro IV 53, Calle Claris 71, & Apartado 559, Barcelona.
Cortes, José (of H. Flottmann & Company), Calle Jorge Juan 47, Madrid.
Deutsch, E., Malaga.
Dusseldorf, La., Barcelona.
Fabrica General Esparnola de Colores, Calle Pedro IV 53, Barcelona.
Flottmann, H. & Company, Calle Jorge Juan 47, Madrid; and Seville.
Fortuna, de Berlin, Pasaje Paz 10 bis 1°, Barcelona.
Hellmuth, Oskar, Rondo San Pero 2, Barcelona; Arenal 12, Bilbao; and Preciados 1, Madrid.
Hernandez, Nicolas Santana (*See* Santana Hernandez, Nicolas).
John, Eduardo, Paseo de Bonanova 14, Villa Ludovic, Barcelona.
Kemp, Edgard, Barcelona.
Lamparter Trissler, Eugenio, Calle Santa Ana 9, Seville.
Lloyd International, de Berlin, Rambla Sta. Monica 5, Barcelona.
Martinez Almendro, Jua, Calle Sierpes 16, Seville.
Pinto Lopez, J., sucesor (*See* Weisswange, Kurt or Conrado).
Rodriguez Torres, Agustin, Las Palmas.
Santana Hernandez, Nicolas, Puerto de la Luz, Las Palmas.
Trissler, Eugenio Lamparter (*See* Lamparter Trissler, Eugenio).
Torres, Agustin Rodriguez (*See* Rodriguez Torres, Agustin).
Victoria de Berlin, La, Ronda San Pedro 2, Barcelona; Arenal 12, Bilbao; and Preciad, Madrid.
Vinals, Magin, Calle Cristina 2, Barcelona; Port Bou; and Irun.
Vogel y Matas, Calle Cortes 561, Barcelona.
Weisswange, Kurt (or Conrado) Sucesor de J, Pinto Lopez, Calle Cortes 640-642, Barcelona.

Sweden.

Isselhorst, H., Svartmangatan 24, Stockholm.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Kœllner, Guillermo (of Casa Widmayer) Calle Corrientes 727, Buenos Aires; and Rosario, Argentina.

Liberia.

Freeman, D. (or T.)
Freeman, D. D.
Freeman, T., & Company.
George, Aaron.
Monrovia Trading Company.
Phelps Brothers & Company.
Ross, Samuel A.

Morocco.

Guessus, Mohammed, Tetuan.

Portugal.

Marcus & Harting, Rua dos Fanqueiros 136, and Rua do Commercio 45, Lisbon.

Spain.

Ballesteros, Julio, Calle Cuarte 19, Valencia.
Sirera, José (of Soria & Company) Naveilos 6, Grao de Valencia.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

18 July, 1916.—Schweitzer, Felipe, Santa Fé 951, Rosario; & Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Bolivia.

11 May, 1917.—Weisser & Company, Ocuri.

Brazil.

2 June, 1916.—Jordan, Gerken & Company, Sao Francisco do Sul & Joinville.
21 Dec., 1917.—Jordan, Henrique, & Company, Sao Francisco do Sul & Joinville.
23 Nov., 1917.—Lopez, Freire & Company, Rua da Quitanda 46, Rio de Janeiro.

Chile.

23 Nov., 1917.—Polanco, Julio U., Valparaiso.

Greece.

29 Feb., 1916.—Koenig, J. & N., & Company, Arsakion Arcade, University Street, Athens.

Netherlands.

30 Mar., 1917.—Lecomte, Jules, Bachmanstraat 5, the Hague; (formerly of Zuidblaak 50, Rotterdam).

Netherland East Indies.

24 Mar., 1916.—Adler Warenhuis (Moritz Adler), Sourabaya. (No connection with Handel & Industrie Maatschappy v/h Adler, Socitiet St., Sourabaya.)

Norway.

30 June, 1916.—Arneman, Hans. Th., Toldbodgate 8b, Christiania; & Tromsø.

Spain.

19 Jan., 1917.—Kaupp, Ernesto, S. en C., Calle Cortes 498, Barcelona; & Valls.

18 Jan., 1918.—Loewe, Enrique, Calle del Principe 39, Madrid; & Calle Fernando 30, Barcelona.

SCHEDULE "C."

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

†*Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.*

Argentina Electricity Company (Compania Argentina de Electricidad), Calle Sarmiento 961, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Bade, Jorge é Hijos, Calle Callao 714 & Cordoba 3647, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Boer, G. de (partner of Julio Hosmann & Company, Calle Cangallo 319, Buenos Aires, Argentina).
Burkart, Norberto, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Christians & Company, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Compania Argentina de Electricidad (see Argentine Electricity Company).
Epperlein, Max, & Company, Calle Cangallo 1620, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Fitzki, Luis, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Gilander, Augusto J., Calle Garay 251, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Gruber, Hermann, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Heidenreich, Guillermo, Rosario, Argentina.
Hellmuth, Otto Carl, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Hess, Julio, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Hirsch & Zollfrei, Calle Rivadavia 1369a, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Honsberg, Carlos, Calle Bartolome Mitre 3036 & 3058 & Casilla 1671, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Janowitzer, A., Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Kaufmann, Gustavo, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Krabb, Hermann, & Company, Calle Bartolome Mitre 1177 &c., Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Lang, Luis, & Company, Calle Defensa 369, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Lesser & Company, Calle Bartolome Mitre 980-990, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Luz y Fuerza, Compania de, Mendoza, Argentina.
Montes, Angel, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Ost, Hermann, Calle Esmeralda 179, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Ostermeyer, Herman, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Peters, Conrado, Calle Corrientes 432, Rosario, Argentina.
Pitzer, Emilio, Calle Maipu 787, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Rey, Luis, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Salvini, Geronimo, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Sieburger, Christian, Calle Talcahuano 82, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Wassermann, J., & Company, Calle Azopardo 579, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Worns, Pedro (Armeria Alemana), Calle Corrientes 311, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Bolivia.

Lullemann, Oswaldo, Oruro.
Paulsen, Bruno, Riberalta.

Brazil.

Casa Alfredo, Sao Paulo (*See* also Kruger & Arentz).
Correia, Ceciliano & Company, Paranagua.
Kruger & Company, Sao Paulo (*See* also Kruger & Arentz).
Wesche & Company (E. Strassberger & Company), Manaos.

Chile.

Adametz, Arnaldo, (Lange & Company), Valparaiso.
Bischoff, Carlos, Valdivia.
Eggers, R., Punta Arenas.
Horny, A. C., Iquique.
Leva & Petrina, Antofagasta.
Rolke, Ernest, Calle Condell 65, Valparaiso.
Rolke, Sucesion Conrado, Calle Condell 65, Valparaiso.
Schaeffer, Federico, (Gildermeister & Co.).
Schindler, Alfred, Valparaiso.
Werner, Fritz, (R. Kollmar Relojeria Suiza), Concepcion.
Wilckens, Adolfo, (Lange & Company), Valparaiso.

Costa Rica.

Koberg & Company, San José.
Koberg & Echandi, San José.
Koberg, Max., San José.
Kraske, Erik, Port Limon.
Luck, Rudolph, Port Limon.

Greece.

Kiazim, Emin, Oriental Tobacco Trading Company, Salonika.
Le Levant (*See* Levante Tabak Handel).
Levante Tabak Handel (Le Levant), Salonika.
Salonika Cigarette Company, Salonika.
Tani, Sebastiano, Salonika.

Guatemala.

Bauer, A., & Company, Guatemala City.

†*Hayti and Dominican Republics.*

Baba, Sadick, Moca, Santo Domingo.
Brun, P. A., Jacmel, Hayti.
Dyk, Johannes van, Santiago de los Caballeros, Santo Domingo.
Hamal, F. Wolff, Santiago, Santo Domingo.
Labastille, Luc, Les Cayes, Hayti.
Lutz, Edward & Company, Cape Hayti.
Martelly, Leon, St. Marc, Hayti.
Meyer, F. & Company, Les Cayes, Hayti.
Siegler, A. (or H.), Les Cayes, Hayti.
Tischer & Company, Cape Hayti, Hayti.
Usine Regionale, Dame Marie, Hayti.
Van Dyk, Johannes (*See* Dyk, Johannes van).
Voight, Carl, Les Cayes, Hayti.

Honduras.

Abadie Brothers, Amapala.
Andoine, George, Puerto Cortes.
Aybar, J. A., Puerto Cortes.
Bennaton & Company, Puerto Cortes & San Pedro Sula.
Castillo, B., Jutigalpa.
Cornelsen, Nicolas, Tegucigalpa.
Debbe, Wilhelm, Tegucigalpa.

Dreschel, Alfonso, Tegucigalpa.
Dreschel, D., Amapala.
Espinoza, Tegucigalpa.
Funes, Ramon, San Juancito & La Ceiba.
Gastel, H., é Hijo, San Pedro Sula.
Kohncke, Gathman & Company, Amapala.
Majia, Tomas, Sabana Grande.
Mendoza, Juan, San Marcus de Colon.
Mendoza, Liberato, Comayagudo.
Peterson, Ernesto, Tegucigalpa.
Siercke, Ernesto, Tegucigalpa & Choluteca.
Siercke, Francisco, Choluteca & Tegucigalpa.
Stiehle, Louis, Amapala.
Veit, Wilhelm, Tegucigalpa.
Walther, Gustav, Tegucigalpa.
Withnauer, Teodoro, Tegucigalpa.

§*Morocco.*

Si Abdellah Ben Amor, Calle Alfonso XII, Melilla.

**Netherlands.*

Dinter, F. van, Heerengracht 259, Amsterdam.
Groen, A. S., Ijmuiden.
Groen, Wed. S.I., Bik en Arnoldkade C. 7, Pr. Hendrikstr. 2, and Visschershaven, N.Z., Ijmuiden

**Netherland East Indies*

Baalen Arien W. van, Bandoeng.
Central British Supply Agencies, Medan.
Holst, H. A., Sourabaya.

Nicaragua.

Bahlcke, Julio C., Managua.
Balaarte, Managua.
Giebler, Hermann, Managua.
Imparcial La Tribuna, El, Managua.
Independiente, Managua.
Lehmann, R., & Company, Cabo Gracias.
Nicaragua Commercial & Logging Company Prinzapolka.
Noticia, La, Managua.
Uebersezig, Carlos, Managua.

Norway.

Iversen, Carl M., Strandgaten 87, Bergen.

Panama.

Chiari & Kohpcke, Panama City.
Dziuk, Augusto, Panama City.
Heinrichsdorff, F., Christobal.
Kohpcke, Arturo, Panama City.
Luria & Company, Panama City.
Lutz, Richard, Panama City.
Troste, Panama City.

Peru.

Rios, G. & I., Ascope.
Wesche & Company (E. Strassberger & Company), Iquitos.

§ *Portuguese East Africa.*

Simba Ibraim, Palma.

† *Portuguese West Africa.*

† *Portuguese Guinea, Fernando Po & Rio Muni.*

Castano, Vicente, San Carlos, Fernando Po.

Salvador.

Beneke, Theodoro, San Salvador, Salvador.
Henriques, Mario C., San Miguel, Salvador.
Mathias, Cune G., Santa Ana, Salvador.
Rohme, Max, San Salvador, Salvador.
Voss, Max, San Salvador, Salvador.

Spain.

Amilibia, Victor, Calle Mayor, Zarauz, Guipuzcoa.
Amilivia, Alfredo Garcia (see Garcia Amilivia, Alfredo).
Arteche, Emilio de, Ronda 6, Bilbao.
Boca, Angel, Paseo Santa Maria de la Cabeza 6, Madrid.
Bon, Lucienne (Soc. Anon. Michel), Barcelona.
Campo, Matias de, e, Hijos, Cabeza del Buez, Badajoz.
Canals Tarrats, Juan (Soc. Anon. Michel), Barcelona.
Cast, H. F., Calle de Barbieri 1, Madrid.
Correa, A. L. Motril.
Echevarria y Compania, Calle Eguia 4, Bilbao.
Editorial Bilbao Calle Euskalduna 7, Bilbao.
Espanola de Joyas, Sociedad Anonima, Calle de la Bolsa 16, Madrid.
Estudios, Sociedad Hispano Alemana de, (Studiengesellschaft), Madrid & Barcelona.
Faure, José, Calle Balmes 129, Barcelona.
Garcia Amilivia, Alfredo, Farmacia 7, Madrid.
Groll, Felipe, Barbieri 16 & Hotel Ingles, Madrid.
Hopp, Salvador, Cortes 604, Barcelona.
Horica (or Orica), Augusto, Calle Legasca 5, Madrid.
Hosselbarth & Bogie, Calle Medicos 15, Valls.
Ladendorff, Carlos, Calle Bolsa, 16, Madrid.
Ladendorff, Enrique, Calle Bolsa, 16, Madrid.
Ludovic, Eduardo (see John, Eduardo).
Martinez, Sandalio Milla (see Milla Martinez, Sandalio).
Michel, Sociedad Anonima, Mallorca 327, Barcelona.
Michel, Jaime (Soc. Anon. Michel), Barcelona.
Milla Martinez, Sandalio, Calle Euskalduna 7, Bilbao.
Monjardin, Manuel, Claudio Coello 18, Madrid.
Orica, Augusto (see Horica, Augusto).
Pereda, Hoyo y Cia, Industrias Electricas, Wad Ras, Santander.
Pielhoff, Federico, & Company, Zarauz, Kuipuzcoa.
Pueblo, El, Bilbao.
Radiola Renovales, Ceferino, Calle Euskalduna 7, Bilbao.
Renovales, Ceferino Radiola (see Radiola Renovales, Ceferino).
Rivoire, Louis, Santander.
Schmolch, Federico, Montera 20, Madrid.
Sociedad Hispano Alemana de Estudios (Studiengesellschaft), Madrid and Barcelona.
Studiengesellschaft (see Sociedad Hispano Alemana de Estudios).
Tarrats, Juan Canals (see Canals Tarrats, Juan).

Venezuela.

Senior é Hijo, J. A., Coro.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Giberti, Juan, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Société Française d'Exportation (Sociedad Anonima) Sucesora de José Bell & Company, Asuncion, Paraguay.
Velez, Justiniano, Avenida 18 de Julio 1638, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Brazil.

Oliveira, Francisco Baptista D'., & Company, Para.

Norway.

Larsen, Oscar, Aalesund.

Persia.

Haji Amin-ut-Tujjar Brothers, Ispahan.
Rahman, Ezra, Shiraz.
Shebarek, Georges, Tehran.

Spain.

Ballester, José Hijo, Sorni 26, Valencia.
Corrales, José Garcia (see Garcia Corrales, José).
Ferrer, José, Ballestre (see José Ballester, Hijo).
Garcia Corrales, José, Calle Alfonso XIII 76 and 78, Santa Cruz de Tenerife.
Gutmann, Ernesto, S. en C., Valencia 254 and Calle Cortes 697, Barcelona.
Martinez, Eleuterio & Alejandro, Calle de la Luna 11, Madrid.
Uhagon, Pedro J. de, Calle de San Roque 8 and Valenzuela 4, Madrid.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

10 Nov., 1916. Hosmann, Julio, & Company, Calle Cangallo 319, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
14 April, 1916. Siemens Schuckert Companies, Calle Bernardo de Irigoyen 330, Calle Sarmiento 1401 and Avenida Velez Sarsfield 318, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Brazil.

18 Jan., 1918. Kruger & Arentz (Kruger & Company) (Casa Alfredo), Rua Jose Bonifacio 5, Sao Paulo.

Netherlands.

29 Feb., 1916. Bakker, S. A., Ymuiden.
1 Feb., 1918. "Rapid" Holland Amerikaansche Maatschappy, Rotterdam.

Netherland East Indies.

1 Feb., 1918. Herman, J. G., Sourabaya.

Spain.

1 Feb., 1918. John Eduardo (alias Eduardo Ludovic) Paseo de Bonanova 14, Villa Ludovic, Barcelona.
26 Oct., 1917. Rico, Marcelino, Diputacion 206, Barcelona, should read: Rico Ribas, Marcelino, Calle de Alcala, Hotel Sevilla, Madrid; Diputacion 206, Barcelona; & Luarca. Ribas, Marcelino Rico (see Rico Ribas, Marcelino).
18 Jan., 1918. Sautter Hermanos (Hermann & Gotthill Sautter), Plaza de la Constitucion, Malaga; Carrera San Jeronimo 16, Madrid; Barcelona and Seville.

SCHEDULE "D".

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

†*Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.*

Acosta & Company, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
"Alemana, La," Compania de Segures Sobre, la Vida en Lubeck, Calle Cangallo 770, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Bauer & Wilde (H. Bauer & Company), Buenos Aires ,Argentina.
Camosso & Company, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Crespi, Ernesto J., Calle Gallo 1093, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Elkan, Pablo S., & Company, Avenida de Mayo 941 ,Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Pablo, Juan Pison (see Pison y Pablo, Juan).
Pison y Pablo, Juan, Calle Paraguay 2547, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Romberg, Ernesto, Puerto Deseado, Santa Cruz, Argentina.
Staropolski, Franz, Calle Bartolome Mitre 1871, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Warburg & Goldschmidt, Calle Bartolome Mitre 1265, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Bolivia.

Quidde & Company (late R. Krüger & Company), Cochabamba, &c.

Brazil.

Fabrica de Tecidos Renaux (Carl Renaux), Brusque.
Meyer, C., Santos.
Paradeda, Jaime, & Company, Rua General Camera 139, Rio de Janeiro.
Renaux, Fabrica de Tecidos (Carl Renaux), Brusque.

Chile.

Andersen, Hans, Casilla 517, Santiago.
Bade, Walter (Saavedra Benard & Company) & (A. Wenz & Company).
Gesswein, E., Concepcion.
Nickelsen, Pedro, Barros Arana 377 & Casilla 956, Concepcion.
Ostertag, Alberto, Casilla 1000, Concepcion.
Telge, E., (partner in Weber & Company) Valparaiso.

Colombia.

Bischoff & Company, Barranquilla.
"Commercio, El", Barranquilla.
"Defensa, La", Nacional, Barranquilla.
"Derecho, El", Barranquilla.
Ehrmann, C. F., Barranquilla.
Gomez Hermanos, Manizales.
Grosser F., Barranquilla.
Held, A., Bogota, Barranquilla, &c.
Hollmann, H., Bogota.
Hulsmann, H., Medellin.
Hulsmann & Reinecke, Medellin.
Lucking, H. A., Cartagena.
Prufert, Emil., Medellin.
"Rigoletto", Bucaramanga.
Schloeter, F. W. (of Beckmann & Company), Cucuta.
Tricmarbini, A. R., Barranquilla.

Costa Rica.

Altsc[illegible]fonzo, San José.
Baranti, Jose (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Beer, Luiz, Sucs. (Erna Beer).
Camara, A., San José.
Carranza, Jamie, San José.
Chavas, Maximo (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Esquinal, Jamie, San José.
Eureka, La, San José.
Fabian, Victor, San José.
Heinrichsdorf, Frederick, San José.
Hubbe, O. J., Successors, San José.
Kayser, Walter W., San José.

Knohr, Alfred Edgar (of Edgar Knohr & Company).
Knohr, Erik Oscar, San José.
Kruse, Luis, Port Limon & San José.
Luthmer, Federico (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Martimer, Luis, San José.
Martin, Ciribo (of Erik Oscar, San José).
Meinno, Arturo (of Eric Oscar Knohr, San José)
Mieschel, Paul, San José.
Mora & Olmo, San José.
Niehaus, Wilhelm, San José.
Ragelio Fernandez, Guillermo, San José.
Reimers, Ferdinand (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Rohrmoser, Francisco, Punta Arenas.
Roldan, Manuel, Punta, Arenas.
Rothe, Mandel, San José.
Ruin Debo, Francisco, San José.
Salazar, Enrique, San José.
Schuster, Otto, San José & Port Limon.
Siebe, Walter(of Edgar Knohr & Company).
Silesky, Juan, San José and Cartago.
Steinvorth, W., & Hermanos, Cartago & San José.
Vargas, Gabriel, & Company, San José.
Voss de, Eberhardt (of Edgar Knohr & Company).
Wiss, Felix, San José.
Wiss, Oscar, San José.

Cuba.

Ballenilla, Daniel, Havana.
Bengochea, Amador, Cienfuegos.
Compania Anonima Electro Alemana Cubana, Havana.
Garcia More, J., Havana.
Pi, Manuel Obrapia 16, Havana.
Prasse, German, Havana.
Revuelta, Manuel, Sienfuegos.
Rintelen, Ricardo, Havana.
Rodrigues, German, Havana.
Schumann, Gustavo, Santiago de Cuba.
Suarez, Franscisco, & Company, Cuba 55, Havana.
Zabrida, Rios & Company, Havana.

Guatemala.

Electrica del Sur, Empresa, Guatemala City.
Electric Light & Power Company, Empresa, Guatemala City.
Gerlach, Federico, Caixa Postal 11a, Guatemala City.
Henkel & Company, Malacatan.
Lisser, J., & Company, Ratalhuleu, Guatemala City.
Niederer, C., Guatemala City.
Noltenius & Company, Guatemala City.
Obst, Maximo, Guatemala City.
Rodriguez, Basilio, Quezaltenango.
Töpke & Company, Guatemala City.
Zengel & Company, Guatemala City.

†*Hayti and Dominican Republics.*

Auxila, Paul E., (or Paul N.), Port au Prince, Hayti.

Honduras.

Rossner, J., & Company, Tegucigalpa, Amapala & San Pedro Sula.

**Morocco.*

Chica, Juan de la, Laraiche.
Chica, Julio de la, Laraiche.
Moreno, José, Laraiche.

Netherland West Indies.

Casseres, Sol de, Curacao.

Norway.

Comet Sardine Company A/S., Stavanger.
Florø Conservefabrik, U.S.F., Florø.
Fosdalen's Bergverk A/S., Kjøbmandsgt. 16, Trondhjem.
Haugesund Preserving Company, Haugesund.
Ogsfjordens Malmfelter A/S., Kjøbmandsgt. 16, Trondhjem.
Speisser, Emil, Frederikstad.

Peru.

Agencia Maritima, Salaverry.
Electrica Moderna, La, Lima.
Holtig, R. L., Giron Ica 127, Lima.

Spain.

Bengoechea, Augustin Zaragueta see Zaragueta Bengoechea, Augustin).
Blanqueo, El, Pinos Genil, Granada.
Cabanach, Francisco, Barcelona.
Comercial de Productos Quimicos, Sociedad Anonima, Paseo de San Juan 78, Barcelona.
Dispeker, Siegfried, Palayo 12, Barcelona.
Electrica de Prat de Llusanes, La, Prats de Llusanes & Calle Mendez Nunez 8, Barcelona.
Espinos Garcia, Federico, Calle Guzman el Bueno 24, Madrid.
Gaceta del Sur, La, Granada.
Garcia, Federico Espinos (see Espinos Garcia, Federico).
Garijo Loranca, Faustina, Infantas 31, Madrid.
Industria (or Société) de Cremor Acido Tartarico, Reus.
Jacob, Maximiliano, Ibañez de Bilbao 10, Bilbao.
Kahn, Julio, Calle Benito Cuitares 4, Madrid.
Loranca, Faustino Garijo (see Garijo Loranca, Faustino).
Mayor Pagarols, Victor, Reus.
Merino, Antonio Oyarzabal (see Oyarzabal Merino, Antonio).
Mesa de Leon ,Juan Pedro, Granada.
Oyarzabal, Antonio, Serrano 9, Madrid.
Oyarzabal y Merino, Antonio, Calle Velasquez 3, Madrid.
Pagarols, Victor Mayor (see Mayor Pagarols, Victor).
Senesteva, Ramón, Junqueras 10, Barcelona.
Société de Cremor Acido Tartarico, Reus.
Sturzeneger, Jaime, Trafalgar 17, Barcelona.
Susland, Victor, Paseo de Recoletos 14-2°, Madrid; & Calle General Echague 15, San Sebastian.
U. N. I., Sociedad Anonima, Rambla de Cataluna 72, Barcelona; & Cornella.
Utz, Luis (or Ludwig), Fabrica de Productos Quimicos, Paseo de Mata 18 or Primero Octubre 10, Reus.
Weger, Emil, Calle Primero de Octobre 19, Reus.
Wilhelmi, Berta, Salon No. 1, Granada.
Zaragueta y Bengoechea, Augustin, Calle Mallorca 312, Barcelona; & San Sebastian.
Zurn & Gunther, Cortes 587, Barcelona.

Sweden.

Ahrenberg, Th., Skeppsbron 1, Gothenburg.

Venezuela.

Aranjo & Lopez, Maracaibo.
Benatuil, Miguel, La Guayra.

Diaz Legorburu, Genaro, (*See* Legorburu, Genaro Diaz).
Emmerich, Eduardo, Caracas.
Escobar, R., Hijo y Cia., Caracas & Bolivar 154, La Guayra.
Garcia, Rudolfo, Maracaibo.
Guevara, Luis Felipe, Hijo, Ciudad Bolivar.
Koenecke, Rudolph, La Guayra.
Lima, A. D. de, Maracaibo.
Pertillo & Hermanos, Paracaibo.
Urritia, Rafael M., Maracaibo.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Agentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Ruete, Enique, Agraciada 951, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Bolivia.

Romero Abraham V., La Paz.

Chile.

Guttierrez, Espildora, & Company, Santiago.

Mexico.

Hommel, Emilio, Mexico City.
Lahse, Federico, Mexico City.
Lentz, Federico "Perfumeria Higienica," 6a de la Constitucion 118 & 120, Mexico City.
Wood, H. J., Nogales.

Netherlands.

"B.E. Sons," Graaf Florisstraat 7, Amsterdam.
Eerste Hallandsche Export Compagnie, Amsterdam.

Norway.

Bentzon & Lepsøe, O, Kyrresgt. 47, Bergen.

Persia.

Abdul Rahim Arab.

Peru.

Dalmau, Juan, Salaverry.
Ott, Ph. & Company, Lima.
Romero, Abraham V., Mollendo.
Telleria, Ricardo, Apartado 948, Lima.

Spain.

Deutsch, F., Malaga.
Valdespino, A. R., y Hermano, Pozo del Olivar 16, Jerez de la Frontera.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Brazil.

18 January, 1918.—Freitas & Company (Mattheis & Company), Rua General Camara 69-71, Rio de Janeiro.
18 January, 1918.—Gomes e Irmao (Pohlman & Company), Pernambuco & Maceié.
18 January, 1918.—Nogueira, Candido & Company (Alfredo Schlick & Company), Rua da Assemblea 14 & Rua Quitanda 47, Rio de Janeiro.

Cuba.

1 February, 1918.—Kollmann, Rudolf, Enramadas 16, Santiago de Cuba, should read
Kollmar, Rudolf, José A., Saco Baja 16, Santiago de Cuba.

Mexico.

11 January, 1918.—Niekler, Oton, Filomeno Mata 11 & Apartado 1646, Mexico City.

Spain.

15 Feb., 1918. Estudios, Sociedad Hispano Alemana de, (Studiengesellschaft) Fernanflor 6, Madrid; & Barcelona.
15 Feb., 1918. Faure, José, Calle Balmes 127, Barcelona.
15 Feb., 1918. Michel, Sociedad Anonima, Mallorca 321, Barcelona.
26 Oct., 1917. Rico Ribas, Marcelino, Calle de Alcala, Hotel Sevilla, Madrid; Diputacion 206, Barcelona; & Luarca, and Ribas, Marcelino Rico (see Rico Ribas, Mascelino), should read: Rico, Marceliano, Calle Vila y Vila 78, 2°, Barcelona.
15 Feb., 1918. Sociedad Hispano Alemana de Estudios (Studiengesellschaft), Fernanflor 6, Madrid; & Barcelona.

SCHEDULE "E."

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Grosscurth & Company, Rio Negro 1641, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Bolivia.

Bolhme, Enrique, La Paz and Oruro.
Cabrera, Francisco, Trinidad, Beni and Santa Cruz.
Elsner, August, Santa Crutz, and Trinidad, Beni.
Haan, Pablo, Avicaya, Oruro.
Haas, Heinz, Oruro.
Haus, Pablo, LaPaz.
Jacoby, Arnold & Company, Cochabamba.
Kuster, Fredk., Sucre.
Lah, Joseph, La Paz and Carabuco.
Lambert, Ernest, Trinidad, Beni.
Leutenegger, Ernest, Trinidad, Beni.
Mayer, Juan, Trinidad, Beni.
Muller, Wilhelm, Santa Cruz.
Pensamiento, El, Tarija.
Pflanz, Carlos, Villa Montes.
Providencia, La Santa Cruz.
Ruiz, Carlos, La Paz.
Schacke, G. Avicaya, Oruro.
Schnack, Heinrich, Santa Cruz, Potosi and Suarez.
Vanguardia, La, La Paz.
Weibrecht, Adolph, Santa Cruz.
Wichtendahl, Guillermo, La Paz.

Brazil.

Novita, J. & Amado, Rua Amador Bueno 72, Santos.

Chile

Hepp, Gustavo, Valparaiso.
Hochstetter, A., Fabrica de Oxigeno, Antofagasta.

Denmark.

Nordiske Hudekompagni, Det, Nørregade 47, Odense.

Honduras.

Kohncke, Teodoro, & Company, Amapala.

Mexico.

Schiemann, Guillermo, Mexico City.

Netherlands.

Dusseldorp, W. J. & J. G. van, Lange Nieuw Straat 83, Schiedam.
Flegenheimer, Jules, Ged, Glashaven 17b, Rotterdam.
"Iris", Stoomzeefabriek (see Spoorenberg & Company).
Noord Hollandsche Pulp-Jam-en Conservenfabriek, N. V. Beverijk.
Nederlandsche Verf. en Chemicalien-Fabriek, Kanaalweg I, Delft.
Silberberg, Victor, Van Oldenbarneveldstr. 80b, Rotterdam.
Spoorenberg & Company, Stoomzeefabriek "Iris" vh, Schiedam.
Weil Hermanos & Company, Soc. Anon. Exportacion de Cereales, Ged Glashaven 17b Rotterdam.

Norway.

Nornan Line, Bergen, &c.
Sceland, Karl, Skippergaten 22, Christiania.
Zinner, Alfred, Tromsøgat. 12 and Karl Johanst. 8 Christiania.

Spain.

Banco de Aragon Coso 54, Saragossa.
Montes y Buitrago, Jaen.
Semprun y Pomba, Jose Maria, Calle Claudio Coello 28, Madrid.

Sweden.

*Brio Rederi A/B., Arsenalsg. 6 Stockholm.
Broms & Dam, Sodermalmstorg 6, Stockholm.
Christensen, A. Tralleborg.
Engstrom, Knut, Skeppsbron I. Gothenburg.
Fernstrom A. K. Karlshamn, Karlskrona, Ronneby, &c.
Kathreiner A/B., Nybrog. 3 and Katrineberg 17, Liljeholmen, Stockholm.
Moller, R. H. Halmstad.
Siemens-Schuckert Elektriska A/B., Kaptensgatan 6, Stockholm.
Sinclair, Charles (James Sinclair & Son) Magasinskvarteret 4 and Olof Wijksg. 3, Gothenburg.
Sinclair, James, & Son (Charles Sinclair), Magasinskvarteret 4, Gothenburg.
*No connection with Brio A/B of Vasag. 38

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Bolivia.

Majluff, Jorge, J. Hermanos, La Paz.

Brazil.

Carriconde, Epaminondas, Porto Alegre.

Hayti and Dominican Republics.

Hamal, F., Wolff, Santiago, Santo Domingo.

Honduras.

Bennaton & Company, Puerto Cortes and San Pedro Sula.

Mexico.

Brockmann, Guillermo, Cadena 22 and 2a Capuchinas 55, Mexico City.
Gonzales, Ismael, Merida.
Harinera Del Norte Company, Piodras Negras.
Klodz & Company, Mexico City.
Ochea, Isidoro de, & Company, Vera Cruz.
Roeder, F. Mexico City.

Norway.

Christiansand Fiskegarnsfabrik (see Fiskegarnsfabrik).
Fiskegarnsfabrik (Christiansand Fiskegarnsfabrik,) Christian IV's Gade 89 and 91, Christiansand.

Spain.

Gomez y Cia, Alameda, San Sebastian.
Larrea y Bandres, Alameda, San Sebastian.
Manau, Mariano, Barcelona.

Sweden.

Ginzberg, Jakob, Arsenalsgatan 4, Stockholm.

Venezuela.

Regener, Ernesto, Puerto Cabello & Rio Chico.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses, of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

19 Jan. 1917. Garcia Romas, Jose, Calle Guayabos 1567, Montevideo, Uruguay.
19 Feb. 1917. Giulfo, Jose, Calle Convencion 1348, Montevideo, Uruguay.
13 Apr. 1917. Herbon, Maximo, Calle Misiones 1434, Montevideo, Uruguay.
14 Sept. 1917. Lanza & Denis, P.O. Box 431, Montevideo, Uruguay.
27 Apr. 1917. Lanza, Eustaquio, Calle Defensa 1013, Montevideo, Uruguay.
19 Jan. 1917. Sanjines, Dionysio, Calle Aldea 186, Montevideo, Uruguay.
12 Oct. 1917. Schroeder, J. & A., Calle Piedras 357, Montevideo, Uruguay.
19 Jan. 1917. Stern, Ricardo, Calle Bartolome Mitre 1265, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Brazil.

18 Jan. 1918. Freitas & Company (Successors of Mattheis & Company), Rua General Camara 69-73 & Caixa Postal 619, Rio de Janeiro.

Chile.

15 Feb. 1918. Bischoff, Carlos, San Carlos Corner of Yungay, & Casilla 72, Valdivia.
15 Feb. 1918. Werner, Fritz (R. Kollmar Relojeria Suiza) Concepcion & Valparaiso.

Greece.

15 Feb. 1918. Levante, Le, Sociedad Anonima pour Commerce des Tabacs, Salonika.

Mexico.

11 Jan. 1918. Neumann & Company. 2a de San Augustin 44, Mexico City.
11 Jan. 1918. Isaak, Alberta & Company, Av. Isabel la Catolica 41, Mexico City; & Calle Muelle, Tampica.
11 Jan. 1918. Concordia, Ad. de & Anexas, Pochutla should read Cafetal Concordia y Anexas, Pochutla.

SCHEDULE "F".

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Eisenlohr, William, Villarica, Paraguay.
Spier, German, Asuncion, Paraguay.

Bolivia.

Araca Mining Company.
Empresa Estanifera de Colquechaca.

Brazil.

Acosta Fereira & Company, Rua Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro.
Ahlers, Rudolph Otto, Para.
Allenbernd, C. G., Porto Alegre.
Blumenau Zeitung, Blumenau.
Braghini, Cezar, Rua Sao Bento 55, Sao Paulo.
Brenne, Rudolpho, Sao Paulo.
Brusque Zeitung, Brusque.
Buckup, P., Santos and Sao Paulo.
Carvalho, Paes & Company, Fundicas Indigena, Rua Camerino 150, Rio de Janeiro.
Casella, Leopold, & Company, Rio de Janeiro.
Chaves, Jao Madureira, Rua da Alfandega 101, Rio de Janeiro.
Commerce de Joinville, Joinville.
Dantas, Vicente Mesquita, Caixa Postal 47, Bahia.
Darigo, Michelo, Santos.
Deutsche Zeitung (Diario Allemao), Sao Paulo.
Deutsche Volksblatt, Porto Alegre.
Deutschewaacht, Rio Grande Do Sul.
Diario Espanol, Brigadeiro Tobias 85, Sao Paulo.
Dibo, Joao M., Rio de Janeiro & Santos.
Diehl, P. J., Sao Paulo.
Diebold, Alexander, Santos.
Diniz, Benedicto, Rua de Sao Bento 55, Sao Paulo.
Drecker, Josef, Rio de Janeiro.
Dunhofer, Juan, Rio de Janeiro.
Faria, Marcos de, Santos.
Fonseca Raymondo, Pernambuco.
Gazetta Brusquense, Brusque.
Germania, Brigadeiro Tobias 37, Sao Paulo; & Rio de Janeiro.
Gobiz, Manoel, Santos.
Gomes, Manoel, Travessa da Sé 17, Sao Paulo; Santos; & Rio de Janeiro.
Granja, M. P., Sao Paulo.
"Guerra, A.", Bahia.
Guimares, José, Santos; and Rua Direita 9, Sao Paulo.
Gunther Companhia, Rio de Janeiro.
Hartje, J. F., Belem, Para.
Hellweg, Carl, Santos.
Herschel, M., Santa Catarina.
Holzgrave, Wilhelm, Bahia.
Industria Quimicia Argentina, Rio Grande do Sul.
Issler, Julio, Jr., Sao Paulo.
Jericke, H., Rio de Janeiro.
Jessen, Hendrik, Rua Bento Lisboa 17, Rio de Janeiro.
Joinvillenser Zeitung, Joinville.
Jesephson, Constanz, Porto Alegre.
Kanitz, Hermann, Rio de Janeiro.
Karp, Henry, Trabessa Santa Rita 22-23, Rio de Janeiro.
Kiernan, Cyril F., Manaos & Para.
Knobloch, Gustavo, Sao Paulo.
Koch, Otto, Sao Paulo.
Kroncke, Alfred, Parahyba do Norte.
"Labor", Lagunao.
Langkjer, A. V., Santos.
Lopes, Pedro, & Company, Sao Paulo.
Marino, Ernesto, & Company, Sao Paulo & Santos.
Meyer, Alfredo, Rio de Janeiro.
Meyer, Harold, Bahia.
"Municipio," Sao Francisco do Sul.
"Neue Deutsche Zeitung," Pelotas.
"Notica, A.", Sanstos.
"Novidaes," Stajahy.
Oliveria, Sebastiao Pereira de, Rio de Janeiro.
Oliveira & Company, Santos, Sao Paulo & Rio de Janeiro.
Osantos, Albert, Bahia.
Perez, Erich, Rio de Janeiro.
Pfeil & Klein-Ellguth, Bahia.
"Polis O Dea," Florianapolis.
Raniger, H., Manaos.
Reichenbach, Gustavo, Sao Paulo & Santos.
Richter, Alfredo, Sao Paulo.
Richter, Rudolpho A., Sao Paulo.
Rosenhain, Elisabetha Cellote, Sao Paulo.
Rosenhain, Henrique, Sao Paulo.
Ruiz, Alejo, Florianapolis.
Sandgren, A. J., Rio de Janeiro.
Schmidt, E. O., Rio de Janeiro.
Schneider, Carlos F., Rio Grande do Sul.
S , Rio de Janeiro & Sao Paulo.
Sequira, Luis, Rio de Janeiro.
Silva, Ribeiro & Company, Alfandega 165-167, Rio de Janeiro.
Société d'Eentreprises Générales au Bresil, Rua Visconde de Inhauma 83, & Caixa de Correio 666, Rio de Janeiro.
Sotto-Maior, B. G., & Company, Barao de Itapagipe 226, Sao Paulo; & Rua Sao Bento 6, & Caixa Postal 369, Rio de Janeiro.
Steinmann, H., Manaos.
Urwaldsbote, Der, Blumenau.
Vianna, Cezar, Rio de Janeiro & Santos.
Vianna, Silva, Rua General Camara 60, Para.
Wittrock, Gustav, Pernambuco.

Chile.

Enrique, Juan.
Hodge, Felipe, Antofagasta.
Konigsberg, Antofagasta.

†Hayti & Santo Domingo.

Lembke & Company, Monte Christy, Santo Domingo.

Peru.

Elguera, Glicerio, Trujillo.
Michaelson, Trujillo.
Pajares, Hermanos, Lima.
Plonge, Walther, Chiclayo.
Schroeder, S., Lima.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Argentina, Paraguay & Uruguay.

Darmstädter, L., & Company, Calle Bartolome Mitre 373, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Delgado, Julian R., Bahia, Camarones, Patagonia, Argentina.
Deurer, Gustav, Calle Sarmientol 630, Rosario, Argentina.
Elpern, Leon, Calle Tacuari 483, & Calle Cangallo 826, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Francia, Carlos A., Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Franke, Otto, & Company, Calle Bolivar 161, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Frings, Federico, Asuncion, Paraguay.
Giulfo, José, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Löhr & Company, Calle Bartolome Mitre 1164, Buenos Aires, Argentina; & Ciudadela 1414, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Monje, Fernandez, Puerto Deseado, Gobernaciôn de Santa Cruz, Argentina.
Seifart, Armin, Libertad entre Caballero & Escaleda, Asunçion, Paraguay.
Thies Kubasck, Guillermo, Trelew, Chubut, Argentina.
Wiering & Company, Calle Piedras 393, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Wirth & Schiebeck, Calle Sarmiento 372, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Wulff, Otto, Calle Peru 399, Calle Terrero 109, & Rivadavia 6245, Buenos Aires, Argentina; & Asuncion, Paraguay.

Brazil.

Aguiar, Francisco, & Company, Avenida Maranhense, 11, S. Luiz, Maranhao.
Ahrns, Eduardo, Rua dos Algibebes, Bahia.
Behrend, Schmidt & Company, Rua da Alfandega 46, & Caixa de Correio 724, Rio de Janeiro.
Beuttenmuller & Company, Rua da Alfandega 89, & Caixa de Correio 77, Rio de Janeiro.
Campos, José Pinto, Para.
Empreza Graphica Rio Grandense, Rua dos Andradas 447, Porto Alegre.
Erbrich, Richard August, Rua Alvares Penteado, Sao Paulo.
Fabrica de Discos Odeon (G. Cohen), Boulevard 28 de Setembro 36-56, Rio de Janeiro.
Friedheim, Aguiar & Company, Avenida Maranhense 11, S. Luiz, Maranhao.
Fuerst, Carlos, Rua Sao Joao 85, Bahia.
Graphica Rio Grandense, Empreza, Rua dos Andradas 447, Porto Alegre.
Holdun, Maxim, Caixa 35, Manaos.
Kuelen, Otto, Para.
Lohse, Para.
Odeon Fabrica de Discos (G. Cohen), Boulevard 28 de Setembro 36-56, Rio de Janeiro.
Reiniger, Schmidtt & Company, Rua 7 de Stembro 118, Porto Allegre.
Schlee, Philipp, Manaos.
Schlick & Company, Rua do Ouvidor 61, Rio de Janeiro.
Schlick, Alfredo & Company, Rua da Assemblea 14, & Rua Quitanda 47, Rio de Janeiro.
Schmidt & Andréas, Cuyabá.
Schümann & Company, Para.
Sergenicht, Conrado, Rua Triumpho 10, Sao Paulo.
Simonek & Moreira, Rua do Bon Jesus 20, Pernambuco.
Stender & Company, Bahia.
Stofen, Schnack, Müller & Company, Corumba.
Strauch, Richard, Rua Marechal Floriana 128, Rio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul.
Weiss, Henrique & Company, Rua Silva Jardin 29, 31, 45 & 49, & Rua Luiz Gama 21-25, Rio de Janeiro.

Chile.

Brenner, Jorge, Iquique.
Hubenbecker, Teodoro, Bandera 86, Santiago.
Sombrereria Alemana á Jorge Brenner, Iquique.
Sylvester, Hirsch, Huerfanos 975, Santiago.
Wohlratt, Adolfo, Moneda 930, Santiago.

Colombia.

Isaac Hermanos, Honda, Girardot, Ibague & Circasia.
Wolff, J. F., Cali.

Cuba.

Kollmar, Rudolf, Jose a Sao Baja 16, Santiago de Cuba.

Ecuador.

Agami, José Nicclas, Plaza de la Constitucion, Quito.
Burau, Juan, Manta.
Kaiser, Guillermo, Calle Octova 121, Pichincha 125 & Avenida Segundo 118, Guayaquil.
Robinson, Platarco H., Guayaquill.
Uscocovich, Gregorio Bahia de Caráquez.

Nicaragua.

Muller, Otto, Managua.

Peru.

Jahncke, Casilla 686, Lima.

Salvador.

Davidson, Isidoro P., & Company, Santa Ana.

SCHEDULE "G".

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

Bolivia.

Bazar Boliviano (Dohrmann Dahse & Company), Calle Comercio, Potosi.
Exposicion, La (Dohrmann Dahse & Company), Calle Sucre, Potosi.

Brazil.

Spiro, Hugo, Sao Paulo.

Costa Rica.

Botica de Paris (see Knöhr, Juan, Hijos).
Orlich. F., & Company, San Ramon.
Orlich, Francisco (see Orlich, F. &. Company).
Orlich Hermanos, San Ramon.
Orlich, José (see Orlich, F., & Company).
Orlich, Nicholas (see Orlich F., & Company).

Greece.

Farkouh, George, Salonika.

Guatemala.

Bilak, Julio, & Company, Guatemala City.

Mexico.

Behringer, Martin, Frontera & San Juan Bautista.
Boltinck & Martens, Frontera.
Boltinck, Ernesto, Frontera.
Burchard, Pablo, Monterey.
Burchard, W., Frontera. & Tepijulapa.
Drogueira del Elephante (Vargas Sucs.), Mexico City.
Frank, Emilio, Puerto.
Grappengeisser, Frederick, Villa Hermosa.
Heinze, Carl, Mexico City.
Hermann, Guillermo, Guaymas.
Kortum, Frederick Tepijulapa & Mumunil.
Marschke, Juan, Monterey.
Martens, Federico, Frontera.
Martens, John, Frontera.
Meyer, O. Mazatlan.
Minoprio, V. Mazatlan.
Moller, Emil, Merida.
Nothol, Erico, Torreon.
Peters, Guillermo, Durango.
Rheimers, Max, Oaxaca.
Schmidt, Gustav, Villa Hermosa.
Slobotsky, I., Progreso, Merida, & Mexico City.
Unger, Frederick, Constitucion 10 Mazatlan.
Zahlten, Pablo, Frontera.

Morocco.

Capilla y Castilla, José, Tangier.

Netherlands.

Marx, J.P.J.A.B. Johann Verhulststraat 98, Amsterdam.
Nolson, Firma L. partners R.G.A. and L. Nolson) Westkolkstraat 30, Terneuzen.
Nolson, L. (See Nolson, Firma L.).
Nolson Raymond G. A. (See Nolson, Firma L.).

Netherlands East Indies.

Bamberger, C. (see "Bamberger" Import Maatschappij).
"Bamberger" Import Maatschappij (C. Bamberger), Oud Gondangdia 47, Weltevreden.
Lie Oen Seng (see Tek Ho.).
Medan Handel Maatschappij (Raden Soenarto) Medan.
Oey Teng Piew (see Oey Teng Tjhioe, Balikpapan).
Raden Soenarto (See Medan Handel Maatschappij).
Schramm, W.R.R. Embong Kemiri 3, Sourabaya.
Soen Seng Hin, H/M., Batavia.
Tek Ho (Lie Oen Seng Merk) Pintoe Ketjil, Batavia.
Tiong Hoa (Firma), Balikpapan.
Witzenburg, van, & Company, Macassar.

Norway.

Christiansand Fiskegarnsfabrik (see Fiskegarnsfabrik).
Fiskegarnsfabrik (Christiansand Fiskegarnsfabrik), Christian IV's Gade 89 and 91, Christiansand.
Froisland, Anton (see Vaagan Preserving Company, A/S.), Kabelvaag & Bergen.
Hurum Gruber, A/S., Christiania.
Moller, Nic., Egersund.
Scheuder, Arnold (see Vaagan Preserving Company, A/S), Bergen.
Vaagan Preserving Company, A/S., Kabelvaag, Lefeten, Nordlants, Amt.

Panama.

Lemos, Arturo de (of Toledano & de Lemos), Panama City.

Portuguese West Africa, Portuguese Guinea, Fernando Po, and Rio Muni.

Espincotte, Wilhelm, Fernando Po.
Hoffman, Fernando Po.
Lafuente y Gordon, Miguel, Fernando Po.
Schlayer, Hans, Fernando Po.
Sonnenberg, O., Fernando Po.

Spain.

Aller, Carlos (see Aller y Eyl).
Aller y Eyl, Calle Cisgar 6, Valencia.
Castillo, Luis, y Cia (Sucesores de Manuel Bilbao), Calle Somera 47, Bilbao.
Eyl, Albert (see Aller y Eyl).
Maria Monguio, Joaquin (see Monguio, Joaquin Maria).
Monguio, Joaquin Maria, Calle Aragon 219, Barcelona.
Ramos, Antonio, Madrid and Seville.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Argentina.

Diedrichs, Federico, Calle Bartolome, Mitre 1286, and Chacabuco 439, Buenos Aires.

Mexico.

Ramirez & Urzua, Guadalajara.

Norway.

Christiania Filfabrik, Tromsogt. 12, Christiania.

Sweden.

Andersson, Axel, Tornea.
Sanchez Martinez, Enrique, Stockholm.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Brazil.

22 Mar., 1918.—Sotto-Maïor, B. G., and Company, Sao Paulo.

Colombia.

1 Mar., 1918.—Grosser P. Barranquilla.

Netherlands.

12 Oct., 1917.—Eschauzier, K.W., Vondelstraat 10, and Stadhoulderskade 19, Amsterdam.

Netherland East Indies.

5 Jan., 1917.—Olzen, William, Sourabaya, should read Olze W. (alias Olzen W.), Sourabaya.

Norway.

29 Feb., 1916.—Heilmann, A., Tromsøgt 12, Christiania.

Spain.

21 Dec., 1917.—Duran Cao, Antonio, Juan Flores 142, Corunna.
27 Apr., 1917.—Lopez, Hijo de Benigno, S. en C., Calle Santian 4, Tarragona.

SCHEDULE "H".

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

Chile.

Lago, Gerrardo del, Tocopilla.
Molina Pastor, José (see Pastor, José Molina).
Pastor, José Molina, Santiago.

Colombia.

Isaacs Hermanos, Honda, Girardot, Ibague and Circasia.

Denmark.

Fersk Sild Export A/S., Jernhanegade 4, Copenhagen.

Ecuador.

Molina Pastor, José (see Pastor, José Nolina).
Pastor, José Molina.

Mexico.

Alexanderson Pablo, 2a Capuchinas 37, Mexico City.
Antigua Drogueria Dela Palma (Johannsen, Felix, & Company), S. en C. Avenida San Francisco 39, Mexico City.
Aztec Land, The (see Roubicek, Otto).
Collignon, Guillermo, & Company, Guadalajara.
Moebius, Guido, Monterey.
Wertheim Exporting Society (Wertheim, Sociedad Importadora y Exportadora, Limitada), Mexico City.

Netherlands.

Hollandsche Crediet-en Effectenbank, Hooge Nieuwstraat 34, The Hague.

Hupfelds Filiaal, Amsterdam (see Duwaer & Naessens).
Internationale Koloniale Handelsbank, Nieuwe Doelenstraat 12-14, Amsterdam.
Kol & Company, Heerengracht 130, & Papenburgsteeg 5, Amsterdam.
Nieuwe Berging Maatschappij, N/V., Haven, Maassluis.

Netherland East Indies.

Berkenbosch, Joh., Koningsplein W. 6 Weltevreden, Java.
Davidson, D. Bandoeng, Java.
Davidson, H., Java.
"Haga" Bouwmaatschappij, Soerabaya.
Kang Thaij San (Chop), Seng Tjiang, Padang.
Koenig, Gustav, Batoe Java.
Spiegel, H., Winkel Maatschappij, Samarang.
Zuid Borneo Steenkolen Maatschappij, N/V., Bandjermassin, S.E. Borneo.

Peru.

Compania Algodonera Simbila Limitada, Piura.
Compania Irrigadora, Piura.
Gazats, Otton & Company, Apartado 932, Lima.
Molina Pastor José (see Pastor, José Molina).
Pastor, José Molina.

Portuguese West Africa, Portuguese Guinea, Fernando Po, Rio Muni.

Clark & Company (see Union Colonial, La).
Union Colonial, La (Slark & Company, partners B. Bottomley, J. Clark & R. E. Eccles, Fernando Po.

Spain.

Brandt, Georg Walter, Jovellanos 5 Barcelona.
Romero Enciso, Gabriel, Calle Escorial 3, Madrid.

Sweden.

Aschberg, Olaf, Norrtullsg 3, Stockholm.
Hammar, John (see Hammar & Company, A/B Västra Trädgärdsgatan 4, Stockholm, & Gothenburg).
Nya Banken A/B., Vasag 6, Kornhamstorg 6, and Barnhusg 16.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Bolivia.

Cabrera, Francisco, Trinidad, Boni, & Santa Cruz.
Haus, Pablo, La Paz.

Costa Rica.

Baranti, José (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Beer, Luiz, Sucs (Erno Bee).
Carranza, Jamie, San José.
Chavas, Maximo (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Luthmer, Federico (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Martimer, Luis, San José.
Martin, Ciribo (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Meinno, Arturo (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Mora & Olmo, San José.
Reimers, Ferdinand (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Ruin Debo, Francisco, San José.
Vargas, Gabriel, & Company, San José.

Denmark.

Sachs, Ignace, Palads Hotel, Copenhagen.

Greece.

Entreprises Commerciales (d') Société Anonyme, Kolokotronis Street, Piraeus.
Margaritis, J., Piraeus.
Société Anonyme d'Entreprises Commerciales, Kolokotronis Street, Piraeus.

Mexico.

Schultz, Dr. Alfredo, Mexico City.

Netherlands.

"Amsterdam" Import Kantoor, Koningsplein 14, Amsterdam.
Calkoen & Company, Rokin 92-96, Amsterdam.
Duffhauss, C. W., Stieltesstraat 20-22, Nijmegen.
Esslerk Limited, Gelderschekade 21; Witte Huis, Wijnhaven 3, & Koningsteeg 1, Rotterdam.

Netherlands East Indies.

Berg, A. F., van den, & Company, Handel Maatschappy, Batavia.
Holst, H. A., Sourabaya.
Liese, J. E., Batavia.
Ott, E. Medan & Palembang,
Ruygrok & Company, Prisonstraat, Batavia.

Norway.

Dopheides, Magasin i Trondhjem, A/S., Olaf Trygvessonsgt 20, Trondhjem.
Seligmann, Richard, Karl Johansgate 27, & Halvdan Svartesgt 30B, Christiania.

Spain.

Blay (see Mas Blay, Antonio).
Mas Blay, Antonio, Calle Montesion 14 & 16, Magalenas 8, & Calle Fernando 41, Barcelona.

Sweden.

Brattstrom, Jahann, Kungsholms, Hamnplan 7, Stockholm.
Harmsen, Wilhelm, (A/B), Vasag 15-17, Stockholm.
Isselhorst, H., Svartmangatan 24, Stockholm.
Isselhorst, Wuster & Company Komanditbolaget, Svartmangatan 24, Stockholm.
Skandia Laderfabrik, A/B, Industrigatan, Malmö.

Venezuela.

Aranjo & Lopez, Maracaibo.
Garcia, Rudolfo, Maracaibo.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses, of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

1 March, 1918. Acosta & Company, Calle Reconquista 46, and Calle Florida 68, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
30 March, 1917. Adler & Sas, Calle Balcarce 548, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Brazil.

8 Sept., 1916. Freyler, Hugo, Rua Voluntarios de Patria, Porto Alegre.
22 March, 1918. Schneider, Carlos Tito, Rio Grande do Sul.

Cuba.

1 March, 1918. Suarez, Francisco, Cadenas 32, Guanabacoa.

Spain.

1. March, 1918. Espinos Garcia, Federico, Calle Guzman el Bueno 14 & 24, Madrid.
30 March, 1917. Garcia, Josefa Lopez (see Lopez Garcia, Josefa).
30 March, 1917. Lopez Garcia Josefa, Calle Conde de Benomar 11, Seville.
1 March, 1918. Oyarzabal, Antonio (Mining Engineer), Serrano 9, Madrid.
1 March, 1918. Oyarzabal y Merino, Antonio (alias Oyarzabal Nowak), Calle Velasquez 3, Madrid.
2 March, 1917. Sociedad Anonima Española de Colas, Gelatinas y Abonos, Calle Alcalá 69, & Calle del Prado 4, Madrid; & Calle Curtidores 153, Barcelona.
16 March, 1917. Stierlen, Ernesto, Pascual y Genis 26, Valencia, and at Royalta Jam Factories, Carcagente & Silla.

Sweden.

29 Feb., 1916. Hammar, John, & Company, Wahrendorffsg. 6, Stockholm, should read: Hammar & Company, A/B., Västra Trädgärsgatan 4, Stockholm, & Gothenburg.

1-3

DESPATCHES, ETC.

[*Extract from the 9th Supplement to* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 31st May, 1918.*]

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET,
3rd June, 1918.

THE KING has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, to give directions for the following promotion in and appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George :—

To be Ordinary Member of the First Class, or Knight Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order.

The Right Honourable Sir George Eulas Foster, LL.D., K.C.M.G., Minister of Trade and Commerce of the Dominion of Canada. Representative of Canada on the Royal Commission on the Natural Resources, Trade and Legislation of certain portions of His Majesty's Dominions.

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order.

His Honour Richard Stuart Lake, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan.

The Honourable John Douglas Hazen, LL.D., Chief Justice of New Brunswick ; lately Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and Minister of the Naval Service, Dominion of Canada.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order.

Austin Ernest Blount, Esq., Clerk of the Senate of the Dominion of Canada.

John William Borden, Esq. Accountant and Paymaster-General, Department of Militia and Defence, Dominion of Canada.

—

WHITEHALL, June 3, 1918.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

HIS Majesty the KING has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

To be Companions of the Imperial Service Order :—

Francis Kent Bennetts, Esq., Assistant Clerk of the King's Privy Council for Canada.

Ernest Frederick Jarvis, Esq., Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Militia and Defence, Dominion of Canada.

[*Extract from the 3rd supplement to* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 31st May, 1918.*]

HIS Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, to approve of the award of the Meritorious Service Medal to the undermentioned Non Commissioned Officer in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in Egypt :—

69063 By. S./M. H. Frank, R.F.A. (Manitoba.)

(*Extract from the 2nd Supplement to* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 31st May, 1918.*)

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, S.W.,
3rd June, 1918.

THE KING has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, for valuable services rendered in connection with Military Operations in France and Flanders. Dated 3rd June, 1918.

To be an Additional Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knight Commander of the said Most Honourable Order :—

CANADIAN FORCE.

Maj. Gen. Henry Edward Burstall, C.B, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.

To be Additional Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order :—

Canadian Force.

Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) Huntley Douglas Brodie Ketchen, C.M.G., Lord Strathcona's Horse.
Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) Robert Rennie, C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O., Central Ontario Regt.
Col. (T./Brig.Gen.) Frederick Oscar Warren Loomis, C.M.G., D.S.O., Quebec Regt.
Col. Arthur Edward Ross, C.M.G., Can. A.M.C.
Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) James Harold Elmsley, C.M.G., D.S.O., R. Can. Drag.
Maj. (T./Brig.-Gen.) Victor Wentworth Odlum, C.M.G., D.S.O, Br. Col. Regt.

—

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET,
3rd June, 1918.

THE KING has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, to give directions for the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, for services rendered in connection with military operations in France and Flanders. Dated 3rd June, 1918:—

To be Additional Members of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Distinguished Order :

CANADIAN FORCE.

Lt.-Col. William Hew Clark-Kennedy, D.S.O., Quebec Regt.
Lt.-Col. Arthur Henry Bell, D.S.O., Alberta R.
Lt.-Col. Charles Edward Bent, D.S.O., C. Ontario Regt.
Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) James Sutherland Brown, D.S.O., R. Can. R.
Lt.-Col. Raymond Brutinel, D.S.O., M.M.G. Corps.
Col. John Munro Elder, C.A.M.C.
Lt.-Col. William Waring Primrose Gibsone, D.S.O., R. Can. R.
T./Brig.-Gen. William Birchall Macauley King, D.S.O., Fld. Art'y.
Lt.-Col. George Eric McCuag, D.S.O., Quebec Regt.
Lt.-Col. the Hon. Angus McDonnell, Rail. Troops.
Col. Arthur Evans Snell, D.S.O., Can. A.M. Corps.
Maj. T./Lt.-Col.) Andrew Lorne Hamilton, Can. A. P.C.

Lt.-Col. Thomas Louis Tremblay, D.S.O., Quebec Regt.

Awarded a Bar to the Distinguished Service Order.

CANADIAN FORCE

Lt.-Col. Cameron McPherson Edwards, D.S.O., Inf. (D.S.O., gazetted 10th Jan., 1917, see *Canada Gazette* 10th Feb., 1917.)
Lt.-Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) Edward Hilliam, D.S.O., Nova Scotia R., (D.S.O. gazetted 14th Jan., 1916, see *Canada Gazette* 12th Feb., 1916.)
Lt.-Col. James Kirkcaldy, D.S.O., Inf. (D.S.O., gazetted 1st Jan., 1917, see *Canada Gazette*, 3rd Feb. 1917.)
Lt.-Col. William Smith Latta, D.S.O., Inf. (D.S.O., gazetted 4th June, 1917, see *Canada Gazette*, 28th July, 1917.)
Lt.-Col. Lionel Frank Page, D.S.O., Inf. (D.S.O., gazetted 1st Jan., 1917, see *Canada Gazette*, 3rd Feb., 1917.)

Awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

CANADIAN FORCE.

Lt.-Col. George Joseph Boyce, A.M.C.
Maj. Jeffrey Harper Bull, Infy.
Maj. George Lynch Cameron, Infy.
Maj. William Kellman Chandler, Infy.
Cap. (A./Maj.) Arthur Paul Chattell, Infy.
Maj. Edward John Cleary, A.S.C.
Lt.-Col. Frederick Minden Cole, G. Arty.
Maj. John Cormack Craig. Rly. Troops.
Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) Ashton Bluett Cutcliffe, A.V.C.
Lt.-Col. Anson Scott Donaldson, A.M.C.
Maj. Archer Fortescue Duguid, Fld. Arty.
Lt.-Col. Archibald Earchman,. Rly. Troops.
Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) Charles Edgar Edgett, A.V.C.
Maj. Douglas Stewart Ellis, Engrs.
Maj. Charles Flint, Rly. Constr. Corps.
Hon. Capt. (A./Lt.-Col.) Rev. Francis Laurence French, Chapl. Serv.
Maj. Norman Gentles, Inf.
Maj. George Herbert Rae Gibson, A.M.C.
Lt.-Col. Archibald Lorne Campbell Gilday, A.M.C.
Lt.-Col. Edward Theodore Barclay Gillmore, Fld. Art.
Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) William David Greer, A.S.C.
Lt.-Col. John Nisbet Gunn, A.M.C.
Lt.-Col. Colin Clark Harbottle, Infy.
Lt.-Col. Joseph Hayes, A.M.C.
Maj. Hugh James Heasley, A.S.C.
Maj. Daniel Hillman, Engrs.
Maj. Albert Ernest Humphrey, Cyclist Corps.
Lt.-Col. William George Hurdman, Fld. Arty.
Lt.-Col. Daniel Paul Kappele, A.M.C.
Lt.-Col. Walter Bernard Kingsmill, Pnrs.
Maj. Gordon Ernest Leighton, Infy.
Lt.-Col. Ibbotson Leonard, Cav.
Maj. Theodore Adolf Lomer, A.M.C.
Maj. Atwood Talbot Mackay, Fld. Arty.
Maj. Robert Carlyle Mackenzie, Infy.
Maj. Neil Bruce Maclean, Garr. Arty.
Maj. Walter Edward Maxfield, Mtd. Rif.
Maj. Lawrence Walter Miller, Mtd. Rif.
Maj. Arnott Grier Mordy, Infy.
Maj. William Neilson, Infy.
Lt.-Col. Lafayette Harry Nelles, Infy.
Maj. Alexander Thomas Paterson, Fld. Arty.
Lt.-Col. John Jenkin Penhale, F.A.
Maj. Henry Edward Pense, Inf.
Maj. Norman Dundas Perry, Cent. Ont. R.
Maj. William Gordon Peterson, Quebec Regt.
Lt.-Col. John George Piercey, Fld. Arty.
Maj. Thomas Head Raddall, Infy.
Maj. William Rhoades, M.C., Mtd. Rif.
Maj. Norman Roy Robertson, Engrs.
Maj. Cecil Bell Russell, Engrs.
Maj. Charles Greatley Saunders, A.V.C.
Maj. John Nelson Semmens, Infy.
Maj. Wallace James Sharpe, Cav.
Maj. George Wyman Shearer, Fld. Arty.
Lt.-Col. James Crossley Stewart, Fld. Arty.
Maj. Allan Elsworth Taylor, Infy.
Brig.-Gen. Herbert Cyril Thacker, C.M.G., Fld. Arty.
Lt.-Col. John Thomas Connelly Thompson, Infy.
Lt.-Col. Hugh Crawford Walkem, Pnrs.
Maj. Arthur Leslie Walker, M.C., Infy.
Maj. Donald Alexander White, Fld. Arty.
Maj. Edward Alexander Cumberland Wilcox, Infy.

Awarded a Bar to the Military Cross.

CANADIAN FORCE.

*Capt. Alexander Watson Baird, M.C., C. Ontario R.

*NOTE.—The announcements of awards of the Military Cross have not yet been published in the *London Gazette*. These awards will be published in due course.

Awarded the Military Cross.

CANADIAN FORCE.

Capt. William Hamilton Abbott, Fd. Arty.
Capt. Clifford Maxwell Ackland, Sask. R.
Lt. William Boydon Adams, W. Ont. R.
42052 By. S. M. George William Allen, Fd. Arty.
Lt. Thomas Howard Atkinson, Fd. Arty.
Lt. Douglas Hume Balmain, W. Ont. R.
Hon. Capt. and Qr.-Mr. Alfred Albert Edward Batchelor, Sask. R.
55752 S. M. Samuel John Bennett, C. Ont. R.
Capt. George Gooderham Blackstock, Fd. Arty.
Capt. (A./Maj.) George Frederick Daniels Bond, Sask. R.
Lt. John Gundry Church, C. Ont. R.
Lt. Arthur Clarke, Mtd. Rif. Bn., C. Ont. R.
Rev. Harry Bertram Clarke, Can. Chaplains Serv.
Lt. Edward Gray Clarkson, C. Ont. R.
Lt. (A./Capt.) Norman Victor Cliff, C. Ont. R.
Lt. Michael Cook, M.M., Manitoba R.
Lt. (A./Capt.) Gerald Hanson Davidson, Fd. Arty.
Capt. Eric Radford Maxwell Davis, C. Ont. R.
75388 S.M. Joseph Depper, M.M., Sask. R.
Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Capt. George Tomlinson Dodge, Quebec R.
85101 S.M. Thomas Double, Fd. Arty.
T./Capt. Leonard Vivian Drummond-Hay, E. Ont. R.
Capt. (A./Maj.) William Theodore Ewing, A.M.C.
Capt. Harold Arthur Fowler, M.G. Corps.
Lt. (A./Capt.) Lionel George Francis, M.G. Corps.
Lt. Ernest Edward Guille, Br. Columbia R.
Capt. Arthur Hartley, Engrs.
107300 S. M. Howe Hewlett, Mtd. Rif. Bn.
Capt. Rufus Clements Holden, A.S.C.
Lt. Harry Shaw Holloway, Engrs.
Lt. Powell Nicholas Horton, C. Ont. R.
Lt. (A./Capt.) Wilfred Henry Jolliffe, C. Ont. R.
Lt. Harold Samuel Kennedy, Engrs.
Capt. Michael Patrick Kennedy, A.V.C.
Capt. Shirley Thompson Layton, Garr Arty.
Capt. (A./Maj.) Edward Oswald Leadlay, A.S.C.
Lt. Harold John Mackenzie, Engrs.
Lt. Douglas James Maxwell, Garr. Arty.
Lt. Joseph McAmmond, W. Ont. R.
Capt. James McDermid, Manitoba R.
Capt. (A./Maj.) Alexander McNeil McFaul, M.G. Corps.
Capt. Frederick Arthur McGiverin, Engrs.
Lt. Henry Campbell McMordie, Engrs.
Lt. James Learmouth Melville, Engrs.
Lt. Fred. James Mills, Fd. Arty.
Capt. John Broughton Mitchell, Alberta R.
T./Lt. Bernard Eric Moberly, Ry. Constr. Corps.
Capt. Henry William Morgan, Quebec R.
Lt Charles Ayre Morris, Engrs.
Lt. Abram Rupert Neelands, Engrs.
Capt. Stanley Holland Okell, Br. Columbia R.
Lt. (T./Capt.) Eric Osborne, M.G. Corps.
Lt. Ronald Roy Parker, C. Ontario, R.
Lt. Samuel Rutherford Parker, Engrs.
Capt. David Paton, E. Ontario R.
Capt. (A./Maj.) William Melanethelon Pearce, M.G.C.
Lt. Arthur Pritchard, Br. Columbia R.
Capt Walter Lionel Rawlinson, Fd. Arty.
Lt. Charles Edward Read, 1st C. Ont. R.
Capt. James Wilbert Reith, Manitoba R.
Lt. Allen Gilmour Richmond, Cyc. Bn.
Lt. Ernest Otto Rietchel, Manitoba R.
Lt. Robert Swan Robertson, Manitoba R.
Capt. Robert Porteous Saunders, C. Ontario R.
Capt. Lawrence William Webster Slack, Quebec.
Lt. Thomas Hammond Stegman, C. Ontario R.
Capt. John Franklin Sterns, Garr. Arty.
Lt. Daniel Lionel Teed, Fd. Arty.
Capt. Charles Gardner Burton Thompson, R. Can. R. Nova Scotia R.
Capt. Norman Albert Thompson, Fd. Arty.
T./Capt. (A./Maj.) Charles Beresford Topp, Quebec R.

Lt. Alfred James Wall, E. Ontario R.
Lt. Clarence Gladstone Weeks, C. Ont. R.
Lt. (T /Maj.) William Thomas Wilson, Engrs.
Capt. Samuel Fraser Workman, Engrs.
Lt. John Albert Young, Engrs.

—

HIS Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, to award the Royal Red Cross Decoration to the undermentioned ladies of the Nursing Services in recognition of their valuable services with the Armies in France and Flanders :—

Awarded the Royal Red Cross—1st Class.

Miss Alberta Beatrice Armstrong, Sister, C.A.M.C.
Miss Lillian Pidgeon, Sister, C A.M.C.
Miss Kathleen Shaw, Sister, C.A.M.C.

Awarded the Royal Red Cross—2nd Class.

Miss Edna Mabel Auger, Sister, C.A.M.C.
Miss Mary Forster Bliss, Sister, C.A.M C
Miss Irene Constance Brady, Sister, C.A.M.C.
Miss Isobel Davies, Sister, C.A.M.C.
Miss Lily Naomi Gray, Sister, C.A.M.C.
Miss Catherine Elizabeth Pierce, Nursing Sister, C.A.M.C.
Miss Frances Augusta Rice, Sister, C.A.M.C.
Mrs. Gwendolin Spalding, Sister, C.A.M.C.
Miss Sarah Edith Young, Sister, C.A.M.C.
Miss Charlotte Younghusband, Sister, C.A.M.C.

Awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

CANADIAN FORCE.

457392 C.S.M. A. Bailie, Inf.
231 Sjt. J. M. Bain, Can. Rail. Construction corps.
404012 Sjt. J. E. Barker, Eng.
74310 Sjt. G. Blake, Inf.
502934 L. / Cpl. J. Bowley, Eng.
301212 Cpl. B. L. Broughton, F.A.
3 Sjt. J. D. Burnet, G.A.
47323 B./S./M. F. Butler, Inf.
33302 S. Sjt. S. H. Bye, A.M.C.
489181 Pnr. J. W. Chaddock, Engrs.
61657 R.G.M.S. A. Champagne, Inf.
432940 Sjt. M. Dempsey, Inf.
302988 B.S.M. A. W. Dewolf, G A.
28534 Sjt. F. Douglas, Inf.
207116 Sjt. D. Dunbar, Inf.
453028 R.S.M. S. Farr., Inf.
234319 Pte. W. C. Ferguson, Inf.
65328 Sjt. A. Findley, M.M , Inf,
86910 Sjt. S. G. Fogg, F.A.
636022 Pte. S. T. Foster, Mounted Rif.
415833 Sjt. L. Fox, Inf.
42120 B.S.M. G. H. Fry, F.A.
21203 C.Q.M.S. W. R. Garrison, Inf.
O.N. 261 Cpl. W. Holahan, Raily. Con. Corps.
75611 Sjt. D. R. Honeyman, Inf.
426202 Sjt. H. W. Hopkins, Inf.
41634 B.Q.M.S T. M. Hyman, F.A.
63482 Cpl. L. D. Johnson, Engrs.
706 Sjt. D. C. Johnstone, Engrs.
58012 Pte. H. Kift, Inf.
1081853 Sjt. A. E. Lang Rail. Troops.
250 B.S.M. G. G. Lawson, M.G.C..
438810 C.S.M. W. E. Lawson, Inf.
475137 Sjt. F. A. Lyons, Mounted Rif.
102298 C.S.M. F. A. Mantle, Inf.
196 2nd Cpl. W. F. Marsh, Engrs.
27430 C.S M. H. O. Matthews, Inf.
33246 S.M. C. E. McArthur, A.M.C.
6135 Sjt. A. R. McCue, Art.
301646 B.S.M. J. McNamara, F.A.
721056 Cpl. N. McK. McRae, Inf.
103244 Sjt. S. G. Moore, Inf.
434740 C.S M. T. C. Morrison, Inf.
504932 Sjt. H. J. Mortimer, F.A.
59684 C.S.M. J. P. Murphy, Inf.
282252 Cpl. R. S. Murphy, Inf.
6105 Sjt. B. Nelson, F.A.
1684 Sjt. C. Novis, Inf.
453101 Sjt. (A./C.S.M.) W. Nye, M.G.C.
214323 Sjt. W. Older, Mounted Rif.
809 Sjt. C. Olmstead, Dns.
419055 R.S.M. J. Page, Inf.
86876 B.S.M. F. A. Palmer, F. A.
189994 Pte. B. Pay, Inf.
81697 R.Q.M.S. R. McN. Pearson, Inf.
551037 Cpl. S. Pearson, Cav.
126325 Pte. H. Puddle, M.G.C.
638 C.S.M. E. H. Rashley, Engrs.
85565 B.Q.M.S. J. F. Reed F.A.
117515 Sjt. (Sig.) P. Rogers, Mounted Rifles.
453131 R.S.M. A. C. Simpson, Inf.
O.N. 219 Cpl. E. J. Simpson, Rly. Con. Corps.
460371 Sjt. F. B. Smith, Inf..
124738 Pte. F. Stevens, Inf.
19919 Sjt. H. C. Stone, Inf.
1039428 A/Sjt. J. E. Walsh, Rly. Troops.
45024 C.S.M. C. Ward, Engrs.
302465 Sjt. A. Westlake, F.A.
171703 C.S.M. T. Whi e, Inf.
820181 Pte. E. W. Winnebeck, Inf.

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[*Extract from the 7th Supplement to* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 31st of May, 1918.*]

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

ST. JAMES PALACE,
3rd June, 1918.

THE KING has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath for services in connection with the War. Dated 3rd June, 1918 :—

To be Additional Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Honourable Order :—

CANADIAN FORCE.

Maj.-Gen. William Alexander Logie.
Maj.-Gen. Garnet Burk Hughes, British Columbia Regt.
Col. Alexander Primrose, Can. Army Med. Corps.

—

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET,
3rd June, 1918.

THE KING has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, to give directions for the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George for services rendered in connection with the War. Dated 3rd June, 1918 :—

To be Additional Members of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

CANADIAN FORCE.

Maj.-Gen. Thomas Benson.
Maj.-Gen. Willoughby Garnons Gwatkin, C.B.
Maj.-Gen. William Egerton Hodgins.
Brig.-Gen. Donald McDonald Hogarth, D.S.O., Can. Army Service Corps.
Col. George Eli Armstrong, Can. Army Med. Corps.
Col. (T./Brig -Gen.) James Lyons Biggar.
Col. (T./Maj.-Gen.) Harry Macintyre Elliot.
Col. Frederick Mondelet Gaudet, Quebec Regt.
Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) Reginald John Gwynne.
Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) Richard Alexis Helmer.
Bt. Col. (T./Col.) Henry Campbell Osborne.
Col. Charles Noel Perreau.
Col. Frank Asbinall Reid.
Hon. Lt.-Col. George Washington Badgerow, Can. Army Med. Corps.
Lt.-Col. (T /Col.) Harold Child Bickford.
Lt.-Col. (A./Col.) Malcolm Alexander Colquhoun, D.S.O., Central Ontario Regt.
Lt.-Col. (A./Col.) Stanley Douglas Gardner, M.C., British Columbia Regt.

Lt.-Col. (A./Col.) John Alexander Gunn, D.S.O., Quebec Regt.
Lt.-Col. Charles McEachran, Canadian Army Vet. Corps.
Lt.-Col. (T./Col.) Aleyn Zouch Palmer.
Lt.-Col. (A./Col.) John Grant Rattray, D.S.O., Alberta Regt.
Lt.-Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) Henry Norlande Ruttan.
Lt.-Col. (T./Brig -Gen.) Lewis William Shannon.
Maj. Everett Bristol, Central Ontario Regt.
Maj. Furry Ferguson Montague, Manitoba Regt.
Maj. (A.-Col.) Frank Stanley Morrison, D.S.O., Royal Can. Dragoons.

[*Extracts from the 4th Supplement to* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 31st May, 1918.*]

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, S. W.,
3rd June, 1918.

THE KING has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath for valuable services rendered in connection with Military Operations in Italy, dated 3rd June, 1918 :—

To be Additional Member of the Military Division of the 3rd Class, or Companion of the said Most Honourable Order :—

CANADIAN FORCE.

Lt. Col. Charles Hamilton Mitchell, C.M.G,, D.S.O., Central Ont. Regt.

—

HIS Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, to approve of the award of the Meritorious Service Medal to the undermentioned Men in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in Italy :—

T./26991 Dvr. (A./S./Sjt. Whlr.) A. Ellis, A.S.C. (New Brunswick).
78043 Bomdr. J. S. Hurst, R.F.A. (Nova Scotia).

[*Extract from the 11th Supplement to* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 31st May 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
4th June, 1918.

HIS Majesty the KING has been pleased to approve of the award of the Military Medal to the undermentionned Lady for distinguished services in the Field as recorded :

A./Sister Marie Dow Lutwick, Q.A.I.M.N.S. (K.) (Can).
For bravery and devotion to duty during an hostile bombing raid when in company v ith the Matron who was severely wounded and a Sister who was killed. She crossed the open bomb-swept ground alone in order to procure help. Subsequently she returned to the Casualty Clearing Station and continued to work for many hours, under conditions of great danger."

[*Extract from the ninih Supplement to* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 31st May, 1918.*]

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD,

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, S.W. 1.
3rd June, 1918.

THE KING has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, to institute two Decorations to be awarded to Officers and Warrant Officers in the Royal Air Force, and two Medals to be awarded to Non-Commissioned Officers and Men in the Royal Air Force, i.e.,

"The Distinguished Flying Cross" to be awarded to Officers and Warrant Officers for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

"The Air Force Cross," to be awarded to Officers and Warrant Officers for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy.

"The Distinguished Flying Medal," to be awarded to Non-Commissioned Officers and Men for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

"The Air Force Medal," to be awarded to Non-Commissioned Officers and Men for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although no in active operations against the enemy.

[*Extract from the Fourth Supplement of* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 24th May, 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
28th May, 1918.

The following is a continuation of Sir D. Haig's Despatch of the 7th April, submitting names deserving of special mention:—

CANADIAN FORCES.

STAFF.

Barnett, Capt. D. H., M.C., B. Columbia R.
Brown, Maj. (T./Lt -Col.) J. S., D.S.O. Nova Scotia R.
Browne, Maj. B. W., M.C., Manitoba R.
Bruce, Col. H. A , Can. A.M.C.
Burke, Capt. E. A., Quebec R.
Burland, Lt.-Col. W. W., D.S.O., Quebec R.
Burstall, Maj. H E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., Can. A.
Chipman, Capt. J. H., Ontario R.
Cosgrave, Maj. L. V. M., D.S.O., Can. A.
Currie, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Cutcliffe, Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) A. B., Can. A. V. C.
de Balinhard, Maj. J. C., Saskatchewan R.
Dodds, Brig.-Gen. W. O. H , C.M G., Can. F. A.
Duguid, Maj. A. F., Can. F. A.
Duncanson, Maj. A. E., Ontario R.
Dyer, Brig.-Gen. H. M., C.M.G., D.S.O., Saskatchewan R.
Edgett, Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) C. E., Can. A.V.C.
Elmsley, Brig.-Gen. J. H., C.M.G., D.S.O., R. Can. Dns.
Embury, Brig.-Gen. J. F. L., C.M.G., Saskatchewan R.
Foulkes, Maj. J. F., Can. A.S.C.
Gault, Maj. A. H., D S.O., E. Ontario R.
Gibson, Maj. G.H.R , Can. A.M.C.
Gibsone, Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. W. P., D.S.O., Nova Scotia R.
Goodeve, Maj. L. C., D.S.O., Can. F.A.
Gray, Capt. H. S., Ontario R.
Greer, Maj. G. G. M.C., Can. A.M.C.
Griesbach, Brig.-Gen. W.A., C.M.G., D.S.O., Alberta R.
Grosvenor, Maj. The Hon. F. E., D.S.O., M.C., B. Columbia R.
Hamilton, Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) A.L., Can. A.P.C.
Hennessy, Capt. P., M.C., Can. A.S.C.
Hertzberg, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) H.F.H., D.S.O , M.C., Can. Engrs.
Hill, Brig.-Gen. F. W., C.M.G., D.S.O., W. Ontario R.
Hilliam, Brig.-Gen. E., C.M.G., D.S.O., Nova Scotia R.
Houliston, L .-Col. J., Can. Engrs.
Jacques, Col. H. M., D.S.O., Can. A.M.C.
Jarvis, Lt.-Col. A. M., C.M.G., Can. Gen. List.
Clarke-Kennedy, Lt -Col., W. H., D.S.O., Quebec R.
Ketchen, Brig.-Gen. H.D.B., C.M.G., Lord Strathcona's Horse.
King, Brig.-Gen. W. B. M., D.S,O., Can. F. A.
Leighton, Maj. G. E., Quebec R.
Lomer, Maj. T. A., Can. A. M. C.
Loomis, Brig.-Gen. F.O.W., C.M.G., D.S.O., Quebec R.
McAvity, Maj. T. M., N. Brunswick R.
MacBrien, Brig.-Gen. J. H., C.M.G., D.S.O., R. Can. Dns.
Macdonell, Lt. I. McL., Can. F. A.
Macdonell, Maj.-Gen. A. C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Can. Cav.
Macintyre, Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) D. E., D.S O., M.C., Saskatchewan R.
Magee, Lt.-Col. A. A., Quebec R.
McNaughton, Lt.-Col. A. G. L., D.S.O., Can. F.A.
Maitland, Maj. O. M., Saskatchewan R., attd. C.E., XVIII Corps.

Matthews, Lt. (A./Capt.) A. C., Can. Engrs.
Matthews, Lt.-Col. H. H., D.S.O., Manitoba R.
Mitchell, Brig.-Gen. J. H., D.S.O., Can. F. A.
Montague, Maj. (V./Lt.-Col.) P. J., D.S.O., M.C., Manitoba R.
Moore, Lt. W. MacL., Saskatchewan R.
Morrison, Brig.-Gen. E. W. B., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Can. F.A.
Neilson, Maj. W. B. Columbia R.
Odlum, Lt.-Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) V. W., C.M.G., D.S.O., B. Columbia R.
Palmer, Lt. (A./Capt.) E. G., Alberta R.
Panet. Lt.-Col. E. de B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Can. A.
Panet, Brig.-Gen. H. A., C.M.G., D.S.O., R. Can. H. A.
Parsons, Lt.-Col. J. L. R., D.S.O., Saskatchewan R.
Perry, Maj. N. D., C. Ontario, R.
Phelan, Maj. F. R., M.C., Quebec R.
Plumer, Capt. T. H., Can, A.S.C.
Rennie, Brig.-Gen. R., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O., C. Ontario R.
Retallack, Maj. J. L.
Richardson, Capt. R. H., M.C., Manitoba R.
Ross, Col. A. E., C.M.G., Can. A.M.C.
Ross, Lt.-Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) J. M., D.S.O., B. Columbia R.
Saunders, Maj. C. G., Can. A.V.C.
Skinner, Capt. D. C., Can. Sub-Staff.
Snell, Maj (T./Col.) A. E. D.S.O., Can. A.M.G.
Steel, Maj. F. M., D.S.O, Manitoba R.
Stewart, Lt.-Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) J.W., C.M.G.
Stibbard, Lt. (T./Capt.) C. C., Manitoba R.
Taylor, Maj, A.E., C, Ontario R.
Taylor, Maj. T. A. H., M C.
Thacker, Brig.-Gen. H. C., C.M.G.. Can. F.A.
Tuxford, Brig.-Gen. G. S., C.B., C.M.G., Saskatchewan, R.
Walker, Maj. A. L., M.C., Quebec R.
Walker, Capt. H. W., Quebec, R.
Wallis, Capt. H. M., Quebec, R.
Watson, Maj.-Gen. Sir D., K.C.B., C.M.G., E. Ontario R.
White, Maj. D. A., Can. F.A.
Wright, Col. R. P., D.S.O., Can. A.M.C.
Aiken, 71133 Cpl. A. D.
Baker, 706183 Sjt. W. M.
Fitch, 130300 Pte. (A./Sjt.) G.
Pickles, 33433 Cpl. T.

CAVALRY.

Bowie, Maj. D. B., D.S.O., R. Can. Dns.
Caldwell, Maj. E. L., R. Can. Dns.
Paterson, Lt.-Col. R. W. D.S.O., Fort Garry Horse.
Sharpe, Maj. W. J., Fort Garry Horse.
Van Straubenzee, Lt.-Col. C. T. R, Can. Dns.
Brew, 14866 Sjt. R. T., Lord Strathcona's Horse.

LIGHT HORSE.

Leonard, Lt.-Col. I.
Stevens, Lt. H. G.

ROYAL CANADIAN HORSE ARTILLERY.

Lafferty, Maj. H. P.
Macpherson, Capt. H.
Pullin, 5900 Cpl. (B./Sjt.) H. R.

CANADIAN FIELD ARTILLERY

Aitkens, Capt. L. J. B., M.C.
Aederson, Lt.-Col S. B., D.S.O.
Armour, Capt. E. B. P.
Bi[illegible]t, Lt. E. F.
Case, Lt. H. R.
Constantine, Lt.-Col. C. F., D.S.O.
Co[illegible]k, Maj. G. H.
Diespecker, Lt. R. E. A.
Durkee, Maj. A. A.
Gillies, Lt. L. H.
Gillmore, Lt.-Col. E. T. B.
Grier, Lt. C. G. M.
Haig Lt. (A./Capt.) R. F.
Harris, Capt. (T./Capt.) W. E.
Hurdman, Lt.-Col. W. G
Jackson, Capt. L. F.
Leishman, Lt. W. H.
Lovelace, Capt. E. J.
McDomald, Lt.- J. A., D.S.O.
Mackay, Maj. A. T.
Mackay, Lt.-Col. J. K., D.S.O.
Maclean, Maj. N. B.
Malcolmson, Lt. A. S.
Murray, Lt. D., D.C.M.
Oliver, Lt. R. R.
Paterson, Maj. A. T.
Philpott, Lt. E.
Piercey, Lt.-Col. J. G.
Preston, Capt. J. F.
Ross, Lt.-Col. M. N., D.S.O.
Savage, Maj. H. M., D.S.O.
Stewart, Lt.-Col. J. C.
Thompson, Capt. N. A.
Tremblay, Lt. S.
Wilson, Lt. A. L.
Wilson, Maj. W. D., D.S.O.
Andrew, 302607 Gnr. W. T.
Barrett, 303618 Dvr. C. E.
Christian, 40151 Sjt. G. R.
Danby, 300397 Sjt. W.
Donnelly, 304506 Cpl. H. C.
Dymond, 86376 Sjt. J. R.
Farthing, 312120 Gnr. W. H.
Fowler, 348888 W. O., Cl. 1, R. S.
Hine, 86188 Bomdr. C.
McLean. 348153 Gnr. (A./Sjt.) H.
Mansell, 87202 Gnr. F. W.
Stanley, 300819 By. S.M. P. H.
Wilson, 348757 Dvr. H. A.

CANYDIAN GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Cole, Lt.-Col. F.M.
Courtney, Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) F. H., D.S.O.
Dry, Lt. C. F.
Inches, Maj. C. F., M.C.
Keeping, Lt. M. F.
Lawrence, Lt. A. R.
Leach, Maj. R. J., M.C.
Mackenzie, Lt. E. A.
Prowse, Lt.-Col. W. B., D.S.O.
Trenholme, Capt. W. S.
Argo, 348733 Bombr. J. A.
McKenzie, 1261443 Cpl. G. W.
McLean, 1257628 Gnr. L.
Millar, 110 Sjt. P.

CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

Ashford, Lt. A. G.
Boswell, Capt. H. B
Dawson, Lt. F. M.
*Ellis, Maj. D. S.
Franklin, Lt. J. C.
Hawkins, Lt. S. H.
Hill, Lt. R.
Macpherson, Capt. K. P.
Mieville, Maj. A. L., M.C.
Robertson, Maj. N. R.
Russell, Maj. C. B.
Watt, Capt. J. A.
Armstrong, 45362 Sjt. J. McC.
Bowles, 503710 L./C. H. C.
Cooper, 418754 Sjt. A.
Deeks, 500193 C.S.M. W. F.
Hirst, 327 Sjt. F. B.
Holmes, 15021 Cpl. J. E.
Kirby, 302499 L./C. E. B.
McGregor, 503873 Dvr. J.
Macmillan, 40677 2nd Cpl. E. A.

TUNNELLING COMPANIES.

Hibbert, T./Capt. (A./Maj.) A., M.C.
Laing, T./Lt. P. A.
Cusson, 401772 Cpl. D.
McNaughton, 501298 Sjt P.

DIVISIONAL SIGNAL COMPANIES.

Harcourt, Lt. P.V., D.C.M.
McGill, Lt. T. C.
McIntosh, Capt. W.
Craven, 83 Spr. J.
Rosenbaum, 629912 Cpl. (A./Sjt.) M.

INFANTRY.

Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Aikins, Maj. G. H., D.S.O., attd. H.Q., Can. Inf. Bde.
Draper, Lt.-Col. D. C., D.S.O.

Duggan, Capt. (A./Maj.) K.L. (Deceased.)
Harold, Lt. J. J.
Maxfield, Maj W. E.
Miller, T./Maj. L. W.
Mills, Capt. L. C.
Otty, Lt. A. (Deceased).
Quinlan, Lt. J. attd. Can. T.M. By.
Rhoades, Maj. W., M.C.
Roberry, T./Capt. A. H.
Shannon, Lt. R.
Tidy, Capt. P. C.
Cryer, 106172 Sjt. F. E. G.
Flood, 109123 Sjt. E. J.
Lockyer, 687961 L./C. W.
Pearce, 107484 C.S.M. F. A.
Round, 458,567 L./C. H.

Royal Canadian Regiment.

Allan, Lt T. S., M.C.
Keltie, Lt. (A./Capt.) 4., attd. Cand. L.T.M. By.
Willets, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) C. R. E., D.S.O.
Purcell, 1033192 L./C. C. A.
Wilkinson, 478001 Sjt. J. H.

P.P.C.L.I.

Macpherson, T./Capt. J. R., D.S.O.
Niven, Maj. H. W., D.S.O , M.C.
Puley, Lt. P. M.
Reynolds, T./Capt. G. G.
Nicols, 639602 Pte. F, J.

Nova Scotia Regiment.

Archibald, Lt. A. D.
Borden, Lt.-Col. A. H., D.S.O.
Coulter, Capt. (A./Maj.) W. B.
Peterson, W. G., D.S.O., attd. H.Q., Can. Inf. Bde.
Ruggles, Capt. W. T.
Welsh, 67165 Pte. G.

New Brunswick Regiment.

Buchanan, Lt. M. C.
Pringle, H./Maj. & Q.M. J.
White, Lt. J. E.
Langworthy, 69532 C.Q.M.S. (A /C.S.M.)H.

Quebec Regiment.

Armstrong, Lt. (A./Capt.) C. M.
Beagley, Capt. T. G.
Delaute, Maj. F. J.
Deslauriers, Lt. A.
Gough, Lt. E. C.
Jackson, Lt. B T.
Macintyre, Lt. (A./Capt.) J. D.
MacKenzie, Maj. R. C.
McCombe, Lt.-Col. G., D.S.O.
McCuaig, Lt.-Col. G. E., D.S.O.
McGovern, Lt. W. F.
Mailhiot, T./Lt. A. D'A.
Norsworthy, T./Maj. S. C., D.S.O., M.C.
Perry, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) K. M., D.S.O.
Tanner, Lt. H. R.
Tremblay, Lt.-Col T. L., D.S.O.
de St. Victor, Lt. J. C. R.
Wallis, Capt. H. M., M.C.
Boyle, 61092 Cpl. J.
Chandler, 24235 Sjt. S.
Gauld, 469861 Sjt. W. F.
Kennedy, 418239 C.S.M. G. W., D.C M., M.M. (deceased).
Reid, 26243 R.Q.M.S. H.
Goodswan, 144440 C.Q.M.S. B.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.

Brown, Capt. A. F., D.S.O.
Christmas, Capt. A. P.
Edwards, Lt.-Col. C. McP., D.S.O.
English, Maj. A. S.
Jobb, Lt. P. H.
Jones, Lt.-Col. E. W., D.S.O.
McLaughlin, Lt.-Col. L. T., D.S.O.
Murray, Lt.-Col. F. J., D.C.M.
Over, Hon. Maj. E. A.
Pense, Maj. H. E., M.C.
Berry, 675214 Pte. (A./Cpl.) W.
Cordes, 59200 Sjt. H. G. M.
Stewart, 669870 Pte. D.
Wilson, 7918 Cpl. B.

1st Central Ontario Regiment.

Bent, Lt.-Col. C. E., D.S.O.
Bliss, Capt. R. H.
Bull, Maj. J. H.
Crawford, Capt. J. K., D.S.O.
Forbes, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) J. W., D.S.O.
Gooderham, Capt. M. S.
Griffin, Capt. (A./Maj.) S. H.
Harbottle, Lt.-Col. C. C.
Jago, Capt. R. N., M.C.
Marshall, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) K. R., D.S.O.
Medhurst, Lt. C. E. H.
Nelles, Lt.-Col. LaF. H., M.C.
Rogers, Hon. Capt. D. F.
Brown, 55577 Sjt. E. W.
Gardner, 10548 Sjt. G.
McDonald, 23161 Sjt. J. J.
Miller, 47898 Cpl. J. H.
Pollock, 9356 Cpl. G. R.
Scott, 138706, Sjt. G.
Shantry, 210837 Pte. J.

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.

Black, Lt. (A./Capt.) A.
Carey, Lt.-Col. A. B., D.S.O.
Carrol, Lt. (A./Capt.) L. J.
Jacobi, T./Lt. M. R.
Macfarlane, T. Maj. R. A., D.S.O.
McDiarmaid, Capt. (A./Maj.) B.
Ott, Capt. F. W.
Ryan, Maj. E. J. W.
Squires, Lt. B. P., M.M.
Thomson, Lt. M. F., M.C.
Caldwell, 102395 Sjt. H. P.
Jamieson, 679112 Sjt. A.
Kerridge, 116766 Pte. A. E.
Steele, 453221 Sjt. J., M.M.

Western Ontario Regiment.

Adams, Maj. W. A.
Brackin, Lt. G. G.
Cameron, Maj. G. L.
Forrest, Lt. J. G.
Jones, Lt.-Col. L. E., D.S.O
Smallpeice, Capt. V. N.
Sparling, Lt.-Col. A. W., D.S.O.
Webb, Lt.-Col. R. H., M.C.
Dawson, 629359 C.S.M. (A./R.S.M.) C.
Findlay, A/2739 Pte. J.
Pym, 751126 Pte. A. E.
Wackett, 54360 Pte. J.

Manitoba Regiment.

Albert, Lt. W. A.
Archer, Capt. H. A.
Baird, Capt. A.
Bell-Irving, Maj. R. O., M.C.
Chandler, Maj. W. K.
Coombes, Capt. B D.
Complin, Maj. E. C.
Curran, Capt. V.
Daly, Lt.-Col. P. J., C.M.G., D S.O.
Davies, Lt.-Col. R. D., D.S.O.
Dickinson, Lt. F. L., M.M.
Ferguson, Maj. D. J. H.
Foster, Lt.-Col. W. W., D.S.O.
Grant, Maj. A., D.S.O.
Hesson, Capt. (A./Maj.) F. L.
Jamieson, Lt. W. F., D.S.O.
Kirkcaldy, Lt.-Col. J., D.S.O.
Knox, Lt. C. E.
Lawless, Maj. W. T., D.S.O.
MacEwan, Maj. J. A., D.S.O.
Macnaghten, Lt. R. F., D.S.O.
McIntyre, Lt. R. C.
Maples, Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. R. C.
Mordy, Maj. A. G.
Oldfield, Maj. H. L.
Peck, Lt.-Col. C. W., D.S.O.
Raddall, Maj. T. H.
Semmens, Maj. J. N.
Walkem, Lt.-Col. H. C.
Weldon, Lt. J. A., M.C.
Wilcox, Maj. E. A. C.
Adam, 150017 Sjt. R.
Ardino, 217017 Cpl. G.

Bellamy, 29077 Sjt. F.
Davidson, 147726 C.Q.M.S., G.R.
Horton, 71604 A./Sjt. R.O.C.
Lawrence, 1000577 Pte. C. H.
McPherson, 859157 Pte. D. T.
Moyer, 105656 Pte. S. E.

Saskatchewan Regiment.

Boyd, Capt. A. M.
Day, Capt. (A./Maj.) E.
Dawson, Lt.-Col. H. J., D.S.O.
Dulmage, Lt.-Col. A.
Gentles, Maj. N.
Hicking, Lt. H. Y.
Pearson, Capt. R. W., D.S.O., M.C.
Ross, Lt.-Col. A., D.S.O.
Willis, Lt. J. S.
Gillings, 426165 C.S.M. W. T.
Henstridge, 811925 Pte. (A./L.C.) W. A.
Stanley, 73959 Sjt. S.
Edgar, 12663 C.S.M. S. H.

Alberta Regiment.

Bell, Lt.-Col. A. H., D.S.O.
Bingham, T./Capt. (A./Maj.) J. W.
Burgess, Lt. W. H., D.S.O.
Cameron, Lt. J. A., D.S.O.
Chattell, T./Capt. (A./Maj.) A. P.
Douglas, Maj. T. C.
Grant, Lt. E. G.
Kennedy, Lt. H., D.S.O.
MacLeod, Maj. G. W., D.S.O.
Nolan, Lt. (A./Capt.) H. G.
Page, Lt.-Col. L. F., D.S.O.
Palmer, Lt.-Col. R. H., D.S.O.
Parry, Maj. J. L. R.
Wainwright, Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. G.
Corlett, 432361 Sjt. J. J.
Davison, 113166 Pte. H. E.
Friesen, 79723 Sjt. C.
Turcotte, 435592 L/C. L.
Underwood, 184094 Cpl. A.
Waller, 22113 Sjt. R. C.

British Columbia Regiment.

Birds, Capt. (A./Maj.) S. B., D.S.O., M.C.
Clark, Lt.-Col. J. A., D.S.O.
Davies, Lt. L. B.
Foster, Capt. A. P.
Grindsell, Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. A.
Latta, Lt.-Col. W. S., D.S.O.
McSpadden, Capt. S. G.
Meredith, Capt. E. R. C.
Simmons, Capt. R. A.
Waterfield, Lt. H. C.
Wilson, Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) F. B.
Wilson, Lt. D.
Alderdice, 129006 Pte. A. E.
Brown, 129166 Sjt. D.
Hogben, 437433 Pte. (A./Sjt.) D.
Maynard, 16333 Cpl. D. W.
Mullen, 77251 R.S.M., C. S.
Murphy, 75747 Cpl. L.
Parsons, 76183 Pte. R.
Webb, 16829 C.S.M., W. H. B.

Pioneers.

Collingwood, Capt. D. M.
Drew-Brook, Lt. M.D.
Gleaves, Lt. A. W.
Kingsmill, Lt.-Col. W. B.
Lytle, Maj. W. H.
Nicholson, Lt. G. W.
Oxley, Lt. A. C., M.M.
Parker, Capt. T. H.
Ryerson, Capt. E. E.
Thompson, Lt.-Col. J. T. C.
Thompson, Lt. G. H.
Morrison, 166942 Bn. S.M.J.
Roxburgh, 102408 Sjt. R. T.
Wise, 766742 C.S.M. H. H.

CANADIAN MACHINE GUN CORPS.

Basevi, Lt. (A./Maj.) J.
Britton, Maj. J. C.
Brutinel, Lt.-Col. R., D.S.O.
Cline, Maj. J. G.
German, Lt. A. M.
Lawson, T./Lt. J. K.
Levey, T./Lt. M. R.
Logan, Capt. H. T.
Morris, Lt. (A./Capt.) E. R.
Parkes, Maj. A. J. R.
Pierson, Lt. A.
Walker, Maj. W. K., D.S.O., M.C.
Botsford, 135916 Sjt. C. A. (killed).
Bradbury, 428176 Cpl. W.
Moir, 135380 Sjt. W.
Tambling, 434231 Sjt. C. E.

CANADIAN RAILWAY TROOPS.

Brown, Capt. C. K.
Charles, Capt. J. L.
Craig, Maj. J. C.
Earchman, Lt.-Col. A.
Ketterson, Maj. A. R.
McAllister, Maj. A. L.
MacCrimmon, Maj. H. J.
McDonnell, Lt-Col. the Hon. A.
McLean, Capt. J. J.
McLeod, Lt. (A./Capt.) H.
Palmer, Capt. G. G.
Ritchie, Lt. G. F.
Swan, Maj. W. G,
Wallace, Capt. (T./Maj.) W. W.
Anderson, 841127 Spr. J.
Howieson, 690451 Sjt. G.
Johnston, 760392 Sjt. W.

CANADIAN OVERSEAS RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION CORPS.

Hillman, Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) D., at d. R.E.
Turbett, Lt. (A./Lt.-Col.) E. A. W.

CANADIAN CORPS CYCLIST BATTALION.

Humphrey, Maj. A. E.
Gordon, 183 C.Q.M.S. (A./R.S.M.) H.

FORESTRY CORPS.

Carew, T./Maj. (Lt.-Col.) F. J.
Herchmer, T./Capt. W. S.
Jones, T./Lt.-Col. C. H. le P.
Miller, T./Lt.-Col. J. L.
McLelland, 297769 Sjt. D.
Eagle, 2250648 Pte. E.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Arnold, Maj. F. G.
Evans, Lt. H. I.
Cleary, Maj. E. J.
Gordon, Maj. G. H.
Grant, Lt. M.
Greer, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) W. D.
Heasley, Maj. H. J.
Hill, T./Lt. A. F.
Larkin, Capt. G. R.
Penhale, Lt.-Col. J. J.
Rason, T./Lt. W. H.
Fairley, 685 Pte. W. A.
Foster, 511164 Dvr. (A./L./C.)
Graham, 30209 Sjt. G. E.
Hogg, 347496 S./Sjt. A. C.
McGill, 510273 Pte. D. W.
Mothersill, 1838 Pte. F. O.
Portsmouth, 113035 Sjt. H. E.
Shelton, 511059 S./Sjt. P. S.
Sorbutts, 83854 Dvr. (A./L./C.) C.

ORDNANCE CORPS.

Birch, Lt. (T./Capt.) G. R.
Mackay, Lt. D. M.
Grassby, 10577 Armt. S./M. G.
Philipps, 34828 Armt.-S./M. A. H.
Roberts, 108490 Condr. F. A.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Barry, Capt. J. E.
Boyce, Lt.-Col. G. J.
Cameron, Capt. H. McL.
Donald, Lt.-Col. D.
Donaldson, Lt.-Col. A. S.

Elder, Col. J. M.
Ellis, Maj. A. W. M.
Gilday, Lt.-Col. A. L. C.
Gunn, Lt.-Col. J. A.
Gunn, T./Lt.-Col. J. N.
Hassard, T./Capt. F. R., M.C., M.B.
Hayes, Lt.-Col. J.
Kappele, Lt.-Col. D. P.
Lawrence, Qrmr. and H./Capt. J. E.
Moshier, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) H. H.
Mothersill, Maj. G. S., D.S.O.
Rankin, Lt.-Col. A. C.
Richardson, Capt. W. A.
Selby, T./Maj. (A. Lt.-Col.) E. R.
Stewart, Lt.-Col. J.
Strathy, Maj. G. S.
Streigt, Capt. S. J.
Tulloch, H./Capt. and Q.M. J. E.
Walsh, Capt. W. C.
Whytock, Capt. H. W.
Young, T./Capt. H. G., D.S.O.
Fairham, 523605 Pte. S.
Pettengell, 1384 Pte. W. J.
Pickman, 524773 S./Sjt. A. J.
Rogers, 50842 Q./M./S. G. E.
Tait, 532359 Cpl. J.
Thomas, 1432 Cpl. O. E.
Westby, 32910 S./Sjt. E. T.

NURSING SERVICE.

Brady, Sister Miss L. A.
Carpenter, Sister Miss E. E.
Donnelly, Sister Miss C. A.
Fortescue, Sister Miss M. J.
Goodeve, Matron Miss M.
Gordon, Sister Miss E. MacL.
Hally, Sister Miss R.
Jenkins, Sister Miss S. M.
Lanphier, Sister Miss W. M.
MacDonald, Sister Miss M.
Robertson, Sister Miss S.
Wilson, Matron Miss E. M.

ARMY PAY CORPS.

Chown, Maj. L. A.
Heakes, Maj. S. R.
Mabee, Maj. O. H.
Mortimore, Capt. A. R.
Thomson, Maj. W. R.
Graham, No. 440128 Pte. D.

ARMY VETERINARY CORPS.

Matthew, Capt. R. G.
Johnstone, 15137 S. Sjt. J. W.

CHAPLAINS.

DePencier, Hon. Lt.-Col. the Rt. Rev. Bishop, A. U., T./C.F., 3rd Cl.
French, Hon. Lt.-Col. Rev. F. L.
Kidd, Rev. W. E., M.C.
Letang, Rev. H. E.
Oliver, Rev. E. H.
Scott, Rev. Canon F. G., C.M.G.
Stuart, Rev. C. J. S.
Sherring, Rev. F. G.

LABOUR BATTALION.

Harcourt, Capt. F. Y.
Halward, 853 L./C. F.

Y.M.C.A.

Hutchinson, H./Capt. T. H.
Plunkett, H./Capt. M. W.

GENERAL LIST.

Rose, Lt.-Col. H. A.

[*Extract from the 3rd Supplement* to the LONDON GAZETTE *of the 28th April, 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
30th May, 1918.

THE following despatch has been received by the Secretary of State for War from General Sir Herbert C. O. Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., A.D.C.:—

HEADQUARTERS,
18th April, 1918.

My Lord,—I have the honour to submit a list of names of those officers, ladies, non-commissioned officers and men serving or who have served under my command, whose distinguished and gallant services and devotion to duty I consider deserving of special mention.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,
Your obedient servant,

HERBERT PLUMER, Gen.

STAFF.

Colville, Capt. G. R., Can. Inf., Gen. List.
Mitchell, Lt.-Col. C. H., C.M.G., D.S.O., Can. Local Forces.

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ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[1218]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 29th day of May, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce and under and by virtue of the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, the provisions of the Order in Council of the 8th day of February, 1918, constituting the War Trade Board, and all other powers vested in the Governor in Council, is pleased to order that the exportation of tires for motor cycles, motor vehicles and all other tires containing rubber, be and the same is hereby prohibited to all destinations outside of Canada, except under license issued by the Commissioner of Customs at the request of the War Trade Board.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council

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[1436]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 12th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence and under and in virtue of the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The "Defence of Canada Order, 1917," enacted and made by Order in Council (No. 987) of the 10th day of April, 1917, is hereby amended by inserting the following section, hereby enacted, immediately aft r section 45 thereof,—

45*a*. No woman who is suffering from a venereal disease in a communicable form shall have sexual intercourse with any member of His Majesty's forces or solicit or invite any member of the said forces to have sexual intercourse with her.

(2) A woman charged with an offence against this regulation shall, if she so requires, be remanded for a period (not less than a week) for the purpose of such medical examination as may be requisite for ascertaining whether she is suffering from a venereal disease in the form aforesaid.

(3) The defendant shall be informed of her right to be remanded as aforesaid and that she may be examined by her own doctor or by the medical officer of the prison, or by one appointed for that purpose by the Court.

(4) In these regulations, the expression "venereal disease" means syphilis, gonorrhoea or soft chancre.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[1263]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday the 3rd day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS section 32 of the Dominion Lands Act, 1908, provides that agricultural lands shall on y be open for purchase under regulations made by the Governor General in Council, and that there shall be no sale to one person, under such regulations, of an acre of land in excess of one section, without a special order of the Governor General in Council; provided, however, that the Minister may sell a fractional quarter-section, with or without homestead conditions, at a rate not to be less than three dollars per acre;

And whereas at the time of the passing of the said Act there were certain regulations in existence relating to the sale, settlement, use and occupation of Dominion Lands in the province of Manitoba and the North West Territories, enacted by the Order in Council of the 17th September, 1889, (P.C. 2167), as amended by the Orders in Council of the 18th May, 1891, (P.C. 832), and the 23rd January, 1897, (P.C. No. 146), the effect of the said regulations as regards sales of land being to fix the price of Dominion Lands at three dollars per acre, with a minimum price of one dollar an acre, the Minister having authority to vary the price of lands within the limit fixed by the law;

And whereas all sales of Dominion Lands since the coming into effect of the Dominion Lands Act, 1908, have been made under the authority of the regulations referred to, except where the sale was authorized by a special Order in Council.

And whereas some doubt having arisen as to whether the validity of these regulations was affected by the passing of the Dominion Lands Act in 1908, the Minister in order to remove any such doubt, recommends that the power conferred upon the Minister of the interior to make sales of Dominion Lands by the three Orders in Council above referred to be confirmed, and that in future all sales of Dominion Lands be made subject to the following regulations, nothing in which is to be deemed to limit the power of the Minister to sell any fractional quarter-section with or without homestead conditions at a rate not less than three dollars per acre:—

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to make and enact and doth hereby make and enact the following regulations:—

REGULATIONS.

Area of land.

1. There shall be no sale to one person of an area of land in excess of one section.

Valuation of land.—Minimum price.

2. No sale of land shall take place until a valuation has been placed thereon by a competent officer of the Department after a personal inspection thereof, and such valuation shall constitute the basis upon which the sale is to be made; provided, however, that no land shall be offered for sale at less than three dollars per acre.

Terms of sale.

3. The terms of the sale shall be fixed by the Minister, and may be varied by him as the circumstances may require.

Settlement conditions.

4. The Minister may make any sale subject to the performance of such settlement duties in any case as he may deem advisable.

Improvements on land.

5. In case there are improvements on the land offered for sale the purchaser shall be required to pay the value of such improvements in addition to complying with other conditions of sale.

Upset price.

6. Every parcel of land offered for sale by auction shall be sold at an upset price determined by the Minister on the basis of the valuation of such land by an officer of the Department.

Auction sales.

7. In case of sales of land by auction, no sale shall take place without at least thirty days public notice being given.

Withdrawal from sale.

8. At any time prior to the date of sale the Minister may cancel the reservation and make the land again available for disposition under the homestead provisions of the Act, after due public notice.

Sales at reduced price.

9. Where any land offered for sale by auction is not sold at the upset price, the Minister may again offer the land for sale at a reduced price and subject to such altered conditions and terms as would insure the sale of land, or he may withdraw the land from sale and dispose of the same under the homestead conditions of the Act.

Cancellation for non-compliance.

10. If the purchaser fails to comply with the terms of the sale either with regard to the payment of purchase price and interest, or in regard to the performance of the prescribed settlement duties, the same may be cancelled in the discretion of the Minister.

Refunds.

11. Where a sale is cancelled by the Minister for non-compliance on the part of the purchaser with the terms thereof, or for any other reason, the Minister may, in his discretion, refund to the purchaser, in whole or in part, the amount paid by him on account of the purchase price.

Assignment of right.

12. Previous to the issue of a patent, a purchaser shall not assign or transfer to any person, his interest in the land or any part thereof, except by special permission of the Minister.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
51-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1454]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 13th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, under the Provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, and under the provisions of the Order in Council of the 8th day of February, 1918, constituting the War Trade Board and under all other powers vested in His Excellency in Council, is pleased to order that the exportation of the commodities under noted shall be and the same is hereby prohibited to all destinations outside of Canada, under license issued by the Commissioner of Customs at the request of the War Trade Board:—

Calf skins—Canadian origin.

Calf skins—Foreign origin.

Kips of Canadian origin.

Kips of foreign origin.

Hides—Cattle, Buffalo and Horses when of Canadian origin.

Hides—Cattle, Buffalo and Horses when of foreign origin.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1491.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 15th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Naval Service, and under the provisions of Section 45 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that Subsection (11) of Section (16) of the Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of British Columbia, established by the Order in Council of the 9th of February, 1915, which prohibits the use of more than three lines from any boat used in trolling for salmon, shall be and the same is hereby rescinded.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

52-9

[1480]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, 17th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, advise that the Minister of the Interior be authorized to execute, on behalf of His Majesty the KING, with the Canada Land and Irrigation Company, Limited, an agreement in the form annexed hereto, in amendment of, and substitution for, an agreement made on the 31st day of July, 1914, between the Southern Alberta Land Company, Limited, of the First Part; Sir William Plender, Receiver and Manager of the said Company, of the Second Part; the Metropolitan Trust Company, Limited, of the Third Part; and the Honourable George Halsey Perley, representing the Canadian Government of the Fourth Part.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT, made in triplicate, this .....day of.....1918,

Between

CANADA LAND AND IRRIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, hereinafter called "The Company,"

Of the First Part, and

HIS MAJESTY THE KING, represented herein by the Honourable Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior of Canada, hereinafter called "The Minister,"

Of the Second Part.

Whereas by an agreement dated the 31st day of July, 1914, between the Southern Alberta Land Company, Limited, of the First Part; Sir William Plender, receiver and manager of the said company, of the Second Part; the Metropolitan Trust Company, Limited, of the Third Part, and the Honourable George Halsey Perley, representing the Canadian Government of the Fourth Part, the Canadian Government agreed to loan to the said receiver and manager the sum of three hundred and fifty-four thousand six hundred and eighty-four dollars ($354,684), secured by a first charge upon the lands therein described, to be expended by him in payment for construction works in connection with the irrigation system undertaken by the Southern Alberta Land Company, Limited;

And whereas, by said Agreement it was in effect, provided that the Canadian Government should from time to time, upon payment to it of any sum or sums on account of said indebtedness, convey or release to the Southern Alberta Land Company, Limited, as therein provided, such number of acres of said lands as would correspond to the amount so paid, at the rate of $1.25 per acre;

And whereas, by said Agreement the Southern Alberta Land Company, Limited, covenanted with the Canadian Government that it would endeavour forthwith to raise a sum of not less than eight hundred thousand dollars ($800,000) ranking after the advance hereinbefore referred to;

AND whereas, owing to the outbreak of war almost immediately upon the execution of said Agreement, the said Company was unable to raise the said sum in accordance with arrangements which it had previously made and has found it impossible since that date to raise any such sum;

And Whereas, representations to that effect were made to the Canadian Government and the parties asked to have the conditions of said agreement modified so that, in the event of said parties raising a less sum of money for construction work but not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($250,000), the Government would release to said parties an area of land bearing the same ratio to the total acreage specified in the original agreement as the sum of money raised by the said parties bears to eight hundred thousand dollars ($800,000);

And Whereas, by Order in Council of the 13th July, 1916, authority was granted to enter into such modified form of agreement;

And whereas, arrangements have been completed for the amalgamation of the Southern Alberta Land Company, Limited, the Alberta Land Company, Limited, the Canadian Wheat Lands, Limited, into a company named "Canada Land and Irrigation Company, Limited," being the party hereto of the First Part;

And whereas, the Company has duly taken over all the assets and liabilities of the Southern Alberta Land Company, Limited, and is prepared to enter into an agreement with the Government in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council of the 13th July, 1916, above referred to;

Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth that the parties hereto, in consideration of the respective covenants and agreements hereinafter contained, covenant and agree each with the other as follows:—

1. Save as hereinafter modified, the Company agrees to assume and discharge each and all of the obligations and to perform and complete all of the covenants and agreements of the Southern Alberta Land Company, Limited, Sir William Plender, Receiver and Manager, and the Metropolitan Trust Company, Limited, under or contained in the Agreement of the 31st July, 1914, and to indemnify and save harmless His Majesty from all claims and demands of any kind whatsoever by any of the parties to said Agreement;
2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said agreement of the 31st July, 1914, it is hereby agreed that upon the Company raising a sum of not less than fifty thousand pounds, (£50,000), to be expended for the purposes of this Agreement, the Company may claim title to an acreage of land bearing the same ratio to the total acreage specified in the said Agreement as the sum of money raised by the Company for such purposes bears to eight hundred thousand dollars, ($800,000) and no more, and that the lands so to be conveyed or released shall be selected by mutal agreement;
3. Notwithstanding anything contained in clause 6 of the said Agreement, the money therein referred to may be expended for the completion of the irrigation works heretofore or hereafter undertaken or constructed by the Company, or its predecessors, and for the maintenance and operation of the said works and the development of the irrigation project.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals.

The Common Seal of the Canada Land and Irrigation Company, Limited, was affixed hereto in the presence of

Signed, Sealed and Delivered by the above-named the Honourable Arthur Meighen, in the presence of

52-4

[1443]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 12th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS application has been made by Mr. Alexander Kennedy of Peace River, in the Province of Alberta, for a free grant of Lot numbered 15 of Wabiscaw Settlement, in the said Province of Alberta, containing by admeasurement 50.3 acres, more or less, by virtue of occupation of the land at the date of the extinguishment of the Indian title.

And whereas evidence has been filed showing the applicant to have been in actual occupation of the said lot at the date of the conclusion of Indian Treaty No. 8, in the summer of 1899;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, and under the provisions of Section 76 of the Dominion Lands Act, is pleased to authorize and doth hereby authorize a free grant of the above described land to the said Alexander Kennedy.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1543]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 22nd day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS a Conference was held at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., on 22nd April, 1918, between representatives of the Canadian, British and United States Navies;

And whereas the following recommendation was arrived at, viz:—

"That the Commandant, First United States Naval "District, take over the coastal patrols, sea "patrols, protection of traffic and offensive action "against enemy submarines as far east as the 65th "meridian (Lockeport, N.S.), including the outer "part of the Bay of Fundy."

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Naval Service, is pleased to order and declare and doth hereby order and declare that United States naval officers shall be and they are hereby authorized to visit and search all vessels within Canadian territorial waters west of the 65th meridian.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1507]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 15th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, and under the provisions of the Order in Council of the eighth day of February, 1918, constituting the War Trade Board, and under all other powers vested in His Excellency in Council, is pleased to order that the exportation of leather, undressed and dressed, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited to all destinations except under license issued by the Commissioner of Customs at the request of the War Trade Board.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1506]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 15th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, and under the provisions of the Order in Council of the 8th day of February, 1918, constituting the War Trade Board, and under all other powers vested in His Excellency in Council, is pleased to order that the importation of Crude Rubber into Canada as defined in Customs Statistical Classification No. 497—Rubber and Gutta-Percha, Crude Caoutchouc or India-rubber unmanufactured—shall be and the same is hereby prohibited except under license issued by the Minister of Customs at the request of the War Trade Board.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU
52-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1311]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 3rd June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 13th May, 1918, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that by Order in Council of the 11th June, 1917, (P.C. 1595) provision was made for the payment to the Receiver General of balances up to $400 at the credit of deceased officers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in the Bank of Montreal, the bank being saved harmless upon such payment being made, and the money being distributed among persons entitled to the estate of the deceased.

As a matter of convenience these payments have been made by the Bank of Montreal directly to the officer in charge of Estates, by whom the money has been distributed, and a similar procedure has been followed in regard to small balances to the credit of officers and soldiers in banks other than the Bank of Montreal.

The practice of distributing with the military estate small amounts lying to the credit of deceased officers and soldiers has been of very great convenience since it saves the proportionately very large expense of obtaining administration, and official sanction is desirable.

Arrangements have now been completed whereby sums paid to the Receiver General under the provisions of the Order in Council above referred to, and sums paid by banks and employers in like cases will be disbursed under the direction of the Paymaster-General upon the report of the officer in charge of Estates, and it is desirable to authorize the practice heretofore followed and make provision for balances to the credit of officers and soldiers elsewhere than in the Bank of Montreal.

The Minister, consequently, recommends that Your Excellency in Council approve of the distribution with the military estate of deceased officers and soldiers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force of balances of money at their credit in the bank or with any employer, provided such balances do not in the case of any officer or soldier exceed in all $400, and direct that the bank or employer be relieved from further liability and saved harmless in respect of any such balance upon the payment thereof to the Receiver General, and further direct that so far as payments of the kind hereinbefore referred to have heretofore been made to the officer in charge of Estates, they shall be deemed to have been properly made and the provisions of this Order in Council shall apply to them.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1457]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 12th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Acting Prime Minister directs attention to the provisions of Regulation 4 in Order in Council, dated 20th April, 1918 (P.C. 919), that the high seas should not be considered "a theatre of actual war," and submits that while such a restriction is applicable in the case of the land forces it is not so in the case of the naval forces.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Prime Minister, and in virtue of the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, and otherwise, is pleased to direct and both hereby direct that the interpretation given to the words "theatre of actual war" as above mentioned shall not be deemed to exclude from the operation of the fifth exception contained in the schedule to the Military Service Act, 1917, those men who, since the 4th August, 1914, have served in the Naval forces of Great Britain or her Allies in any theatre of actual war and have been honourably discharged therefrom.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1310]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 29th day of May, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 22nd May, 1918, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that an application has been received from the Division of Biology of the Canadian Department of Mines, for permission to collect biological specimens of birds and the smaller mammals in Jasper Park during the coming summer.

The Minister, therefore, recommends, as the collection is purely for scientific purposes, that the Park regulations established by Order in Council of the 21st June, 1909, and applied to Jasper Park by the Order in Council of the 6th June, 1911, forbidding the hunting and taking of any wild animal or bird within the park limits be waived in this case, and that permission be granted to Mr. William Spreadborough of the Canadian Department of Mines, to collect biological specimens of birds and the smaller mammals for the summer of 1918, the permission being confined, however, to five male and five female specimens of each species of small mammals and ten of each species of birds.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1464]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 17th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 4th day of June, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that application has been made to the Department of the Interior by William Henry Hammond, owner of the Basque Ranche, comprising an area of about 2,057·5 acres situated in the Railway Belt near Ashcroft, in the Province of British Columbia, to purchase under irrigation conditions 873·7 acres of Dominion lands lying adjacent to his holdings, all of which it is proposed to bring under an irrigation system.

The lands applied for have been inspected by officers of the Department and reported to be useless for cultivation without irrigation, and that the irrigation of the same is feasible providing water can be secured for the purpose. The lands are vacant and available.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the lands enumerated in the schedule submitted be sold to William Henry Hammond on the following conditions:—

(*a*) The lands sold to be brought under cultivation by irrigation.

(*b*) The purchase price to be at the rate of five dollars ($5.00) per acre, subject to a deduction of the cost of the irrigation works up to an amount not exceeding two dollars ($2.00) per acre, and the amount so credited shall be deemed to be a payment in cash made on the date of sale, the said purchase price to be paid as follows:—One dollar ($1.00) per acre within one year from the date of the authorization of the sale by the Governor in Council, the balance within three years from the date of such authorization or upon fulfilment before the expiration of the said three years of all other conditions of the sale, with interest at 5 per cent per annum.

(*c*) The necessary water rights to be secured from the Provincial Government of British Columbia; no work to be done on the land until preliminary water rights are secured from the province.

(*d*) The work to be commenced within one year from the date of the authorization by Order in Council of the sale and to be completed to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior within three years from such date, unless other dates are fixed by the provincial authorities in connection with the water rights, in which case the provincial dates may be accepted if approved by the Minister of the Interior.

(*e*) Examination to be made by engineers of the Department of the Interior on completion of the work.

(*f*) Patent to issue, when conditions completed, for these parcels, the irrigable portions of which have been brought under cultivation by irrigation.

(*g*) The sale to be cancellable for non-payment of the purchase price or for failure to comply with any of the terms or conditions of sale.

(*h*) Prior to patent no transfer or assignment of the lands, or any rights therein, to be made without the consent of the Minister of the Interior.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE of lands to be sold William Henry Hammond under Irrigation conditions.

Section. — Part. No.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Area.	Remarks.
Frac.					
L.S. 3	19	24	W.6	4·7	
L.S. 4	19	24	"	28·8	
L.S. 6	19	24	"	7·0	
L.S. 7	19	24	"	3·7	
L.S. 10	19	24	"	22·8	
L.S. 11	19	24	"	0·5	
L.S. 15	19	24	"	11·7	
L.S. 16	19	24	"	6·9	
L.S. 12	29	24	"	1·5	W. of Thompson River.
L.S. 13	29	24	"	3·8	W. of Thompson River.
L.S. 1	30	24	"	19·5	W. of Thompson River.
L.S. 2	30	24	"	21·9	
L.S. 3	30	24	"	5·7	
L.S. 7	30	24	"	17·2	
L.S. 8	30	24	"	24·7	W. of Thompson River.
L.S. 9	30	24	"	35·0	W. of Thompson River.
L.S. 10	30	24	"	14·6	
L.S. 14	30	24	"	9·4	
L.S. 15	30	24	"	20·0	
L.S. 16	30	24	"	39·4	
N.E. ¼	31	24	"	103·0	W. of Thompson River.
N.W. ¼	31	24	"	160·0	
S.E. ¼	31	24	"	126·3	W. of Thompson River.
S.W. ¼	31	24	"	160·0	
L.S. 3	6	24	"	12·6	
L.S. 4	6	24	"	13·0	
Total.....	..	..	....	873·7	Acres.

[1490]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 15th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and in virtue of the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, and otherwise, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

The Regulations sanctioned by the Order in Council of the 30th April, 1918, with regard to production of evidence in proof of immunity from military service, are hereby further amended by adding immediately before paragraph (a) of Section 1, the following:—

"Written evidence establishing *prima facie* that he is not within the said class or that he is exempted from or not liable to military service, and without limiting the generality of this provision as to the character of the evidence which may be produced, it is provided that the man shall be deemed to have satisfied this requirement if he produce a certificate or documents as follows, that is to say:—"

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

52-2

[86/1513]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 20th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of the Naval Service, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the following ratings and rates of pay shall be and the same are hereby instituted in the Royal Canadian Navy, effective from the 1st April, 1918 :

Stoker (T)	$ 1 20	per diem
Leading Stoker (T)	1 30	"
Stoker Petty Officer (T)	1 60	"
After 3 years	1 70	"
After 6 years	1 80	"
Chief Stoker (T)	1 90	"
After 3 years	2 00	"
After 6 years	2 20	"
After 9 years	2 40	"

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

52-2

[1354]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 3rd day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS under the provisions of the Finance Act, 1914, the redemption in gold of Dominion notes has been suspended for some time ;

And whereas this step was taken in order to conserve as far as possible the supply of gold under the control of the Dominion of Canada ;

And whereas to assist in the conservation of the supply, the Minister of Finance is of the opinion that the export of gold coin, gold bullion and fine gold bars should be prohibited except under license from the Minister of Finance ;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, and under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the export of gold coin, gold bullion and fine gold bars from the Dominion of Canada, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited except in such cases as may be deemed desirable by the Minister of Finance and under license to be issued by him.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

52-2

[47-1513]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 20th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue, and under the provisions of the 23rd section, chapter 24, of The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, "The Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act," is pleased to order that to promote economy and efficiency, the Weights and Measures Division of St. Hyacinthe shall be and the same is hereby abolished, and that the territory at present forming part thereof shall be incorporated in the three adjacent Weights and Measures Divisions, to be reorganized as follows :—

Montreal Division.—

To comprise the City of Montreal, and the Counties of Argenteuil, Beauharnois, Chambly, Chateauguay, Hochelaga, Huntingdon, Jacques Cartier, Laprairie, Laval, Napierville, Soulanges, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Vaudreuil, St. Johns, St. Hyacinthe, Vercheres, and Richelieu.

Three Rivers Division.—

To comprise the City of Three Rivers, and the Counties of Berthier, Champlain, Joliette, L'Assomption, Maskinonge, Montcalm, St. Maurice, Drummond, Arthabasca, Nicolet, and Yamaska.

Sherbrooke Division.—

To comprise the City of Sherbrooke, and the Counties of Brome, Compton, Missisquoi, Richmond, Shefford, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Wolfe, Iberville, Rouville, and Bagot.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council

52-2

[1299]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 29th day of May, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS under arrangement with the War Trade Board of the United States, essential articles containing platinum are permitted to be exported to Canada only when the equivalent weight of platinum in some form is imported from Canada into the United States ,

And whereas there is danger of serious shortage in the supply of platinum for war and other essential purposes ;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

1. That all manufacturing jewellers, refiners, dealers in metals and other persons, firms or companies having or trading in platinum or platinum scrap, be required forthwith to furnish to the War Trade Board complete information as to all platinum, platinum scrap or articles containing more than 25 per cent in value of platinum held or owned by them.

2. That no platinum be permitted to be purchased or sold by any jeweller, refiner, dealer in metals, or other person, firm or company having or trading in platinum or platinum scrap, until such purchase or sale shall have been authorized by license of the War Trade Board.

3. That no platinum or platinum scrap shall be used by any jeweller, refiner, dealer in metals, or other person, firm or company having or trading in platinum or platinum scrap, for the manufacture of any ornament or article of jewellery except under license by the War Trade Board.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

52-2

[1226]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 20th day of May, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice and pursuant to the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to amend the regulations established by Order in Council of 30th April, 1918, whereby persons apparently or reasonably suspected to be within the description of Class I under the Military Service Act, 1917, but claiming not to be within the said class, are required to have upon their persons, or the premises in which they are, certain evidence of their condition, by adding to Clause (c) of Section 1 of the said regulations the following words, viz :—"or a passport issued under the authority of such foreign state or country establishing his nationality," so that the said paragraph, as amended, shall read as follows :—

"(a) If it be claimed that he is not within the class by "reason of his nationality, a certificate of his nationality "signed by a consul or vice-consul of the foreign state "or country to which he claims his allegiance is due, "or a passport issued under the authority of such "foreign state or country establishing his nationality ; "or"

and the same are hereby so amended accordingly.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

52-2

[1225.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 20th day of May, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS in the Military Service Regulations as approved by Order in Council dated 2nd March, 1918 (P. C. 510), there is no provision limiting the time within which the public representative or the registrar is required to lodge an appeal from the decision of a local tribunal ;

And whereas the reason of the omission of such a a provision was that it was unnecessary, in view of the fact that the public representative or the registrar might submit the case to any tribunal for review at any time ;

And whereas notwithstanding the terms of the existing regulations and of the rights of the public representative and registrar above referred to, appeals against exemptions granted have been refused hearing by certain appeal tribunals on the ground that such appeals were not lodged in time, the result being to cause unnecessary delay in the determination of the claims in question ;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, in virtue of the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, and otherwise, is pleased to declare, and it is hereby declared that any appeal against the grant of any exemption shall be heard by any appeal tribunal notwithstanding that such appeal may not have been lodged within any specified or limited time and whatever the interval may have been between the decision of the local tribunal and the lodging of the appeal ; and moreover for sanction in execution of the powers aforesaid, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following regulations, and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly :—

1. The following subsection is added to section 93 of the Consolidated Regulations of 2nd March, 1918 :—

Where any questionnaire sent by the Registrar contains in addition to questions to be answered by any man possibly liable for military service, other questions to be answered by any dependent of his or by his employer, the period limited for its return as in this regulation mentioned shall be fifteen days.

2. If any male person produce any receipt, certificate or other document as evidence of his having complied with any proclamation under the Act, or of his having been exempted from service or otherwise in relation to his liability to military service, which receipt, certificate or document does not in fact refer to him but to some other person, the person by whom the same has been so presented shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine of $500 or to both, and shall be presumed to be liable to military service until he establishes that he is not so liable, and such person may in the meantime be dealt with accordingly.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

52-2

[1459]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 12th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS a despatch, dated 14th February, 1918, has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, together with copy of a letter from the India Office on the subject of East Indians in Canada as regards liability to military service;

And whereas the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs represents that in this letter it is set forth, by direction of the Secretary of State for India that under the Army Council Instructions No. 1771/16, dated 12th September, 1916, natives of India of unmixed Asiatic descent are not to be called up for service under the British Military Service Act ; and the effect of that instruction read with article one of the agreement with France, dated 4th October, 1917, respecting the liability to military service of British subjects resident in France is that certificates of exemption from military service are granted to Indians in France ;

And Whereas the Secretary of State for India suggests that Indians resident in Canada should be placed on the same footing as regards liability to military service as they are now in the United Kingdon and France.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Secretary of state For External Affairs, with the concurrence of the Minister of Justice, and under and in virtue of the powers vested in the Governor in Council under the War Measures Act, 1914, and otherwise, is pleased to order that natives of India of unmixed Asiatic descent and men whose fathers were or are natives of India of unmixed Asiatic descent shall not be called up for service under the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1917, or the regulations passed thereunder or under the authority of the War Measures Act, 1914.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council

52-2

[1510]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday the 20th day of June 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 8th June, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that application made to him on the 13th November, 1913, by Raoul Pirmez and George Roels, of the City of Calgary in the Province Alberta, for permission to purchase certain land underlyng and abutting upon Kleskun Lake, in Township seventy-three (73), ranges three (3), four, (4), and five (5) west of the sixth (6th) meridian for reclamation by drainage, comprising eighteen thousand four hundred, (14,800) acres, more or less.

Approval of the drainage and reclamation by the applicants of the said lands has been given by the Director of Surveys of the Province of Alberta, on behalf of the Government of that Province, and no known interests will be prejudicially affected by the proposed drainage works.

Investigations made by an engineer of the Department of the Interior show that the lake serves no useful purpose as a source of water supply and that its drainage and the reclamation of the underlying and adjacent land would be in the public interest.

The land is valueless in its present condition.

The necessary investigations to determine the feasibility of the project and the conditions upon which the sale of the land could be recommended were not completed until July, 1914, and the outbreak of war made it necessary for Mr. Roels to return to Belgium early in August, 1914, and for Mr. Pirmez to return in December of the same year. Mr. Roels is a reserve officer in the Belgian army and Mr Pirmez was the Belgian Consul at Calgary, Alberta.

As the proposed reclamation project had been found to be feasible and in the public interest, and as there was no reason to doubt the intention of the applicants to construct the required works and to reclaim the land upon being authorized to do so, the Minister reserved the land from other disposition in order to protect the priority and interest of the applicants.

On the 31st day of December, 1915, the applicants transferred their interest in the aforesaid application to Charles Frederick Adams and the said Adams on the 25th day of August, 1917, transferred his interest to Edmund Thompson of Kingman, Alberta, and both transfers have been accepted and registered in the Department of the Interior.

Satisfactory evidence has been submitted of Mr. Thompson's ability to construct the works necessary for the reclamation of the land.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that authority be given for the sale of the said land to the said Edmund Thompson and that an agreement containing the terms, restrictions and conditions set forth in the attached form of agreement be entered into between the Minister of the Interior, as representative of His Majesty King George the Fifth, and the applicant.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

52–4

[1515.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, June 20th, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 13th June, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that Mrs. Flossie Fitzgerald, who has been deserted by her husband, was granted homestead entry for the North-west quarter of Section 30, Township 10, Range 27, west of the 2nd Meridian, on the 6th November, 1917, considerable cultivation duties have been performed.

The Minister submits copy of a medical certificate showing that Mrs. Fitzgerald has become totally and permanently unfit to fulfil the residence requirements.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that in view of the statements contained in the medical certificate above referred to, the residence requirements of the Dominion Lands Act be dispensed with in this case in accordance with the provisions of Sub-section 2 of Section 20, Chapter 20, 7–8 Edward the Seventh, so that free patent may be issued to Mrs. Fitzgerald upon proof being furnished in the ordinary way that the other conditions of the law have been fulfilled.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

52–4

[1516]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, 20th June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Commitee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 12th June, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that Section 3 of the Coal Mining Regulations, approved by Order in Council dated the 20th April, 1910, provides that the length of a location, acquired under the provisions of such regulations, shall not exceed four times the breadth thereof.

In the year 1911, two locations, lying in Township 46, Range 24 west of the 5th Meridian, were staked out under the provisions of the above regulations, and leases of the coal mining rights under the tracts staked were issued, which leases have since been assigned to the Cad min Coal Company, Limited.

It has been discovered on survey that these two locations do not adjoin throughout, as was the intention of the original stakers, and that there remains undisposed of a triangular strip about one-half mile long and with an average width of less than one hundred feet, containing a total area of 4.4 acres, between the locations, which the above company claims is essential to its successful operation of the locations in question.

It has been represented that the company's main entry to the mine is through this available strip of land, and that upon it has been erected the company's tipple, store houses, general store and miner's cabin.

As the company has opened a mine on this land and incurred a very large expenditure in development, the Minister recommends that he be authorized to grant the company a lease of the coal mining rights under the 4.4 acres referred to, notwithstanding the provision of the Coal Mining Regulations already referred to.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

52–4

[1308]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Wednesday, the 29th day of May, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 22nd May, 1918, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that an application has been received from Dr. Charles Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, for permission to collect biological specimens in Rocky Mountains, Yoho and Jasper Parks during the coming summer for the United States National Museum.

The Minister therefore recommends, as the collection is purely for scientific purposes, that the Park Regulations established by Order in Council of the 21st June, 1909, and applied to the aforesaid parks by the Order in Council of the 6th June, 1911, forbidding the hunting and taking of any wild animal or bird within the park limits be waived in this case, and that Dr. Charles Walcott be granted permission to collect biological specimens in Rocky Mountains, Yoho and Jasper Parks for the summer of 1918, the permission being confined, however, to two male and two female specimens of each species of mammals and six of each species of birds.

The committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

50–4

[1594]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 28th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the Consolidated Orders respecting Trading with the Enemy of the 2nd May, 1916 (P.C. 1023), it is declared to be an infraction of such Consolidated Orders to trade or have intercourse with a person who resides or carries on business within territory occupied by a state or sovereign for the time being at war with His Majesty ;

And whereas the unstable condition of Russia renders it difficult to ascertain what portions of Russia are occupied by the enemy and what portions are not ;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, and under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared that, for the purpose of the Consolidated Orders respecting Trading with the Enemy, the following territory in Russia may be regarded as territory in hostile occupation :—

Esthonia.	Podolia.
Livonia.	Kiev.
Courland.	Kharkov
Kovno.	Orel.
Vilna.	Kurak.
Bialystock.	Bessarabia.
Vitebsk.	Kholm.
Poland.	Kherson.
Grodno.	Ekaterinoslav.
Pskov.	Taurida (including Crimea)
Minsk.	Ardahan.
Mogilov.	Kars.
Volhynia.	Batum.
Tchernigov.	Poltava.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
1-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[The following Order in Council was first published in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *29th June, 1918.*]

[1542]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 22nd day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture and under and by virtue of the powers conferred by the provisions of The War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to Order that the following Regulations shall be and the same are hereby established in regard to any food or foodstuffs stored in excess of the quantities prescribed by any Order of the Governor General in Council or of the Canada Food Board :—

Regulations.

1. Any person duly authorized by the Canada Food Board, who has reason to suspect that any building, vessel, vehicle, receptacle or place contains any food or foodstuffs in excess of the quantities prescribed by any duly authorized order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council or of the Canada Food Board, or who has reason to suspect that any offence against the regulations of the Canada Food Board is being, or has been committed, upon or within such premises, may enter the building, vessel, vehicle, receptacle or place at any time of the day and examine, search and inspect the same or any part therein.

2. Any Justice who is satisfied by information, that there is reasonable ground for believing that there is in any building, vessel, vehicle, receptacle or place

(*a*) Any food or foodstuffs contrary to or in excess of the quantities prescribed by any Order of the Canada Food Board or of any Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

(*b*) Anything which there is reasonable ground to believe will afford evidence as to the commission of any such offence,

may at any time issue a warrant under his hand, authorizing some constable or other person named therein, to search such building, vessel, vehicle, receptacle or place for any such food or foodstuffs or evidence and to seize and carry same before the justice issuing the warrant, or some other justice for the same territorial division, to be by him dealt with according to law.

3. Every search warrant shall be executed by day unless the Justice shall, by the warrant, authorize the constable or other person to execute it at night.

4. Every information and search warrant may be in the form prescribed by Section 1152 of the Criminal Code or as near thereto as may be practicable or convenient.

5. Every person who refuses or fails to admit any person duly authorized by the Canada Food Board or any constable or other person acting under the search warrant issued by any Justice as herein provided, and demanding to enter and execute such search warrant, in the execution of his duty, or who obstructs, or attempts to obstruct the entrance of any person duly authorized as provided herein shall be guilty of an offence and be liable on summary conviction to a fine not less than twenty-five dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars ; or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months ; or to both fine and imprisonment.

6. Where any person is charged with any violation of any order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, relating to food or foodstuffs, or with any violation of any order of the Canada Food Board, the burden of proving that any food or foodstuffs held by him in his possession or under his control is not contrary to or in excess of the quantities prescribed by any order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council or of the Canada Food Board shall be upon the person charged.

7. Any person violating any of the provisions of any Order or regulation of the Canada Food Board now or hereafter made in pursuance of powers conferred on it, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction before a Police Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars ; and not less than one hundred dollars ; or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months; or to both fine and imprisonment.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
1-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1511]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 20th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 6th June, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that Miss Margaret Reith of Edmonton, Alberta, has made application for permission to make homestead entry by proxy on behalf of her two nephews, namely, William John Franklin Reith and James Wilbert Reith, at present overseas with the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Miss Reith represents that her two nephews above referred to are respectively thirty and twenty-seven years of age ; that they are orphans ; that she is the next of kin and that they have requested her to apply for permission to make entries on their behalf.

In view of the relationship and the circumstances above stated, the Minister recommends that Miss Margaret Reith be authorized to make entries by proxy on behalf of her nephews, William John Franklin Reith and James Wilbert Reith.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
1-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1587]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Friday, the 28th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has had under consideration an application from the Corporation of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal for the approval of new By-law No. 125 passed at an ordinary meeting of the Harbour Commissioners held on the 22nd day of May, 1918, dealing with rates to be levied with regard to water supplied to vessels in the Harbour of Montreal.

And whereas the said by-law has been submitted to the Department of Justice and that Department sees no legal objection to its approval;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and under and in accordance with the provisions of chapter 48, 57-58 Victoria, is pleased to approve By-law No. 125 of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, and the same is hereby approved accordingly.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of an ordinary meeting held on the 27th of May, 1918.

RESOLVED that the following be added to the By-laws as By-law No. 125.

By-law No. 125.

FROM and after the date of the coming into force of the present by-law, rates shall be levied as hereinafter set forth with regard to water supplied to vessels in the Harbour of Montreal, viz:—

A minimum charge of $20.00 for the first supply, which will entitle the vessel to receive up to 4,000 cubic feet of water, taken at one time.

For any additional supply taken at the same time, the charge will be $2.00 per 1,000 cubic feet.

For any subsequent delivery of water:

	For vessels lying at wharves between Sections 12 and 27.	For vessels lying at any other wharf of the harbour.
For supply of 2,000 cubic feet or under, taken at one time.....	$ 7.50 per steamship	15.00 "
For supply of 4,000 cubic feet or under, taken at one time.....	15.00 "	30.00 "
Extra supply over 4,000 cubic feet, taken at same time.....	2.00 per 1,000 cu.ft.	2.00 "

Water will be supplied by the hose of the Commissioners if the ship be within convenient reach of the Commissioners' hydrants and hose, but if that be not convenient or for any other reason the water is to be supplied in barrels, by carts or otherwise than merely through hose and hydrants, the actual extra cost will be charged in addition to the above charges.

The Vessel must receive each supply of water continuously to the full capacity of the hose, otherwise the actual extra cost for delay will be added to the above charges.

The Commissioners do not guarantee to supply water at the time for which it is applied for, they merely undertake to deliver it as soon after such time as can reasonably be done, and the Commissioners shall not be liable or responsible in any way if, and whenever, owing to the lack of supply from the city, or for any other reason, beyond the control of the Commissioners, the Commissioners fail to supply the water in question or any part thereof.

A vessel not ready to receive water at the time for which it is supplied or ordered, forfeits its turn in favour of the next vessel that may be ready. Should, however, no other vessel be ready for water, then the vessel which is not ready shall be charged with waiting time at the rate of $5 per hour or fraction thereof.

In all cases the above rates include the use of hydrants and of hose in and so far as they can be conveniently used and include the necessary labour in that connection.

The Commissioners will not be responsible for any injury to persons or damage to property and the Commissioners will not incur any liability in connection with the purposes for which the water is intended or used nor as to its suitability or otherwise.

Any person tampering with the hydrants or supply pipes or other equipment, or taking or attempting to take water without authority shall be subject to the penalties provided for the infraction of the By-laws of the Commissioners.

Certified,

(Sgd.) M. P. FENNELL, Jr.
Secretary. 1–2

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[1317]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 29th day of May, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 17th May, 1918, from the Minister of Finance submitting the findings, herewith, of the Commissioners appointed under the provisions of The Currency Act, 1910, for the purpose of ascertaining that the coins, of the currency of Canada, struck during the year 1917 at the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint have been coined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The Minister reports that the findings referred to indicate that the coins, both as to weight and fineness, conform to the standards set up by that Act.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's information.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
1–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

OTTAWA, 8th May 1918.

The Hon. Minister of Finance,
Ottawa.

Sir,—We have the honour to submit herewith the Verdict of the Assay Commissioners for the Trial of The Ottawa Pyx, for the year 1917.

We have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servants,

(Sgd.) ALFRED STANSFIELD,
WILLIAM NICOL,
WILLIAM HODGSON MILLS.

—

VERDICT OF THE ASSAY COMMISSIONERS AT THE TRIAL OF THE PYX, 1918.

We whose names are hereunder written, having been sworn on the seventh day of May, one thousand nine undred and eighteen, before His Honour Judge D. B. MacTavish at the Royal Mint, in the City of Ottawa, have made the assays and trials of His Majesty's silver coins, there being no gold coins in the Pyx of the Branch Mint at Ottawa, in the Dominion of Canada, which according to accounts of the officers of the Mint were coined at the said Branch Mint from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, both days inclusive.

We ascertained that the coins in each packet produced to us corresponded as to number and denomination with the endorsement on the respective packets and with the account prepared by the officers of the Mint.

We took one coin from each packet amounting to twelve fifty cent pieces, twenty-seven twenty-five

cent pieces, twenty ten cent pieces and twenty-four five cent pieces. We weighed each of the said fifty and twenty-five cent pieces separately for remedy, and the said ten and five cent pieces in lots of ten and twenty coins respectively, for remedy, and ascertained that they were all within the remedy as to weight prescribed in the Schedule of the Currency Act, 1910. We found that the amount of variation from the standard of weight specified in the said Schedule to the said Act was plus fifteen ten-thousandths of an ounce (+ .0015 oz.) on the whole of such coins.

We then melted the said silver coins, so taken out and weighed, into an ingot, and assayed such ingot, comparing it with the pure silver trial-plate produced by the Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue, so as to ascertain whether the metal was within the remedy as to fineness prescribed in the said schedule of the said act; and we found that the amount of variation thereof from the standard of fineness specified in the said schedule of the said act was minus five ten-thousandths (—·0005) and that therefore the said metal was within the prescribed remedy as to fineness. We weighed the residue of the said silver coins in bulk and we ascertained that they were within the prescribed remedy as to weight.

We then took from such residue of silver coins two fifty cent pieces, two twenty-five cent pieces, two ten cent pieces and one five cent piece, and weighed and assayed them separately, and we found that such fifty cent pieces weighed: the first 180.01 grains, the second 179.63 grains, and that such twenty-five cent pieces weighed: the first 90.18 grains, the second 90.26 grains, and that such ten cent pieces weighed: the first 36.12 grains, the second 36.18 grains, and that such five cent pieces weighed 17.97 grains.

We then assayed the said coins separately and we found the millesimal fineness of such fifty cent pieces to be: the first 923.7, the second 924.1, and the millesimal fineness of such twenty-five cent pieces to be: the first 925.5, the second 924.7 and the millesimal fineness of such ten cent pieces to be: the first 925.0, the second 924.3, and the millesimal fineness of the five cent piece to be 923.8.

Dated at Ottawa, the eight day of May, A.D. one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

(Sgd.) ALFRED STANSFIELD,
WILLIAM NICOL,
1-2 WILLIAM HODGSON ELLIS.

[1509]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 22nd day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands within the Forty-five Railway Belt, in the Province of British Columbia, established by Order in Council of 17th September, 1889, shall be and the same are hereby amended by rescinding section 9 thereof and substituting the following therefore:—

9. (1) The word "highway" as used in this section shall mean all public wagon-roads, streets, roads, trails, lanes, bridges and trestles, but shall not include canals, towing-paths or other like public ways.

(2) The authorities of the Province of British Columbia shall, during the pleasure of the Governor in Council and subject to the provisions of these regulations, be authorized and empowered to make and establish such public highways through or over Dominion lands in the railway belt, exclusive of areas set apart as Dominion forest reserves and parks, but including lands held under homestead entry, contract of sale, lease, license or any other form of occupancy, and also including foreshores and lands covered with water, as if the British Columbia Highway Act, chap. 99, of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1911, as amended by chap. 29 of the Statutes of 1913, were applicable to the said Dominion lands.

(3) Notwithstanding the powers conferred upon the Provincial authorities by the preceeding subsection, the Governor in council may authorise the location and construction by any person of such public highways as he may deem expedient through any land subject to these regulations, and for that purpose may take or authorise to be taken without any notice and without any consent on the part of the person owning or occupying such land or having any claim, estate, right, title or interest therein, any requisite area of land, and any existing roads whether the area so taken be or be not in excess of the Provincial allowance for roads, in any section, quarter section or legal subdivision, and may also enter upon or authorise entry upon any such lands and the taking therefrom of any gravel, stone, timber or other material required for the construction of such highway or for the purpose of cutting and maintaining any drains that may be considered necessary.

(4) Whenever any highway is made and declared and has been put into actual use by the Public or whenever the Governor-in-Council has established a highway as provided in the last preceeding sub-section such public highway shall become the property of the Province, the legal title thereto remaining in the Crown for the public use of the Province subject to reversion in the case of closing or abandonment as hereinafter specified, provided that the ownership of any minerals under such roads shall not be affected by the making or establishing of any such highway.

(5) No road so established by the Governor in Council shall be closed up or its direction varied or any part of the land occupied by it sold or otherwise alienated without the consent of the Governor in Council.

(6) Whenever any road constructed by the Provincial authorities over any of the lands subject to these regulations is later closed by the same authorities or by reason of abandonment or otherwise ceases to be a public highway, or whenever any road established by the Governor in Council is closed in the manner specified herein, then, in either such case, the part of such highway, if any, which was comprised of Dominion lands when constructed and which at the time of such closing or ceasing to be used as a public highway, is still situated across or adjacent to Dominion lands, shall revert to and become the property of the Crown in the right of Canada and may be dealt with by the Minister subject to these regulations.

(7) Until necessary highways providing means of egress and ingress to the lands of settlers and landholders shall have been located and constructed, a convenient right of way not exceeding sixty-six feet in width over any Dominion lands disposed of is hereby reserved for the use and convenience of settlers and land-holders in passing from time to time to and from their locations or lands, to and from any now existing public highways, providing always that such settler or landholder making use of the aforesaid privilege shall not damage the fences or crops of the occupier located on the land over which such right of way is reserved.

(8) Notwithstanding any other provisions of these regulations, in case the Provincial authorities and the Governor in Council should both establish highways across the land of any owner or occupier, no greater area shall be taken without compensation from such owner or occupier for the purpose of the said highways than is permitted to be taken by the Provincial authorities under the said British Columbia Highway Act.

(9) Every homestead entry, contract of sale, lease, license or any other form of company, patent or other grant hereafter issued of any Dominion

lands within the Railway Belt shall be subject to a reservation providing for the taking of an area for road purposes and compensation for the same as provided herein.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
1–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1101]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday the 3rd day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that Section 27 of the regulations governing the granting of yearly licenses and permits to cut timber on Dominion Lands, established by Order in Council of the 1st July, 1898, and subsequent Orders in Council, be rescinded and the following substituted therefor:—

27. Licensees are required to keep a bush count of all saw logs and other timber cut upon a berth, as well as the number of pieces hauled therefrom, in the form of a book to be furnished for the purpose by the Crown Timber Agent. The books covering operations for twelve months ending the 30th April in each year are to be returned to the said Agent duly completed by the foreman in charge of operations, who shall subscribe to the affidavit therein.

(*a*) All saw logs and other timber cut upon a licensed or permit berth, or upon unpatented homestead lands within the Railway Belt of the Province of British Columbia, whether merchantable or cull, must be clearly marked with a distinguishing number on scaling end with crayon, chalk or pencil, at the time of scaling.

Numbering will be necessary even when the logs will be sawn immediately or before being placed in the water. The scale of each log and length will be entered opposite its number in consecutive order in a scale book, cull logs being identified by the addition of the letter "C".

Where operations are carried on to such an extent as to require the use of more than one scale book, the books are to be numbered serially with letters of the alphabet in the order in which they are used. These books are to be carefully preserved by the licensee for inspection by the Crown Timber Agent or other officer of the Crown.

No person is authorized to scale timber cut upon Dominion Lands other than those authorized in writing by the Minister or his appointed agent.

(*b*) The requirements in the next preceding subclause will not apply to timber cut on Dominion Lands within the Railway Belt lying south of a line drawn East and West from the Town of Yale.

All timber cut within said tract, which is subject to Crown dues, shall be scaled by a Dominion Timber Scaler holding a scaler's license from the British Columbia Government, and in accordance with the British Columbia log rule.

(*c*) The following fees, to which shall be added reasonable expenses, shall be paid for the scaler's services by the licensee or permittee conducting operations:—

For scaling saw logs and spars, 5 cents per thousand feet board measure; for measuring piles and poles, 5 cents for each 200 lineal feet; for measuring railway ties, pulpwood, shingle bolts or cordwood, 5 cents for each cord of 128 cubic feet.

When the fees and reasonable expenses are not paid promptly on completion of the work, the amount due shall be made a lien upon the timber with respect to which the work was done, or upon the berth from which the timber was taken.

In the event of a licensee or permittee disputing the Inspector's scale, on application to the Crown Timber Agent for the district, a re-scale of the timber will be made by another Dominion Scaler, and in such case the person requiring his services must pay such additional expense or cost as may be occasioned thereby.

Provided that if the original scale made be proved inaccurate to an extent of five per cent on the total scale, a second charge for the work shall not be made.

(*d*) The scaling officer shall deliver a copy of any scale made by him to the owner of the timber scaled, upon demand and upon payment of his fees and expenses.

(*e*) The Crown Timber Agent, or other duly authorized officer of the Department, shall act as arbiter in any dispute that may arise between a licensee or permittee and the official scaler, as to the measurements of any timber and his award shall be binding upon all parties without appeal.

(*f*) All diameters of logs shall be measured inside of the bark at the top end of the log.

(*g*) No timber or saw logs shall be manufactured or sawn until the same have been scaled in accordance with the requirements of these regulations, and any person violating this provision shall be liable to have such timber or product of manufacture therefrom seized and forfeited, wholly or in part, to the Crown, or pay dues thereon at the rate of five dollars per thousand feet board measure, according as the Minister may direct.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
1–1 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1216]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 22nd day of May, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, and under and by virtue of the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, the provisions of the Order in Council of the 8th day of February, 1918, constituting the War Trade Board, and all other powers vested in the Governor in Council, is pleased to order that the exportation of Soda Ash or Carbonate of Soda be and the same is hereby prohibited to all destinations outside of Canada, except under license issued by the Commissioner of Customs at the request of the War Trade Board.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1418.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 10th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice and under and in virtue of the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to order that Regulation 4 of the Order in Council of the 11th day of March, 1918 (P.C. 589), respecting the manufacture, transportation and sale of intoxicating liquor, be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:—

"Provided that this regulation shall not apply to the sending, taking, transportation or delivering of Native Wines, in the Province of Ontario, until the 31st day of December, 1918."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1230]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 29th day of May, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the regulations for the disposal of petroleum and natural gas rights, the property of the Crown, in the Western Provinces and Territories, approved by Order in Council dated the 19th day of January, 1914, be and the same are hereby amended by adding the following provision thereto :—

20. (*a*) If the expenditure incurred in boring operations on a location or on a number of locations, grouped under the provisions of these regulations, has been accepted in satisfaction of the rental of such location or group for the second and third years of the term of the lease or of the leases affected, as provided for in Sections 13, 17 or 20 of these regulations the Minister may, in consideration of the further expenditure to be incurred in actual boring operations for the discovery of petroleum or natural gas, grant the lessee an extension of time within which to pay the rental for the fourth and for the fifth years respectively of such term, and if the lessee, before the end of the year for which the extension was granted, submits satisfactory evidence supported by affidavit, to show that during such year actual boring operations have been prosecuted with reasonable diligence upon the location or upon the group of locations, the amount expended in such boring operations, exclusive of the cost of machinery and casing. may, in the discretion of the Minister, be deducted from the rental which became due at the beginning of the said year, provided that petroleum or natural gas in paying quantity has not, in the opinion of the Minister, been discovered on the location or on the group of locations affected by such extension.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
50–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1264]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday the 29th day of May, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS there has been laid before His Excellency the Governor General in Council a report from the Minister of the Interior stating that a resolution has been received from the Advisory Board on Wild Life Protection in which it is recommended that the area of land known as the Point Pelee Admiralty and Naval Reserve in Essex County, Ontario, be established a Dominion Park and Bird Sanctuary ; and

Whereas this resolution has been approved by the Essex County Wild Life Conservation Association, the Essex County Game Protection Association and the Canadian Society for the Protection of Birds, on the understanding that as this area is very suitable for the shooting of wild duck provision be made for a short season for duck shooting under special permit from the Dominion Government, and further, the Department of Game and Fisheries of the Province of Ontario has approved of the establishment of a park and game sanctuary of this area on the above condition and has signified its willingness to enact regulations to harmonize with the regulations passed by the Dominion Government to be effective over the alienated portions of the reserve ; and

Whereas the Minister of the Interior reports that the land comprising Point Pelee is, with the exception of certain small properties, Crown Lands ; this area having been originally held as Naval Reserve lands but being at present under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior ;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior and under the authority of section 18 of the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act, is pleased to order and doth hereby order and direct that all the Crown lands comprising Point Pelee as shown on the plan of the Naval Reserve at Point Pelee in the township of Mersea as surveyed by Alexander Baird, Provincial Land Surveyor, dated the 10th day of September, 1881, and on record in the Department of the Interior, be, by proclamation, designated a Dominion park to be known as Point Pelee Park.

His Excellency in Council is further pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the shooting of wild duck be allowed each year on the said Point Pelee Park under permit from the Commissioner of Dominion Parks during such times as the Governor in Council shall from time to time decide.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
50–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

NEW RATES.

Tariff G.F.D. No. 246. C.R.C. No. 236.

THE WINDSOR, ESSEX & LAKE SHORE RAPID RAILWAY.

STANDARD Mileage Freight Tariff applying between Stations on the Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Rapid Railway.

Between competitive points the competing railways' mileage will govern if distance is shorter than via W.E. & L.S. Railway.

To be applied in the absence of Tariffs quoting lower rates.

Distances. — Miles.		Classes in Cents per 100 pounds.									
Over	Not over	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	5	9	8	7	6	4½	4½	4½	3½	3½	3½
5	10	11½	9	8	7	6	6	4½	4½	4½	4½
10	15	14	12½	10½	9	7	7	6	6	6	4½
15	20	16	14	12½	10½	8	7	7	7	7	6
20	25	18½	16	14	11½	9	8	7	8	8	6
25	30	20½	18½	16	12½	10½	9	8	9	8	7
30	35	23	20½	17½	15	11½	10½	8	9	9	7
35	40	25½	22	19½	16	12½	11½	9	10½	9	8

Governed by Canadian Freight Classification, and subject to the general rules and conditions of carriage adopted by this company, also to the car service, warehouse storage, cartage and switching rates and regulations published in tariffs relating thereto.

Issued 20th June, 1918. Effective 20th July, 1918.

(Authorized by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada under Order No. 27308.)

Issued by E. S. HUGHES,
Traffic Manager,
Kingsville, Ont.

A. EASTMAN,
Vice-President and General Manager,
Kingsville, Ont. 1-2

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS.

Entered during the week ending 2nd July, 1918, at the Department of Agriculture.—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

34319. "Is That Daddy?" (Print.) R. T. Orr, London, Ont., 26th June, 1918.

34320. "The Story Hour." (Print.) R. T. Orr, London, Ont., 26th June, 1918.

34321. "In The Heart of the Rockies." (Print.) R. T. Orr, London, Ont., 26th June, 1918.

34322. "An Anxious Moment." (Print.) R. T. Orr, London, Ont., 26th June, 1918.

34323. "Happy Reunion." (Print.) R. T. Orr, London, Ont., 26th June, 1918.

34324. "Confidence Among Friends." (Print.) R.T. Orr, London, Ont., 26th June, 1918.

34325. "Four Grizzlies." (Photograph.) Commercial Photo Co., Vancouver, British Columbia, 26th June, 1918.

34326. "Maclean's Magazine. June, 1918. Vol. XXXI. No. 8." (Magazine.) The Maclean Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 26th June, 1918.

34327. "Jésus à Emmaüs." No. 102. (Dessin artistique et religieux.) La Cie J. Alf. Guay, Montréal, Qué., 26 juin 1918.

34328. "L'Etoile de la Mer." No. 103. (Dessin artistique et religieux.) La Cie. J. Alf. Guay, Montréal, Qué., 26 juin 1918.

34329. "Jésus et la Samaritaine." No. 104. (Dessin artistique et religieux.) La Cie. J. Alf. Guay, Montréal, Qué., 26 juin 1918.

34330. "Le Bon Pasteur." No. 105. (Dessin artistique et religieux.) La Cie. J. Alf. Guay, Montréal, Qué., 26 juin 1918.

34331. "Jésus les mains pleines de grâces." No. 106. (Dessin artistique et religieux.) La Cie. J. Alf. Guay, Montréal, Qué., 26 juin 1918.

34332. "Enfant Jésus à l'école de Marie." No. 107. (Dessin artistique et religieux.) La Cie. J. Alf. Guay, Montréal, Qué., 26 uin 1918.

34333. "Groupe Monastique." (Comp. Architecturale.) Joseph Albert Larue, Montréal, Qué., 26 juin 1918.

34334. "Membership Applications Music Club." (Pamphlet.) F. W. Oates, Toronto, Ont. 26th June, 1918.

34335. "In Sweet Content." Song, Words and Music by Thomas Bedford, Thomas Bedford, Ottawa, Ont., 27th June, 1918.

34336. "Alumnæ News. June, 1918, No. 3." (Book.) Queen's University Alumnæ Association, Ottawa, Ont., 27th June, 1918.

34337. "York Mills Sheet." Scale 1/20,000. (Map.) The Imperial Munitions Board, Aviation Department, Toronto, Ont., 28th June, 1918.

34338. "North Toronto Sheet." Scale 1/20,000. (Map.) The Imperial Munitions Board, Aviation Department, Toronto, Ont., 28th June, 1918.

34339. "Index to Dominion and Provincial Statutes from the Earlest Period down to 1916." (Book.) John Lovell & Son, Limited, Montreal, Que., 29th June, 1918.

34340. "First Aerial Mail Bag." (Photograph.) Robert Henry Ball, Montreal, Que., 29th June, 1918.

34341. "Le Petit Conscrit." Paroles de Loic. (Chanson.) Alfred Rochon, Montréal, Qué., 29 juin 1918.

34342. "Québec–Adresses 1918–19." (Livre.) Edouard Marcotte, Québec, Qué., 29 juin 1918.

34343. "Waterfront Wails and Other Verses." By Ronald Kenvyn. Ronald Kenvyn, Vancouver, British Columbia, 2nd July, 1918.

34344. "Welcome Home." (Artistic Work.) Marsh Bros., Toronto, Ont., 2nd July, 1918.

34345. "Old Lady Pouring Sugar from a Bag into a Supposed Peach." (Print.) Rolph-Clark-Stone, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 2nd July, 1918.

34346. "Victory." Words by Jack Wilson & Ben Bard. Music by M. K. Jerome. Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 2nd July, 1918.

34347. "I'm Gonna Pin My Medal on the Girl I Left Behind." Song. By Irving Berlin. Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N. Y., U. S. A., 2nd July, 1918.

INTERIM COPYRIGHT.

2072. "Onward!" Song of World Freedom. (Song.) Frederick Hall, East Orange, New Jersey, U.S.A., 2nd July, 1918.

R. E. RITCHIE,
1–1 Registrar of Copyrights.

CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Manitoba and Saskatchewan Bible Society.

WHERAS it is provided by 6-7 Geo. V., Chapter 61, being an Act to incorporate The Manitoba and Saskatchewan Bible Society, that the provisions of the said Act shall not be exercised or become effective until all the rig ts and property held and enjoyed by The Manitoba and Saska chewan Bible Society, a corporation created under the provisions of The Charitable Associations Act of the Province of Manitoba, have been transferred to the said The Manitoba and Saskatchewan Bible Society, as provided by paragraph (b) of section 2 of the said act, and evidence of such transfer satisfactory to the Secretary of State of Canada has been filed with the said Secretary of State of Canada;

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that evidence of such transfer of said rights and property to The Manitoba and Saskatchewan Bible Society has been filed with the Secretary of State of Canada

Dated at Ottawa this twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

MARTIN BURRELL,
1-2 Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

OTTAWA, 21st June, 1918.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, by M. & F. Order No. 77 in 1918, dated the 20th June, 1918, under the provisions of section 27 of The Canada Shipping Act, has granted permission to change the name of the gas boat "Fraser Ferry No. 1" of New Westminster, B.C., Official Number 130,875, owned by Messrs. Butterfield, Mackie & Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, B.C., to that of "Maid of Ecoole."

A. JOHNSTON,
52–2 Deputy Minister of Marine.

CENSORSHIP NOTICE.

CONSOLIDATED ORDERS RESPECTING CENSORSHIP.

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

Ottawa, 26th June, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, dated the 22nd day of May, 1918, passed under the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, "Industrialisti," a newpaper printed in the Finnish language every day except Sunday, at the City of Duluth, in the State of Minnesota, one of the United States of America, by the Workers Socialistic Publishing Company, has been declared by the Secretary of State of Canada to contain objectionable matter, as defined by the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, and that the possession within Canada of any issue or copy of the said "Industrialisti" whether heretofore or hereafter published, has been prohibited by a warrant of the Secretary of State of Canada, dated the 26th day of June, 1918; and that, as provided by paragraph 3 (1) of Order III of the said Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, any person guilty of an offence against the said Orders shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

THOMAS MULVEY,
1–1 Under-Secretary of State.

LIST of Successful Candidates at the Qualifying and Third Division Examinations held at different centres throughout the Dominion on the 15th May, 1918, and the two following days.

—

Liste des candidats ayant passé avec succès les examens d'aptitude pour la troisième division, à différents centres dans tout le Canada, le 15 mai 1918 et les deux jours suivants.

IN ORDER OF MERIT.

Par ordre de mérite.

A.—CLERK—COMMIS.

Rank. Rang.	Name. Nom.	Clerks. Commis.	Residence.
1	Devall, William H.	R.S.	Hamilton.
2	Hackney, Jack	R.S.	Toronto.
	Waterman, Fred W.	R.S.	Ottawa.
4	Helps, Fred. H.	R.S.	Toronto.
5	Frost, Ernest A.	R.S.	"
	Prior, Ernest H.	R.S.	"
	Stewart, George	R.S.	"
8	Davies, John D.	R.S.	Winnipeg.
	Nixon, Fred. W.	R.S.	St. Vital, W.P.O., Man.
10	MacKay, Ronald C.	R.S.	Ste. Agathe.
11	Currie John W.	R.S.	Sidney, B.C.
12	Bedford, Percy	R.S.	Ottawa.
13	White, John T.	R.S.	Moosejaw.
14	O'Gorman, John	R.S.	Winnipeg.
15	Hunter, William.	R.S.	Toronto.
	Jones, Wesley, J.	R.S.	Regina.
17	Lawrence, James E.	R.S.	Toronto.
18	Welch, William H.	R.S.	Winnipeg.
19	Udy, George.	R.S.	Saskatoon.
20	Pugh, Alfred.	R.S.	London, Ont.
21	Chess, Fred.	R.S.	Winnipeg.
22	Clarke, Richard R.	R.S.	Kingston, Ont.
23	Riley, Walter F.	R.S.	Westboro, Ont.
24	Neilson, Douglas.	R.S.	Ste. Agathe.
25	Reid, Stanley D.	R.S.	Winnipeg.
26	Bullis, F. R.	R.S.	Kingston.
27	Cherry, Thomas C.	R.S.	Winnipeg.
28	Fleming, Charles M.	R.S.	Ste. Agathe.
	Hart, William F.	R.S.	Toronto.
30	Harrison, Ramsden.	R.S.	Toronto.
31	Aitken, Hugh R.	R.S.	Ottawa.
32	Roughley, Isaac.	R.S.	Toronto.
33	Chivers, William.	R.S.	Waterloo, Ont.
34	Colebrook, James H.	R.S.	Montreal.
	Morgan, William E.	R.S.	Toronto.
	McJanet, Gordon J.	R.S.	Ottawa.
37	Kramer, S. J.	R.S.	Regina.
38	MacGregor, John.	R.S.	Toronto.
39	Buckley, Gilbert.	R.S.	Toronto.
40	Forbes, James C.	R.S.	Montreal.
41	Lewis, Harold R.	R.S.	Halifax.
42	McLeod, Hugh.	R.S.	Toronto.
	Campbell, Charles W.	R.S.	Leamington, Ont.
44	Anderson, David H.	R.S.	Winnipeg.
45	Fillmore, Harold D.	R.S.	Winnipeg.
46	Roche, Frank.	R.S.	Winnipeg.
47	Tattersall, Frank.	R.S.	Toronto.
48	Smee, Robert D.	R.S.	Winnipeg.
49*	Drouin, M. J. Fernande		Ottawa.
50*	Brault, Germaine		"
*	Burt, Patricia		"
52*	Fee, John James		"
53*	Clement, Lucie		"
54*	Eligh, Ella M.		"
55*	Derraugh, Rita V.		"
56*	Myre, Yvonne		"
57	Barth, Fred. John		Straffordville, Ont.
58*	Donaldson, Sara		Ottawa.
59*	Cayer, Bernice A.		"
60	Millar, Eva		Saskatoon.
61*	Lafranchise, May L. Y.		Hull, P. Q.
62*	Malette, Helene		Ottawa.
63*	Hughes, Mary		Charlottetown, P.E.I.
64*	Richardson, Hilary J.		Ottawa.
65	Palmer, Gertrude L.		"
66*	Burnett, Evelyn F.		"
67	Gouin, Adrienne		Ottawa.
68	Robertson, Winnifred		St. Thomas, Ont.
69	Black, Margaret H.		Ottawa.
	Erwin, Stella		"
71*	Shane, Lena L.		"
72*	Heron, Louise		"
	Purcell, Audrey D.		North Bay.
74*	Wlashe, Norma E.		Ottawa.
75*	Neale, Carmen I.		"
	Vechsler, Myer, J.		"
77*	Stewart, Marion		"
78	Wightman, Marion R.		"
79	Garvin, Molly		"
80	Bastedo, Catherine T.		"
	Francey, George E.		Saskatoon.
82*	Wegenast, W. S.		Waterloo, Ont.
83*	Boigel, Clara M.		Ottawa.
	Vaillant, Napoleon		"
85*	Emard Antoine		"
86	Larkin, Marion H.		Seaforth, Ont.
	Rolston, Ella G.		Ottawa.
88*	Wood, Muriel		"
89	Worth, Wright		Brockville.
90	Dalglish, Helen W.		Ottawa.
91	Cotton, David W.		Edmonton.
92*	Macdonald, Mabel K.		Chatham, N.B.
	Walker, Jean M.		Truro, N.S.
94*	Dunne, Cleo.		Ottawa,
95	Coussens, Edward H.		Edmonton.
*	Love, Isabel W.		Ottawa.
97	Hodgkin, John O.		"
	Richter, Rose		"
	Reid, William G. B.		"
	Rolston, Eva E.		"
101	Charlebois, Jeannette		"
102*	MacRae, Hattie M.		Ottawa.
103	Neal, James		Moosejaw.
104	Montgomery, Anna G.		Ottawa.
105*	Campbell, Mary A.		"
	Thomson, Harold J.		Edmonton.
107	Gilpin, George C.		Saskatoon.
108	Hayes, Rita		Chatham, N. B.
	Scharfe, Violetta		Ottawa.
110	Dunn, Esther Mary		"
111	Plantz, Edna M.		Morrisburg, Ont.
112	Lambert, Paul E.		Lauzon, P. Q.
	Ryan, Katherine		St. John, N. B.
114*	Gleeson, Mildred J.		Ottawa.
115	Fraser, Annie I.		Halifax.
116*	Acklan, Eliz. M.		Ottawa.
117*	Brown, Jessie P.		"
	Castonguay, Marie F.		"
	Daoust, Lucien		"
*	Moreland, Mabel		Ottawa West.
121*	Jamieson, Margaret		Ottawa.
122	Torbet, Robert T.		Saskatoon.
123	Smith, Clara M.		Halifax.
124	Callaghan, Mary		Emyvale, P.E.I.
	Greaves, Arthur S.		Ottawa.
*	Murphy, M. Nellie		"
	Kilduff, Margaret		"
128	Campbell, Marie F.		Chatham, N.B.
	Elcombe, Lulu F.		Peterborough, Ont.
	Hartney Kathleen		Ottawa.
	MacKenzie, Estelle J.		Elmsdale, N.S.
132	Burrows, John T.		Saskatoon.
133	Farrell, Baden J.		Ottawa.
134	Mitchell, Ernest H.		Edmonton.
135	McGill, Gordon M.		Toronto.
136	Greenwood, Harry		Edmonton.
*	Hodgins, Marjorie.		Ottawa.
138	Bale, Thomas G.		Saskatoon.
139	Barnsley, Frank R.		Prince Rupert, B. C.
140	Orr, Fulford E.		Ottawa.
	Orr, Reba.		"
142	Southgate, Fred. A.		Edmonton.
143*	McDonald, Marion A.		Ottawa.
144*	Hatton, Crissie M.		"
145	Clark, Kathleen M.		"
	Collins, John		Calgary.
	Cox, Eva V.		Toronto.
148	Coulter, RuthL.		Ottawa.
149	Pruneau, Alice.		"
150	Leduc, Marie M.		"
	Moreton, Eveline.		"
152	Mann, Mabel F.		"
153	Anderson, R. R.		Calgary.
*	Burnside, Bessie		Ottawa.
*	Jackson, Lillian		"
156	Loney, Adelaide		"
157*	Murphy, M. Florence		"
158	Belsher, A. Ferne		"
159	Danbrook, F. C.		Calgary.
	Gibson, Hugh W.		Saskatoon.
161	Walsh, David M.		Ottawa.
162	Landry, Eliz.		Bathurst, N. B.
163	Dunk, Bertha		Campbellford, Ont.
164	Perrin, E.		Ottawa.
	Smith, William H.		Saskatoon.
166	Holland, Harry		Ottawa.
167*	DeHaître, Blanche B.		"
168	Moffatt, Ida M.		"
169	Flavin, Gerald P.		Halifrx.
	Paynter, Bessie C.		Ottawa.
171	Chapman, Mary D.		"
	Robertson, Matthew R.		Moosejaw.
173	Gouldie, Hilda M.		Ottawa.
174	Carey, B. Clifden		"
175*	Cameron, Etta		Bathurst, N. B.
	Nayler, Nelson		Calgary.
177	Clement, Paul Edouard		Ottawa.
	Mills, James J.		North Battleford, Sask.
	Snowdon, Reginald V.		Edmonton.
180*	Buckley, May		Bathurst, N. B.
181	Beaton, Wilfred		Ottawa.

182	Cameron, Dalziel	Moosejaw.
183	Casselman, Garnet W.	Ottawa.
	McLay, James	"
185	Morris, Bella	"
	White, Lily A.	"
187	Wheeler, Thomas T.	"
188	Ferguson, Constance	St. John, N. B.
189	Boudreau, Rene	Hull, P. Q.
190	Kaminsky, Mortimer	Ottawa,
	Pickford, Fred.	Moose-Jaw.
192	Duffy, Margaret	Ottawa.
193	Gauthier, Eglantine	"
	Jarrett, Fred. A.	Calgarry.
	Roberts, Walter F.	North Battleford.
196	Hickson, John A.	Ottawa.
197	Rattey, Reginald	"
198	Maxwell, Ada H.	"
199	Robinson, Arthur F.	Victoria.
200	Fraser, Rabert M.	Mill Brook, N. S.
	Hooper, Harry C.	Charlottetown.
202	Fagan, Norman C.	Ottawa.
	Haskett, Kenneth L.	Hamilton.
204*	Buckley, Mary L.	Bathurst, N. B.
205	McLaughlin, Thomas E.	Ottawa.
206	Schumann, Hattie	"
207	Purcell, Marjorie	Ottawa.
208*	Boucher, C. S.	Britannia, Ont.
209	MacTavish, Grace A.	Calgary.
210	Eccelstone, Mildred	Ottawa.
211	Cloutier, Lawrence D.	North Bay.
	Woodrow, Fred. R.	Moosejaw.
213	Lowrie, Thelma E.	Ottawa.
214	Kinlock, William	Saskatoon.
	LaRoche, Yvonne	Hull, P. Q.
*	MacLean, Bessie P.	Chatham, N. B.
217	Barnard, G. A.	New Westminster.
	Smith, A. G.	Ottawa.
219	Kavanagh, Ed. A.	"
	Lesaux, Victor R.	"
221	Martin, Ethel S.	Elmvale, Ont.
222	Mathurin, J. E.	Quebec.
	Sibley, Oliver	Calgary.
224	Bériault, William	Coteau Station.
	Mabee, Augusta.	Ottawa.
	Blackwell, Wm. S.	Toronto.
227	Gervais, Edmond.	Montreal.
227	Bristow, Joan.	Ottawa.
228	Lepage, Marguerite.	"
229	Paul, Alex. H.	Saskatoon.
230	Caldwell, Guy T.	Ottawa.
	Hollett, Thomas C.	Saskatoon.
	Mader, Atwood U.	Mahone Bay, N. S.
233	Juteau, Antonio.	Montreal.
234	Beauchamp, Hector.	Ottawa.
	Foran, William H.	"
	James, Herbert Wm.	Moosejaw.
237	Brisbois, William.	Ottawa.
238	Trottier, Bruno R.	"
239	Guay, David.	"
240	Wiles, Norman V.	"
241	Marshall, Eliz.	Ottawa.
	Monk, John E. B.	"
243	Bailey, M. Kathleen	"
244	O'Regan, James M. A.	"
245	Tupper, Gladys	"

B—STENOGRAPHERS.—STÉNOGRAPHES.

1. Rock, Mary R., Ottawa.
2. Pearen, Ethel, Ottawa.
3. Draffin, Naomi, Ottawa.
4. Eastwood, Lillian M., Cornwall, Ont.
   Gunning, Georgiana, Chatham, N. B.
6. Corrigan, Paul M., Ottawa.
7. DeCourcy, Margaret, London, Ont.
8. Hawley, Phyllis C., Ottawa.
9. Bélanger, Marie A., Quebec.
10. Ferguson, Marguerite E., Ottawa.
11. Bullock, M. Hortense, Chatham, N. B.
12. Burke, Evelyn, Ottawa.
13. Sheridan, Martha, Ottawa.
14. McGovern, Agnes, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 27th June, 1918.

NOTE.—Returned Soldiers (marked R. S.) are placed at the head of all lists.

* Also successful as Stenographers.

NOTE.—Les soldats retour d'outremer (marqués R. S.) sont placés en tête de toutes les listes.

* Ont également passé avec succès comme sténographes.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners hereby give public notice that applications will be received from candidates qualified to fill the following positions in the Inside Division of the Civil Service of Canada :—

As Inspector of Pickled Fish in the Province of British Columbia, in the Department of the Naval Service, at a salary at the rate of $1,500 per annum on appointment, with an annual increase of $100 until a maximum of $1,800 is reached. Candidates must have served an apprenticeship at the trade of barrel-making, and fish-curing, more especially herring curing in the Scotch method, and have a practical knowledge of the curing of salmon in pickle. They must have at least a good public school education sufficient to conduct correspondence and make reports connected with the work. They must have good health and strictly temperate habits, and should not be over forty-five years of age. The prospective inspector should be ready to begin his duties as soon as he is chosen. Preference will be given to returned soldiers and, qualifications being equal, to bona fide residents of British Columbia.

Three Assistant Directors for the War Purchasing Commission at an initial salary of $3,000 per annum, with an annual increase of $100 up to a maximum of $4,000. The duties consist of examining and comparing tenders and examining recommendations which have been made to the Commission for the awarding of contracts ; assisting to plan the revision of existing routine, tender forms and specifications ; searching for new sources of supply ; investigating complaints, etc. Detailed technical knowledge of any trade or trades may be of advantage, but is not essential.

An Assistant Director may be required to travel in any part of Canada at any time, and later may be required to reside in any part of Canada. At first his duties will be in connection with the Ottawa office. Applicants for these positions should be men not under 30 and not over 50 years of age, who have had executive experience in commercial work.

Consideration will be given to applications by telegraph for those residing at a distance, and arrangements will be made for personal interviews in Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg, Halifax and elsewhere, if necessary, as well as in Ottawa.

Application forms, or telegrams, must be filled in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 22nd July, 1918, for Assistant Directors, and not later than the 6th August, 1918, for Inspectors of pickled fish, with an extension of ten days for the candidates from British Columbia for the latter position.

Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 4th July, 1918. 1-4

List of successful candidates at an examination for entrance to the Royal Naval College of Canada, held at different centres throughout the Dominion, on the 15th May, 1918, and three fellowing days :—

IN ORDER OF MERIT :—

1. Lay, H. Nelson, Walkerton, Ont.
2. DeWolf, Henry Geo., Halifax, N.S.
3. Burpee, Lawrence, Ottawa, Ont.
4. Kingsmill, Charles, Ottawa, Ont.
5. Ryall, Harold H., Nanaimo, Ont.
6. Ketchum, Kenneth G., Toronto, Ont.
7. Knowlton, John G., St. John, N.B.
8. Hope, Donald M., Halifax, N.S.
9. Cundill. Francis H., Port Hope, Ont.
10. Roper, John B., Ottawa, Ont.
11. Porteous, Wm. W., Vancouver, B.C.
12. Beament, Thos. G., Ottawa, Ont.
13. Nixon, Francis R., Victoria, B.C.
14. Ellis, John E., St. John, N.B.
15. Winfield, Gordon A., Halifax, N.S.
16. Cann, Alexander H., Ottawa, Ont.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 4th July, 1918. 1-1

THE WAR CHARITIES ACT, 1917.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that under the provisions of The War Charities Act, 1917, certificates of registration have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada to the undermentioned Associations, dated as shown, which said Associations have offices and officers as shown:–

Name.	Head Office.	Date.	President.	Secretary.
Private Wallace McNally Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	McAuley, Manitoba.	May 8th.....	Miss Dot Wright (Regent).	Miss M. Lee.
Cobourg Primary Chapter Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Cobourg, Ont...	May 8th.....	Miss M. F. W. Eyre (Regent).	Miss H. Reynar.
Almonte Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Almonte, Ont...	May 8th.....	Mrs. J. D. Taylor (Regent).	Miss H. I. Miller.
Tecumseh Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Watford, Ont...	May 9th.....	Mrs. W. F. Fitzgerald (Regent).	Miss N. Roy.
Havelock Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Woodstock, Ont.	May 9th.....	Mrs. H. Francis (Regent).	Mrs. N. Nesbitt.
Grande Forkes Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Grande Forkes, B.C.	May 9th.....	Mrs. M. Munroe (Regent).	Mrs. J. Davis.
Algonquin Rifles Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Thessalon, Ont..	May 9th.....	Mrs. M. F. Bridge (Regent).	Miss J. Clements
Royal Standard Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	St. John, N.B..	May 9th.....	Mrs. E. Smith (Regent).	Mrs. F. Knowlton.
Brock Centennial Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Winnipeg, Man.	May 9th.....	Mrs. W. D. McPherson (Regent).	Mrs. M. Hodgins.
Comber Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Comber, Ont....	May 7th.....	Mrs. F. Robertson (Regent).	Mrs. R. A. Smith.
DeWinton Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Carberry, Man .	May 8th.....	Mrs. S. W. Taylor (Regent).	Mrs. G. S. Haslam.
Sir Eric Geddes Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Windsor, Ont ..	May 8th.....	Miss R. Mason (Regent).	Mrs. J. Wilson.
Port Stanley Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Port Stanley, Ont	May 8th.....	Mrs. E. Cromwell (Regent).	Mrs. G. Smith.
H.M.S. Temeraire Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Halifax, N.S....	May 6th.....	Miss M. Moulton (Regent).	Miss M. Moir.
King George V Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Sherbrooke, Que.	May 8th.....	Mrs. W. S. Allan (Regent).	Mrs. Geo. C. Hall.
Fort Malden Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire	Amherstburg, Ont.	May 13th.....	Mrs. M. Bailey (Regent).	Mrs. E. C. Callam.
Lady Drummond Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Sperling, Manitoba.	May 13th.....	Miss G. Millichamp (Regent).	Miss E. G. Whitmore.
John William McDonald Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Stratford, Ont..	May 13th.....	Mrs. T. Brown (Regent).	Miss O. Money.
Kuskanook Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Cranbrook, B.C.	May 13th.....	Mrs. A. MacKinnon (Regent)	Mrs. D. E. Worden.
Jon Sigurdsson Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Winnipeg, Man.	May 13th.....	Mrs. J. Skoptason (Regent).	Miss A. Vopni
Admiral David Beatty Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Nanton, Alta...	May 11th.....	Mrs. J. S. Sanson (Regent).	Mrs. W. Ings.
Agnes Deans Cameron Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Victoria, B.C...	May 13th.....	Mrs. D. Miller (Regent).	Miss A. B. Cooke.
Massie Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Milverton, Ont..	May 13th.....	Mrs. W. Lindsay (Regent).	Miss M. Lindsay.
7th Regiment Fusiliers Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	London, Ont....	May 10th.....	Mrs. T. J. Murphy (Regent).	Mrs. C. Fraser.
John Stewart Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Halifax, N.S....	May 13th.....	Mrs. W. Forrest (Regent).	Mrs. J. Baker.
Rose, Thistle and Shamrock Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughter of the Empire.	St. Catharines, Ont.	May 11th.....	Mrs. Malcolmson (Regent).	Mrs. D. Vincent.
Kitson Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	MacDonald, Man.	May 13th.....	Mrs. H. Bailey (Regent).	Miss J. Rodgers.
57th Regiment Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Peterborough, Ont.	May 2nd.....	Mrs. J. Eastwood (Regent).	Mrs. C. Jamieson.

Dated at Ottawa, this 3rd day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

1–1

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA

GENERAL ORDER.

GENERAL Sittings of The Exchequer Court of Canada, for the trial of cases, etc., will be holden at the following times and places, provided that some case or matter is entered for trial or set down for hearing at the office of the Registrar of the Court at Ottawa, at least fifteen days before the day appointed for such sitting; and if no case or matter is so entered or set down for any of such sittings, then the same shall not be holden, viz:—

At the Court house, in the City of Edmonton, Alta., commencing on Thursday, the 12th day of September, A.D. 1918, at 11 a.m.

At the Court house, in the City of Calgary, Alta., commencing on Tuesday, the 17th day of September, A.D. 1918, at 11 a m.

At the Court house, in the City of Vancouver, B.C., commencing on Friday, the 20th day of September, A.D. 1918, at 11 a.m.

At the Court house, in the City of Victoria, B.C., commencing on Monday, the 23rd day of September, A.D. 1918, at 11 a.m.

At the Court house, in the City of Regina, Sask., commencing on Saturday, the 28th day of September, A.D. 1918, at 11 a.m.

At the Court house, in the City of Winnipeg, Man., commencing on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, A.D. 1918, at 11 a.m.

Dated at Ottawa, this 11th day of June, A.D. 1918.

L. A. AUDETTE,
J.E.C.

50-4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada:—

An Assistant Mining Engineer, in the Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Division of the Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Subdivision A of the Second Division, initial salary $1,600 per annum. Candidates must be graduates in Mining Engineering of a recognized university, and must have had, since graduation, actual experience in the commercial milling of metallic ores.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 29th day of July next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

WM. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 12th June, 1918. 51-4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that a competitive examination will be held under the direction of the Civil Service Commission at Woodstock, Ont., on the 30th July, 1918, for the purpose of filling seven positions for letter carriers in the Post Office Department, for service at Woodstock.

The subjects of examination will be writing, spelling and arithmetic (first four rules).

Candidates must be between the ages of 16 and 35 years on the day of the examination. There is no age limit for returned soldiers and they will be given the preference if eligible.

Application forms of intending candidates, duly filled in, and accompanied by the prescribed examination fee of $2.00, must be filed with the Civil Service Commission not later than the 23rd July. No exception can or will be made to this rule.

Application forms may be obtained from the Postmaster at Woodstock or from the Secretary of the Commission, at Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 27th June, 1918. 52-4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners of Canada hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following position in the Inside Division of the Civil Service:—

An Assistant Ceramic Engineer in the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines, Subdivision "A" of the Second Division, initial salary $1,600 per annum. Candidates must be graduates of the Ceramic department of recognized Technical Colleges, and be competent to undertake investigation of clay and shale deposits both in the field and laboratory in order to determine their economic value; to carry on research work, either physical or chemical on raw materials in Canada, which may be necessary to further their utilization in any branch of clay work or allied silicate industries; and to render assistance in solving problems of a general nature which may arise in the practical use of clays and shale.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 5th August next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, June 29th, 1918. 52-4

DOMINION LANDS SURVEYS ACT.

IN accordance with the provisions of section 58 of The Dominion Lands Surveys Act, public notice is hereby given that the Minister of the Interior has received a petition from owners of lands or from persons holding lands as homesteads in Township twenty-two, Range eleven, west of the fourth Meridian, representing that the monuments of the original surveys of the said Township have disappeared, and requesting that a resurvey be ordered.

Any person who claims to know the position of one or more of the survey monuments defining the lands to be resurveyed, or to be in possession of information whereby the position of such monuments can be established, is hereby requested to give notice thereof by registered letter addressed to the Minister of the Interior on or before the 15th August, 1918.

E. DEVILLE,
Surveyor General of Dominion Lands.

Ottawa, 13th June, 1918. 51-4

CENSORSHIP NOTICE.

CONSOLIDATED ORDERS RESPECTING CENSORSHIP.

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

OTTAWA, 21st June, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship dated the 22nd day of May, 1918, passed under the provisions of Section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, "Robitnyk," a daily newspaper printed in the Unrainian language, at 2335 West Eleventh Street, in the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, one of the United States of America, by the Robitnyk Printing and Publishing Company, Incorporated, has been declared by the Secretary of State of Canada to contain objectionable matter, as defined by the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, and that the possession within Canada of any issue or copy of the said

"Robitnyk,"

whether heretofore or hereafter published, has been prohibited by a Warrant of the Secretary of State of Canada, dated the 21st June, 1918, and that, as provided by paragraph 3 (1) of Order III of the said Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, any person guilty of an offence against the said Orders shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

52-2

[The following Government Notice was first published in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *24th June, 1918.*]

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

Order No.—49

IN exercise of the powers conferred upon it by Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council dated the 15th day of November, 1917, P.C. 3214, and of all other powers enabling, the Canada Food Board hereby orders as follows:—

1. No person using five barrels of flour or more per month shall manufacture bread, cakes or other bakery products for sale without first obtaining from the Canada Food Board a license to be called "Baker's License," save and except hotels, restaurants and public eating houses baking only for the use of their patrons, and not offering their products for sale to the public over the counter.

2. All applications for such licenses shall be in Form No. 5 hereto attached.

3. All licenses shall expire on the 31st day of December in each year.

4. No baker shall make bread, bread rolls, pastry or other bakery products from wheat flour other than the standard flour as prescribed in Order No. 32 of the Canada Food Board without written permission from the Canada Food Board.

5. The licensee may manufacture bread and offer it for sale only in the following specified weights, or multiples thereof, in the manner hereinafter specified, that is to say :

Within the Province of British Columbia, 18 ounces but not to exceed 19 ounces.

Within the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, 20 ounces but not to exceed 21 ounces.

Within the Province of Manitoba, 16 ounces and 20 ounces but not to exceed 17 ounces and 21 ounces respectively.

Within the Province of Ontario, 12 ounces and 24 ounces but not to exceed 13 ounces and 25 ounces respectively.

Within the Province of Quebec, 24 ounces but not to exceed 25 ounces, save and except the city of Hull, town of Aylmer and village of Gatineau Point, in each of which the weights shall be 12 ounces and 24 ounces, but not to exceed 13 ounces and 25 ounces respectively.

Within those provinces known as the "Maritime Provinces," 24 ounces but not to exceed 25 ounces.

The above specified weights shall be net weight at any time after the bread is baked up to twelve hours thereafter.

6. The licensee may manufacture bread-rolls and offer them for sale only in units weighing 1 or 2 ounces, and said rolls shall be baked in a pan and not on the oven bottom.

The above specified weights shall be net weight at any time after the rolls are baked up to twelve hours thereafter.

7. No person shall be liable to the penalties prescribed by this order for making or offering for sale short weight loaves unless in the case of a manufacturer there be found at least ten short weight loaves and in the case of a retailer there be found at least five short weight loaves, at one time.

8. The licensee in manufacturing bread or bread-rolls shall not use to each barrel of flour of one hundred and ninety-six pounds the following ingredients in amounts exceeding :

"Sugar,"—2 pounds of cane or beet sugar including the sugar in condensed or powdered milk if such is used.

"Malt Extract or Malt Flour,"—2 pounds. If malt is not used the equivalent in weight of sugar may be used

"Fats,"—(either vegetable or animal, or compounds of same) 2 pounds.

"Milk,"—6 pounds of liquid skim milk or its equivalent of condensed or powdered milk.

9. The licensee in making any bread or bread-rolls shall not add any sugars or fats to the dough during the process of baking, or to the bread or bread-rolls when baked.

10. The use of white or granulated sugar in the making of bread is prohibited.

11. Bakers shall manufacture only a single loaf or multiple thereof closely batched together baked in a pan of not less than one and one-half inches in depth, and the loaf or loaves shall in all cases entirely fill the pan.

12. Cutting and washing of bread is prohibited.

13. The making of sole bread is prohibited.

14. Until further directed wrapping of bread or the placing of a band thereon is prohibited except in such municipalities where by-laws have been passed or are hereafter passed requiring that all bread sold within the municipality shall be wrapped.

15. No one except the manufacturer shall be permitted to label bread.

16. All regulations now enacted or hereafter enacted by Orders in Council or by Orders of the Canada Food Board relative to the manufacture, purchase or sale of any food products shall be applicable to and observed by every person subject to these regulations.

(Refer to Orders re Confectioners and Public Eating Places.)

17. The licensee shall not manufacture, distribute, sell or otherwise handle any bakery products and make thereon an unjust, exorbitant, unreasonable, discriminatory or unfair commission, profit or charge.

18. The licensee shall not destroy any bakery products and shall not commit waste, or permit preventable deterioration in connection with the manufacture, distribution or sale of any bakery products.

19. The licensee shall not accept returns of bread or other bakery products, nor make cash payments, nor allow credit, to any retailer for any unsold bread or other unsold bakery products, nor shall the licensee exchange any bread or bakery products for other bread or bakery products which he has sold.

20. The licensee, in selling bakery products, shall keep such products moving to the consumer in as direct a line as practicable and without unreasonable delay. Re-sales within the same trade without reasonable justification, especially if tending to result in a higher market price to the retailer or consumer, will be dealt with as an unfair practice.

21. The licensee shall not buy, contract for, sell, store or otherwise handle or deal in any food commodities in such manner as to unreasonably increase the price, restrict the supply of such commodities, or monopolize or attempt to monopolize, either locally or generally, any of such commodities.

22. The licensee shall not, without the written consent of the Canada Food Board, or a duly authorized representative thereof, keep on hand or have in possession or under control by contract or other arrangement, at any time, flour in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use by him during a period of thirty days ; Provided, however, that this rule shall not prevent the licensee having in transit sufficient flour to maintain the licensee's stock within the limits herein prescribed.

23. Licensees may be required to make reports monthly, and as often, and at such times, and in such from as may be directed in writing by the Canada Food Board showing the stock on hand, or in transit to order of licensee, and such other information as may be required by the Cana la Food Board from time to time.

24. Every licensee shall keep such books, invoices, vouchers, and other papers and records as will enable the Canada Food Board, or any person by it thereto authorized, to verify any report or statement that such licensee is required to make to the Canada Food Board.

25. The licensee shall not issue, or make public, market quotations, or make any statements to any person regarding the price at which food commodities are being sold, which quotations or statements cannot be verified either from his own records or from the records of other licensees, and shall not make any other misleading statements which tend to enhance the price of any food commodities.

26. The licensee shall place on every letterhead, contract, order, acceptance of order, invoice, price list, quotation issued and advertisement, the words "Canada Food Board License Number" followed by the number of the license. No licensee shall knowingly buy any food commodities from or sell any such

commodities for any person required to have a license by any order now issued, or which may hereafter be issued, unless such person shall have secured such license and complied with the provisions of this rule.

27. The following shall be the fee chargeable for a license to manufacture bakery products :—

When the value sold does not exceed $10,000 per annum	$ 5 00
When the value sold does not exceed $50,000 per annum	10 00
When the value sold does not exceed $100,000 per annum	15 00
When the value sold does not exceed $200,000 per annum	25 00
When the value sold does not exceed $300,000 per annum	30 00
When the value sold does not exceed $400,000 per annum	40 00
When the value sold does not exceed $500,000 per annum	50 00

and $5 for each $50,000 additional or fraction thereof of the value sold.

28 (*a*) Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations, or any order made thereunder, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction before a police magistrate or two justices of the peace to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, and not less than one hundred dollars ; or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months ; or to both fine and imprisonment.

(*b*) Where the proceedings in any case in which a fine is imposed under the authority of these regulations are instituted at the instance of any municipality, or by any officer of a municipality, the fine shall be paid to the Treasurer of such municipality, to be disposed of as the municipality may direct from time to time. And where such proceedings are instituted at the instance of, or by any provincial officer, such fine shall be paid to the provincial treasurer, to be disposed of as such treasurer may direct from time to time.

29. Order No. 16 of the Canada Food Board is hereby revoked.

Dated at Ottawa this 21st day of June, 1918.

CANADA FOOD BOARD,

HENRY B. THOMSON,
Chairman.

1–2

[The following Government Notice was first published in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *27th June, 1918.*]

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

BREAD SUBSTITUTES.

Order No. 50.

IN exercise of the powers conferred upon it by Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, dated the 12th day of March, 1918, P. C. 596, and of all other powers enabling, the Canada Food Board hereby orders as follows :—

1. In this Order "substitutes" shall mean pure and wholesome corn, oat, barley, rice, rye, buckwheat, tapioca, or potato flour ; bran, shorts, oatmeal, rolled oats cornmeal, cornstarch, hominy, corn grits, rye meal., rice, tapioca or any mixture of same, and potatoes.

In using potatoes 4 pounds of same shall be equivalent to 1 pound of other substitutes.

2. On and after July 1st, 1918:

(a) Bakers, confectioners and public eating places in making any bakery product in which the amount of substitutes for wheat flour are not prescribed in Orders of the Canada Food Board number 34 and 46 shall use 1 pound of substitutes to every 9 pounds of standard wheat flour.

(b) Every person in Canada who bakes for private consumption, bread, rolls, pastry or any other product in which white or standard flour is used shall in making the same use not less than 1 pound of substitutes to every 9 pounds of white or standard wheat flour.

3. (a) On and after July 15th, 1918 :—

Bakers, confectioners and public eating places east of but not including Port Arthur, in making any bakery product in which the amount of substitutes for wheat flour are not prescribed in Canada Food Board Orders Number 34 and 46 shall use 1 pound of substitutes to every 4 pounds of standard wheat flour.

(*b*) Every person in Canada east of but not including Port Arthur who bakes for private consumption bread, rolls, pastry, or any other product in which white or standard flour is used shall in making the same use not less than 1 pound of substitutes to every 4 pounds of white or standard wheat flour.

NOTE.—The quantities of substitutes available west of Port Arthur is at present too uncertain to allow of a date being named for an increase equal to that required by this order for Eastern Canada but bakers and householders will take notice that the amounts of substitutes in Western Canada will be increased as soon as conditions warrant.

(*c*) No licensed dealer shall have in his possession for sale any white or standard flour unless he also has at all times a sufficient stock of substitutes to meet the demands of his customers at reasonable prices.

(*d*) No licensed dealer shall sell to any person for private consumption, east of but not including Port Arthur any white or standard flour who does not purchase from him substitutes in the proportion of not less than 1 pound of substitutes to 2 pounds of white or standard flour or to any person west of and including Port Arthur any white or standard flour who does not purchase from him substitutes in the proportion of not less than 1 pound of substitutes to 4 pounds of white or standard flour.

(*e*) Every baker shall, at the time of baking, place on each loaf of bread a label or sticker bearing his name and address and the words "Victory Bread."

The words "Victory Bread" appearing on any bread shall mean that the bread is guaranteed to contain the prescribed amount of substitutes for standard wheat flour required by this or any other Order of the Canada Food Board.

4. Any licensee using a label or sticker on bread which does not conform to the requirements of this Order, shall be liable to suspension or cancellation of his license by the Canada Food Board.

5. Any person authorized by the Canada Food Board or any Dominion, Provincial or Municipal officer may seize any bread not bearing the label or sticker as herein required, and any bread so seized, shall thereby be forfeited to His Majesty and shall be disposed of in such manner as the said board may from time to time direct.

6. No person shall sell or have in his possession any bread, rolls, pastry or any other product in which white or standard flour is used which does not conform to the requirements of this or any other Order of the Canada Food Board.

7. (*a*) Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction before a Police Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, and not less that one hundred dollars ; or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months ; or to both fine and imprisonment.

(*b*) Where the proceedings in any case in which a fine is imposed under the authority of these regulations are instituted at the instance of any municipality, or by any officer of a municipality, the fine shall be paid to the Treasurer of such municipality to be disposed of as the municipality may direct from time to time. And where such proceedings are instituted at the instance of, or by any provincial officer, such fine shall be paid to the Provincial Treasurer, to be disposed of as such treasurer may direct from time to time.

Dted at Ottawa, this 25th day of June, 1918.

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

HENRY B. THOMSON,
Chairman.

1–2

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE

SPECIAL FISHERY REGULATIONS

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Adopted by Order in Council of the 9th day of February, 1915, as amended to June 15, 1918.

The following regulations shall not apply to waters in Forest Reserves, which are under the control of the Minister of the Interior.

Sec. 1.—Anglers' Permits.

*(*a*) Non-residents of the Province shall not angle or troll for, or take any sporting fish in the waters of the Railway Belt without first having obtained therefor an Anglers' Permit, issued by authority of the Minister of the Naval Service.

(*b*) The annual fee on such Permit shall be $5.

(*c*) One Angler's Permit only shall be issued to an applicant. Such Permit shall not be transferable and can be legally used only by the person whose name appears thereon.

(*d*) A Permitee shall be required to carry his Permit with him when fishing thereunder, and to exhibit the Permit when called upon to do so by a Fishery Officer or Guardian.

(*e*) No one shall take in one day by angling or trolling or by both means, more than 25 cut-throat, rainbow or dolly varden trout, salmon-trout or Rocky Mountain whitefish, or of the different species named than will in the aggregate amount to more than 25 fish.

Sec. 2.—Abalone.

(*a*) No one shall fish for, catch, kill, buy or sell any abalone that shall measure less than three and one-half inches across the shortest diameter of the shell.

(*b*) The year 1917, and every third year thereafter, shall be closed years for abalone fishing.

(*c*) The fee for an abalone license shall be $10.

Sec. 2a—Bass.

No one shall fish for, catch or kill any bass in Christina Lake or Christina Creek, from the 1st day of April to the 24th day of June in each year, both days inclusive.—(Order in Council, April 11, 1916.)

Sec. 3—Crabs.

(*a*) No one shall fish for, catch, kill, buy or sell any crabs measuring less than 6 inches across the diameter or greatest breadth of the shell.

(*b*) The fee for a crab fishing license shall be $2.50.

Sec. 4—Close Season.

See under classes of fish and weekly close times.

Sec. 4a—Districts.

For the purposes of administration the province shall be divided into three fisheries districts, viz:—

District No. 1.—Embracing that portion of the coast of the mainland from the southern boundary line northward to and including Howe Sound and all the waters tributary to this portion of the coast.

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* By arrangement with the Department of the Interior, and with the Provincial Department of Fisheries of British Columbia, permits issued by officers of the Department of The Naval Service will be recognized as allowing fishing in Forest Reserve waters, and in the nontidal waters of the Province outside the Railway Belt, and conversely. Permits issued by Forest Reserve officers, for waters in such reserves, or by Provincial officers for nontidal waters outside the Railway Belt, shall be recognized as allowing fishing in waters of the Railway Belt.

District No. 2.—Embracing the coast and waters tributary thereto of the mainland from Cape Caution northward to the northerly boundary of the province, as well as the coasts and waters of the islands off that portion of the mainland coasts.

District No. 3.—Embracing the remainder of the province.—(Order in Council, March 30, 1917.)

Sec. 5—Export of Fish.

(*a.*) Re export of shell fish (Rescinded May 4.)

(*b.*) No sockeye salmon shall be exported from the Dominion of Canada, except in a frozen, canned, salted, smoked or cured condition.

(*c.*) The export of fresh herring from the province of British Columbia is prohibited, or of herring that have been preserved in salt for a period of less than nine days, or of herring of any kind intended for curing, canning or otherwise preserving, or converting into guano, fish fertilizer or oil outside or beyond the boundaries of Canada: Provided always that fresh herring, taken in gill-nets in the waters of British Columbia, may be exported in a fresh, unsalted condition for immediate consumption; but the onus of proof that such fish, so exported, were taken with gill-nets, shall rest on the possessor or possessors of such fish; provided further that fresh or frozen herring packed in boxes containing not more than two hundred pounds, may be exported.

Sec. 6—Fraser River Channel.

No net shall be cast or allowed to drift on the channel side, in the Fraser river, within 100 yards of the line of buoys between the lightship at the Sandheads and Steveston; and in any other portion of the channel of the river, any net in the water must be hauled in to allow passage to a steamer, on the steamer giving notice to the operator of such net by four sharp whistles, of the necessity for such net being hauled in.

Sec. 7—Herring or Pilchard.

1. (*a*) The use of nets, other than gill-nets, drift-nets, drag seines or purse-seines, shall not be permitted in the capture of herring or pilchard.

(*b*) The length of drift-nets or gill-nets shall not be limited except when operated in a harbour, when not more than a total length of 200 fathoms shall be operated under any one license.

(*c*) The fee on a herring pilchard drift-net or gill-net license shall be $1.—(Order in Council, March 30, 1917.)

(*d*) A herring or pilchard drag-seine shall not exceed 100 fathoms in length, and the mesh thereof shall be 1-inch extension measure.

(*e*) The fee on a herring or pilchard drag-seine license shall be $50.—(Order in Council amending previous regulation.)

(*f*) A herring or pilchard purse-seine shall not exceed two hundred fathoms in length, and the mesh thereof shall be one-inch, extended measure.—(Order in Council, December 19, 1916.)

(*g*) The fee on a herring or pilchard purse-seine shall be seventy-five dollars.

(2) The Chief Inspector of Fisheries shall have authority to prohibit fishing for herring in any water area in which he has ascertained that herring are spawning.

Sec. 8—Leases or Licenses.

1. Fishing with nets or other apparatus and the taking of abalone or crabs, is prohibited except under license from the Minister of the Naval Service.

(*a*) No license shall be granted to any person, company or firm, unless such person is a British subject, resident in the province of British Columbia, or is a *bona fide* settler who has pre-empted or purchased land, or to such company or firm, unless it is a Canadian company or firm, or is licensed to do business in British Columbia.

(*b*) No gill-net or drift-net license shall be transferable, except by special written permision obtained from the Chief Inspector of Fisheries, and in the case of all other licenses, except by permission of the Minister of the Naval Service.

(*c*) Before a trap-net, purse-seine or drag-seine fishery license shall be granted the applicant therefor shall make a statutory declaration setting forth,—

The name or names and nationality or nationalities of the owner or owners of such trap-net, purse-seine or drag-seine, or of the person or persons for whose benefit such trap-net, purse-seine or drag-seine is to be operated.—(Order in Council March 30, 1917.)

2. An Indian may, at any time, with the permission of the Chief Inspector of Fisheries, catch fish to be used as food for himself and his family, but for no other purpose. The Chief Inspector of Fisheries shall have the power in any such permit

(*a*) to limit or fix the area of the waters in which such fish may be caught;

(*b*) to limit or fix the means by which, or the manner in which such fish may be caught, and

(*c*) to limit or fix the time in which such permission shall be operative. An Indian shall not fish for or catch fish pursuant to the said permit except in the waters by the means or in the manner and within the time limit expressed in the said permit, and any fish caught pursuant to any such permit shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of and a violation of the provisions of the said permit shall be deemed to be a violation of these regulations.

(*a.*) Proof of a sale or of a disposition by any other means by an Indian of any fish shall be prima facie evidence that such fish was caught by the said Indian, and that it was caught for a purpose other than to be used as food for himself or his family, and shall throw on the Indian the onus of proving that such fish was not caught under or pursuant to the provisions of any such permit.

(*b*) No Indian shall spear, trap or pen fish on their spawning grounds, or in any place leased or set apart for the natural or artificial propaganda of fish, or in any other place otherwise specially reserved.

(*c*) Any person buying any fish or portion of any fish caught under such permit shall be guilty of an offense against these regulations.—(Order in Council September 11, 1917.)

3. (*a*) In Fisheries District No. 2, British Columbia, no boat shall be allowed to engage in salmon fishing, except when licensed to do so by the Minister of the Naval Service.

(*b*) In the following districts not more than the number of boats stated opposite their names shall be licensed:—

Naas River District	240	boats.
Skeena River District	850	"
Butedale District	60	"
Bella Coola District	70	"
Dean Channel District	80	"
Namu District	25	"
Rivers Inlet District	700	"
Smith Inlet District	115	" (O.C. March 30, 1917.)

(*c*) For the purpose of this subsection these districts shall be taken to mean and include,—

Naas River.—The estuary of the Naas river, as well as Observatory inlet to a straight line drawn across it at a point five miles up said inlet from North Point, at the mouth of the Naas river, as well as Portland Inlet from a straight line drawn across it from Tree Point, on Pearse Island, to Dog-fish Bay, on the opposite shore down to a straight line drawn from Wales Point, on Wales Island, to the southwestern end of Somerville Island.

Skeena River.—The estuary of the Skeena river and the adjacent waters, inside of a straight line drawn from Straight Point, on Digby island, to Reil Point on Stephen island; thence along the eastern shore of Stephens and Prescott islands to western side of Refuge bay, on Percher island; thence around the shore of said island to a point opposite the north end of Elizabeth island; thence to the northwest end of Kennedy island; thence along the western shore of said island and of Marrack island; thence in a southeasterly direction to the shore of the mainland.

Butedale.—Gardner's canal.

Bella Coola.—North Bentick Arm, South Bentick Arm and Burke Channel down to a straight line drawn across it from Kelpa or Low Green Point in a northerly direction to the opposite shore.

Dean Channel.—Dean Channel, down to a straight line drawn in a southeasterly direction from Sunny Island to the opposite shore.

Namu.—Fitz-hugh Sound from a straight line drawn across it from the south end of Addenbrooke Island, northwardly to a straight line drawn across Fisher Channel from Charlie Point in an easterly direction to the opposite shore, not including Burke Channel.

Rivers Inlet.—Rivers Inlet down to a straight line drawn from Swan Rock to Canoe Rocks.

Smith Inlet.—Smith Inlet and Smith Sound, down to a straight line drawn from False Egg Island to Ann Island, and from the southern shore of Table island to Good Shelter Cove on the mainland.

4. A licensee shall at all times, when engaged in fishing, carry his license with him, and shall, on demand by a fishery officer or fishery guardian, produce his license to such fishery officer or fishery guardian.

5. The Chief Inspector of Fisheries for the province is hereby empowered to cancel a fishery license forthwith for a violation of the regulations or condition of the license by the licensee or by his representative who may be operating under such license for him.—(Order in Council, March 30, 1917.)

Section 8a.

6. (1) Before a cannery license shall be granted the applicant therefor shall make a statutory declaration setting forth, in the case of an existing cannery, if it is owned by a company or firm, the name of such company or firm and whether it is a Canadian company or firm licensed to do business in the province, or if not owned by a company or firm, the name or names and nationality or nationalities of the actual owner or owners of such cannery, and in the case of a new cannery, if it will be owned by a company or firm, the name of such company or firm and whether it is a Canadian company or firm licensed to do business in the province, or if it will not be owned by a company or firm, the name or names and nationality or nationalities of the person or persons who will own such cannery, and that in either case the applicant or applicants have the necessary capital to erect and operate such cannery.

(2) A new salmon cannery shall be completed and ready for operation within eighteen months after the date of the issue of the license therefor.—(Order in Council, March 30, 1917.)

Sec. 9—Marking of Boats and Nets.

(*a*) All nets and fishing boats shall bear numbers corresponding with those of the licenses under which they are operated, and each boat shall have its number and the initials of its owner painted on both sides of the bow (on the boat itself and not on anything affixed thereto, so as to permit it being removed from the boat) in black, on a white ground, the figures and letters to be not less than 6 inches in height, and each net shall have its number and the initials of its owner legibly marked on buoys of wood or metal, painted white, and floating in the water attached to each end of the net, and such numbers and initials shall be permanently kept on such boats and nets throughout the fishing season, and shall be so placed as to be visible without taking up the nets, and any boat or net used without such marks shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

(*b*) No licensee shall have the number of his license on more than one boat at the same time.

Sec. 10—Other Fish.

The annual fee for a license for gill-nets or drift-nets, for catching all kinds of fish other than those named in these regulations, shall be $1.

Sec. 11—Oysters.

No one shall fish for or take oysters during the months of May, June, July and August, in each year.

Sec. 12—Pilchard.

(See "Herring.")

Sec. 13—Prohibitions.

1. No salmon gill-net or drift-net shall be cast from a boat, nearer than 100 yards in front of one already in the water.

2. No sunk salmon nets shall be used in salmon rivers, or in the estuaries or approaches to such rivers.

3. No one shall use or operate more than one net under any net license.

4. No one, other than the licensee, shall use or operate a gill-net.

5. No nets of any kind shall be so used as to enclose any bay, cove, creek or inlet; and in all cases one-third of the width of such bay, cove, creek or inlet, shall remain open and unobstructed for the passage of fish.

6. No salmon purse-seine shall be used in any harbour, nor in an area specified by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

7. No fishing boat shall carry a greater length of net than that permitted by the license of the licensee in charge thereof; provided that if a licensee, when engaging in fishing, finds a net, he may take it into his boat, but he shall deliver it to the first Fisheries Patrol boat that may visit him, or at the cannery in connection with which he is fishing, should he visit such cannery before the arrival of a Fisheries Patrol boat. In either instance he shall procure a receipt for the net on delivering it.—(Rescinded Order in Council, March 30, 1917.)

8. (Rescinded March 30, 1917.)

9. The use of bare, unbaited hooks or grapnels (cross-lines) for the taking of sturgeon is prohibited.

10. The export of certain kinds of fish is prohibited. See section 5. (Order in Council, May 4, 1916.)

11. The introduction of non-indigenous or non-native fish alive into the waters of British Columbia, except by special permission of the Minister of the Naval Service, is prohibited.

12. No one shall use a motor boat or a boat propelled otherwise than by oars or sails in salmon gill-net or drift-net fishing operations in District No. 2. (Re-enacted by Order in Council, February 28, 1918.)

13. (*a*) No one shall fish with nets in Saanish Arm, Vancouver Island, inside of a straight line drawn from Hatch Point to James Point, nor in Cowichan Bay, inside of a line drawn from the northwest corner of Cowichan Bay Wharf due north astronomic to a point on Skinner's Bluff, on the opposite shore, nor shall any one fish with any implements in the said waters for commercial purposes.

(*b*) No one shall fish with nets in Cowichan Bay inside of a line drawn from Cowichan Head to Separation Point from the tenth day of November in any year to the twenty-fourth day of September following, both days inclusive, provided that the Chief Inspector of Fisheries may prohibit all net fishing in the said bay at an earlier date than the tenth day of November in any year, should he find that any one or more of the varieties of salmon in such area have so far advanced towards spawning as not to be in a satisfactory condition for food.—(Order in Council, January 5, 1918.)

14. No one shall buy, sell or expose for sale, any salmon that weighs less than two pounds dressed, or two and one-half pounds undressed.—(Order in Council, March 30, 1917.)

15. The Chief Inspector of Fisheries may prohibit the retention of live fish in crates or other enclosures in any area or areas where he finds the conditions are not suitable for the retention of fish.

16. The use of torches, or of artificial lights of any kind, or of spears or snares in the capture of trout of any kind or of steelhead, is prohibited.

17. Notwithstanding the provisions of any regulation heretofore made, no Indian or other person shall send, ship, bring or carry, or cause to be sent, shipped, brought or carried, any sockeye, spring or quinnat, coho, humpback or dog salmon which has been caught, taken or removed above a tidal boundary, to any place below such boundary; provided that when such salmon is in a cured condition, an Indian may bring below such boundary such quantity thereof as he and his family may require for their actual food purposes, but not for sale or barter. (Order in Council, May 4, 1916.)

18. No one shall fish with nets of any kind above the rapids at the entrance to Wyclese lake, which is tributary to Smith Inlet.—(Order in Council, May 4, 1916.)

19. No one shall fish with gill-nets in Quashela creek, nor in the entrance thereof above a straight line drawn from a white flag on Tenas Island to the southwestern side of the entrance to Quashela creek; thence across the entrance to the said Quashela creek to a white flag placed on the south shore of Smith Inlet about 400 yards eastward of the eastern side of the entrance to the said Quashela creek. The said white flags shall be placed in position by a Fishery Officer before the beginning of each fishing season.—(Order in Council, May 17, 1916.)

20. No one shall fish for or catch salmon with a gill-net in that portion of Uchucklesit Harbour, an arm of Alberni canal, above an imaginary line drawn in a northerly and southerly direction across the said Uchucklesit Harbour from Strawberry Point on the one side to a post painted white located on the opposite shore by the Local Fishery Officer.—(Order in Council, October 11, 1917.)

Sec. 14—Prohibited Areas.

Fishing by means of nets of any kind or description is prohibited in,—

(*a*) The waters of Victoria Harbour, inside of an imaginary line drawn from Macaulay Point to Clover Point, and embracing all the waters of the harbour to Victoria Arm and including the Inlet;

(*b*) The waters of Nanaimo Harbour and Departure Bay; provided, however, that herring gill-nets may be permited in these waters; provided also that in the waters of Departure Bay, drag-seines may be used for the purpose of catching herring, but fishing operations with such drag-seines shall be restricted to the hours between 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m., and a weekly close time from 5 p.m. Saturday to 7.30 a.m. the following Monday shall also be observed.

Sec. 15—Smelt and Sardine.

(*a*) The use of nets other than gill-nets or drift-nets, drag-nets or purse-seines for the catching of smelts or sardines is prohibited.

(*b*) After the season of 1916, the mesh of a smelt or sardine drift-net or gill-net shall not be less than 1¼ inches extension measure when in use.

(*c*) The fee for a smelt or sardine gill-net or drift-net shall be $1.

(*d*) After the season of 1916, the mesh of a smelt or sardine drag-seine shall not be less than 1½ inches extension measure in the wings and 1¼ inches extension measure in the bunt.

(*e*) The fee for a smelt or sardine drag-seine license shall be $3.

(*f*) A smelt or sardine purse-seine shall not be more than 50 fathoms in length, and the mesh thereof shall not be less than 1½ inches extension measure in the wings and 1¼ inches extension measure in the bunt.

(*g*) The fee for a smelt or sardine purse-seine license shall be $5. (Order in Council May 4, 1916.)

Sec. 16—Salmon.

1. The use of nets, other than drift-nets or gill-nets, drag-seines, purse-seines and trap-nets, shall not be permitted in the capture of salmon.

2. A gill-net or drift-net for taking salmon shall not exceed 150 fathoms in length and the depth or vertical breadth thereof shall not exceed 60 meshes and the size of the mesh shall not be less than seven inches, extension measure; but in sockeye salmon nets, the size of the mesh shall be 5¾ inches, extension measure, and nothing shall be done in either instance to practically diminish the size of the mesh: Provided that in the waters north of the 51st parallel of north latitude, salmon drift-nets or gill-nets of a length not exceeding 200 fathoms may be used; but the depth of vertical breadth thereof shall not exceed 50 meshes.

(*a*) The fee for a salmon drift-net or gill-net license shall be $5.

3. A salmon drag-seine shall not exceed 300 fathoms in length and the mesh thereof shall be 3 inches, extension measure.

(*a*) The fee for a salmon drag-seine license shall be $25.

4. A salmon purse-seine shall not exceed 500 fathoms in length, and the mesh thereof shall be 3 inches, extension measure.

(*a*) No license shall be issued to authorize the use of a salmon purse-seine in any harbour, or any reserved area specified by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries for the district.

(*b*) The fee for a salmon purse-seine license shall be $50.

5. A salmon trap-net shall be located on a definite site, specified in the license, and shall be at least 400 fathoms distant from the nearest adjacent trap-net. The mesh of such trap-net shall not be less than 6 inches, extension measure, in the leader or lead, nor than two inches, extension measure, in the heart, crib or pot. A salmon trap-net may be either staked or floated.

(*a*) The fee for a salmon trap-net license, either staked or floating, shall be $75.

(*b*) The operation of a trap-net for the capture of salmon other than sockeye salmon, shall not be begun in any season before a date specified in writing for that season by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries for the province; but should it be found at any time after operation is permitted that sockeye salmon compose more than 10 per cent of the total catch, the trap shall forthwith be closed to the entrance of fish and shall remain so closed until the District Inspector of Fisheries or the local Fishery Officer finds that the sockeye run has passed and gives permission in writing for again operating the trap. (Order in Council, March 30, 1917.)

6. No one, other than a British subject, actually resident on either side of the Fraser River, above, that is east of the New Westminster Bridge, shall be eligible for a license to fish for sockeye salmon in that portion of the Fraser River above, that is east of the New Westminster Bridge, and no sockeye salmon fishing shall be carried on in such portion of the river, except under a special license which shall have conspicuously stamped across its face the words "This license shall be valid between New Westminster Bridge and Mission Bridge." Fishing under this license shall not be conducted in any other portion of the river than that specified.

6*a*. No one shall fish for salmon for commercial purposes by means of trolling except under license from the Minister.

(*a*) The fee on such license shall be $1.—(Order in Council March 30, 1917.)

Close Seasons for Salmon.

7. No one shall fish for or take sockeye salmon from the first of October in each year to the 30th June following, both days inclusive, except in that portion of British Columbia north of 48·30 parallel of north latitude on the west coast of Vancouver island and north of 49·30 parallel of north latitude in the Strait of Georgia, and in the waters north thereof, where the close season for sockeye salmon shall be from the first of October in each year to the 19th June following, both days inclusive, and during such close times no salmon gill-nets or drift-nets having meshes of less than 7 inches extension measure, shall be used. Provided that the Chief Inspector of Fisheries may prohibit the use in any area of salmon gill-nets or drift-nets having meshes of less than seven inches extension measure at an earlier date should he find that any of the species of salmon being caught in such nets in such area, have so far advanced towards spawning as not to be in a satisfactory condition for food: Provided also that sockeye fishing in that portion of the waters, on the east side of Vancouver island between the 50th and 51st parallels of north latitude, as well as fishing with drag-seines, on all parts of the coast, for what are locally known as "Creek Sockeye," may commence on May 1st in each year.—(Order in Council, March 30, 1917.)

8. No one shall fish for or take spring salmon or quinnat from the 1st October to the 15th November in each year, both days inclusive.

9. No one shall fish for any kind of salmon from the tenth day of November to the thirty-first day of December in each year, both days inclusive, and during this

close time no salmon nets of any kind may be placed in the water; provided that the Chief Inspector of Fisheries may prohibit fishing for coho, pink or chum salmon at an earlier date in any water area should he find that any one or more of these varieties of salmon in such area have so far advanced towards spawning as not to be in a satisfactory condition for food.—(Order in Council, October 11, 1917.)

Subsection 9 of section 16 of the Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of British Columbia, adopted by Order in Council of the 11th October, 1917, is amended so as to permit fishing with nets in the Fraser River, and in the adjacent waters through which coho, pink or chum salmon making for the Fraser River pass, during the annual close season for the said coho, pink or chum salmon, in accordance with the conditions otherwise provided in the said regulations; provided, however, that the Chief Inspector of Fisheries may stop all fishing for salmon at any time during the said close season should he find that any one or more of the said species of salmon have so far advanced towards spawning as not to be in a satisfactory condition for food.—(Order in Council, November 10, 1917.)

10. (Rescinded, O. C. June 10th, 1915.)

11. (Rescinded by O. C. June 15, 1918.)

Size Limit for Salmon.

12. No salmon under two and one-half pounds in weight shall be taken by means of nets, and if taken shall be returned to the water alive, and uninjured, at the place it was taken by the person catching it.

Sec. 17—Sturgeon.

1. The use of fishing implements, other than gill-nets or drift-nets, shall not be permitted in the capture of sturgeon.

(*a*) A sturgeon gill-net or drift-net shall not exceed 150 fathoms in length, and the mesh thereof shall not be less than 12 inches, extension measure.

(*b*) The fee for a sturgeon gill-net or drift-net license shall be $2.50.

2. No one shall fish for, catch, kill, or sell any sturgeon that will measure less than three feet in length, measuring from the point of the nose to the tip of the tail, and if any such sturgeon is taken inadvertently, it shall be liberated alive and uninjured at the place it was taken by the person catching it.

Sec. 18—Trout.

Close Season.

No one shall fish for, catch or kill trout of any kind, including steelhead and char of two pounds in weight undressed, or under, from the 15th November in each year to the 25th March following, both days inclusive, except in the waters east of the 120th Meridian, where no one shall fish for, catch or kill trout of any kind from the 15th November, in each year to the 30th April following, both days inclusive; provided that these close seasons shall not apply to Seton and Anderson lakes and waters tributary thereto, nor to dolly varden trout nor steelhead caught in tidal waters by rod and line, or in Okanagan, Kamloops, Shuswap, Arrow and Kootenay lakes, or in streams tributary thereto, nor to land-locked salmon, weighing five pounds, undressed or over; provided that in the non-tidal waters of Vancouver Island, no one shall fish for, catch or kill steelhead, from the 20th March to the 30th November, in each year, both days inclusive.

Size Limit.

2. No trout of any kind under 8 inches in length shall be taken from the waters of British Columbia, and if taken shall be immediately returned to the water alive and uninjured.

(*a*) No trout under three pounds in weight shall be bought, sold or exposed for sale in the province of British Columbia, nor shall any trout be bought, sold or exposed for sale during the close season provided therefor.

3. Fishing for trout through the ice is prohibited.

Sec. 19—Tidal Boundaries.

The tidal boundaries for the purposes of the Fisheries Act in the rivers specified below shall be defined as follows:—

(*a*) *Fraser River.*—A line coinciding with Mission Bridge.

(*b*) Rescinded January 5, 1918.

(*c*) *Naas River.*—A line drawn across the river from Rocky Point to a projecting point on the opposite bank of the said river, immediately above Fishery Bay.

(*d*) *Rivers Inlet.*—A line drawn from the Devil's Slide to a point on the opposite shore marked by a post bearing a white flag, placed there by authority of the Chief Inspector of Fisheries during the fishing season.

(*e*) *Skeena River.*—From a line, marked by beacons, to be placed on either side of the river by authority of the Chief Inspector of Fisheries at the beginning of each fishing season, drawn across the Skeena River seven miles above one drawn from the northeast point of Raspberry Island, along an imaginary line in a northwest direction to a rocky point on the northwest bank of the Skeena River, and from the said northeast point of Raspberry Island, along an imaginary line in a southeast by east half east direction, to a rocky point on the southeast shore—so far as the sockeye salmon fishery is concerned; and from a line drawn across the river from Sand Island on the right bank to Rocky Point on the left, so far as the spring salmon fishery is concerned.

(*f*) *Bella Coola.*—An imaginary straight line drawn from the cannery wharf on the southern side of the inlet to the Government wharf on the northern side of the inlet. (Order in Council, May 4, 1916.)

(*g*) *Kimsquit.*—An imaginary straight line drawn from the beacon painted white on the eastern shore, to a red flag placed on the western shore by the local fishery officer before the beginning of each fishing season.—(Order in Council, May 4, 1916.)

Sec. 20—Weekly Close Times.

(*a*) The weekly close time for salmon fishing shall be from Friday midnight to Sunday at 6 p.m. in all the waters of British Columbia south of the 51st parallel of north latitude; but salmon traps located west of Gonzales Point, Vancouver Island, are excluded from this close time; provided that in the years 1915, 1916, 1918, *et al.*, known as "small run" or "off" years, this weekly close time shall be six hours longer, viz., from Saturday at 6 a.m. to Monday following, at 6 a.m., in that part of the Fraser river between New Westminster bridge and Mission bridge.

(*b*) In the waters north of the 51st parallel of north latitude the weekly close time for salmon fishing shall be from Saturday at 6 a.m. to Sunday at 6 p.m., provided that in the waters of district No. 3 the weekly close time for purse-seine and drag-seine fishing shall be from Saturday noon to Sunday noon.—(Order in Council, March 30, 1917.)

(*c*) The weekly close time for salmon traps located west of Gonzales Point, Vancouver Island, shall be from Friday at 6 p.m. to Sunday following at 6 a.m.

(*d*) The weekly close times for salmon fishing provided by paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) shall apply to trolling for salmon for commercial purposes.—(Order in Council, March 30, 1917.)

2. During the weekly close times above specified salmon fishing with nets shall be strictly prohibited.

3. From 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday in each week to 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday following, no one shall fish for or catch herring with nets of any kind in Pender Harbour.—(Order in Council, December 7, 1916.)

Sec. 21—Net Fishing in Non-tidal Waters.

(*a*) Fishing with nets in the non-tidal waters outside the Railway Belt is prohibited except under license from the Provincial Commissioner of Fisheries.

(*b*) Net fishing in such waters shall be confined to the use of gill-nets and drag-seines.

(*c*) Gill-nets only may be authorized for the capture of whitefish (*C. williamsoni*), char, including (*S. malma* and *C. namaycush*), and lake trout, in the waters of Stuart, Fraser, Francois and Babine lakes, and gill-nets and drag-seines for the capture of little Red-fish or so-called Kokanee, in Okanagan, Arrow and Kootenay lakes.

(*d*) A gill-net license shall authorize the use of not more than two hundred yards of gill-net. The mesh of such net shall not be less than three inches extension measure, and the fee on such license shall be one dollar.

(*e*) A drag-seine license shall authorize the use of not more than one hundred yards of net. The mesh of such net shall not be less than two inches extension measure, and the fee on such license shall be one dollar.

(*f*) No lake trout weighing less than three pounds dressed shall be bought, sold or exposed for sale.—(Order in Council, March 30, 1917.)

(*g*) No one shall use gill-nets or drag-seines in Stuart, Fraser, Francois or Babine lakes from the fifteenth day of July to the thirtieth day of October in each year, both days inclusive, or during the month of April in each year, and no one shall use gill-nets or drag-seines in Okanagan, Arrow or Kootenay lakes from the first day of January in each year to the fifteenth day of August following, both days inclusive.—(Order in Council, November 3, 1917.)

(*h*) The weekly closed time for such fishing shall be from Monday noon to Wednesday noon, and no fish shall be taken during such closed time with gill-nets or drag-seines.—(Order in Council, March 30, 1917.)

Lymco Corporation, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 27th day of June, 1918, incorporating Joseph Edouard Hurtubise, private secretary; Joseph Louis Lemieux, mechanic; Philip Reynolds, marine engineer; Hirsch Noah Friedman, retired merchant; and Thomas Francis McCaffery, accountant; all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz:—

(*a*) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in all kinds of war munitions, war material, ordinance, projectiles, explosives, and ammunition of all kinds and whatsoever composition and the various articles used in their manufacture, and all by-products thereof, and in all articles composed either wholly or in part of the same, and all materials, substances, appliances and things required for or incidental to the manufacture, preparation, adaptation, use, firing or working of war munitions, war material, ordinance, projectiles, explosives and ammunition, or the packing, storing, carrying or disposition thereof; to construct, manufacture, repair, purchase or otherwise acquire, build, sell, let and deal in guns, cannon, gun carriages and mountings, machine guns, torpedoes and all descriptions of ordinance, armament, arms, weapons and ammunition of every kind, and all parts, fittings and accessories of the same and of all kinds of material, machinery, or apparatus necessary or useful in the production of any such articles; to carry on the business of iron and coal masters, steel makers, miners, iron, brass and other metal founders, machinists, tool makers, wire drawers, tube manufacturers, metallurgists or metal workers, fitters, millwrights, saddlers packing-box makers, galvanizers, japaners, electroplaters, enamelers, and all other detail branches of business usually or conveniently connected with any such businesses as aforesaid, either for preparing or finishing articles for sale or for auxiliary purposes, as well as for the purposes of the businesses aforesaid as for the purpose of profit as independent businesses; to carry on the businesses of ship-builders and shipwrights in all their branches; and to purchase or otherwise acquire, build, construct, manufacture, fit out, equip, repair, sell, let and deal in ships and vessels of all kinds, including ships of war, torpedo boats, submarine boats and vessels of every description, whether intended for the purpose of war, commerce or any purpose, submarine mines, and all kinds of machinery, tackle, ships, furniture, stores, and other articles of every description required or used for the construction, equipment, furniture or fitting out of ships or vessels of every description; to carry on the business of electricians, electrical engineers and manufacturers of and dealers in all apparatus and things required for use in connection with the generation, distribution, supply, accumulation or employment of electricity;

(*b*) To manufacture, buy, sell, and deal in all kinds of motor cars, trucks, motor tractors, and airoplanes and all parts and articles used or required in connection therewith;

(*c*) To manufacture, either wholly or in part any goods, substances, machines, tools, articles, apparatus or things in or for the manufacture or any process of the manufacture of which the plant, machinery or property of the Company may from time to time be available or suitable;

(*d*) To acquire or to erect, construct, equip, maintain, and improve any warehouses, workshops, factories, graving or other docks, gun and shell testing, ranges, and all such other premises and things as may be necessary or convenient for carrying out any of the objects of the company;

(*e*) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, lease, or otherwise dispose of any real, personal, movable, immovable, or mixed property, rights, or privileges which may be necessary or useful to the carrying on of the business of the company;

(*f*) To construct, maintain, and operate, on the property of the company all works, tramways, telegraph and telephone lines, bridges, reservoirs, flumes, dams and any other works and conveniences which may seem directly or indirectly conducive to any of the company's objects;

(*g*) To construct, acquire, own, manage, charter, operate, hire and lease all kinds of steam and sailing vessels, boats, tugs and barges and other vessels, wharves, docks, elevators, warehouses, freight sheds and other buildings necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company;

(*h*) To construct or acquire, by lease, purchase, or otherwise and to operate works for the production, sale and disposal of steam, electrical, pneumatic, hydraulic and other power or force and to produce, create, develop, acquire by lease, or otherwise and to control and generally deal in and use, sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of such steam, electric, pneumatic, hydraulic and other power for any uses and purposes to which the same are adapted; provided always that the rights, privileges and powers hereby conferred upon the Company in this paragraph, in acquiring, using, and disposing of electric, hydraulic, pneumatic or other power or force when exercised outside of the property of the Company shall be subject to all the laws and regulations of the provincial and municipal authorities in that behalf;

(*i*) To apply for and acquire on any terms, letters patent of invention, patent rights, processes, concessions, licenses, trade-marks, copyrights, or any other privileges or protections of a like nature for or connected with any matter, article, or subject of manufacture or convenience for the business of the company and to turn the same to account by manufacturing or working the same or granting licenses in respect thereof or otherwise;

(*j*) To purchase or otherwise acquire or undertake all or any part of the business, property, debts or liabilities of any person, partnership or company, carrying on business with objects similar in whole or in part to those of the company, or possessed of property suitable and proper for the purposes of the company;

(*k*) To issue paid up shares, bonds or debentures for the payment either in whole or in part of any property, real or personal, rights, claims, privileges, concessions, or other advantages which the company may lawfully acquire and also to issue such fully paid shares, bonds or other securities in payment, part payment, or exchange for the shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities of any other company, doing a business, similar in whole or in part or incidental to the business of this company;

(*l*) To purchase, acquire, hold and own the capital stock, bonds or other securities of any other Company, Corporation, or individual, carrying on or engaged in any business which this company is empowered to carry on or engage in, and to acquire, hold, or otherwise dispose of such shares, bonds, or other securities notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44 of The Companies Act;

(*m*) To enter into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any persons, partnership or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on or to amalgamate with any such company;

(*n*) To raise, and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures, or otherwise, securities or otherwise of any other company or corporation, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such person with whom the company may have business relations;

(*o*) To invest the moneys of the company, not immediately required, in such manner as may from time to time be determined;

(*p*) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind, any property or assets of the company and in particular any shares, debentures, or securities of any other company or companies which may have purchased or taken over either in whole or in part the property, assets or liabilities of the company;

(*q*) To amalgamate with any other company or companies having objects similar to those herein enumerated;

(*r*) To enter into any arrangements with any governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, privileges and concessions which it may be desirable to obtain and to carry out, exercise, and comply with or sell and dispose of any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*s*) To make donations and subscriptions to any object likely to promote the interests of the company and to create and contribute to pension and other funds and schemes for the benefit of persons employed by the company, or their wives, widows, children or dependents of any such persons, and to subscribe or guarantee money for any charitable or public object ;

(*t*) To do all such other acts and things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them and to carry on any business for the manufacturing or otherwise germane to the purposes and objects set forth and which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on by the Company or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of its properties or rights ;

(*u*) With the approval of the shareholders to pay for all services rendered to the company or acquired by it or for any acquisition of the company wholly or partly in cash or wholly or partly in notes, paid up shares or in bonds of the present Company ;

(*v*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, negotiate, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, letters of credit and other negotiable instruments.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Lymco Corporation, Limited," with a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars, divided into 3,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
1–1 Under-Secretary of State.

The Golden Wonder Mining Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 25th day of June, 1918, incorporating Margaret Duncan Gray, Thesther Anna McClennan and Ray Montgomery, stenographers ; Robert Martin and Cyril Scotts Newton, Esquires ; all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :

(*a*) To carry on the business and operations of a mining, milling, reduction and development company;

(*b*) To produce, manufacture, purchase, acquire, search for, win from the earth, refine, smelt, store, distribute, sell, dispose of and deal in silver, gold, nicke , copper, iron, steel, manganese, cobalt, coal, coke, platinum, palladium, sodium, petroleum, metals, minerals, and mineral substances, chemicals, lumber and othe materials, and all or any articles consisting or partly consisting of the above and all or any products thereof ; and to that end to explore, prospect, mine, quarry, bore, sink wells, construct works or otherwise proceed as may be necessary ;

(*c*) To acquire, own, lease, occupy, use, develop, trade in, deal in and contract with reference to lands or interests in land, mines, quarries, wells, leases, privileges, licenses, concessions and rights of all kinds covering, relating to or containing, or believed to cover, relate to or contain nickel, copper, iron manganese, coal, petroleum, natural gas, oil, salt, chemicals, metals, minerals, stone or other ores, or mineral substances of any kind ;

(*d*) To acquire, by purchase, lease, concession, license, exchange, or other legal title, mines, mining lands, easements, mineral properties, or any interest therein, minerals and ores and mining claims, options, powers, privileges, water and other rights, patent rights, letters patent of invention, processes and mechanical or other contrivances, and either absolutely or conditionally and either solely or jointly with others and as principals, agents, contractors, or otherwise, and to lease, place under license, sell, dispose of and otherwise deal with the same or any part thereof, or any interest therein ;

(*e*) To construct, maintain, alter, make, work and operate on the property of the company or on property controlled by the company, tramways, telegraph or telephone lines, reservoirs, dams, flumes, race and other ways, water-powers, aqueducts, wells, roads, piers, wharfs, buildings, shops, stamping mills and other works and machinery, plant and electrical and other appliances of every description, and to buy, sell, manufacture and deal in all kinds of goods, stores, implements, provisions, chattels and effects required by the company or its workmen or servants ;

(*f*) To build, acquire, own, charter, navigate and use steam and other vessels ;

(*g*) To take, acquire and hold as the consideration for ores, metals or minerals sold or otherwise disposed of, or for goods supplied, or for work done by contract or otherwise, shares, debentures, bonds or other securities of or in any other company having objects similar in whole or in part to those of this company and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same ;

(*h*) To acquire, hold, lease, dispose of and generally deal with and in timber lands, timber limits and timber licenses, to cut, mill, manufacture, buy, sell and deal in timber and lumber ;

(*i*) To manufacture and deal in appliances, implements, machinery, apparatus, goods and supplies in any way connected with or incidental to the operations of the company or to the use of any of the products of the company ;

(*j*) To acquire, lease, construct, improve, own, use and operate works for the development of power, light and heat, whether steam, electric or hydraulic, and to use, purchase, sell, supply, lease or otherwise deal in or contract with reference to power, light and heat, subject always to all local laws or regulations in that behalf ;

(*k*) To acquire, lease, construct, improve, own, use and operate irrigation works and works for the supply of water for other purposes, and to use, purchase, sell, supply, lease or otherwise deal in or contract with reference to water for irrigation or other purposes, subject always to all local laws or regulations in that behalf ;

(*l*) To manufacture or trade in property and goods of all kinds ; to acquire, lease, construct, improve, maintain, own, use, operate, sell, let and deal in dwelling houses, lodging houses and hotels ; to operate ranches or farms for live stock or agriculture ; to breed, raise, keep, render marketable and deal in horses, cattle and live stock of all kinds and to produce and deal in all products thereof and all agricultural products ;

(*m*) To operate construction or building plants and to take and carry out contracts for buildings or for construction work of any kind ;

(*n*) To acquire and take over as going concerns or otherwise, the undertakings, assets and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business in whole or in part similar to that which the company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company, and with a view to acquire all or any of the shares or liabilities of such companies ;

(*o*) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the whole or any branch or part of the business, undertaking, property, liabilities and franchises of the company to any other person or company for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company ;

(*p*) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act, to purchase, take over or acquire by original subscription or otherwise, and to hold, and, with or without guarantee, to sell or otherwise dispose of shares, stock, whether common or preferred, debentures, bonds and other obligations in and of any other company having objects similar in whole or in part to the objects of this company, or carrying on any busi-

ness capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to vote all shares so held through such agent or agents as the directors may appoint ;

(*q*) To enter into partnerships or any arrangements for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventures, reciprocal concessions or otherwise with any person or company, carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company ; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*r*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, and to protect, prolong and renew patents, patent rights, trade marks, formulæ, licenses, protections, concessions and the like, conferring or relating to any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, improve, develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information acquired ;

(*s*) To apply for, promote and obtain from the Dominion of Canada, or any other authority or government, whether Dominion, Provincial, Imperial, Colonial or Foreign, and including subordinate and municipal authorities, any statute, ordinance, order, regulation or other authorization or enactment which may seem desirable to the company or calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*t*) To enter into any arrangements with any governments or authorities, supreme, provincial, civic, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any statutes, ordinances, licenses, contracts, orders, regulations, decrees, rights, powers, franchises, privileges and concessions which the company may think desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with the terms of the same ;

(*u*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company or of its predecessors in business, or of any person, partnership, association or company allied with the company in business, or subsidiary to the company, or in which the company holds shares or securities, or to benefit the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition, or for any public, general or useful object ;

(*v*) To procure the company to be registered, licensed or otherwise recognized in any foreign country, and to designate and appoint persons therein as attorneys or representatives of the company, with full power to represent the company in all matters according to the law of such foreign country, and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit ;

(*w*) To invent and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as from time to time may be determined ;

(*x*) To carry on and undertake any other business which may from time to time seem to the directors of this company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above objects or calculated directly or indirectly to render valuable or enhance the value of any of the company's privileges or rights, and as incidental to the carrying on of its business and to make and endorse negotiable paper;

(*y*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*z*) To distribute or divide assets of the company in specie amongst the shareholders ;

(*aa*) To do any and all things set forth as its objects as principal, agent, contractor or otherwise, and to carry out any or all of the foregoing objects as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and by and through trustees, agents, sub-contractors or otherwise, and alone or jointly with any other corporation, association, firm or person, and to do all and everything necessary or incidental for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or the attainment of any one or more of the objects herein enumerated, or incidental to the powers herein named or which shall at any time be necessary or incidental for the protection or benefit of the corporation ;

(*bb*) To pay out of the funds of the company all or any of the expenses of or incidental to the formation and organization thereof, and to employ, contract with and provide for the remuneration of brokers, commission agents and underwriters upon any issue of shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the company.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Golden Wonder Mining Company, Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into 1,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
1–1 Under-Secretary of State.

Canadian Refractories, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 24th day of June, 1918, incorporating Peter Bercovitch, advocates and King's Counsel ; Ernest Lafontaine and Nathan Gordon, advocates ; James Johnston, accountant, and Margaret McMartin, clerk, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz:—

(*a*) To carry on the business of manufacturers of bricks and particularly refractory bricks, tiles, pipes, earthenware, china and terra cotta and ceramic ware of all kinds ; to carry on the business of pavers and manufacturers of and dealers in artificial stone whether for building, paving or other purposes ;

(*b*) To manufacture, buy, sell, import and export or in any manner trade and deal in and with any and every kind of bricks, concrete, stone and building materials, enamelled goods and merchandise and for that purpose to purchase, own and charter mines and quarries, steamboats, steam tugs, barges and other boats, and to build, improve and operate tram lines to and from such mines and quarries for the sole use of the company ;

(*c*) To take, acquire, purchase, hold, own, rent, exchange, mortgage, improve, cultivate, develop and otherwise deal in and dispose of any and all property, real and personal, of every description incident to or capable of being used in connection with the aforesaid business or in any one of them ;

(*d*) To purchase, lease, hire or otherwise acquire any lands, tenements, warehouses, storehouses, plant, machinery or other property, and to erect and construct any buildings, plant, machinery or things necessary or convenient for the carrying out of any of the purposes of the company ;

(*e*) To purchase and acquire any other business or businesses of the like character to the business or business or businesses to be transacted by the company, or any interest therein, and to pay for the same in cash or in chares or debentures of the company or partly in one of such modes and partly in the other or others ;

(*f*) To invest the capital of the company for any of the purposes aforesaid, and in building on or otherwise improving or adding to the marketable value of the

lands or other property from time to time acquired by the company, and to make, maintain and use such works as the company may think necessary or expedient for any of the purposes aforesaid :

(*g*) To distribute among its members in specie any property of the company or any proceeds of sale or disposal of any property of the company, but so that no distribution amounting to a reduction of capital be made except with the sanction (if any) for the time being required by law ;

(*h*) To amalgamate, unite or co-operate, either generally or to or for any limited extent or period, determinable, continuous or otherwise, with any corporation, company or persons already or hereafter to be established for, or engaged in objections similar or analogous to those of the company, or to any of them, relative to the carrying on of the business of the company, or any part thereof, and for such purpose to make and enter into any contracts, agreements or arrangements for partnership or for sharing profits or uniformity of interests or otherwise, and to subscribe towards or otherwise acquire and hold shares, stocks and obligations, mortgage bonds or debentures in or charged on the capital or undertaking of any corporation or company already formed or hereafter to be formed ;

(*i*) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any other company or corporation or individual or partnership carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on ;

(*j*) To make, accept, endorse and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments ;

(*k*) To form, organise, bring out or set in operation any company or association including in its objects any objects the same as or similar to those of the company, and to issue or guarantee the issue of or the payment of interest on the shares, debenture stock or obligations of any such company;

(*l*) To create or promote new companies, apply for, acquire and hold or to sell and deal with the stock, shares, bonds or other securities of any other company or association now existing or hereafter to be formed, and having objects similar to any of the objects of this company or capable of being carried on so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*m*) To enter into working arrangements of all kinds with other companies, corporations or persons, also to make and carry into effect arrangements with respect to the union of interests or amalgamation, either in whole or in part or any othar arrangements with any other companies, corporations or persons ;

(*n*) To invest the moneys of the company not immediately required upon such securities as may from time to time be determined ;

(*o*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, lease, dispose of, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property of the company ;

(*p*) To sell the undertaking of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company ;

(*q*) To do all or any of the above things for the time being authorized, in any part of the world, and either singly or in partnership or in conjunction with any person, company or association, and either as principals or agents;

(*r*) To issue and allot shares of the company as fully or partially paid up, either in exchange, for a cash payment, or for any other valuable consideration;

(*s*) To transact and do all such matters and things as are conducive or incidental to the above objects.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Canadian Refractories, Limited," with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, divided into 200 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
1-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Peterson Fruit Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 26th day of June, 1918, incorporating Peter Theodore Peterson, manager ; Walter Stewart, salesman ; Sidney Ahern, clerk ; Henry Noel Chauvin, King's Counsel ; and Harold Earle Walker, advocate ; all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To buy, sell and otherwise deal in and store all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, articles of commerce and products, and to act as agents, commission merchants, brokers or representatives for commercial houses :

(*b*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects wholly or partly similar to those of this company ;

(*c*) To issue and allot as fully paid-up stock, shares of the capital stock of the company as consideration for work done, property acquired or with the approval of the shareholders for services rendered or agreed to be rendered in furtherance of the objects of the company, including services rendered or to be rendered to the company by the promoters of the company ;

(*d*) To distribute in specie, or otherwise, as may be resolved any assets of the company among its members, and particularly the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company formed to take over the whole or any part of the assets or liabilities of this company ;

(*e*) To pay all or any costs, charges or expenses, preliminary or incidental to or incurred in connection with the promotion, organization, formation, establishment, registration and incorporation of the company ;

(*f*) To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*g*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company ;

(*h*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired ;

(*i*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, cooperation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*j*) To take, or otherwise acquire and hold, shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act ;

(*k*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company ;

(*l*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade;

(*m*) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons ;

(*n*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*o*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company ;

(*p*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company ;

(*q*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Peterson Fruit Company, Limited," with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, divided into 250 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
1-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Canners Seeds, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 25th day of June, 1918, incorporating Malcolm Blake Clark and Everett Lee Hubbs, farmers, and Gordon Ernest Matthews, canner, of the Village of Wellington, in the Province of Ontario ; Edward Alfred Pearce, canner, of the Village of Bloomfield, in the said Province of Ontario ; Robert Edward Wright, canner, of the Town of Picton, in the said Province of Ontario ; John Stanley Edgcombe, canner, of the Town of Napanee, in the said Province of Ontario ; Samuel Nesbitt, canner, of the Village of Brighton, in the said Province of Ontario, William Norman McDougall, canner, of the Village of Lakeport, in the said Province of Ontario, and George Harold Stinson, canner, of the Town of Cobourg, in the said Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To grow, buy, sell and deal in seeds and agricultural products of all kinds, farm stock, feed and other articles manufactured from agricultural produce, agricultural, canning and fruit preserving machinery, canned, preserved and evaporated fruits, vegetables and meats and fertilizers ;

(*b*) To purchase, lease, take in exchange or otherwise acquire lands or interests therein together with any buildings or structures that may be on said lands or any of them, and to sell, lease, exchange, or otherwise dispose of the whole or any portion of the lands and all or any of the buildings or structures that are now or may hereafter be erected thereon, and to take such security therefor as may be deemed necessary, to erect buildings and deal in building material ; to take or hold mortgages for any unpaid balance of the purchase money on any of the lands, buildings or structures so sold, and to sell, or otherwise dispose of said mortgages, to improve, alter and manage the said lands and buildings ;

(*c*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Canners Seeds, Limited", with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into 1,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the Village of Wellington, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
1-1 Under-Secretary of State.

The Sherbrooke Business Corporation, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 25th day of June 1918, incorporating Patrick John Wolfe, contractor, Camille Sifroid Milette, manufacturer's agent, Frank Payette, insurance agent, Joseph Wilfrid Grégoire, architect, and Léonidas Bachand, notary, all of the City of Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, either for investment or resale, and to hold, either absolutely as owner or as mortgagee or otherwise, and to traffic in land, houses and other property of whatsoever tenure and any interest therein, and to create, sell and deal in freehold and leasehold ground rents, and generally to deal in, traffic by way of sale, lease, exchange or otherwise with land and house property and any other property whether real or personal ; to develop and turn to account any land acquired by or in which the company is interested, and in particular by laying out and preparing the same for building purposes or otherwise, and by constructing, altering, pulling down, decorating, maintaining, furnishing, fitting up and improving buildings, and by planking, paving, draining, farming, cultivating, letting on business lease or business agreement, and by advancing money to and entering into contracts and arrangements of all kinds with builders, contractors, tenants or others ; to carry on all or any of the business of contractors, house agents, dealers in stone, lime, bricks, timber, cement, hardware and other building requisites ;

(*b*) To make and to enter into any agreement or covenant for paving, macadamizing, repairing, grading, cleaning, or watering streets or highways, and for the construction, opening, repairing and maintaining of conduits cisterns, drains, sewers, tanks and water supply ;

(*c*) To keep, construct, buy, sell, rent, lease, maintain, repair, improve stores, and buy and sell or exchange whatever line of goods, merchandise or other effects or carrying agency for same as requisite for the company's business or otherwise ; to give representations or reproductions usually and generally given in moving picture theatres or other places of amusement, and issuing and selling tickets or collecting entrance fees ;

(*d*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being used in connection with its business or calculated to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*e*) To acquire and take over the whole or any part of the undertaking, assets and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purpose of the company's business ;

(*f*) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares of any other company carrying on a business similar in whole or in part to that which this company is authorized to carry on or any other business which may be carried on so as to benefit this company directly or indirectly ;

(*g*) To enter into any arrangement with any authority, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the attainment of the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from such authorities any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it proper to obtain, and to carry out, comply with and exercise such rights, privileges concessions and arrangements ;

(*h*) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons ;

(*i*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes. bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*j*) To sell or otherwise dispose of the whole or any part of the undertaking of the company for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company carrying on a business similar, in whole or in part, to that which this company is authorized to carry on ;

(*k*) To do all the above mentioned things or any part thereof as principals, agents, contractors, and either alone or in conjunction with others ;

(*l*) To do all such other things as are conducive to the above objects.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of " The Sherbrooke Business Corporation, Limited," with a capital stock of forty nine thousand dollars, divided into 490 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Sherbrooke, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
1-1 Under-Secretary of State.

N. C. Polson & Co., Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 25th day of June, 1918, incorporating Neil Currie Polson, Senior, and Neil Currie Polson, Junior, manufacturers ; Stuart MacDowall Polson, physician ; Jessie Currie Polson, spinster ; and Isabella Johnston Davis, married woman; all of the City of Kingston, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To acquire and take over the wholesale drug and chemical manufacturing business of N. C. Polson & Coy. as a going concern with all its assets, and subject to all its liabilities payable to them in fully paid-up shares of this company ;

(*b*) To carry on said business and to manufacture, buy and sell medicinal preparations and generally carry on wholesale business as manufacturers, buyers, vendors of all kinds of medicines and chemicals, patented articles, scientific apparatus and surgical instruments and supplies and to carry on the trade of chemists, druggists, apothecaries and traders, importers and manufacturers of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations ;

(*c*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, licenses, concessions and the like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention or discovery which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of " N. C. Polson & Co., Limited," with a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars, divided into 3,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
1-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Toplis & Harding, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the first part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as " The Companies Act," and amending acts, letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 24th day of June, 1918, incorporating John Wesley Blair and Francis Joseph Laverty, both of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law ; of the City of Westmount, in the Province of Quebec ; Charles Albert Hale and August Angers, advocates ; of the City of Montreal, in the said Province of Quebec ; and Graham Harding, of the City of London, England, adjuster, for the following purposes, viz:—

(*a*) To act as agents, to buy and sell for and on commission stock, shares, bonds, debentures and all kinds of negotiable instruments, securities, investments, agreements for sale and equities of redemption ; to carry on business as real estate agents and brokers and valuators and mortgage brokers, and as negotiators and agents for the purchase and sale, mortgaging or pledging of all kinds of real and personal property and for the renting, letting or leasing of all such property as is or may be rented, let or leased, and to act as agents for individuals, firms or corporations for the investment of money upon the security of mortgages, bonds, debentures, promissory notes, bills of exchange or other securities of whatsoever nature, and to guarantee the payment or sufficiency of any security or securities in or upon which any such moneys may be invested, and to buy, sell, exchange, lease or otherwise deal in real estate and immovable property, and to carry on the business of insurance inspectors and adjusters in all its branches ;

(*b*) To acquire the good-will, rights and properties of any person, firm, association or corporation, and to pay for the same in cash, the stock of this company, bonds or otherwise, and to hold or in any manner dispose of the whole or any part of the property so purchased, or to conduct in any manner the whole or any part of the business so acquired, and to exercise all the powers necessary or convenient in and about the conducting and management of such business ;

(*c*) To buy, sell, deal in, lease, hold or improve real estate and the fixtures and property incidental thereto or connected therewith, and, with that end in view, to acquire by purchase, lease, hire, or otherwise, lands, tenements or hereditaments or any interest therein, and to improve the same, and generally to hold, manage, deal with and improve the property of the company, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the lands, tenements and hereditaments or other property of the company ;

(*d*) To enter into partnership or into any agreement for sharing profits, union of interest, reciprocal concession or co-operation with any person, firm or company carrying on a business similar in whole or in part to that of the company and to promote and aid in the promotion, constitute, form or organize companies, syndicates or partnerships for the purpose of acquiring any company and undertaking any liabilities of this company, or for advancing directly or indirectly the objects hereof, or for any other purpose which this company may think expedient ;

(*e*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company ;

(*f*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or part similar to those of this company ;

(*g*) To distribute in specie from time to time amongst the shareholders of the company any property, assets or rights of the company, and to sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or part of the property and rights of the company ;

(*h*) To issue and allot as fully paid-up shares of this company's capital stock in consideration of franchises, contracts, privileges, real or personal property, rights, interests, patents, or any other property purchased or acquired or for work done or for any security given

or to be given or with the approval of the shareholders, for services, rendered in the company's interests ;

(*i*) To carry on any business which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property, business or rights ;

(*j*) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons ;

(*k*) To acquire, hold or own shares in any other company having objects altogether or part similar to those of the Company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the Company, and to pay for the same either in cash, or part cash or in kind, or to issue fully or partly paid up shares of the Company in payment or part payment therefor, or otherwise as may be arranged, and to sell or otherwise deal with the same, notwithstanding Section 44 of the Act.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Toplis & Harding, Limited," with a capital stock of three thousand dollars divided into 30 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec. The company shall be deemed to be a private company under the terms of "The Companies Act and its amendments."

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
1-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Globe Electric Company of Canada, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 25th day of June, 1918, incorporating Oliver Frank Lightcap, manufacturer' agent, John Lorne Harrison, secretary, Alexander James Milligan, Horatio Wallace and Charles Stubbs Brown, solicitors, Thomas Ernest Meredith, law clerk, and William Arthur Deacon, student-at-law, all of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To carry on the business of electricians, mechanical engineers, manufacturers, workers and dealers in engines, dynamoes, generators, batteriss, storeage batteries, switch boards, electric lighting plants, electric power plants; electric appliances and accessories of every description ; electricity, motive power and light and any business in which the application of electricity or any power, light or otherwise is or may be useful, convenient or ornamental, or any other business of a like nature ; to manufacture and produce and either as principals or agents trade and deal in and with any article belonging to any such business and appliances, apparatus and things in connection therewith or any inventions or patents for the production or accumulation of electricity and electric motive force or other agency similar or otherwise and to apply the same for the production of electric light or power and to light streets, places and buildings public and private by means of electricity or otherwise, or to enable the same to be lighted ; construct, maintain and operate, manufacture and apply electricity and any such articles, appliances and accessories ; to carry on the business of suppliers of light and power ; to use, manufacture, operate and equip all electric apparatus now known and that may hereafter be invented ; to acquire by purchase or otherwise and to obtain, accept and use all permits and franchises, municipal and otherwise ; to enter into such contracts and make such arrangements as may be necessary to carry out the above and to deal in goods, chattels, wares and merchandise of every description ;

(*b*) To acquire and take over the business in Canada of The Globe Electric Company, of Milwaukee, United States of America, and to acquire the rights under and to carry out a certain agreement entered into between the said The Globe Electric Company, of Milwaukee, and Oliver F. Lightcap as trustee, bearing date the ninth day of May, A.D. 1918, and to issue and allot from time to time the stock therein referred to ;

(*c*) To acquire, buy, sell, deal in, lease, hold and own lands and real and personal property of every description by purchase, exchange or in any other manner and pay therefor by money or by giving in exchange therefor lands and real and personal property or fully paid-up or partly paid-up stock in the company or partly by one and partly by others of the said methods ;

(*d*) To erect buildings, to enter into party wall agreements and to purchase, acquire and own materials and implements for such purposes and for the purpose of the company;

(*e*) To acquire, use and work the assets, franchises, shares, stock und rights of other companies and to obtain transfers thereof, or to amalgamate the same with this company to issue, sell or transfer the company's shares in the company's capital stock upon such terms and conditions as the directors may arrange, for the purpose of raising money or giving security and to give the same in whole or in part payment for real or personal property of any description ;

(*f*) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the property, assets, good-will, rights and liabilities of any person, firm or corporation carrying on business which the company is authorized to carry on and to pay for the same in cash, stock, bonds or otherwise as the company may decide ;

(*g*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, either for cash or partly for cash and partly for such shares, debentures or securities ;

(*h*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, trade-marks, licenses, concessions and the like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited rights to use any secret or other information as to any invention or trade-mark or trade name or patent which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired ;

(*i*) To enter into any partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person, firm or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly enhance the value of this company and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any such person, firm or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*j*) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from such authorities any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*k*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property or liabilities of this company, or for any other purpose which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit this company ;

(*l*) To draft, make, own or sell any drawing or drawings, plants, specifications or designs as shall be necessary in connection with the business of the company or otherwise ;

(*m*) To distribute any or all of the property of the company in specie among its members ;

(*n*) To manufacture, sell and supply electric light to any village, town, city, municipality, corporation or corporations, subject to local and municipal restrictions ;

(*o*) To invest the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as from time to time may be determined ;

(*p*) To purchase or otherwise acquire, sell, place and deal in shares, stocks, bonds, debentures and securities of all kinds and to give any guarantee or security for the payment of dividinds or interest thereon or otherwise in relation therto;

(*q*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes and bills of exchange;

(*r*) To procure the company to be registered or recognized, to have one or more offices, to carry on all or any of its operations and business, and unlimitedly and without restriction to hold, purchase and convey real and personal property.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Globe Electric Company of Canada, Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars divided into 1,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
1-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Dominion Iron & Wrecking Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 27th day of June, 1918, increasing the capital stock of " Dominion Iron & Wrecking Company, Limited," from the sum of fifty thousand dollars to the sum of one million dollars, such increase to consist of nine thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
1–1 Under-Secretary of State.

Julius Kayser & Co., Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as " The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 26th day of June, 1918, increasing the capital stock of " Julius Kayser & Co., Limited " from the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, such increase to consist of four thousand seven hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars each.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
1–1 Under-Secretary of State.

[The following Government Notice was first published in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *12th June, 1918.*]

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

Order No. 45.

PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

IN exercise of the powers conferred upon it by Order of His Excellency, the Governor General in Council, dated the 15th day of November, 1917, P C. 3214, and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Canada Food Board hereby orders as follows:—

On and after the first day of July, 1918,—

1. No person dealing wholesale in meats, lard, cheese, butter, oleomargarine, or eggs in selling to a retail dealer or others not wholesale dealers, shall charge on each transaction more than ten per centum over his cost price delivered to warehouse ; and when salaried men are employed in buying, or commission is paid, the charge for such in computing the cost shall not exceed the recognized charge for buying, or the customary commission paid.

2. No person dealing wholesale in meats, lard, cheese, butter, oleomargarine or eggs, in selling to another wholesale dealer, shall charge on each transaction more than four per centum over his cost price delivered to warehouse, and when salaried men are employed in buying or commission is paid the charge for such in computing the cost shall not exceed the recognized charge for buying or the customary commission paid.

3. A wholesale dealer when selling prints of butter which have been moulded or cut by himself, may be permitted to charge an additional price, not to exceed three per centum of the cost price delivered to warehouse, to cover the cost of such moulding or cutting.

4. A wholesale dealer in selling or storing eggs that have been candled by himself may add to the cost price delivered to warehouse, not more than three cents per dozen, to cover the cost of candling, cases, fillers, and loss from defective eggs ; and if a wholesale ealer candles eggs for sale out of cold storage, he may add not more than three per centum to cover the cost of labour, and loss from defective eggs.

5. When the produce dealt in has been stored or held by any wholesale dealer for more than thirty days, the cost of holding or carrying may be added to the cost price delivered to warehouse, and the cost of carrying may include storage at public tariff rates, insurance at Canadian Fire Underwriters' tariff rates, interest at seven per centum and shrinkage, if any, as shown by public weigher's certificate.

6. A wholesale dealer may at any time make a list of separate lots of any article of produce owned by him, and enumerated herein, which list shall show the quantity in each lot, the total cost ascertained by adding carrying charges, if any, as provided in this Order, to the cost price delivered to warehouses, and the average price so ascertained and the date of list may be used when selling or storing for the purposes of complying with the provisions of this Order in its application to limitation of profits and invoicing, but this average price shall not apply to any produce not included in such list. Purchasers of listed produce shall be subject to the limitations provided in clause No. 5, effective from the date of such list. All lists shall be dated and numbered, and the date and number of such lists shall appear on all invoices covering sales.

Cold storage and fresh eggs shall be listed separately.

All lists shall be kept on file, and open to inspection by any officer of the Canada Food Board ; and a copy of all such lists shall be mailed to the Canada Food Board within twenty-four hours after being made.

7. The maximum advances over cost provided in this order are not to be regarded as justifiable under normal trade conditions, and dealers are warned that the exaction of such maximum advances will not, under ordinary conditions, be considered fair practice, and are purposely made wide in order to cover conditions when the cost of doing business is in excess of normal.

8. All trading in produce shall be for the purpose of moving the goods in the most direct line from the producer to the consumer, and nothing contained herein may be construed as authorization for any person to increase the number of transactions beyond those absolutely necessary to the economical distribution of the produce.

Dated at Ottawa this 5th day of June, 1918.

CANADA FOOD BOARD,
HENRY B. THOMSON,
1–2 Chaiman.

Diener Gas and Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 2nd day of July, 1918, increasing the capital stock of "Diener Gas and Manufacturing Company, Limited", from the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, such increase to consist of five thousand shares of ten dollars each.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
1–1 Under-Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 40 of 1918.

(*Inland No. 12.*)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(95) Lake Ontario, east end—Stony island—Gas buoy established—Point Peninsula—Gas buoy discontinued.

(1) Position of Stony island gas buoy No. 2.—Off northeast end of Stony island.

Description.—Conical buoy, with skeleton superstructure.

Character of light.—Occulting white light, visible 10 seconds and eclipsed 10 seconds alternately.

Power.—120 candles.

(2) Gas buoy discontinued.—Point Peninsula gas buoy No. 1 has been permanently discontinued.

N. to M. No. 40 (95) 11-6-18.

Authority: U. S. Dept. of Commerce N. to M. No. 22 of 1918.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 1152 and 797.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot above Quebec, 1912, pages 207 and 204.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(96) Lake Huron, south end—Change in position of Lake Huron light-vessel—Changes in buoyage.

(1) New position of light-vessel.—1.79 miles 11° 30′ (N. 14° 50′ E. mag.) from Fort Gratiot lighthouse, and 480 feet east of Point Edward range line.

From the light-vessel, Point Edward front range light bears 183° (S. 6° 20′ W. mag.), and the north tangent of Windemere hotel bears 247° 30′ (S. 70° 50′ W. mag.)

(2) New position of Lake Huron cut buoy No. 2.—2340 feet southerly from light-vessel, and 480 feet east of Point Edward range line.

From the buoy, Point Edward front range light bears 183° 30′ (S. 6° 50′′ W. mag.), Fort Gratiot lighthouse bears 195° (S. 18° 20′ W. mag.), and the north tangent of Windemere hotel bears 268° 30′ (N. 88° 10′ W. mag.)

Depth.—19 feet.

(3) Position of Lake Huron cut buoy No. 1. New buoy.—Abreast Lake Huron cut buoy No. 2, and 480 feet west of Point Edward range line.

From the buoy, Point Edward front range light bears 177° 30′ (S. 0° 50′ W. mag.), Fort Gratiot lighthouse bears 188° (S. 11° 20′ W. mag.), and the north tangent of Windemere hotel bears 268° 30′ (N. 88′ 10′ W. mag.)

Description.—Black spar buoy.

Depth.—19 feet.

N. to M. No. 40 (96) 11-6-18.

Variation in 1918: 3° 20′ W.
Authority: U. S. Dept. of Commerce N. to M. Nos. 20 and 22 of 1918.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 330, 519 and 678.
Canadian Naval chart: No. 90.
Publication: U. S. H. O. Publication No. 108C, 1907, page 42.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(97) Lake Huron—Pointe aux Barques—Gas and whistle buoy replaced by gas and bell buoy.

Position.—In about 6 fathoms, about 2 miles 56° (N. 60° E. mag.) from Pointe aux Barques lighthouse.

Description of gas and bell buoy.—Cylindrical buoy, with skeleton superstructure.

Colour.—Black.

Character of light.—Flashing white light every 3 seconds, flash 0.3 second duration.

Elevation.—12 feet.

Power.—70 candles.

N. to M. No. 40 (97) 11-6-18.

Authority: U. S. Dept. of Commerce N. to M. No. 22 of 1918.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 519 and 678.
Publication: U. S. H. O. Publication No. 108C. 1907, page 47.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(98) River St Mary—Vidal shoals channel—Changes made in aids to navigation.

Aids are to temporarily mark limits of dangerous shoal areas under improvement.

(1) *Vidal shoals channel gas buoy No. 1*, moved temporarily to a point about 330 yards 105° (S. 72° E. mag.) from the intersection of the lines of Canadian canal upper entrance range and Vidal shoal channel range, and marks the northerly edge of shoal on south line of Vidal shoals channel.

(2) *Vidal shoals channel gas buoy No. 2*, to be temporarily established at a point about 175 yards 241° 30′ (S. 64° 30′ W. mag.) from the intersection of above-named range lines and marks the southerly limits of shoals. The gas buoy is conical, with skeleton superstructure, and shows a group flashing red light, 2 flashes every 15 seconds, thus: flash 2 seconds, eclipse 2 seconds, flash 2 seconds, eclipse 9 seconds, of 35 candlepower, 11 feet above water.

(3) *Vidal shoals junction gas buoy*, H. S., discontinued.

N. to M. No. 40 (98) 11-6-18.

Variation in 1913: 3° W.
Authority: U. S. Dept. of Commerce N. to M. No. 22 of 1918.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 324, 320 and 678.
Publication: U. S. H. O. Publication No. 108A, 1906, page 28.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: Pages 136 and 137.
Departmental File: No. 26150.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 11th June, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

52-2

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 41 of 1918.

(Atlantic No. 22.)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(99) East coast—Boughton river—Dredged cut west of Annandale wharf—Stakes.

Previous notice.—No. 65 (216) of 1916, last paragraph.

Stakes.—The dredged cut through the shoal west of Annandale wharf is now marked by 8 stakes, 4 on the north side and 4 on the south side. The stakes on the north side of the cut have bushes attached to their tops.

N. to M. No. 41 (99) 14-6-18.

Authority: Report from Agent of Dept. of Marine, Charlottetown,
Admiralty charts: Nos. 2005, and 2034.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, page 167.
Departmental File: No. 19684.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(100) East coast—St. Mary bay—Two new buoys established.

(1) Position.—2100 feet 182° 20′ (S. 26° W. mag.) from Marsh point, the point on the south side of Panmure island ½ mile west of Panmure island wharf.

Lat. N. 46° 7′ 40″, Long. W. 62° 29′ 45″

Description.—Wooden spar buoy.

Colour.—Black.

Depth.—12 feet.

(2) Position.—1400 feet 332° 20′ (N. 4° W. mag.) from Hicken point, the point on the south side of St. Mary bay west of St. Mary bay wharf.

Lat. N. 46° 7′ 37″, Long. W. 62° 29′ 0″

Description.—Wooden spar buoy.

Colour.—Red.

Depth.—12 feet.

N. to M. No. 41 (100) 14-6-18.

Variation in 1918: 23° 40′ E.
Authority: Report from Agent of Dept. of Marine, Charlottetown.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 2029 and 2034.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, page 171.
Departmental File: No. 30924.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(101) South coast—Northumberland strait—Bedeque bay—Summerside—Front range lighthouse moved.

New position.—Summerside front range lighthouse on the railway wharf has been moved 36 feet westward in the line of range. It now stands on the west side of the wharf, 344 feet from its outer end.

Lat. N. 46° 23′ 18″, Long. W. 63° 46′ 41″

N. to M. No. 41 (101) 14-6-18.

Authority: Report from Agent of Dept. of Marine, Charlottetown.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 1912, 2034, 1651, 2516 and 2666.
Publication: St Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, page 265.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 736.
Departmental File: No. 20736R.

QUEBEC.

(102) River St. Lawrence below Montreal—Vicinity of Longue Pointe—Reserved harbour area buoyed.

Two special and temporary gas buoys have been placed to mark a reserved harbour area in the vicinity of Longue Pointe :—

(1) Position of more northerly buoy.—1150 feet 82° (S. 83° E. mag.) from Tetreauville front range light.

Lat. N. 45° 35′ 54″, Long. W. 73° 30′ 21″.

Colour.—Red.

Character of light.—Fixed red light.

(2) Position of more southerly buoy.—600 feet 62° (N. 77° E. mag.) from the spire of Longue Pointe church.

Lat. N. 45° 35′ 11″, Long. W. 73° 30′ 14″

Colour.—Red.

Character of light.—Fixed red light.

Prohibited area.—No vessel is allowed inside or westward of the line between these two gas buoys.

N. to M. No. 41 (102) 14-6-18.

Variation in 1918: 15° W.
Authority: Departmental records.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 1127, 2788 and 2830b.
Canadian Naval Charts: Nos. 1, 2 and 22.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot above Quebec, 1912, pages 96 and 97.
Departmental File: No. 25577.

WALES.

(103) South coast—Cardiff roads and approach—Light buoys established.

(a) Position.—At a distance of 16 cables, 295° (N. 49° W. mag.) from Monkstone lighthouse, in the position formerly occupied by Middle Cardiff buoy which it replaces Monkstone lighthouse Lat. 51° 24¾′ N., Long. 3° 06′ W.

Description.—A black conical light-buoy exhibiting a flashing white light every ten seconds.

(b) Position.—At a distance of 12¾ cables, 234° (S. 70° W. mag.) from Monkstone lighthouse.

Description.—A red conical light-buoy exhibiting a flashing red light every ten seconds.

N. to M. No 41 (103) 14-6-18.

Variation in 1918: 16° W.
Authority: British Admiralty N. to M. No. 608 of 1918,
Admiralty charts: Nos. 1182, 2682 and 1179.
Publication: W. C. England Pilot, 1910, pages 209 and 211.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, June 14th 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

52-2

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 42 of 1918.

(*Atlantic No. 23.*)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(104) Bay of Fundy—Minas basin—Cobequid bay—Masstown—Light discontinued.

Position.—On eastern head at entrance to Moss creek.

Lat. N. 45° 22′ 35″, Long. W. 63° 29′ 10″

Light discontinued.—The maintenance of Masstown light has been discontinued.

N. to M. No. 42 (104) 17-6-18.

Authority: Memo. from Commissioner of Lights.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 353, 1651, 2516, 2666 and 2670.
Publication: Nova Scotia and Bay of Fundy Pilot, 1911, page 267.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 152.
Departmental File: No. 20152K.

QUEBEC.

(105) River St. Lawrence—Quebec harbour—Off mouth of St. Charles river—Change in position of gas buoy.

Previous notice.—No. 126 (411) of 1913.

New position of gas buoy No. 140B.—0.37 mile 17° (N. 36° E. mag.) from Quebec front range light.

Lat. N. 46° 49′ 41″, Long. W. 71° 11′ 41″

The following sextant angles fix the position of the buoy:—

St. Joseph church spire	0°
Notre-Dame church spire	59° 19′
St. Jean-Baptiste church spire	73° 38′

Colour.—Red.

Character of light.—Occulting red.

Depth.—5 fathoms.

N. to M. No. 42 (105) 17-6-18.

Variation in 1918; 19° W.
Authority: Report from Supt. of Lights and Buoys, Quebec.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 319, 315 and 2830a.
Canadian Naval charts: Nos. 21, 24 and 208.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot below Quebec, 1916, page 138.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 1235.
Departmental File: No. 11785.

St. PIERRE ISLAND.

(106) St. Pierre harbour; and Chien island—Lights extinguished.

The following lights indicating the entrance to the Port of St. Pierre have been extinguished until further notice:—

(1) The fixed white and green light on Canon point, St. Pierre harbour.

Lat. N. 46° 46′ 40″, Long. W. 56° 10′ 0″

(2) The fixed red light on the plain at the north of the town of St. Pierre.

(3) The white and red light at the Government dock, St. Pierre.

(4) The fixed white and red light on Leconte point, Chien island.

N. to M No. 42 (106) 17-6-18.

Authority: Letter from the Consul General for France, Montreal, 12th June, 1918.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 303, 893, 232a, 2516 and 2666
Departmental File: No. 38493.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 17th June, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

NOTICE.

Government of Canada Publications.

THE following list of recent Government publications is inserted in the *Canada Gazette* in conformity with Order in Council (P.C. 1522) of 28th October, 1915, which calls for the publication of such lists from week to week.

Where a publication is marked with an asterisk (*) requests for the volume or report in question should be made to the department affected. In all other cases, applications should be addressed to the Chief of Distribution, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa. When the title appears in English it will be understood that the volume is printed in English ; when the title is in French, it means that the report is printed in the French language. The price quoted for publications should in every case accompany the application.

AVIS.

Publications du Gouvernement du Canada.

LA liste suivante des récentes publications du gouvernement est insérée dans la *Gazette du Canada*, en conformité de l'arrêté en conseil (C.P. 1522) du 28 octobre 1915, qui exige que ces listes soient publiées d'une semaine à l'autre.

Lorsqu'une publication est marquée d'un astérisque (*) les demandes au sujet du volume ou du rapport en question devront être adressées au Ministère qui la publie. Dans tous les autres cas, il faudra s'adresser au Chef de la Distribution, département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques, Ottawa. Lorsque le titre est publié en anglais, il est entendu que c'est la version anglaise du volume qui est imprimée ; lorsque le titre est en français, cela signifie que c'est la version française qui est imprimée. Le prix indiqué pour les publications devra dans chaque cas accompagner la demande.

AGRICULTURE.

Annual report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1917, 134 pp 0.05
Report on the Agricultural Instruction Act, 1916-17, 88 pp 0.05
Rapport sur la loi de l'Instruction Agricole, 1916-17, 90 pp 0.05
Report of the Dominion Experimental Farms for year ending March 31, 1917, 148 pp 0.10
* Agricultural Gazette of Canada for July, 1918. ..... 0.10
* La Gazette Agricole du Canada, mai 1918, 108 pp. illus 0.10
* Patent Office Record and Register of Copyrights and Trade Marks, March, 1918 ..... 0.20
* Seasonable Hints (Prairie edition), July, 1918, 16 pp. Free.
* Tuberculosis : plain statement of facts regarding the disease, prepared especially for farmers and others interested in live stock, 24 pp. Free.
* Labour Saving Devices on the Irrigated Farm (Dominion Experimental Farms). Exhibition Circular No. 72, 4 pp. Free.
* Fruit Crop Report No. 2 (July, 1918) 8 pp. Free.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

Report of the Auditor General for year ending March 31, 1917 (3 vols.), per set 1.25
Report of the Auditor General for year ending March 31, 1917, Vol. IV (War Appropriation Act) 0.20

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

Annual report of the Commission for year ending March 31, 1916, 464 pp 0.30
Rapport annuel de la Commission pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1916, 454 pp 0.30
Judgments, Orders, Regulations, and Rulings (fortnightly edition). Vol. VIII, No. 7. (July 1st.)
Single numbers 0.20
Annual subscription 3.00

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Annual report of the Commission for year ending August 31, 1917, 130 pp 0.10
Examination papers for the year ending August 31, 1917, 116 pp 0.10

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs for the year ending March 31, 1917, 31 pp 0.05
Rapport du Secrétaire d'Etat pour les Affaires Extérieures, pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 16 pp 0.05

FINANCE.

Public Accounts for year ending March 31, 1917, 256 pp. 0.15
Comptes Publics pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 256 pp 0.15
* Budget Speech delivered by Hon. A. K. Maclean, M.P., Acting Minister of Finance, Tuesday, April 30, 28 pp. Free.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Annual Report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1917, 128 pp 0.10
Rapport annuel du département pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 128 pp 0.10

INLAND REVENUE.

Annual Report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1917. Part I. Excise, 240 pp. 0.15
" " " Part II. Weights and Measures, Gas and Electricity, 72 pp. 0.05
" " " Part III. Adulteration of Food, 92 pp 0.05
Rapport annuel du département pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917. Partie I—Accise, 240 pp 0.15
Rapport annuel du département pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917. Partie II—Inspection des poids et mesures, du gaz et de l'électricité, 76 pp 0.05
Rapport annuel du département pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917. Partie III. Falsification des substances alimentaires, 56 pp 0.05
* Phosphate de soude : Bulletin No. 393, 32 pp. Gratuit.
* Vins et liqueurs : Bulletin No. 392, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Huile à salade : Bulletin No. 396, 24 pp. Gratuit.

INSURANCE.

Surintendant des Assurances, rapport du, Vol. I. Compagnies d'assurance autres que les compagnies d'assurance sur la vie, pour l'exercice terminé le 31 décembre 1916, 786 pp 0.50
Surintendant des Assurances, rapport du, Vol. II. Compagnies d'Assurances sur la vie, pour l'exercice terminé le 31 décembre 1916, 800 pp 0.50

INTERIOR.

Annual Report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1917, 450 pp 0.30
Rapport annuel du département pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 460 pp 0.45
Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch for year ending March 31, 1916, 222 pp 0.15
Rapport annuel de la Division des Levés Topographiques, pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1916, 242 pp 0.15
Geographic Board of Canada, report of the, containing all decisions to March 31 1917, 354 pp 0.25
Commission de Géographie du Canada, rapport de la, contenant toutes les décisions jusqu'au 31 mars 1917, 370 pp. 0.25
* Hand-Book for the information of the Public (Homestead Entry), 50 pp. Free.

JUSTICE.

Report of the Inspectors of Penitentiaries for fiscal year ending March 31, 1916, 154 pp 0.10
Rapport des Inspecteurs des Pénitenciers pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1916, 156 pp 0.10

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA PUBLICATIONS—*Continued.*

LABOUR.

Annual report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1917, 40 pp. 0.05
Rapport annuel du département pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 42 pp 0.05
* Labour Gazette, June, 1918, 97 pp 0.03
* La Gazette du Travail, juin 1918, 104 pp. 0.03
* Labour Organization in Canada for calendar year 1917, 226 pp. Free.

MARINE.

Marine.—Annual report of the Department for the year ending March 31, 1917, 272 pp. 0.15
Rapport annnel du département pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 288 pp. 0.20
Steamboat Inspection Report (English and French), 160 pp. 0.10

MILITIA.

Report of the Militia Council for year ending March 31, 1917, 40 pp. 0.05
Rapport du Conseil de la Milice pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 40 pp. 0.05
* Pension Regulations for those serving in the Naval Forces of Canada and the Canadian Expeditionary Force, 16 pp. Free.

MINES.

Summary Report of the Geological Survey Branch for calender year ending December 31, 1916, 430 pp. 0.25
Summary Report of the Mines Branch for calendar year ending December 31, 1916, 200 pp. 0.25
* Mineral Production of Canada during calendar year 1916, preliminary report of the, 28 pp. Free.
* Preliminary Report of the Mineral Production of Canada during year 1917, 20 pp. Free.
* Museum Bulletin No. 27, Contributions to the Mineralogy of Black Lake area, Quebec, by Eug. Poitevin and R. P. D. Graham. Free
* Memoir 103. Timiskaming County, Quebec, by M. E. Wilson. Free.

NAVAL SERVICE.

Annual Report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1917, 134 pp. 0.10
Rapport annuel du département pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 142 pp. 0.10
Lobster Conservation in Canada, official report upon (Fisheries Branch), 50 pp. 0.05
Canadian Biology, contributions to, being studies from the Biological Stations of Canada, 1917, 382 pp. 0.20
* Tide Tables for the Eastern Coasts of Canada for year 1919, 84 pp. Free.
* Tide Tables for the Pacific Coast of Canada for year 1919, 64 pp. Free.

POST OFFICE.

Annual Report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1917, 550 pp. 0.35
Rapport annuel du département pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 550 pp. 0.35

PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Annual Report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1917, 70 pp. 0.05

PUBLIC WORKS.

Annual Report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1917, 208 pp. 0.15

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Annual Report of the Department for year ending September 30, 1917, 28 pp 0.05
Rapport annuel du département pour l'exercice terminé le 30 septembre 1917, 28 pp. 0.05

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Annual report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1917, 100 pp. 0.10
Telephone Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for year ending June 30, 1917, 90 pp. 0.05
Statistiques des téléphones du Dominion pour l'exercice términé le 30 juin 1917, 90 pp. 0.05
Railway Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for year ending June 30, 1917, 156 pp 0.10
Canal Statistics for the Season of Navigation, 1917, 32 pp 0.05

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Annual Report of the Secretary of State for year ending March 31, 1917, 180 pp. 0.00
Civil Service List, 1917 (English and French), 572 pp. 2 25
Statutory List—Containing the names of all persons residing and carrying on business in neutral countries with whom persons in Canada are prohibited from trading, 74 pp. 0.20

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1918, 40 pp. 0.05
Report relating to Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions for year ending March 31, 1917, 124 pp. 0.10
Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada, February, 1918 ..... 0.20
Criminal Statistics for year ending September 30, 1916 (English and French), 410 pp. 0.25
Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, report of the, for year ending August 31, 1917, 144 pp. 0.10
* Monthly Bulletin of Agric. Statistics, May, 1918. Free.
* Bulletin mensuel de la Statistique Agricole, avril 1918. Gratuit.
* Trade Bulletin, No. 753. Free.
* Canada's Opportunity for Exports of Food (by R. J. McFall, Ph.D.), 16 pp. Free.

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS.

War Purchasing Commission, second report of the—Jan. 1st, 1917, to March 31st, 1918, 164 pp. 0.15
* **Atlas of Canada.** 124 pp. 17 x 12, 80 maps, 64 diagrams. 12 pp. statistics, cloth and leather binding. 3.00
Debates of Senate of Canada, 1918 (English), one volume, bound. 3.00
Debates of House of Commons of Canada, 1918 (English), 2 volumes, bound, per set. 5.00
Statutes of Canada, 1918 ..... 2.75
Statuts du Canada, 1918 ..... 2.75
* **Tables of Values,** of Bonds for $100 yielding 5% to 8%, correct to the nearest sixth decimal, 125 pp, issued by the Department of Insurance. 5.00
Women's War Conference, report of the, February 28-March 2, 1918, 48 pp. Free.
"Labour and the War": Speeches delivered in the Canadian House of Commons, April 26, 1918, and before the Canadian Club, Ottawa, April 27, 1918, by Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, 12 pp. Free.

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

OFFICE: RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA.

* **War Meals:** Practical suggestions to save Beef, Bacon, Wheat and Flour to meet the War-needs Overseas, 12 pp. Free.
* **Can for Victory:** Pamphlet No. 2, 16 pp. Free.
* **Food Service:** hand-book for speakers, 16 pp. Free.
* **La victoire par les conserves:** Feuillet No. 2, 16 pp. Gratuit.
* **Canadian Food Bulletin,** June 1, 1918, No. 16, 12 pp. Free.
* **Food Laws:** Manual of Orders in Council and Orders of the Canada Food Board relating to the Production, Conservation and Distribution of Food, 72 pp. Free.

COAL.

"Coal Resources of the World," per set of 3 vols., with large Atlas accompanying 12.50
(NOTE:—This publication, which was intended for world-wide distribution, is now, consequent upon the stock on hand and the difficulty in disposing of copies on the continent of Europe, offered at half the original cost.)

1918-19 **1918-19**

STATEMENT

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the Dominion of Canada, as by returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st May, 1917 and 1918

PUBLIC DEBT.			1917	1918
LIABILITIES.			$ cts.	$ cts.
FUNDED DEBT—				
Payable in Canada			450,576,173 14	860,440,810 36
do in London			362,703,312 40	362,703,312 40
do in New York			75,357,000 00	75,873,000 00
Temporary Loans			284,877,474 68	583,175,797 39
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund			5,755,554 26	5,799,609 27
Dominion Notes			181,663,986 79	258,841,652 92
SAVINGS BANKS—	1917.	1918.		
Post Office Savings Banks	$40,968,600 12	$39,725,066 17		
Dominion Government Savings Banks	13,210,621 76	12,190,220 06		
			54,179,221 88	51,915,286 23
Trust Funds			10,170,908 68	10,720,427 87
Province Accounts			11,920,481 20	11,920,481 20
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts			35,963,709 65	27,355,105 01
Total Gross Debt			1,473,167,822 68	2,248,745,482 65
ASSETS.				
INVESTMENTS—				
Sinking Funds			14,035,525 12	16,818,396 17
Other Investments			148,144,428 77	250,650,100 04
PROVINCE ACCOUNTS			2,296,327 90	2,296,327 90
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts			479,897,771 13	834,745,031 19
Total Assets			644,374,052 92	1,104,509,855 30
Total Net Debt 31st May			828,793,769 76	1,144,235,627 35
do do to 30th April			814,565,050 30	1,130,729,029 47
Increase of Debt			14,228,719 41	13,506,597 88

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Month of May, 1917.	Total to 31st May, 1917.	Month of May, 1918.	Total to 31st May, 1918.
REVENUE—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	16,255,781 95	30,404,938 83	14,655,792 55	28,748,968 25
Excise	2,059,025 19	3,612,909 53	2,302,920 83	3,856,323 39
Post Office	1,450,000 00	3,050,000 00	1,450,000 00	3,100,000 00
Public Works, including Railways and Canals	1,965,815 86	3,060,041 49	1,905,356 88	3,320,640 56
Miscellaneous	1,118,876 42	1,366,119 24	2,444,842 59	4,575,488 08
Total	22,849,499 42	41,494,009 19	22,758,912 85	43.601,420 28
EXPENDITURE	,838,074 64	4,437,553 28	7,531,673 87	9,612,667 96

EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.				
War	11,064,206 96	11,339,875 54	4,833,411 89	5,096,204 73
Public Works, including Railways and Canals	813,790 90	1,045,790 90	355,026 65	359,392 54
Railway Subsidies				
Total	11,877,997 86	12,445,666 44	5,188,438 54	5,455,597 27

The above statement represents only the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance

Certified correct,
J. G. MACFARLANE, Chief Accountant and Dominion Bookkeeper.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, June 7, 1918.

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CIRCULATION AND SPECIE

Provincial	$ 27,766 25
Fractional	1,153,842 55
$1	14,740,568 00
$2	11,596,626 50
$4	41,931 00
$5	4,079,172 50
$50	5,150 00
$100	
$500	2,333,000 00
$1,000	3,613,000 00
$500 Legal Tender Notes for Banks	171,500 00
$1,000 " " "	1,411,000 00
$5,000 " " "	229,530,000 00
	$ 268,703,556 80

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

$1	$ 11,296 50
$2	6,060 00
$5	4,219 75
$10	2,180 00
$20	860 00
$50	650 00
$500	2,500 00
	$ 27,766 25

Gold held May 31st, 1918, by the Minister of Finance	$119,792,644 41
Gold reserve to be held on Savings Banks Deposits—	
10 p.c. on $51,915,286.23 under The Savings Banks Act	5,191,528 62
Gold held for redemption of Dominion Notes	$114,601,115 79
Dominion Notes outstanding against deposits of approved securities, under Finance Act, 1914	$ 95,145,000 00

J. E. ROURKE,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 22nd of June, 1918

52–

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of May, 1918.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
EXCISE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	246,879 32	
Malt Liquor	446 85	
Malt	148,731 63	
Tobacco	1,912,136 55	
Cigars	90,294 07	
Manufactures in Bond	11,199 58	
Acetic Acid	1,296 37	
Seizures	862 85	
Other Receipts	4,694 03	
Total Excise Revenue		2,416,541 25
Methylated Spirits		26,158 24
Ferry		223 00
Inspection of Weights and Measures		12,062 48
Gas Inspection		5,524 80
Electric Light Inspection		7,880 10
Law Stamps		569 65
Other Revenues		610 00
War Tax		447,033 08
Grand Total Revenue		2,916,602 60

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Asst. Deputy Minister.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, June 26, 1918.

1–tf

POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of February, 1918.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Savings Bank Act, Chap. 30, Rev. Stat. Can., 1906.)

DR.	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE in hands of Minister of Finance on 31st January, 1918	39,820,625 66	WITHDRAWALS during the month	677,389 94
DEPOSITS in Post Office Savings Bank during the month	794,123 56	Difference (short) between *estimate* of interest and amount actually accrued and made principal to 31st March 17 : Estimate $1,120,370 15, Actual 1,118,952 23	1,417 92
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :— PRINCIPAL $ INTEREST accrued from 1st April to date of transfer			
DEPOSITS transferred from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada	4,480 11		
INTEREST allowed to depositors on accounts closed during month	8,414 58	BALANCE at the credit of depositor's accounts on 28th February, 1918	39,948,836 05
	40,627,643 91		40,627,643 91

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.

Certified,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER,
Superintendent Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th April, 1918.

51–tf

POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of March, 1918.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Savings Bank Act, Chap. 30, Rev. Stat. Can., 1906.)

DR.	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE in hands of Minister of Finance on 28th February, 1918	39,948,836 05	WITHDRAWALS during the month	834,503 61
DEPOSITS in Post Office Savings Bank during the month	1,007,973 12		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :— PRINCIPAL $ INTEREST accrued from 1st April to date of transfer			
DEPOSITS transferred from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada	7,976 23		
INTEREST accrued on depositors' accounts and made principal on 31st March, 1918.— *Estimate*	1,141,014 09		
INTEREST allowed to depositors on accounts closed during month	12,182 96	BALANCE at the credit of Depositor's accounts on 31st March, 1918	41,283,478 84
	42,117,982 45		42,117,982 45

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.

Certified,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER,
Superintendent Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 25th May, 1918.

51tf

STATEMENT of the Balance at Credit of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks on the thirtieth of March, 1918. Published in accordance with Revised Statutes, Chapter 30, Section 39.

BANKS.	Balance on February 28, 1918.	Deposits March, 1918.	Total.	Withdrawals for March, 1918.	Balance on March 30, 1918.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	507,993 84	4,077 00	512,070 84	3,807 20	508,263 64
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	1,096,883 91	26,103 81	1,122,987 72	24,036 55	1,098,951 17
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,823,301 36	27,452 00	1,850,753 36	30,311 93	1,820,441 43
New Brunswick :—					
Newcastle	237,966 65	1,864 00	239,830 65	7,977 83	231,852 82
St. John	4,591,535 24	57,835 44	4,649,370 68	71,534 82	4,577,835 86
Nova Scotia :—					
Barrington	102,122 19	145 00	102,267 19	404 85	101,862 34
Guysboro'	95,007 03	1,311 00	96,318 03	1,165 67	95,152 36
Halifax	2,328,592 88	51,113 02	2,379,705 90	35,775 22	2,343,930 68
Kentville	237,554 23	3,149 00	240,703 23	6,013 62	234,689 61
Lunenburg	435,643 74	3,072 00	438,715 74	10,292 81	428,422 93
Port Hood	71,400 45	541 00	71,941 45	25 00	71,916 45
Shelburne	218,534 89	1,360 86	219,895 75	2,745 12	217,150 63
Sherbrooke	78,788 81	289 10	79,077 91	664 68	78,413 23
Totals	11,825,325 22	178,313 23	12,003,638 45	194,755 30	11,808,883 15

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th April, 1918.

42-t

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules:

1. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3. **The rates are as follows: Notices, first insertion, ten cents per agate line (fourteen to the inch); subsequent insertions, five cents per line. Translation of documents, forty cents per one hundred words.**

A provisional remittance should accompany the copy; the amount of which should be calculated as follows:

First insertion:
- Flat charge for title and signature..... $1 00
- Add two cents per word actual count.....
- Translation, if any, to be made, at 40 cents per 100 words.....

Other insertions:
- Flat charge for title and signature..... 0 50
- Add one cent per word actual count.....
- Multiply by number of such other insertions.....

Total.....

After the first insertion an invoice will be made showing the exact amount due, the amount received and any difference over or under in the remittance will be adjusted.

NO ADVERTISEMENT IS INSERTED FOR A LESS CHARGE THAN ONE DOLLAR.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions:—

Notices of applications for divorce—14 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—3 calendar months.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—5 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent under Loan Companies Act (per O. in C. published in *Gazette* of 15th June, 1901)—2 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Interim Copyrights—1 insertion.

The Companies Act—Change of chief place of business, of by-laws, etc.—1 insertion.

Works in navigable waters, approval of plans, etc.—5 insertions.

Notices received up to 12 o'clock noon on Thursdays will be inserted in the following Saturday morning's *Gazette*.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

J. de LABROQUERIE TACHE,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery.
Ottawa, 24th December, 1914.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

As Revised and brought in force 22nd March, 1916.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during at least three months before the consideration by the Committee on Divorce of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the district in Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia or the Northwest Territories, or in the county or union of counties in other provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining district or county or union of counties.

Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the district, but otherwise shall be published in one newspaper in both languages. If a notice given for any session of Parliament is not completed in time to allow the petition to be dealt with during that session the petition may be presented and dealt with during the next ensuing session, without any further publication of such notice.

A copy of the said notice and a copy of the petition to be presented shall, at the instance of the applicant, and not less than two months before the consideration by the Committee of the petition, be served personally, when that can be done, on the person from whom the divorce is sought, who is hereinafter called "the respondent."

If the residence of the respondent is not known or personal service cannot be effected, then, if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Committee that all reasonable efforts have been made to effect personal service, and, if unsuccessfull, to bring such notice and petition to the knowledge of the respondent, what has been done may be deemed and taken by the Committee sufficient service.

No petition for a bill of divorce shall be presented to the Senate after the first sixty days of the Session.

The petition of an applicant for bill for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, the names in full of the parties thereto, their ages and occupations, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the domicile and residence of each of the parties at the time of the marriage, their matrimonial domicile, residence, and any change thereof, the material facts upon which the petitioner relies as the grounds on which relief is asked, and the nature of the relief prayed for.

The petition should also negative connivance at, or condonation of the wrong complained of and collusion in the application for divorce.

The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the petitioner, under *The Canada Evidence Act, 1893*.

The copy of the petition served upon the respondent shall have endorsed thereon, or appended thereto, he following information:—

(*1*) The petitioner's residence at the time of service.

(*2*) A Post Office address in Canada at which letters and notices for the petitioner may be delivered.

(*3*) The name and address of the solicitor, if any, acting for the petitioner.

(*4*) If such solicitor's address is not at Ottawa, the name and address of some agent for him at Ottawa, upon whom all notices and papers may be served.

(*5*) That if the respondent desires to oppose the granting of the divorce and to be heard by the Senate Committee on Divorce, the respondent must send a notice to that effect to the Clerk of the Senate at the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, within two months from the date of service upon the respondent, and must in the notice to the Clerk of the Senate give:—

(*a*) The respondent's residence at the time of sending such notice.

(*b*) A Post Office address in Canada at which letters and notices for the respondent may be delivered.

(*c*) The name and address of the solicitor, if any, acting for the respondent.

(*d*) If such solicitor's address is not at Ottawa, the name and address of some agent for him at Ottawa upon whom all notices and papers may be served.

(*6*) That, if the respondent does not so notify the Clerk of the Senate, the petition may be considered, and a bill of divorce founded thereon may be passed, without any further notice to the respondent.

(*7*) When the petition is one by a husband for a divorce from his wife, that, if the wife shows to the

satisfaction of the Senate Committee on Divorce that she has, and is prepared to establish upon oath, a good defence to the charges made by the petition, and that she has not sufficient money to defend herself, the Committee may make an order that her husband shall provide her with the necessary means to sustain her defence, including the cost of retaining Counsel and the travelling and living expenses of herself and of witnesses summoned to Ottawa on her behalf.

No petition for a bill of Divorce shall be considered by the Committee unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred and ten dollars, ($210).

The petition when presented to the Senate shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy of the notice and of a copy of the petition.

A copy of every petition for a Bill of Divorce, or relating to any matter arising out of an application for divorce, and of every document and paper accompanying such petition or produced in evidence before the Committee, shall be furnished to the Committee by the person on whose behalf the petition, document or paper is presented or produced.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Clerk of the Senate.

THE SENATE.

Notices for Private Bills.

EXTRACTS FROM THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE.

107. All applications to Parliament for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever, shall be advertised by a notice published in the *Canada Gazette*, such notice shall clearly and distinctly state the nature and object of the application, and shall be signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same; and, when the application is for an Act of Incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice.

In addition to the notice in the *Canada Gazette* aforesaid a similar notice shall be given as follows:—

A. When the application is for an Act to incorporate,—

1. *A Railway or Canal Company:*—In some leading newspaper published in the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal is to be constructed.

2. *A Telegraph or Telephone Company:*—In a leading newspaper in the principal city or town in each Province or Territory in which the company proposes to operate.

3. A company for the *construction of any works* which in their construction or operation might specially affect a particular locality; or for obtaining any *exclusive rights or privileges;* or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others:—In a leading newspaper in the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

4. A Banking Company; An Insurance Company; A Trust Company; A Loan Company; or an Industrial Company, without any exclusive powers:—In the *Canada Gazette* only.

5. And, if the works of any company (incorporated or to be incorporated) are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, such intention shall be specially mentioned in the notice; and the applicants shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered letter to the clerk of each county council and of each municipal corporation which may be specially affected by the construction or operation of such works, and also to the Secretary of the Province in which such works are, or may be located; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

B. When the application is for the purpose of amending an existing Act.

1. For an extension of any line of railway, or of any canal; or for the construction of branches thereto;—the same *mutatis mutandis* as for an Act to incorporate a Railway or Canal Company.

2. For an extension of the time for the construction or completion of any line of railway, or of any canal, or of any telegraph or telephone line, or of any other works already authorized:—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company, or is authorized to be.

3. For the extension of the powers of a company (when not involving the granting of any exclusive rights); or for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of any company; or for increasing or altering its bonding or other borrowing powers; or for any amendment which would in any way affect the rights or interests of the shareholder or bondholders or creditors of the company:—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company is situated.

C. All such notices, whether inserted in the *Canada Gazette* or in a newspaper shall be published at least once a week for a period of five consecutive weeks; and, when published in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, shall be in both the English and French languages; and *Marked* copies of each issue of all newspapers containing any such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate, endorsed "Private Bill Notice"; or a statutory declaration as to due publication may be sent in lieu thereof.

Every notice by registered letter shall be mailed in time to reach the Secretary of the Province and the Clerk of each County Council and municipal corporation not less than five weeks before the consideration of the petition by the Committee on Standing Orders; and a statutory declaration establishing the fact of such mailing shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate.

108. No petition praying for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or of a Canal Company, or for an extension of the line of any existing or authorized railway or canal, shall be considered by the Standing Orders Committee, until there has been filed with the Committee a map or plan, showing the proposed location of the works, and each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal, or any branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed.

109. Before any petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a toll bridge is presented to the Senate the person or persons intending to petition for such bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding rules, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, and the intervals between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels; and shall also mention whether they intend to erect a drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of the same.

110. No petition for any Private Bill (except a Bill of Divorce) is received by the Senate after the first three weeks of each Session; nor may any Private Bill be presented to the Senate after the first four weeks of each Session; nor may any Report of any Standing or Special Committee upon a Private Bill be received after the first six weeks of each Session.

114. Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, if it is intended that the Bill shall originate in the Senate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for the translation of the same by the officers of the Senate, and the printing of 600 copies in English and 200 in French. The applicant shall also pay the Clerk of the Senate, immediately after the second reading and before the consideration of the Bill by the Committee to which it is referred, a sum of $200, with the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt for the same with the Clerk of such Committee.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Clerk of the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RULES RELATIVE TO PETITIONS AND PRIVATE BILLS.

Petitions for Private Bills.

88. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House if presented within the first six weeks of the session, and every Private Bill shall be pre-

sented to the House within two weeks after the petition therefor ha been favourably reported upon by the Examiner or by the Committee on Standing Orders, and no motion for the suspension of this Rule shall be entertained unless a report has been first made by the Committee on Standing Orders recommending such suspension and giving their reasons therefor.

Instruction to Committees.

97. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called on two separate occasions for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

Deposit of Bills and Fees.

89. (1) Any person desiring to obtain any Private Bill, shall deposit with the Clerk of the House, at least eight days before the meeting of the House, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same; the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the Department of Public Printing, and if such Bill is not deposited by the time above specified the applicant shall, in addition to the charges for printing and translation pay the sum of five dollars for each and every day which intervenes between the said eighth day before the meeting of the House and the date of the filing of the Bill; but such additional charge shall not exceed in the aggregate in any one case the sum of two hundred dollars.

2. After the second reading of a Bill and before its consideration by the Committee to which it is referred, the applicant shall in every case pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and a fee of two hundred dollars.

Additional charges.

3. The following charges shall also be levied and paid in addition to the foregoing, viz.:—

(*a.*) When any Rule of the House is suspended in reference to a Bill or the Petition therefor, for each such suspension	$100 00
(*b.*) When a Bill is presented in the House after the eighth week of the session and before the end of the twelfth week	100 00
(*c.*) When a Bill is presented in the House after the twelfth week of the session	200 00
(*d.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $250,000 and does not exceed $500,000	100 00
e.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $500,000 and does not exceed $750,000	150 00
(*f.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $750,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000	200 00
(*g.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $1,000,000 and does not exceed $1,500,000	300 00
(*h.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $1,500,000 and does not exceed $2,000,000	400 00
(*i.*) For every additional million dollars or fractional part thereof	100 00

4. When a Bill increases the capital stock of an existing company, the additional charge shall be according to the foregoing tariff upon the amount of the increase only.

5. When a Bill increases or involves and increase in the borrowing powers of a company without any increase in the capital stock the additional charge shall be $300.

6. If any increase in the amount of the proposed capital stock or borrowing powers of a company be made at any stage of a Bill, such Bill shall not be advanced to the next stage until the charges consequent upon such change have been paid.

7. In this Rule the term "proposed capital stock" includes any increase thereto provided for in the Bill; and where power is taken in a Bill to increase at any time the amount of the proposed capital stock, the additional charge shall be levied on the maximum amount of such proposed increase which shall be stated in the Bill.

8. The additional charges provided for in this Rule shall also apply to Private Bills originating in the Senate; provided, however, that if a petition for any such Bill has been presented in this House within the first six weeks of the session, the additional charge made under paragraphs *b* or *c* of subsection 3 shall not be levied thereon.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Clerk House of Commons.

RULES RELATIVE TO NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

91. All applications to Parliament for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever, shall be advertised by a Notice published in the *Canada Gazette;* such Notice shall clearly and distinctly state the nature and objects of the application, and shall be signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same; and when the application is for an Act of incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice. If the works of any company (incorporated, or to be incorporated) are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, such intention shall be specifically mentioned in the notice; and the applicants shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered letter to the Clerk of each county or municipality which may be specially affected by the construction or operation of such works, and also to the Secretary of the Province in which such works are or may be located; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

In addition to the notice in the *Canada Gazette* aforesaid, a similar notice shall also be published in *some leading newspaper*, as follows:—

A. When the application is for an Act to incorporate:

1. *A Railway or Canal Company:*—In the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal is to be constructed.

2. *A Telegraph or Telephone Company:*—In the principal city or town in each Province or Territory in which the company proposes to operate.

3. A company for the *construction of any works* which in their construction or operation might specially affect the particular locality; or for obtaining any *exclusive rights or privileges;* or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation affect the rights or property of others:—In the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

4. A Banking Company; An Insurance Company; A Trust Company; A Loan Company; or an Industrial Company without any exclusive powers:—In the *Canada Gazette* only.

B. When the application is for the purpose of amending an existing Act:

1. For an extension of any line of railway, or of any canal, or for the construction of branches thereto:—In the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which such extension or branch is to be constructed.

2. For the continuation of a charter or for an extension of the time for the construction or completion of any line of railway, or of any canal, or of any telegraph or telephone line, or of any other works already authorized; or for an extension of the powers of a company (when not involving the granting of any exclusive rights); or for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of any company, or for increasing or altering its bonding or other borrowing powers; or for any amendment which would in any way affect the rights or interests of the shareholders or bondholders or creditors of the company:—In the place where the head office of the company is situated, or is authorized to be.

(C.) When the application is for the purpose of obtaining for any person or existing corporation any exclusive rights or privileges or the power to do any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others:—In the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

All such notices, whether inserted in the *Canada Gazette* or in a newspaper, shall be published at least once a week, for a period of five consecutive weeks; and when published in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, shall be in both the English and French languages; and if there be no newspaper in a locality where a notice is required to be given, such notice shall be given in the next nearest locality wherein a newspaper is published; and proof of the due publication of notice shall be established in each case by statutory declaration; and all such declarations shall be sent to the Clerk of the House endorsed, "Private Bill Notice."

(D.) Every such notice by registered letter shall be mailed in time to reach the Secretary of the Province and the Clerk of such County Council and Municipal Corporation not less than two weeks before the consideration of the petition by the Examiner or the Committee on Standing Orders, and a statutory declaration establishing the fact of such mailing shall be sent to the Clerk of the House.

(E.) All private bills for Acts of incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such bills;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the bill indicating the provisions thereof in which the *General Acts* is proposed to be departed from;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any committee passes upon the *clauses*.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Clerk House of Commons.

The attention of Applicants to Parliament for Railway Charters is hereby drawn to the following Rules of the House of Commons with regard to the filing of maps:—

MAP OR PLAN, WITH PETITION.

93. "No petition praying for the incorporation of a "railway company, or of a canal company, or for an "extension of the line of any existing or authorized "railway or canal, shall be considered by the Examiner "or by the Standing Orders Committee until there "has been filed with that committee a map or plan, "showing the proposed location of the works, and "each county, township, municipality or district "through which the proposed railway or canal, or any "branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed."

MAPS, PLANS AND EXHIBITS, WITH BILLS.

94. "No bill for the incorporation of a railwa "or canal company or for changing the route of the "railway or of the canal of any company already "incorporated shall be considered by the Railway "Committee until there has been filed with the com- "mittee, at least one week before the consideration "of the bill:—'

(*a*.) "A map or plan drawn upon a scale of not "less than half an inch to the mile, showing the "location upon which it is intended to construct "the proposed work, and showing also the lines of "existing or authorized works of a similar character "within, or in any way affecting the district, or any "part thereof, which the proposed work is intended "to serve; and such map or plan shall be signed "by the engineer or other person making the same;"

(*b*.) "An exhibit showing the total amount of "capital proposed to be raised for the purpose of the "undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed "to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, "bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the "amount of each, respectively."

NOTICE is hereby given that Laverne Wright, of the Township of Hamilton, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of Ontario, late private in the 21st Battalion Canadian Expeditionary Forces, and presently farming, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Ethel Pearl Wright, of the City of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, occupation if any unknown, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Cobourg, in the Province of Ontario, this 27th day of March, 1918.

W. F. KERR,
40–14 Solicitor for the applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Andrew Pepper, of the Town of Neepawa, in the Province of Manitoba, Railway employee, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Alice Conaghy Pepper, formerly of Neepawa now of the City of Winnipeg, in Manitoba, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at the Town of Neepawa, in Manitoba, this eighteenth day of January, 1918.

J. ADRIAN DAVIDSON,
41–14 Solicitor for the applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Wilmot Orley Wiles, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Machinist, a Corporal in the British Army at present on furlough, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lillian May Wiles, of the said City of Toronto, married woman, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, Province of Ontario, 4th day of May, 1918.

C. W. PLAXTON,
411-414 Continental Life Bldg.,
Toronto,
46-14 Solicitor for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Gladys Agnes Wilson, of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a bill of divorce from her husband, Edmund John Edward Hawkins, on the grounds of adultery, cruelty and desertion.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this twentieth day of May, 1918.

GLADYS A. WILSON,
Applicant.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Solicitors for applicant. 48–14

NOTICE is hereby given that Vernon Baln Bailey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a bill of divorce from his wife, Anna Bailey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, upon the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, this 3rd day of June, A.D., 1918.

NESBITT & MARKHAM,
26 Queen St., East,
50-14 Solrs. for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Lillian North, formerly Lillian Thompson, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, married woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Frank North, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

Dated at Toronto this 18th day of June, A.D. 1918.

LILLIAN NORTH,
by her solicitors,
ROBINETTE, GODFREY, PHELAN & LAWSON,
52–14 76 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R.S.C., CHAPTER 115.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to chapter 115 Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, McLennan Foundry and Machine Works, Limited, one month from the date of the first publication of this notice will apply to the Governor in Council for the approval of the site and of the plans of a certain wharf to be constructed on the Restigouche River, in the Town of Campbellton, in the County of Restigouche and Province of New Brunswick.

The plan and discription of the site and of the wharf to be constructed have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and a duplicate of such plan and description has been deposited in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Restigouche at Dalhousie, in the said County of Restigouche.

Dated at the Town of Campbellton in the County of Restigouche, this sixth day of June, A.D. 1918.

McLENNAN FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS, LIMITED,
Per ALEXANDER McLENNAN,
President.

50–5

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

ON and after Thursday, the 1st day of August next, this Bank will pay to its shareholders a dividend of two and a quarter per cent (being at the rate of nine per cent per annum) upon its paid-up capital, for the quarter ending on the 31st of July next.

This dividend will be paid according to the list of shareholders of record on the 16th of July next.

By order of the board of directors,
N. LAVOIE,
General manager.

Quebec, 11th June, 1918. 51–5

NAVIGABLE WATER'S PROTECTION ACT.

R.S.C. CHAPTER 115.

BRYDON Lorne Tingley of Port Clements, B.C., hereby gives notice that he has, under section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Msnister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District of Prince Rupert, B.C , a description of the site and plan of wharf to be built at Port Clements on Masset Inlet, Graham Island, in front of part of Block 44, District Lot 746, Queen Charlotte Island's District, A.C.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, Bryson Lorne Tingley, will, under Section 7 of the said Act apply to the Minister of Public Works, at his office in the City of Ottawa, for approval of the said site and plan and for leave to construct the said wharf.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 15th day of June, 1918.

BRYDON LORNE TINGLEY,
By E. A. Cleveland,
Civil engineer,
Vancouver, B.C.

52–5

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent for the current quarter, being at the rate of ten per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and will be payable at its banking house in this city and at its branches, on and after the 1st day of August next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of July.

By order of the Board,
D. C. MACAROW,
General manager.

Montreal, 26th June, 1918. 52–5

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 112.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of twelve per cent (12 %) per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the three months ending 31st July, 1918, and that the same will be payable at the head office and branches on and after Thursday, the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st July, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. HAY,
General manager.

Toronto, 19th June, 1918. 52–5

ROBERT MITCHELL COMPANY, LIMITED.

BY-LAW No. XX.

A By-law to increase the number of Directors.

BE it enacted by the Directors of Robert Mitchell Company, Limited, as a By-law of the Company as follows :

1. The number of Directors of the Company is hereby increased from five to six.

2. The Board of Directors may, from time to time, between the confirmation of this By-law and the next Annual Meeting, elect to the Board qualified shareholders of the company until there shall have been elected, in addition to the present number of Directors, a sufficient number to make a full Board.

3. Until a full Board is elected the present number of Directors and the Shareholders from time to time elected by them as Directors shall manage the affairs of the Company.

4. By-law No. XIX is amended by inserting the word "six" instead of the word "five" where it appears therein.

I, the undersigned, Secretary of Robert Mitchell Company, Limited, hereby certify that the above is a true copy of By law No. XX of said Company enacted and adopted by the Directors on the 14th day of May 1918 and approved at a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of said Company held on the 28th day of June, 1918.

Montreal, 28th June, 1918.

W. V. SHAW,
[L.S.] Secretary.

1–1

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Il a plu à SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire les nominations suivantes :—

OTTAWA, 20 juin 1918.

JOHN FRANCIS SIMISTER, de Sydney, dans la province de la Colombie-Britannique, gardien temporaire du quai du gouvernement à cet endroit.

26 juin, 1918.

L'honorable THOMAS GRAHAM MATHERS, juge en chef de la cour du Banc du Roi du Manitoba; GEORGE FISHER de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, gérant de la compagnie dite: The Scottish Wholesale Co-operative Society et F. G TIPPING de la dite cité de Winnipeg, président du Conseil des Métiers et du Travail : Commissaires pour s'enquérir et faire rapport sur les graves frictions et le malaise existant entre plusieurs employeurs de la cité de Winnipeg et leurs ouvriers. Le dit Honorable THOMAS GRAHAM MATHERS sera le président de la Commission.
1-1

PROCLAMATIONS.

DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs du Dominion du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dit Dominion, à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé à jeudi, le quatrième jour du mois de juillet prochain, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa SACHEZ MAINTENANT, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et à chacun de vous de vous trouver avec Nous en Notre Parlement du Canada en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, MARDI, le TREIZIÈME jour du mois d'AOUT prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dit Dominion du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN : Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière ; membre de Notre très honorable Conseil Privé ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, en Notre dit Dominion, ce VINGT-HUITIÈME jour de JUIN en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit et de Notre Règne la neuvième.

Par ordre,

JAMES G. FOLEY,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie
52-tf pour le Canada.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[1308]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 29e jour de mai 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre de l'Intérieur, daté le 22 mai 1918, représentant que le docteur Charles Walcott, secrétaire du Smithsonian Institute, Washington, a demandé la permission de recueillir des spécimens biologiques dans le parc des Montagnes-Rocheuses, le parc Yoho et le parc Jasper au cours de l'été prochain pour le Musée National des Etats-Unis.

Par conséquent, comme cette collection est purement pour des fins scientifiques, le ministre recommande que soient suspendus dans ce cas les règlements des parcs établis par un arrêté en conseil du 21 juin 1909, et appliqués aux dits parcs par un arrêté en conseil du 6 juin 1911, prohibant la chasse et la capture de tout animal ou oiseau sauvage dans les limites des parcs, et que permission soit accordée au docteur Charles Walcott de recueillir des spécimens biologiques dans le parc des Montagnes Rocheuses, le parc Yoho et le parc Jasper au cours de l'été de 1918. Toutefois, la permission est limitée à deux spécimens mâles et deux spécimens femelles de chaque espèce et à six spécimens de chaque espèce d'oiseaux.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
50-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

1226]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 20e jour de mai 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et conformément aux pouvoirs conférés au Gouverneur général en conseil par la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, de modifier les règlements établis par un arrêté en conseil du 30 avril 1918, prescrivant que les personnes qui apparemment appartiennent ou qu'on peut raisonnablement soupçonner appartenir à la classe 1 définie par la *Loi du service militaire de 1917*, mais qui prétendent ne pas appartenir à cette classe, sont requises d'avoir sur leur personne ou en tout endroit où elles se trouvent, certaine preuve de leur condition, en ajoutant à la clause (c) de l'article 1 des dits règlements les mots suivants, savoir : "ou un passeport émis sous l'autorité de tel état ou pays étranger établissant sa nationalité," de sorte que le dit paragraphe, ainsi modifié, se lira comme suit :

"(c) si elle réclame qu'elle n'appartient pas à cette classe à raison de sa nationalité, un certificat attestant sa nationalité signé par un consul ou un vice-consul de l'état ou du pays étranger auquel elle réclame devoir allégeance, ou un passeport émis sous l'autorité de tel état ou pays étranger établissant sa nationalité ; ou"

et lesdits règlements sont par les présentes modifiés en conséquence.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1264]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 29e jour de mai 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le ministre de l'Intérieur a fait rapport à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil qu'il a reçu de la Commission consultative, sur la protection des espèces animales sauvages, copie d'une résolution recommandant que le terrain connu sous la désignation de Réserve de l'Amirauté et de la Marine dans le comté d'Essex, Ontario, constitue un parc fédéral et une réserve pour les oiseaux ; et

Attendu que ladite résolution a été approuvée par l'Association de conservation des espèces animales sauvages du comté d'Essex, l'Association de protection du gibier du comté d'Essex et la Société canadienne de protection des oiseaux avec l'entente que, vu les avantages offerts par cette région pour la chasse au canard sauvage, des dispositions seraient prises pour l'établissement d'une courte saison de chasse au canard sur permis spécial du gouvernement fédéral, et de plus que le département des chasses et pêcheries de la province d'Ontario a approuvé la conversion de ladite superficie en un parc et une réserve pour le gibier aux conditions susmentionnées et a manifesté son désir d'établir des règlements concordant avec les règlements établis par le gouvernement fédéral s'appliquant à ces parties de la réserve dont il a été disposé;

Attendu que le ministre de l'Intérieur fait rapport que le terrain comprenant la Pointe Pelée est, à l'exception de certaines petites propriétés privées, terre de la Couronne, ayant originairement été retenu comme réserve de la marine, mais qu'il est aujourd'hui sous le contrôle du département de l'Intérieur ;

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur et sous l'empire de l'article 18 de la *Loi des réserves forestières et des parcs fédéraux*, de décréter et d'ordonner par les présentes que toutes les terres de la Couronne comprises dans la Pointe Pelée, ainsi qu'indiquées sur le plan de la réserve navale à Pointe Pelée, township de Marsea, arpentées par Alexander Baird, arpenteur des terres fédérales, plan daté le 10 septembre 1881 et déposé au département de l'Intérieur, soient par proclamation créées parcé fédéral sous le nom de Parc de la Pointe Pelée.

Il plaît, de plus, à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil de décréter par les présentes que la chasse aux canards sauvages soit permise chaque année dans ledit Parc de la Pointe Pelée, sur permis du commissaire des parcs fédéraux, durant telles périodes que le Gouverneur en conseil fixera de temps à autre.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
50-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1216]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 22e jour de mai 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Industrie et du Commerce, sous l'empire des dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre de 1914*, et en vertu des dispositions de l'arrêté en conseil du 8e jour de février 1918, constituant la Commission du Commerce de guerre, et de tous autres pouvoirs conférés à Son Excellence en conseil, de décréter que soit par les présentes prohibée l'exportation de la cendre de soude ou carbonate de soude à toutes destinations hors du Canada, sauf sur permis accordé par le Commissaire des douanes à la demande de la Commission du Commerce de guerre.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1454]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 13e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Industrie et du Commerce, sous l'empire des dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, et en vertu des dispositions de l'arrêté en conseil du 8e jour de février 1918, constituant la Commission du Commerce de guerre, et de tous autres pouvoirs conférés à Son Excellence en conseil, de décréter que soit par les présentes prohibée l'exportation des commodités ci dessous mentionnées à toutes destinations hors du Canada, sauf sur permis accordé par le Commissaire des douanes à la demande de la Commission du Commerce de guerre:

Peaux de veau—Origine canadienne.
Peaux de veau—Origine étrangère.
Peaux de veau (un an)—Origine canadienne.
Peaux de veau (un an)—Origine étrangère.

Cuirs—Bêtes à cornes, buffle et chevaux, d'origine canadienne.

Cuirs—Bêtes à cornes, buffle et chevaux, d'origine étrangère.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1506]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 15e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Industrie et du Commerce, sous l'empire des dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, et en vertu des dispositions de l'arrêté en conseil du 8e jour de février 1918, constituant la Commission du Commerce de guerre, et de tous autres pouvoirs conférés à Son Excellence en conseil, de décréter que soit par les présentes prohibée l'importation au Canada du caoutchouc brut, ainsi que défini au numéro 497 de la statistique des douanes—caoutchouc, gutta-percha, caoutchouc brut—sauf sur permis accordé par le Commissaire des douanes à la demande de la Commission du Commerce de guerre.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1507]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 15e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Industrie et du Commerce, sous l'empire des dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, et en vertu des dispositions de l'arrêté en conseil du 8e jour de février 1918, constituant la Commission du Commerce de guerre, et de tous autres pouvoirs conférés à Son Excellence en Conseil, de décréter que soit par les présentes prohibée l'exportation à toutes destinations du cuir, mégissé ou non mégissé, sauf sur permis accordé par le Commissaire des douanes à la demande de la Commission du Commerce de guerre.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1491]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 15e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre du Service Naval et sous l'empire des dispositions de l'article 45 de la *Loi des Pêcheries*, de décréter par les présentes que soit par les présentes rescindé le paragraphe (11) de l'article (16) des règlements de pêche spéciaux pour la province de la Colombie-Britannique, établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 9 février 1915, qui défend l'emploi de plus de trois lignes par bateau pour la pêche du saumon à la ligne traînante.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1443]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 12e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que M. Alexander Kennedy, de Peace River, dans la province d'Alberta, a demandé la concession gratuite du lot numéro 15 de l'établissement de Wabisoaw, dans ladite province d'Alberta, contenant 50.3 acres, plus ou moins ; basant sa demande sur le fait qu'il occupait ce terrain à la date de l'extinction du titre des sauvages ;

Et attendu qu'il a été établi que le requérant occupait réellement ce terrain à la date du traité indien numéro 8 à l'été de 1899.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur et sous le régime des dispositions de l'article 76 de la *Loi des terres fédérales*, d'autoriser par les présentes la concession gratuite du terrain ci-dessus décrit au dit Alexander Kennedy.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[47–1513]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 20e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre des Douanes et du Revenu de l'Intérieur, et en vertu des dispositions de l'article 24, Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, *Loi du revenu consolidé et de l'audition*, de décréter que pour cause d'économie et pour donner plus d'efficacité au service la division des poids et mesures de St-Hyacinthe soit par les présentes abolie et que le territoire compris dans cette division fasse partie des trois divisions des poids et mesures adjacentes, qui sont réorganisées comme suit :

Division de Montréal.—Comprenant la ville de Montréal ainsi que les comtés d'Argenteuil, Beauharnois, Chambly, Châteauguay, Hochelaga, Huntington, Jacques-Chartier, Laprairie, Laval, Napierreville, Soulanges, Terrebonne, Deux-Montagnes, Vaudreuil, Saint-Jean, Saint-Hyacinthe, Verchères et Richelieu.

Division des Trois-Rivières.—Comprenant la ville de Trois-Rivières ainsi que les comtés de Berthier, Champlain, Joliette, L'Assomption, Maskinongé, Montcalm, Saint-Maurice, Drummond, Arthabaska, Nicolet et Yamaska.

Division de Sherbrooke.—Comprenant la ville de Sherbrooke ainsi que les comtés de Brome, Compton, Missisquoi, Richmond, Shefford, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Wolfe, Iberville, Rouville et Bagot.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1311]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 3e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre de la Milice et de la Défense, daté le 13 mai 1918, représentant que par un arrêté du conseil daté le 11 juin 1917 (C.P. 1595), il a été décrété que soient déposées entre les mains du Receveur général des soldes ne dépassant pas $400 chacun et qui sont à la Banque de Montréal au crédit d'officiers défunts du Corps expéditionnaire canadien, la dite banque étant relevée de toute responsabilité après avoir ainsi payé les dits soldes, l'argent étant distribué aux ayants droit des dits défunts.

Pour plus de commodité ces paiements ont été faits par la Banque de Montréal directement au fonctionnaire préposé aux successions par l'entremise de qui cet argent a été distribué et il en a été procédé de même dans la distribution de soldes moindres au crédit d'officiers et de soldats dans d'autres banques que la Banque de Montréal.

La pratique de distribuer en même temps que la succession militaire les petites sommes restant au crédit des officiers et soldats défunts est très commode, car elle évite les fortes dépenses que nécessite l'obtention de lettres d'administration, et la sanction officielle de cette pratique est désirable.

Des arrangements ont été conclus par lesquels les sommes ainsi payées au Receveur général en vertu des dispositions de l'arrêté en conseil susmentionné, de même que les sommes payées par les banques et les patrons dans des cas analogues seront déboursées sous la direction du paie-maître général sur rapport du fonctionnaire préposé aux successions, et il est désirable que soit autorisée la pratique suivie jusqu'ici et d'établir des dispositions au sujet des soldes qui reviennent aux officiers et soldats de sources autres que de la Banque de Montréal.

Le ministre, par conséquent, recommande que Votre Excellence en conseil donne son approbation à la distribution, par l'entremise du préposé aux successions des officiers et soldats défunts du Corps expéditionnaire canadien, des soldes au crédit de ces officiers et soldats défunts dans les banques ou qui leur sont dues par leurs patrons, pourvu que ces sommes n'excèdent en aucun cas $400, et ordonne que la banque ou le patron soit relevé de toute responsabilité à venir et soit immunisé au sujet de tout tel solde après paiement d'icelui au Receveur général, et que de plus soit décrété qu'en ce qui concerne les sommes qui ont jusqu'ici été payées au préposé aux successions, ces paiements soient censés avoir été faits légalement, les dispositions du présent arrêté s'appliquant à ces paiements.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1418]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 10e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice, et sous l'empire des dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, de décréter que le règlement 4 de l'arrêté en conseil du 11e jour de mars 1918 (C.P. 589) concernant la fabrication, le transport et la vente de liqueurs enivrantes, soit par les présentes modifié en y ajoutant ce qui suit :

"Toutefois, ce règlement ne s'appliquera pas à l'expédition, la réception, le transport ou la livraison des vins naturels, dans la province d'Ontario, avant le 31e jour de décembre 1918."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1218]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 29e jour de mai 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Industrie et du Commerce, et sous l'empire et en vertu des dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre de 1914*, des dispositions de l'arrêté en conseil du 8e jour de février 1918, constituant la Commission du commerce de guerre et de tous autres pouvoirs conférés au Gouverneur en conseil, de décréter que soit par les présentes prohibée l'exportation à toute destination hors du Canada des pneus de motocyclettes, automobiles et tous autres pneus contenant du caoutchouc, sauf sur permis accordé par le Commissaire des douanes à la demande de la Commission du Commerce de guerre.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1543]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 22e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU qu'une conférence a eu lieu à Boston, Massachusetts, Etats-Unis d'Amérique, le 22 avril 1918, entre des représentants des marines canadiennes et britanniques et de la marine des Etats-Unis;

Et attendu que la recommandation suivante a été approuvée, savoir:

"Que le commandant du premier district naval des "Etats-Unis prenne charge des patrouilles côtières, des "patrouilles maritimes, de la protection du trafic et de "l'offensive contre les sous-marins ennemis aussi loin à "l'est que le 65e méridien (Lockport, N.-E.), y compris "la partie extérieure de la baie de Fundy".

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre du Service Naval, d'ordonner et de déclarer et il ordonne et déclare par les présentes que les officiers de la marine des Etats-Unis sont par les présentes autorisés à visiter et perquisitionner tous vaisseaux dans les eaux territoriales canadiennes à l'ouest du 65e méridien.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1436]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 12e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Milice et de la Défense, et en vertu des dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, de décréter par les présentes ce qui suit :

"L'ordonnance concernant la défense du Canada, 1917, faite et établie par arrêté en conseil (n° 987), daté le 10 avril 1916, est par les présentes modifiée en y insérant immédiatement après l'article 45 l'article suivant établi par les présentes :

45a. Nulle femme qui souffre de maladie vénérienne, sous une forme contagieuse n'aura de rapports sexuels, avec un membre quelconque des forces de Sa Majesté ou sollicitera ou invitera un membre quelconque des dites forces à avoir des rapports sexuels avec elle.

(2) Une femme accusée d'infraction du présent règlement sera, si elle le demande, renvoyée à une autre audience au moins une semaine plus tard afin de subir tel examen médical qui peut être nécessaire pour constater si elle souffre d'une maladie vénérienne de la nature susdite.

(3) La défenderesse sera avisée de son droit d'être renvoyée à une autre audience afin qu'elle puisse être examinée par son propre médecin ou par l'officier médical de la prison, ou par un médecin désigné à cette fin par la cour.

(4) Dans les présents règlements l'expression "maladie vénérienne" signifie syphilis, gonorrhée ou chancre mou.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1310]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 29e jour de mai 1918.

PRESENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre de l'Intérieur, daté le 22 mai 1918, représentant que la division de la biologie du département des mines du Canada a demandé la permission de recueillir des spécimens biologiques d'oiseaux et de petits mammifères dans le parc Jasper, au cours de l'été prochain.

Par conséquent, comme la collection n'est que pour des fins purement scientifiques, le ministre recommande que dans ce cas soient suspendus les règlements établis par un arrêté en conseil du 21 juin 1909 et appliqués au parc Jasper, par un arrêté en conseil du 6 juin 1911, défendant la chasse et la capture de tout animal ou oiseau sauvage dans les limites du parc, et que permission soit accordée à M. William Spreadborough du département des mines du Canada, de recueillir des spécimens biologiques d'oiseaux et de petits mammifères au cours de l'été de 1918, cette permission étant limitée, toutefois, à cinq spécimens mâles et cinq spécimens femelles de chaque espèces de petits mammifères et dix de chaque espèce d'oiseaux.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1457]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 12e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le Premier Ministre Suppléant attire l'attention sur les dispositions du règlement 4 de l'arrêté en conseil daté le 20 avril 1918 (C.P. 919), que la haute mer ne devrait pas être considérée "un théâtre de guerre", et soumet que bien que cette restriction soit applicable dans le cas des forces de terre il n'en est pas ainsi dans le cas des forces navales.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Premier Ministre Suppléant et en vertu des pouvoirs conférés par la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, et autrement, et décréter par les présentes que l'interprétation donnée aux mots "théâtre de guerre" ainsi que mentionnée ci-dessus ne sera pas censée soustraire à l'application de la cinquième exception contenue dans l'annexe à la *Loi du service militaire 1917* les hommes qui, depuis le 4 août 1914, ont servi dans les forces navales de la Grande-Bretagne ou de ses alliés dans un théâtre de guerre quelconque et ont été honorable congédiés.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1490]

HÔTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 15e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et en vertu des pouvoirs conférés par la *Loi des mesu es de guerre, 1914*, ou autrement, de décréter par les présentes ce qui suit :

Les règlements sanctionnés par l'arrêté en conseil du 30 avril 1918, concernant la preuve à faire pour l'exemption du service militaire, sont par les présentes de nouveau modifiés en ajoutant ce qui suit immédiatement avant le paragraphe (*a*) de l'article I : "La preuve écrite établissant *primâ facie* qu'il n'est pas dans la dite classe ou qu'il est exempté du service militaire ou n'y est pas sujet, et sans limiter la généralité de cette disposition quant à la nature de la preuve qui doit être faite, il est prescrit que l'homme sera censé avoir satisfait à cette prescription s'il présente un certificat ou des documents comme suit, savoir:"

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1464]

HÔTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 17e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, daté le 4e jour de juin 1918, représentant que William Henry Hammond, propriétaire du Basque Ranche, comprenant une superficie d'à peu près 2,057.5 acres, situé dans la zone des chemins de fer près d'Ashcroft, province de la Colombie-Britannique, a demandé d'acheter, sujet aux conditions d'irrigation, 873.7 acres de terres fédérales attenantes à son terrain, avec l'intention d'y établir un système d'irrigation.

Les terres demandées ont été examinées par des fonctionnaires du département, qui les représentent comme impropres à l'agriculture sans irrigation, et qui font rapport qu'elles peuvent être irriguées pourvu qu'on puisse se procurer l'eau nécessaire Ces terres sont vacantes et disponibles.

Le ministre, par conséquent, recommande que les terrains énumérés dans l'annexe ci-jointe soient vendus à William Henry Hammond aux condilions suivantes:

(*a*) Les terrains ainsi vendus doivent être rendus propres à la culture par l'irrigation.

(*b*) Le prix d'achat sera de cinq (5) dollars l'acre ; le coût des travaux d'irrigation, n'excédant pas $2 l'acre, pourra en être déduit et le total du coût de telle irrigation sera censé être un versement en argent fait à la date de la vente. Le prix d'achat sera payé comme suit : Un ($1) dollar l'acre au cours de l'année qui suit la date d'autorisation de la vente par le Gouverneur en conseil, et la balance dans les trois ans de la date de telle autorisation ou si toutes les autres conditions de la vente sont remplies et si l'intérêt à 5% est payé avant telle expiration de trois années.

(*c*) Les droits hydrauliques nécessaires seront obtenus du gouvernement provincial de la Colombie-Britannique.

Il ne sera fait aucuns travaux sur le terrain avant que des droits hydrauliques aient d'abor été obtenus de la province.

(*d*) Les travaux seront commencés au cours de l'année suivant la date de l'autorisation de la vente par arrêté en conseil et parachevés à la satisfaction du ministre de l'Intérieur dans les trois ans de telle date, sauf dans le cas où d'autres dates seraient fixées par les autorités provinciales en rapport avec les droits hydrauliques, alors que les dates provinciales pourront être acceptées si le ministre de l'Intérieur les approuve.

(*e*) L'examen des travaux sera fait par les ingénieurs du département de l'Intérieur à leur parachèvement.

(*f*) Lorsque les conditions seront remplies, patente de ceux de ces terrains rendus propres à la culture par l'irrigation sera délivrée

(*g*) La vente pourra être annulée si le prix de vente n'est pas payé ou si l'acheteur ne se conforme pas à une quelconque des conditions de la vente.

(*h*) Avant que la patente soit délivrée il ne sera fait aucun transfert du terrain ni de droits au terrain sans le consentement du ministre de l'Intérieur.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU
52-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

ANNEXE—Terrains qui doivent être vendus à William Henry Hammond, sujet aux conditions d'irrigation.

Section. Partie.	N°	Township.	Rang.	Méridien.	Superficie.	Observations.
	Frac					
S.L.	3	19	24	O.6	4·7	
S.L.	4	19	24	"	28·8	
S.L.	6	19	24	"	7·0	
S.L.	7	19	24	"	3·7	
S.L.	10	19	24	"	22·8	
S.L.	11	19	24	"	0·5	
S.L.	15	19	24	"	11·7	
S.L.	16	19	24	"	6·9	
S.L.	12	29	24	"	1·5	O. de la rivière Thompson.
S.L.	13	29	24	"	3·8	O. de la rivière Thompson.
S.L.	1	30	24	"	19·5	O. de la rivière Thompson.
S.L.	2	30	24	"	21·9	
S.L.	3	30	24	"	5·7	
S.L.	7	30	24	"	17·2	
S.L.	8	30	24	"	24·7	O. de la rivière Thompson.
S.L.	9	30	24	"	35·0	O. de la rivière Thompson.
S.L.	10	30	24	"	14·6	
S.L.	14	30	24	"	9·4	
S.L.	15	30	24	"	20·0	
S.L.	16	30	24	"	39·4	
N.-E.	¼	31	24	"	10360	O. de la rivière Thompson.
N.-O.	¼	31	24	"	160·0	
S.-E.	½	31	24	"	126·3	O. de la rivière Thompson.
S.-O.	¼	31	24	"	160·0	
S.L.	6	20	24	"	12·6	
S.L.	6	20	24	"	13·0	
Total.....		..	..	.....	873·7	Acres.

[86–1513]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 20e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre du Service Naval, de décréter par les présentes que les classes et les taux de solde suivants soient institués, et ils sont par les présentes institués, dans la Marine Royale Canadienne, à dater du 1er avril 1918.

Chauffeur (D).....	$1 20
Chauffeur, premier (D).....	1 30
Chauffeur, officier marinier (D).....	1 60
Après 3 ans.....	1 70
Après 6 ans.....	1 80
Chauffeur en chef (D).....	1 90
Après 3 ans.....	2 00
Après 6 ans.....	2 20
Après 9 ans.....	2 40

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1263]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 3e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que l'article 32 de la *Loi des terres fédérales, 1908*, prescrit que les terres arables ne seront à vendre que subordonnément à des règlements établis par le Gouverneur en conseil, et qu'il ne sera pas vendu à une même personne, sous le régime de ces règlements, une étendue de terre de plus d'une section sans un décret spécial du Gouverneur en conseil ; mais que le Ministre peut vendre un quart de section fractionnaire, avec ou sans les conditions exigées pour les homesteads, à un prix ne devant pas être inférieur à trois dollars l'acre;

Et attendu que lors de l'adoption de la dite loi il existait certains règlements régissant la vente, la colonisation, l'usage et l'occupation des terres fédérales dans la province de Manitoba et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, règlements décrétés par l'arrêté en conseil du 17 septembre 1889 (C.P. 2167), ainsi que modifié par les arrêtés en conseil du 18 mai 1891 (C.P. 832) et du 23 janvier 1897 (C.P. 146), l'effet des dits règlements en ce qui concerne les ventes de terres étant de fixer les prix des terres fédérales à trois dollars l'acre, avec un prix minimum d'un dollar l'acre, le Ministre étant autorisé à varier le prix des terres dans les limites fixées par la loi ;

Et attendu que toutes les ventes de terres fédérales depuis la mise en vigueur de la *Loi des terres fédérales de 1908* ont été faites sous le régime des règlements ci-dessus mentionnés, sauf lorsque la vente était autorisée par un arrêté en conseil spécial ;

Et attendu que certain doute ayant surgi quant à savoir si la validité de ces règlements était affectée par l'adoption de la *Loi des terres fédérales de 1908*, le Ministre, afin d'enlever tout doute à ce sujet, recommande que soit confirmé le pouvoir de vendre des terres fédérales conféré au ministre de l'Intérieur par les trois arrêtés en conseil ci-dessus mentionnés, et qu'à l'avenir toutes les ventes des terres fédérales soient faites conformément aux règlements suivants dans lesquels rien ne sera censé limiter le pouvoir du Ministre de vendre un quart de section fractionnaire quelconque, avec ou sans les conditions de homestead, à un prix n'excédant pas trois dollars l'acre.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, de faire et décréter par les présentes les règlements suivants :

RÈGLEMENTS.

Étendue du terrain.

1. Il n'y aura aucune vente à une même personne d'une étendue de terrain excédant une section.

Evaluation du terrain.

2. Aucune vente de terrain n'aura lieu avant qu'une évaluation en ait été faite par un fonctionnaire compétent du département, après une inspection personnelle, et cette inspection constituera la base sur laquelle se fera la vente; mais aucun terrain ne sera offert en vente à moins de trois dollars l'acre.

Prix minimum.

3. Les conditions de la vente seront déterminées par le Ministre et peuvent être variées par lui selon que les circonstances l'exigeront.

Conditions d'établissements.

4. Le Ministre peut faire toute vente sujet à l'accomplissement de telles obligations d'établissement qu'il jugera à propos dans tout cas quelconque.

Améliorations du terrain.

5. Au cas où il y a des améliorations sur le terrain offert en vente, l'acheteur peut être requis de payer la valeur de ces améliorations en outre de l'obligation de se conformer aux autres conditions de la vente.

Mise à prix.

6. Tout terrain offert en vente à l'enchère sera vendu à une mise à prix déterminée par le Ministre.

Vente à l'enchère.

7. Au cas de ventes de terres à l'enchère, aucune vente n'aura lieu sans qu'un avis public d'au moins trente jours ait été donné.

Retrait de la vente.

8. En tout temps avant la date de la vente, le Ministre peut annuler la réserve et rendre le terrain de nouveau disponible pour l'aliénation sous le régime des dispositions de homestead de la Loi, après avis public dûment donné.

Ventes à prix réduit.

9. Quand un terrain quelconque offert en vente à l'enchère n'est pas vendu à la mise à prix, le Ministre peut de nouveau offrir le terrain en vente à un prix réduit et à telles conditions qui peuvent assurer la vente du terrain, ou il peut soustraire le terrain de la vente et en disposer aux conditions de homestead de la Loi.

Annulation par défaut.

10. Si l'acheteur néglige de se conformer aux conditions de la vente, soit en ce qui concerne le paiement du prix de l'achat et de l'intérêt, soit quant à l'accomplissement des obligations d'établissement prescrites, la vente peut être annulée à la discrétion du Ministre.

Remboursements.

11. Quand une vente est annulée par le Ministre pour défaut de la part de l'acheteur de se conformer aux conditions ou pour toute autre raison, le Ministre peut à sa discrétion rembourser à l'acheteur, en tout ou en partie, le montant qu'il a payé à compte sur le prix d'achat.

Cession de droit.

12. Avant l'émission de la patente un acheteur ne peut céder ou transférer à une personne quelconque son droit ou partie de son droit sur le terrain, excepté par permission spéciale du Ministre.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
51-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[L'arrêté en conseil suivant a paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 29 juin 1918.*]

[1542]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 22e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Agriculture et en vertu des pouvoirs conférés par les dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, de décréter que les règlements suivants soient par les présentes établis en ce qui concerne toute provision de vivres et de produits alimentaires excédant les quantités prescrites par un arrêté quelconque du Gouverneur général en conseil ou un décret de la Commission des Vivres du Canada :

Règlements.

1. Toute personne dûment autorisée par la Commission des Vivres du Canada, qui a raison de soupçonner qu'un bâtiment, un vaisseau, véhicule, réceptable ou endroit quelconque contient des vivres ou des produits alimentaires en quantités excédant celles prescrites par un décret dûment autorisé de Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil ou de la Commission des Vivres du Canada, ou qui a raison de soupçonner qu'une infraction des règlements de la Commission des Vivres du Canada est ou a été commise sur ou dans ces lieux, peut pénétrer dans le bâtiment, vaisseau, véhicule, réceptacle ou endroit, à n'importe quelle heure du jour, et l'examiner, l'inspecter et en faire la perquisition, ou en examiner et inspecter une partie quelconque.

2. Tout juge qui est convaincu d'après les renseignements fournis qu'il y a raison de croire qu'il se trouve dans un bâtiment, vaisseau, véhicule, réceptacle ou endroit quelconque

(*a*) des vivres ou produits alimentaires contrairement aux prescriptions d'un décret quelconque de la Commission des Vivres du Canada ou d'un arrêté de Son Excellence le Gouverneur genéral en conseil ou en quantités excédant celles prescrites par tel décret ou arrêté ;

(*b*) toute chose qu'on peut raisonnablement croire être une preuve de la commission de telle infraction,

peut en tout temps émettre un mandat sous sa signature autorisant un constable ou autre personne nommée dans ce mandat à faire une perquisition dans tel bâtiment, vaisseau, véhicule, réceptacle ou endroit à la recherche de tels vivres ou produits alimentaires ou de telles pièces à conviction et les confisquer et transporter devant le juge qui a émis le mandat, où un autre juge de la même division territoriale, pour qu'il en dispose conformément à la loi.

3. Tout mandat de perquisition sera exécuté pendant le jour, à moins que par son mandat le juge n'autorise le constable ou autre personne à l'exécuter pendant la nuit.

4. Toute dénonciation et tout mandat de perquisition peut être en la forme prescrite par l'article 1152 du Code Criminel ou se rapprocher de telle forme autant que possible ou commode.

5. Quiconque refuse d'admettre ou n'admet pas une personne dûment autorisée par la Commission des Vivres du Canada, ou un constable ou autre personne chargée d'un mandat de perquisition émis par un juge ainsi que prescrit aux présents règlements, et demandant d'entrer et d'exécuter tel mandat en l'accomplissement de son devoir, ou qui entrave ou tente d'entraver l'entrée d'une personne dûment autorisée comme ci-dessus prescrit, sera coupable de délit et passible sur conviction sommaire d'une amende d'au moins vingt-cinq dollars et n'excédant pas mille dollars, ou d'emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas trois mois, ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

6. Lorsqu'une personne quelconque est accusée d'une infraction d'un arrêté de Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil concernant les vivres ou les produits alimentaires, ou de violation d'un décret de la Commission des Vivres du Canada, la preuve que les vivres ou produits alimentaires en sa possession ou sous sa charge n'y sont pas contrairement à un arrêté du Gouverneur géneral en conseil ou un décret de la Commission des Vivres du Canada, ou en quantités excédant celles prescrites par tel arrêté ou décret, est à la charge de la personne accusée.

7. Toute personne qui viole une disposition quelconque d'un décret ou règlement de la Commission des Vivres maintenant ou plus tard promulgué conformément aux pouvoirs à elle conférés, est coupable de délit et passible sur conviction sommaire devant un magistrat de police ou deux juges de paix d'une amende n'excédant pas mille dollars et d'au moins cent dollars, ou d'emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas trois mois, ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
1–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1230]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 29e jour de mai 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Ministère de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes que les règlements pour l'aliénation des droits de pétrole et de gaz naturel, propriété de la Couronne, dans les provinces et les territoires de l'Ouest, approuvés par arrêté en conseil du 19 janvier 1914, soient par les présentes modifiés en y ajoutant les dispositions suivantes :—

20 (*a*) Si les dépenses encourues dans les travaux de forage sur une concession ou un certain nombre de concessions groupées conformément aux dispositions des présents règlements ont été acceptées en paiement du loyer de cette concession ou de ce groupe de concessions pour les deuxième et troisième années de la période du bail ou des baux affectés, ainsi que prescrit par les articles 13, 17 ou 20 des présents règlements, le Ministre peut, en considération des autres frais à encourir dans les travaux de forage pour la découverte de pétrole ou de gaz naturel, accorder au locataire une extension de délai pour payer le loyer pour les quatrième et cinquième années respectivement de la dite période ; et si le locataire, avant la fin de l'année pour laquelle l'extension a été accordée, fournit la preuve suffisante, appuyée d'un affidavit, montrant que durant telle année les travaux de forage ont été poursuivis avec diligence raisonnable sur la concession ou le groupe de concessions, le montant dépensé pour ces travaux de forage, excepté le coût des machines et du tubage, peut à la discrétion du Ministre être déduit du loyer qui était dû au commencement de la dite année, pourvu que du pétrole ou du gaz naturel en quantité payante, à l'avis du Ministre, n'ait pas été découvert sur la concession ou le groupe de concessions affecté par cette extension.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
50–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1299]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 29e jour de mai 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU qu'en vertu d'un arrangement conclu avec le bureau du commerce de guerre des Etats-Unis, il n'est permis d'exporter au Canada des articles indispensables contenant du platine que s'il est exporté du Canada aux Etats-Unis un poids équivalent de platine sous une forme quelconque ;

Et attendu qu'il y a menace d'un manque sérieux de platine pour les fins de la guerre et autres fins essentielles ;

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Ministre de l'Industrie et du Commerce, de décréter par les présentes ce qui suit :

1. Tous fabricants de bijoux, affineurs, marchands de métaux et autres personnes, firmes ou compagnies ayant en leur possession du platine ou des débris de platine, ou qui en font le commerce, sont immédiatement requis de fournir à la Commission du Commerce de guerre un état complet de tout le platine et tous débris de platine, ainsi que de tous articles contenant plus de 25% de platine en valeur qu'ils ont en mains ou en leur possession.

2. Est interdit à tout bijoutier, affineur, marchand de métaux ou autres personnes, firmes ou compagnies, ayant en mains du platine ou des débris de platine, ou qui en font le commerce, d'acheter ou de vendre du platine ou des débris de platine avant que telle vente ou tel achat ait été autorisé par permis de la Commission du Commerce de guerre.

3. Nul bijoutier, affineur, marchand de métaux ou autres personnes, firmes ou compagnie ayant en sa possession du platine ou débris de platine, ou en faisant le commerce, ne fera usage de platine ou de débris de platine dans la fabrication d'ornements ou d'articles de bijouterie quelconques sans un permis de la Commission du Commerce de guerre.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
1–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

1317]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 29e jour de mai 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre des Finances, daté le 17 mai 1918, transmettant le verdict des commissaires nommés sous l'empire des dispositions du *Currency Act, 1910*, dans le but de constater que les pièces de la monnaie du Canada frappées au cours de l'année 1917, à la succursale d'Ottawa de la Monnaie Royale, l'ont été conformément aux dispositions de la loi.

Le Ministre fait rapport que ce verdict indique que ces pièces, quant au poids et au titre de fin, sont conformes aux étalons établis par cette loi.

Le comité soumet ce rapport pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

—

Ottawa, 8 mai 1918.

A l'honorable ministre des Finances, Ottawa.

Monsieur,—Nous avons l'honneur de vous transmettre ci-joint le verdict des Commissaires Essayeurs sur l'épreuve de la boîte d'essai de la Monnaie (Pyx) d'Ottawa, pour l'année 1917.

Nous avons l'honneur d'être,
Monsieur,
Vos obéissants serviteurs,

(Signé) ALFRED STANSFIELD,
WILLIAM NICOL,
WILLIAM HODGSON ELLIS.

—

VERDICT DES COMMISSAIRES ESSAYEURS SUR L'ÉPREUVE DE LA BOITE D'ESSAI DE LA MONNAIE (*PYX*) D'OTTAWA, 1918.

Nous, dont les noms sont écrits ci-dessous, ayant été assermentés le 7e jour de mai mil neuf cent dix-huit, par devant Son Honneur le juge D. B. MacTavish, à la Monnaie Royale, en la cité d'Ottawa, avons fait les essais et les épreuves des pièces d'argent de Sa Majesté, il n'y avait pas de pièces d'or, dans la boîte d'essai de la Monnaie Succursale d'Ottawa, dans le Dominion du Canada, lesquelles, d'après les registres des officiers de la Monnaie, ont été frappées à la dite Monnaie Succursale du 1er jour de janvier au 31e jour de décembre mil neuf cent dix-sept, ces deux jours inclus.

Nous avons constaté que les pièces dans chaque paquet qui nous a été soumis correspondaient, quant à la dénomination et au nombre, à la suscription sur chaque paquet et à l'état préparé par les fonctionnaires de la Monnaie.

Nous avons pris une pièce dans chaque paquet, soit douze pièces de cinquante cents, vingt-sept pièces de vingt-cinq cents, vingt pièces de dix cents et vingt-quatre pièces de cinq cents. Nous avons pesé séparément chacune desdites pièces de cinquante et de vingt-cinq cents, et lesdites pièces de dix et de cinq cents en lots de dix et de vingt pièces respectivement, et avons constaté qu'elles étaient toutes, quand au poids, dans la limite de tolérance prescrite à l'annexe du *Currency Act, 1910*. Nous avons trouvé que le chiffre de variation d'avec l'étalon de fin spécifié dans ladite annexe dudit acte était "plus" quinze dix-millièmes (+.0015) d'une once sur le total des pièces.

Nous avons alors fondu en un lingot les dites pièces d'argent ainsi sorties et pesées, et nous avons essayé ce lingot en le comparant avec la plaque d'essai d'argent pur fournie par le sous-ministre du Revenu de l'Intérieur, de façon à s'assurer si le métal était dans le degré de tolérance prescrit pour le titre de fin dans l'annexe du dit acte, et avons trouvé que le chiffre de variation d'avec l'étalon de fin spécifié dans la dite annexe du dit acte était "minus" cinq dix-millièmes (−.0005), et, en conséquence, que le dit métal était dans le degré de tolérance prescrit pour le titre de fin. En pesant le résidu des dites pièces d'argent en bloc, nous avons constaté qu'elles étaient dans les limites de tolérance quant au poids.

Nous avons ensuite pris de ce résidu de pièces d'argent deux pièces de cinquante cents, deux pièces de vingt-cinq cents, deux pièces de dix cents et une pièce de cinq cents, et, après les avoir pesées et essayées séparément, nous avons trouvé que ces pièces de cinquante cents pesaient: la première 180.01 grains, la seconde 179.63 grains; et que ces pièces de vingt-cinq cents pesaient respectivement: la première 90.18 grains, la seconde 90.26 grains; et que les pièces de dix cents pesaient respectivement: la première 36.12 grains, la seconde 36.18 grains; et que la pièce de cinq cents pesait 17.97 grains.

Nous avons ensuite essayé les dites pièces séparément et avons constaté que le titre de fin millésime de ces pièces de cinquante cents était, pour la première 923·7, et pour la seconde 924.1; et que le titre de fin millésime de ces pièces de vingt-cinq cents était, pour la première 925.5, et pour la seconde 924-7; et que le titre de fin millésime des dites pièces de dix cents était de 925.0 pour la première et de 924.3 pour la seconde; et que le titre de fin millésime de la pièce de cinq cents était de 923.8.

Daté à Ottawa, ce huitième jour de mai mil neuf cent dix-huit.

Signé: ALFRED STANSFIELD
WILLIAM NICOL
WILLIAM HODGSON ELLIS.

1-2

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1510

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 20e jour de juin 1018.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du Ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, daté le 8 juin 1918, représentant que le 13 novembre 1913, Raoul Pirmez et George Roels, de la ville de Calgary, dans la province d'Alberta, ont demandé la permission d'acheter certains terrains sous le lac Kleskun et y aboutissant, township 73, rangs 3, 4 et 5, à l'ouest du 6e méridien, comprenant 18,400 acres, plus ou moins, pour assèchement par le drainage.

Le projet de drainage et d'asséchement des requérants a été approuvé par le directeur des arpentages de la province d'Alberta, au nom du gouvernement de cette province, et les travaux d'assèchement ne nuiront à aucun intérêt connu.

Il résulte d'enquêtes faites par l'ingénieur du département de l'Intérieur que le lac n'est d'aucune utilité comme source d'approvisionnement d'eau et que l'assèchement des terrains adjacents et de ceux qu'il recouvre seraient d'intérêt public.

Le terrain n'est d'aucune valeur dans sa condition actuelle.

Les enquêtes nécessaires pour déterminer la praticabilité du projet et les conditions auxquelles la vente pouvait être recommandée n'ont été complétées qu'en juillet 1914, et la déclaration de la guerre força M. Roels à retourner en Belgique, au commencement du mois d'août 1914, et M. Pirmez, en décembre de la même année. M. Roels est officier de réserve dans l'armée belge et M. Pirmez était le consul belge à Calgary, Alberta.

Vu que le projet d'assèchement avait été reconnu praticable et d'intérêt public et que ne pouvait être mise en doute l'intention des requérants de construire les travaux nécessaires et de procéder à l'assèchement du terrain dès qu'ils en auraient l'autorisation, le ministre a réservé le terrain afin de respecter la priorité d'intérêts de ces requérants.

Le 31 décembre 1915, les requérants transférèrent leurs droits à Charles Frédérick Adams, et le 25 août 1917, Adams transféra lui-même ses droits à Edmund Thompson, de Kingman, Alberta. Ces deux transfers ont été inscrits au Département de l'Intérieur.

Il a été établi d'une manière satisfaisante que M. Thompson est en position de mener à bonne fin l'exécution du projet.

Le Ministre, par conséquent, recommande que la vente dudit terrain audit Edmund Thompson soit autorisée et que le Ministre de l'Intérieur, à titre de représentant de Sa Majesté le Roi George V, et le requérant souscrivent à une convention contenant les conditions et restrictions stipulées dans la formule de convention annexée.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
1-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1594]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 28e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que dans le Code des décrets concernant le commerce avec l'ennemi (C.P. 1023), promulgué le 2 mai 1916, il est déclaré que c'est une infraction de ces décrets de trafiquer ou d'avoir des relations avec une personne qui réside ou exerce un commerce dans un territoire occupé par un état ou un souverain actuellement en guerre avec Sa Majesté ;

Et attendu que vu l'état instable de la Russie il est difficile de s'assurer quelles parties de ce pays sont occupées par l'ennemi et quelles parties ne le sont pas ;

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Secrétaire d'Etat et en vertu des dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, d'ordonner et déclarer, et il est par les présentes ordonné et déclaré que pour les fins des décrets codifiés concernant le commerce avec l'ennemi le territoire suivant en Russie peut être considéré territoire en occupation hostile ;

Esthonie.	Podolie.
Livonie.	Kiev.
Courland.	Rharkov.
Qovno.	Orel.
Vilna.	Kurak.
Bialystock.	Bessarabie.
Vitebsk.	Kholm.
Pologne.	Kherson.
Grodno.	Ekaterinoslav.
Pskov.	Tauride (y compris la Crimée).
Minsk.	Ardahan.
Mog'lov.	Kars.
Volhynie.	Pacoum.
Tchernigov.	Poltava.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
1-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1587]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 28e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries a pris en considération une demande de la corporation des Commissaires du havre de Montréal, pour l'approbation du nouveau règlement n° 125 adopté à une assemblée ordinaire des Commissaires du havre, tenue le 22e jour de mai 1918, concernant le tarif des droits qui seront prélevés pour l'eau fournie aux vaisseaux dans le havre de Montréal ;

Et attendu que ledit règlement a été soumis au département de la Justice, qui ne voit aucune objection légale à son approbation ;

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries, et conformément aux dispositions du chapitre 48, 57-58 Victoria, d'approuver le règlement n° 125 des Commissaires du havre de Montréal, et ce règlement est par les présentes approuvé en conséquence.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

COMMISSAIRES DU HAVRE DE MONTRÉAL.

Extrait des minutes d'une assemblée ordinaire tenue le 27 mai 1918.

Résolu, que ce qui suit soit ajouté aux règlements comme règlement n° 125.

RÈGLEMENT N° 125.

A partir de la date de la mise en vigueur du présent règlement le tarif de droits suivant sera prélevé pour l'eau fournie aux vaisseaux dans le havre de Montréal, savoir :

Un minimum de $25 pour le premier service, qui donne droit aux vaisseaux de recevoir jusqu'à 4,000 pieds cubes d'eau, prise au même temps

Pour toute quantité additionnelle, prise au même temps, $2.00 par 1,000 pieds cubes.

Pour toute livraison subséquente d'eau : Pour les vaisseaux mouillés aux quais entre les sections 12 et 27. Pour les vaisseaux mouillés à tout autre quai du havre.

Pour 2,000 pieds cubes d'eau, ou moins, prise au même temps	$ 7.50 par vaisseau.
	15.00 " "
Pour 4,000 pieds cubes d'eau, ou moins, prise au même temps	15.00 " "
	30.00 " "
Pour toute quantité excédant 4,000 cubes, prise au même temps	2.00 par 1,000 pieds cubes.
	2.00 " 1,000 " "

L'eau sera fournie par le service des Commissaires si le vaisseau est à portée commode des tuyaux et bornes-fontaines des Commissaires, mais s'il en est autrement ou que pour toute autre raison l'eau doive être fournie en barils, par voiture ou autrement que par les tuyaux et les bornes-fontaines, les frais additionnels de ce service seront ajoutés au tarif ci-dessus.

Le vaisseau doit recevoir chaque approvisionnement d'eau à la pleine capacité du tuyau ; sinon les frais additionnels dus au délai seront ajoutés au tarif ci-dessus.

Les Commissaires ne garantissent pas de fournir l'eau au temps précis où on la demande ; ils ne s'engagent à fournir l'eau qu'aussi promptement qu'ils peuvent raisonnablement le faire ; les Commissaires ne seront aucunement responsables si à cause de défaut du service de la ville, ou pour toute autre raison hors de leur contrôle, ils ne fournissent pas l'eau demandée ou une partie de cette eau.

Un vaisseau qui n'est pas prêt à recevoir l'eau alors que la Commission est prête à la fournir ou lorsqu'il en a fait la commande perd son tour en faveur du vaisseau suivant qui peut être prêt. Cependant, si nul autre vaisseau est prêt à recevoir l'eau, celui qui n'est pas prêt devra payer pour le délai au taux de $5 l'heure ou fraction d'heure.

Dans tous les cas le tarif ci-dessus comprend l'usage des bornes-fontaines et des tuyaux, en autant qu'ils peuvent commodément servir, ainsi que la main-d'œuvre nécessaire pour le service.

Les Commissaires ne seront pas responsables des blessures aux personnes ou des dommages à la propriété, et ils n'auront non plus aucune responsabilité en rapport avec les fins auxquelles l'eau est destinée ou pour lesquelles elle est employée, ni quant à la qualité de l'eau ou autrement.

Toute personne qui manie illicitement les bornes-fontaines, tuyaux d'alimentation ou autre outillage, ou qui prend ou tente de prendre de l'eau sans autorisation, est passible des peines prescrites pour infraction des règlements des Commissaires

Certifié.

(Signé) M. P. FENNELL, jeune,
1-2 Secrétaire.

[1354]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 3e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU qu'en vertu de la loi financière, 1914, le rachat en or des billets du Dominion a été suspendu pendant quelque temps ;

Et attendu que telle mesure a été prise en vue de conserver autant que possible le montant d'or sous le contrôle du Dominion du Canada ;

Et attendu que pour aider à la conservation de cet or le Ministre des Finances est d'avis que l'exportation du Canada de l'or monnayé, de l'or en lingots et de l'or fin en barres devrait être prohibée, sauf sur un permis du ministre des Finances ;

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre des Finances et en vertu des dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, de décréter par les présentes que sauf sur permis du ministre des Finances, dans tels cas où il le jugera nécessaire, soit prohibée l'exportation du Canada de l'or monnayé, de l'or en lingots et de l'or fin en barres.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
1–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1459]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 12e jour de juin 1918.

PRESENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU qu'une dépêche, datée le 14 février 1918, a été reçue du Secrétaire d'Etat pour les colonies, ainsi que copie d'une lettre du India Office concernant l'obligation au service militaire des Indous au Canada;

Attendu que le Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant des Affaires Extérieures représente qu'il est stipulé dans la dite lettre, d'après les instructions du Secrétaire d'Etat pour l'Inde, que sous l'empire de l'Ordonnance du Conseil Militaire n° 1711-16, datée le 12 septembre 1916, les natifs de l'Inde de pure souche asiatique ne seront pas appelés au service militaire ; et que l'effet de cette ordonnance, considérée en rapport avec l'article un de la convention avec la France, datée le 4 octobre 1917, concernant l'obligation au service militaire des sujets britanniques résidant en France, est que des certificats d'exemption du service militaire sont accordés aux Indous en France ;

Et attendu que le Secrétaire d'Etat pour les Indes suggère que les Indous résidant en Canada soient placés sur le même pied en ce qui concerne l'obligation au service militaire qu'ils le sont maintenant dans le Royaume-Uni et la France.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant pour les Affaires Extérieures, avec l'approbation du ministre de la Justice et en vertu des pouvoirs conférés au Gouverneur en conseil par la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, et autrement, de décréter que les natifs de l'Inde de pure souche asiatique ne seront pas appelés au service militaire sous l'empire des dispositions de la *Loi militaire, 1917*, ou des règlements établis sous le régime de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
1–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA

LES Commissaires du Service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de candidats capables de remplir les positions suivantes dans le Service civil du Canada :

Un aide-ingénieur des mines dans la division de la préparation des minerais et de la métallurgie du département des Mines, dans la subdivision A de la deuxième division, au traitement initial de $1,600 par année. Les candidats doivent être gradués dans le génie des mines de quelque université autorisée et avoir eu au moins deux ans d'expérience pratique dans le rafinement commercial des minérais métalliques depuis qu'ils sont gradués.

Les formules de demande, dûment remplies, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission pas plus tard que le 29 juillet prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules du Secrétaire de la Commission, à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM. FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 12 uin 1918. 51–4

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL. DU CANADA.

AVIS public est par le présent donné qu'un examen de concours sera tenu sous la direction de la Commission du service civil à Woodstock, Ont., le 30 juillet 1918, en vue de remplir sept positions de facteurs dans le département des postes, pour service à Woodstock.

Les sujets d'examen seront l'écriture, l'orthographe et l'arithmétique (les quatre règles simples).

Les candidats doivent être âgés d'au moins 16 ans et de pas plus de 35 à la date de l'examen. Il n'y a pas de limite d'âge pour les soldats réformés, et ils auront la préférence s'ils ont les minimums requis.

Les demandes d'inscription des candidats, dûment remplies et accompagnées des honoraires requis de $2.00, devront parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil pas plus tard que le 23 juillet. Aucune exception sera faite à cette règle.

On peut obtenir les formules de demande en s'adressant au maître de Poste, à Woodstock, ou au Secrétaire de la Commission, à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 27 juin 1918. 52–4

AVIS DE CENSURE.

CODE DES DÉCRETS CONCERNANT LA CENSURE.

Secrétariat d'Etat du Canada.

OTTAWA, 21 juin 1918.

AVIS est donné par le présent, en conformité du Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, en date du 22e jour de mai 1918, adopté en vertu des dispositions de l'article 6 de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, que le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a déclaré qu'un journal quotidien intitulé "Robitnyk," publié en langue ukranienne, à 2335, onzième rue, ouest, dans la cité de Cleveland, dans l'Etat d'Ohio, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, par la compagnie dite Robitnky Printing and Publishing Company, Incorporated, contenait de la matière censurable telle que définie par le Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, et que par son mandat en date du 21 juin 1918, le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a défendu que soit possédé au Canada tout exemplaire ou copie du dit "Robitnyk," et que, tel que signifié par le paragraphe 3 (1) du Décret III dudit Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, toute personne coupable d'une contravention aux dits décrets est passible d'une amende n'excédant pas cinq mille dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour un terme n'excédant pas cinq ans, ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

THOMAS MULVEY,
52–2 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

[L'avis du gouvernement suivant a paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 12 juin 1918.*]

COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA.

Ordre n° 45. (Version corrigée.)

MARCHANDS DE PRODUITS.

DANS l'exercice des pouvoirs qui lui ont été conférés par un décret de Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, en date du quinzième jour de novembre dix-neuf cent dix-sept (C.P. 3214), et de tous les autres pouvoirs qui lui ont été accordés pour la même fin, la Commission des Vivres du Canada décrète par les présentes ce qui suit :

Le et après le premier jour de juillet 1918,—

1. Aucune personne faisant le commerce de gros dans les viandes, le saindoux, le fromage, le beurre, l'oléomargarine, ou les œufs, en vendant à un détaillant ou autres n'étant pas des commerçants de gros, ne devra charger sur chaque transaction plus de dix pour cent au-dessus de son prix coûtant livré à l'entrepôt ; et lorsque des hommes à salaire sont employés pour faire les achats, ou que ces achats se font sous commission, le salaire et la commission, dans l'évaluation du coût, ne devront pas depasser le salaire et la commission ordinairement payés pour ce genre de service.

2. Aucune personne ne faisant le commerce de gros de viandes, de saindoux, de fromage, de beurre, d'oléomargarine ou d'œufs, en vendant à un autre commerçant de gros ne devra charger sur chaque transaction plus de quatre pour cent au-dessus de son prix coûtant, livré à l'entrepôt ; et lorsque des hommes à salaire sont employés pour faire les achats, ou que ces achats se font sous commission, le salaire et la commission, dans l'évaluation du coût, ne devront pas dépasser le salaire et la commission ordinairement payés pour ce genre de service.

3. Un marchand de gros, vendant du beurre en pains, qui ont été moulés ou coupés par lui-même, aura la permission de charger un prix additionnel, qui ne devra pas dépasser trois pour cent du prix coûtant, livré à l'entrepôt, pour pourvoir au coût de préparation du moulage ou du taillage.

4. Un commerçant de gros vendant ou entreposant des œufs qui ont été mirés par lui-même pourra ajouter au prix coûtant, livré à l'entrepôt, pas plus de trois cents par douzaine, pour couvrir le coût du mirage des œufs, des caisses, des empaquetages et des pertes provenant d'œufs défectueux ; et si un commerçant de gros mire des œufs pour être vendus hors d'entrepôts frigorifiques, il pourra ajouter pas plus de trois pour cent pour couvrir le coût du travail et la perte provenant d'œufs défectueux.

5. Lorsque le produit dont on fait le commerce a été entreposé ou détenu par aucun commerçant de gros pendant une période de plus de trente jours, le coût pour détenir ou pour garder en mains pourra être ajouté au prix coûtant, livré à l'entrepôt, et le coût de tenir en mains pourra comprendre l'entreposage aux taux de tarifs publics, l'assurance aux taux de tarifs de la "Canadian Fire Underwriters," l'intérêt à sept pour cent, et la perte causée par la diminution du poids, s'il en existe une, tel que démontré par le certificat du peseur public.

6. Un commerçant de gros pourra en aucun temps préparer une liste de lots séparés d'aucun article de produits lui appartenant, et ci-haut énumérés, laquelle liste démontrera la quantité contenue dans chaque lot, le coût total vérifié en ajoutant les dépenses de retenue en magasin, s'il en existe, tel que pourvu par cet ordre, au prix coûtant livré à l'entrepôt, et le prix moyen, ainsi vérifié, et la date de la liste pourra être invoquée en vendant ou en entreposant dans le but de se soumettre aux dispositions de cet ordre dans son application à la limitation des profits et du prix de facture. Mais ce prix moyen ne devra pas s'appliquer à aucun produit, non compris dans une telle liste. Les acheteurs de produits mentionnés sur la liste seront sujets aux limitations pourvues dans la clause n° 5 qui sera en vigueur à partir de la date que portera telle liste. Toutes les listes devront être datées et numérotées, et la date et le numéro de telles listes devront paraître sur toutes les factures accompagnant les ventes.

Les œufs d'entrepôts frigorifiques et les œufs frais devront être sur des listes séparées.

Toutes les listes devront être gardées en filières, et devront être pour l'inspection à la disposition d'aucun officier de la Commission des Vivres, et une copie de toutes telles listes devra être expédiée par la malle à la Commission des Vivres en dedans de vingt-quatre heures, du moment de leur préparation.

7. Les augmentations maxima au-dessus du coût pourvu dans cet ordre ne seront pas considérées comme étant justifiables dans des conditions normales de commerce, et les commerçants sont avertis que le fait d'exiger de telles augmentations maxima ne sera pas considéré, dans des conditions ordinaires, comme étant une pratique juste, et elles sont intentionnellement larges, afin de comprendre les conditions où le coût de poursuivre le commerce est au-dessus des conditions normales.

8. Tout le commerce en fait de produits sera destiné à faire circuler les marchandises de la façon la plus directe du producteur au consommateur, et rien contenu dans cet ordre de pourra être interprêté comme étant une autorisation pour aucune personne d'augmenter le nombre de transactions au delà de celles qui sont absolument nécessaires à la distribution économique des produits.

Daté à Ottawa, ce cinquième jour de juin 1918.

COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA.

HENRY B. THOMSON,
1–2 Président.

[L'avis du gouvernement suivant a paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 24 juin 1918.*]

LA COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA.

Ordre n° 49.

DANS l'exercice des pouvoirs qui lui ont été conférés par un décret de Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil en date du 15ième jour de novembre 1917, C.P. n° 3214, et de tous les autres pouvoirs qui lui ont été accordés pour la même fin, la Commission des Vivres du Canada décrète par les présentes ce qui suit :

1. Aucune personne faisant usage de cinq barils de fleur par mois ou plus, ne pourra fabriquer du pain, des gâteaux ou autres produits de boulangerie pour vendre, avant d'avoir au préalable obtenu de la Commission des vivres, une licence qui s'appellera "licence de boulanger", sauf et excepté les hôtels, les restaurants et les établissements où l'on sert à manger qui ne font du pain que pour les clients de leurs établissements et non pour être vendu au public au comptoir.

2. Toutes applications pour telles licences devront être faites d'après la formule n° 5 ci-incluse.

3. Toutes licences expireront le 31 décembre de chaque année.

4. Aucun boulanger ne fera du pain, des "rolls," des pâtisseries ou autres produits de boulangerie, en se servant de la farine de blé autre que la farine Standard, tel que prescrit dans l'ordre numéro trente-deux de la Commission des Vivres du Canada, sans une permission par écrit de la Commission des Vivres du Canada.

5. Le porteur d'une licence ne pourra fabriquer du pain et l'offrir en vente que des poids suivants spécifiés et de la manière suivante, savoir :

Dans la province de la Colombie-Britannique, 18 onces, mais ne devant pas excéder 19 onces.

Dans la province d'Alberta, Saskatchewan, 20 onces, mais ne devant pas excéder 21 onces.

Dans la province de Manitoba, 16 et 20 onces, mais ne devant pas excéder 17 et 21 onces respectivement.

Dans la province d'Ontario, 12 onces et 24 onces, mais ne devant pas excéder 13 onces et 25 onces respectivement.

Dans la province de Québec, 24 onces, mais ne devant pas excéder 25 onces, excepté la ville de Hull, le village de la Gatineau et le village d'Aylmer, où les poids sont de 12 et de 24 onces, mais ne devant pas excéder 13 onces et 25 onces respectivement.

Dans les trois provinces connues sous le nom de "Provinces Maritimes", 24 onces, mais ne devant pas excéder 25 onces.

Les poids spécifiés plus haut devront être des poids nets à aucun temps après que le pain a été cuit jusqu'à douze heures après le moment de la cuisson.

6. Le porteur d'une licence pourra fabriquer des "rolls" et les offrir en vente dans les poids seulement de 1 once ou de 2 onces chaque, et les dits "rolls" devront être cuits dans des moules et non sur le bas de fourneau.

Les poids spécifiés plus haut devront être des poids nets à aucun temps après que le pain a été cuit jusqu'à douze heures après le moment de la cuisson.

7. Aucune personne ne sera passible aux pénalités prescrites par cet Ordre pour fabriquer ou offrir en vente des pains qui n'ont pas le poids voulus excepté dans le cas d'un manufacturier où l'on trouverait au moins dix pains qui n'ont pas le poids requis et dans le cas d'un détaillant chez qui l'on trouverait au moins cinq pains qui n'auraient pas le poids requis à un temps spécifié.

8. Le porteur d'une licence, en fabricant le pain ou les "rolls" ne devra pas faire usage pour chaque baril de farine de cent quatre-vingt-seize livres, des ingrédients suivants en poids excédant:

Sucre.—2 livres de sucre de canne ou de betterave, y compris le sucre contenu dans le lait concentré ou en poudre si on en fait usage.

Extrait de malt ou farine de malt.—2 livres, si l'on n'emploie pas de malt l'équivalent en poids en sucre peut être utilisé.

Matières grasses (soit végétales ou animales, ou leurs composés).—2 livres.

Lait.—6 livres de lait écrémé liquide ou son équivalent en lait concentré ou en poudre.

9. Le porteur d'une licence en fabriquant aucun pain ou aucuns rolls ne devra pas ajouter aucuns sucres ou matières grasses à la pâte durant le procédé de la cuisson, ou au pain ou petits pains (rolls) lorsqu'ils sont cuits.

10. L'usage du sucre blanc ou granulé dans la fabrication du pain est défendu.

11. Les boulangers ne pourront manufacturer seulement qu'un pain simple ou qu'un pain double cuits ensemble dans une lèche-frite ayant une profondeur de pas moins d'un pouce et demi, et le pain ou les pains devront dans tous les cas remplir la lèche-frite.

12. Le procédé du coupage (cutting) et du lavage (washing) du pain est défendu.

13 La fabrication du pain sur la sole est défendue.

14. Jusqu'à nouvel ordre il sera défendu d'envelopper le pain ou de l'entourer avec une bandelette en papier, excepté dans telles municipalités où des règlements ont été passés ou pourront être à l'avenir passés obligeant d'envelopper le pain qui est vendu dans les limites de la municipalité.

15. Personne excepté le manufacturier n'aura le droit d'étiquetter le pain.

16. Tous les règlements maintenant en vigueur ou qui le seront à l'avenir par des Arrêtés en Conseil ou par des Ordres de la Commission des Vivres du Canada au sujet de la manufacture, de l'achat ou de la vente d'aucuns produits alimentaires seront applicables à et observés par toute personne sujette à ces règlements. (Référez aux règlements *re* les confiseurs et les établissements où l'on donne à manger.)

17. Le porteur d'une licence ne pourra fabriquer, distribuer, vendre ou tenir aucuns produits des boulangeries et réaliser dessus une commission, un profit et une surcharge qui serait injustes, exhorbitants, déraisonnables, discriminatoires.

18. Le porteur d'une licence ne devra pas détruire aucuns produits de boulangerie et ne devra pas commettre de gaspillage, ou permettre des détériorations qui pourraient être évitées en rapport avec la fabrication, la distribution ou la vente d'aucuns produits de boulangerie.

19. Le porteur d'une licence ne devra pas reprendre du pain ou autres produits de boulangerie, ou faire tels paiements, ou accorder un crédit, à aucun détailleur pour du pain non vendu ou autres produits de boulangerie, non vendus, non plus que le porteur d'une licence ne pourra échanger aucun pain ou produits de boulangerie pour d'autre pain ou produits de boulangerie qu'il a vendus.

20. Le porteur d'une licence, en vendant des produits de la boulangerie, devra fournir ces produits aux consommateurs de la façon la plus directe possible en évitant tout retard déraisonnable. La revente dans le même commerce sans justification suffisante, surtout si le résultat doit être une augmentation dans les prix courants, au marchand de détail ou au consommateur, sera considérée comme une pratique malhonnête.

21. Le porteur d'une licence ne devra pas acheter, prendre de contrat pour, vendre, emmagasiner ou autrement manier ou faire le commerce d'aucuns produits alimentaires de telle manière à augmenter les prix d'une façon déraisonnable, ou d'imposer une restriction sur ces produits, ou de monopoliser, soit d'une façon locale ou générale, aucuns de ces produits.

22. Le porteur d'une licence ne pourra pas, sans le consentement écrit de la Commission des Vivres du Canada ou d'un représentant dûment autorisé par elle, avoir en main ou avoir en possession ou sous contrôle par contrat ou autre arrangement, en aucun temps, de la fleur en une quantité excédant les besoins raisonnables de son commerce, pour une période de trente jours, POURVU, CEPENDANT, que cette règle n'empêche pas le porteur d'une licence d'avoir en transit assez de fleur pour maintenir le stock du porteur de la licence, dans la proportion ici prescrite.

23. Le porteur d'une licence pourra être obligé de faire des rapports mensuels, et aussi souvent, et à telles époques, et de telle forme qui pourront être exigés par écrit, par la Commission des Vivres du Canada, montrant le stock en mains, ou en transit à l'ordre du porteur de licence, et telle autre information qui puisse être exigée de temps en temps par la Commission des Vivres du Canada.

24. Chaque porteur de licence devra tenir tels livres, factures, reçus et autre documents ou pièces justificatives qui puissent permettre à la Commission des Vivres du Canada, ou à aucune personne par elle autorisée, de vérifier aucun rapport ou aucune déclaration qu'un tel porteur de licence est obligé de faire à la Commission des Vivres du Canada.

25. Le porteur d'une licence ne devra pas émettre ou rendre public, des prix du marché, ou faire aucune déclaration à qui que ce soit au sujet des produits alimentaires, lesquelles déclarations ne peuvent être vérifiées soit par ses propres livres ou par les rapports des autres porteurs de licences, et ne devra pas faire d'autres déclarations erronnées qui peuvent avoir pour résultat de faire augmenter les prix d'aucuns produits alimentaires.

26. Le porteur d'une licence devra placer sur chaque entête de lettre, contrat, commande. acceptation de commande, facture, liste de prix, cote et annonce, les mots "Numéro de licence de la Commission des vivres du Canada", suivi du numéro de la licence. Aucun porteur d'une licence ne devra avec connaissance de cause acheter aucuns produits alimentaires de ou vendre aucuns tels produits pour aucune personne qui devrait avoir une licence d'après aucun ordre maintenant émis, ou qui pourra être émis plus tard, à moins que cette personne ne se soit procurée telle licence et se soit soumise aux exigences de la présente règle.

27. Les honoraires suivants seront imposables pour une licence pour fabriquer des produits de boulangerie :

Quand la vente ne dépasse pas $10,000 par année	$ 5 00
Quand la vente ne dépasse pas $50,000 par année	10 00
Quand la vente ne dépasse pas $100,000 par année	15 00
Quand la vente ne dépasse pas $200,000 par année	25 00
Quand la vente ne dépasse pas $300,000 par année	30 00
Quand la vente ne dépasse pas $400,000 par année	40 00
Quand la vente ne dépasse pas $500,000 par année	50 00

et $5 pour chaque $50,000 additionnel ou fraction de ce chiffre, de la valeur représentée parla vente.

28. (*a*) Aucune personne violant aucune des dispositions de ces règlements, ou aucun ordre qui en découle, est coupable d'une offense, et sera passible, sur preuve sommaire de culpabilité, devant un magistrat de police ou deux juges de Paix, d'une pénalité n'excédant pas la somme de mille piastres et de pas moins de cent piastres ; ou d'un emprisonnement pendant une période n'excédant pas trois mois, ou des deux, soit l'amende et l'emprisonnement.

(*b*) Lorsque les poursuites dans aucun cas où une amende est imposée d'après l'autorité de ces règlements sont intentées à l'instance d'aucune municipalité, ou par aucun officier d'une municipalité, l'amende sera payée au trésorier d'une telle municipalité, pour être disposée tel que la municipalité pourra décider de temps en temps. Et quand de telles poursuites sont intentées à l'instance d'un, ou par aucun officier provincial, une telle amende sera payée au trésorier provincial, pour être disposée tel que tel trésorier pourra décider de temps en temps.

29. L'Ordre n° 16 de la Commission des Vivres du Canada est par les présentes révoqué.

Daté à Ottawa, ce 21e jour de juin 1918.

COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA,

HENRY B. THOMSON,
Président.

1-2

[L'avis du gouvernement suivant a paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 27 juin 1918.*]

COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA.

Ordre n° 50.

SUBSTITUTS DU PAIN.

Dans l'exercice des pouvoirs qui lui ont été conférés par un décret de Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général en Conseil, en date du 12ème jour de mars 1918, C.P. 596, et de tous les autres pouvoirs qui lui ont été accordés pour la même fin, la Commission des Vivres du Canada par les présentes ordonne ce qui suit :

1. Dans cet Ordre "Substituts" voudra dire la farine pure et saine de maïs, d'avoine, d'orge, de riz, de seigle, de sarrasin, de tapioca ou de pommes de terre ; le son, la moulée, le gruau d'avoine, l'avoine roulée, le gruau de maïs, le "cornstarch", l'hominy, les recoupes de maïs, le gruau de seigle, le riz, le tapioca ou aucun autre mélange de ceux-ci, et les pommes de terre.

En faisant usage de pommes de terre, quatre livres de celles-ci équivaudront à une livre d'autres substituts.

2. Le et après le 1er juillet 1918 ;

(*a*) Les boulangers, les confiseurs et les établissements où l'on donne à manger en faisant aucun produit de la boulangerie dans lequel le montant de substituts à la farine de blé n'est pas prescrit dans les ordres de la Commission des Vivres du Canada Nos. 34 et 46 devront faire usage d'une livre de substituts pour chaque neuf livres de farine de blé Standard.

(*b*) Chaque personne en Canada, qui cuit pour la consommation privée du pain, des petits pains, (rolls), de la pâtisserie, ou aucun autre produit dans lequel on fait usage de farine blanche ou de farine Standard, devra, en faisant ces produits, employer pas moins d'une livre de substituts pour chaque neuf livres de farine de blé blanche ou Standard.

3. (*a*) Le et après le 15 juillet 1918 :

Les boulangers, les confiseurs et les établissements où l'on donne à manger à l'est de, mais ne comprenant pas Port-Arthur, en faisant aucun produit de la boulangerie dans lequel le montant de substituts à la farine de blé n'est pas prescrit dans les Ordres numéros 34 et 46 de la Commission des Vivres du Canada devront faire usage d'une livre de substituts pour chaque quatre livres de farine de blé Standard.

(*b*) Toute personne en Canada à l'est de, mais ne comprenant pas Port-Arthur, qui cuit pour la consommation privée du pain, des petits pains (rolls), de la pâtisserie, ou tout autre produit dans lequel on fait usage de farine blanche ou Standard, devra en faisant ceux-ci employer pas moins d'une livre de substituts pour chaque quatre livres de farine de blé blanche ou Standard.

NOTE.—Les quantités de substituts disponibles à l'ouest de Port-Arthur sont en ce moment trop incertaines pour permettre de fixer une date pour une augmentation égale à celle requise par cet Ordre pour l'est du Canada, mais les boulangers et ceux qui tiennent maison prendront avis que les montants de substituts dans l'ouest du Canada seront augmentés aussitôt que les circonstances le permettront.

(*c*) Aucun commerçant porteur d'une licence ne devra avoir en sa possession pour vendre aucune farine blanche ou Standard à moins qu'il ait aussi, en tout temps, un stock suffisant de substituts pour faire face aux demandes de ses clients à des prix raisonnables.

(*d*) Aucun commerçant porteur d'une licence ne devra vendre à aucune personne pour la consommation privée, à l'est de, mais ne comprenant pas Port-Arthur, aucune farine, blanche ou standard, qui n'achète pas de lui des substituts dans la proportion de pas moins d'une livre de substituts pour deux livres de farine blanche ou Standard, ou à aucune personne à l'ouest de, et comprenant Port-Arthur, aucune farine blanche ou Standard, qui n'achète pas de lui des substituts dans la proportion de pas moins d'une livre de substituts pour quatre livres de farine blanche ou Standard.

(*e*) Chaque boulanger devra, au moment de cuire, placer sur chaque pain une étiquette ou papier gommé, portant son nom et son adresse et les mots "Pain de Victoire."

Les mots "Pain de Victoire" paraissant sur aucun pain devront signifier que le pain est garanti comme contenant le montant prescrit de substituts en farine de blé Standard requis par cet Ordre ou par aucun autre Ordre de la Commission des Vivres du Canada.

4. Aucun porteur de licence faisant usage d'un étiquette ou papier gommé sur du pain qui n'est pas conforme aux exigences de cet Ordre, sera passible d'une suspension ou de la cancellation de sa licence par la Commission des Vivres du Canada.

5. Aucune personne autorisée par la Commission des Vivres du Canada ou par aucun officier fédéral, provincial ou municipal, pourra saisir aucun pain ne portant pas l'étiquette ou papier gommé, tel qu'ici requis, et aucun pain, ainsi saisi, sera par le fait même confisqué en faveur de Sa Majesté, et sera disposé de telle façon que la dite Commission pourra de temps en temps décider.

6. Aucune personne ne devra vendre ou avoir en sa possession aucun pain, petits pains (rolls), pâtisserie, ou aucun autre produit où il est fait usage de farine blanche ou Standard qui ne se conforme pas aux exigences de cet Ordre ou d'aucun autre Ordre de la Commission des Vivres du Canada.

7. (a) Aucune personne violant aucune des dispositions de ces règlements, est coupable d'une offense et sera passible sur preuve sommaire de culpabilité, devant un magistrat de police ou deux juges de paix, à une pénalité ne dépassant pas mille piastres et de pas moins de cent piastres ; ou à l'emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas trois mois ; ou à l'amende et à l'emprisonnement à la fois.

(*b*) Lorsque les poursuites dans aucun cas où une amende est imposée d'après l'autorité de ces règlements sont intentées à l'instance d'aucune municipalité, ou par aucun officier d'une municipalité, l'amende sera payée au trésorier de telle municipalité pour être disposée telle que la municipalité jugera à propos de temps en temps. Et lorsque telles poursuites sont intentées à l'instance d'un, ou par un officier provincial, telle amende sera payée au trésorier provincial pour être disposée de telle manière que tel trésorier jugera à propos de temps en temps.

Daté à Ottawa, ce 25ème jour de juin 1918.

COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA.

HENRY B. THOMSON,
Président.

1-2

Stanway-Hutchins, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'État du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 19e jour de juin 1918, constituant Herbert Morris Stanway et George Marriott Waterhouse, marchands, John D'Oyley Hutchins, gérant, Thomas Spear Simpson, secrétaire, et Walter Seely Johnson, avocat, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes:

(*a*) Exercer généralement l'industrie de l'achat, vente, importation, mélange et préparation de thé, café et épices, exercer en gros et en détail l'industrie de l'épicerie, marchands de produits, brasseurs et malteurs, dans toutes leurs branches ;

(*b*) Exercer toute industrie auxiliaire ou pouvant être exercée en rapport avec les industries ci-dessus, y compris, mais sans y être limité, celles de cultivateurs et marchands de houblon, facteurs de malt, marchands de maïs, tonneliers, fabricants de bouteilles, manufacturiers et marchands d'eaux, minérales et gazeuses, et autres boissons, marchands et fabricants de vins et spiritueux, bateliers et autres industries se rapportant à celles-ci ;

(*c*) Acheter, vendre, manutentionner et trafiquer de toutes commodités pouvant être convenablement disposées en rapport avec aucun de ses objets:

(*d*) Manufacturer, acheter ou autrement acquérir, posséder, détenir, vendre, céder, transférer, placer, trafiquer et disposer d'effets, articles et marchandises et propriétés de toutes descriptions;

(*e*) Demander, enregistrer, acheter, louer ou autrement acquérir et posséder, détenir, employer, exploiter, introduire et vendre ou autrement disposer d'aucune ou de toutes marques de fabrique, formules, procédés secrets, marques de commerce, marques spéciales et de toutes inventions, perfectionnements et procédés pouvant être utilisés pour aucune des fins de la compagnie ou dont l'acquisition serait directement ou indirectement avantageuse pour la compagnie;

(*f*) Exercer aucune autre industrie manufacturière ou autre, que la compagnie jugera pouvoir convenablement exercer en rapport avec ses affaires ou de nature, directement ou indirectement, à augmenter la valeur, ou à rendre profitable aucune des propriéts ou des droits de la compagnie;

(*g*) Acquérir ou assumer tout ou partie des affaires, propriétés et passif d'aucune personne, ou compagnie exerçant une industrie que la compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou possédant des propriétés pouvant convenir ou étant désirables pour les fins de la compagnie, et plus particulièrement acquérir par achat ou autrement l'industrie de George M. Waterhouse, de Montréal, marchand de thé, en gros et acquérir par achat ou autrement et exploiter l'industrie de la compagnie dite "The Capital Blend Tea Company, Limited ";

(*h*) S'associer ou conclure des conventions au sujet du partage des profits, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques, ou autrement, avec toute personne, maison ou compagnie exerçant ou engagée, ou se proposant d'exercer ou de s'engager dans toute industrie ou transaction que cette compagnie est autorisée à exercer ou entreprendre ou toute industrie ou transaction pouvant être conduite, directement ou indirectement, au bénéfice de cette compagnie; prêter des fonds, garantir les contrats ou autrement aider toute telle personne ou compagnie et prendre ou autrement acquérir les actions et valeurs de telle compagnie, les vendre, détenir, réémettre, avec ou sans garantie, ou autrement en disposer;

(*i*) Employer aucun des fonds de la compagnie à acheter ou autrement acquérir et prendre, détenir des actions, obligations, débentures et autres valeurs de ou dans toute autre compagnie, étrangère ou autrement, nonobstant l'article 44 de la dite loi, et pendant leur détention exercer tous les droits et pouvoirs de propriété y compris les pouvoirs de voter en vertu d'icelles ;

(*j*) S'amalgamer avec toute autre compagnie ou compagnies ayant en tout ou en partie des objets semblables à ceux de cette compagnie ;

(*k*) Emettre en aucun temps des actions complètement ou partiellement libérées en paiement total ou partiel de toute propriété foncière ou personnelle, propriété, actif, franchises, options ou autres droits, bénéfices ou pri ilèges ;

(*l*) Adopter pour faire connaître les produits de la compagnie tels moyens que la compagnie jugera opportuns ;

(*m*) Vendre, louer ou autrement disposer des privilèges ou entreprises de la compagnie ou d'aucune partie d'iceux, ou de tout ou partie de la propriété foncière et personnelle et biens de la compagnie pour telle compensation et à tels termes et de telle manière que la majorité des actionnaires de la compagnie jugera désirables ;

(*n*) Faire toutes choses nécessaires ou convenables à l'accomplissement d'aucun des objets ou fins énumérés dans les présentes ou s'y rapportant ou qui sembleront permettre de les atteindre eux ou tous objets semblables ou similaires.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Stainway-Hutchins, Limited," avec un capital-actions de vingt et un mille dollars, divisé en 210 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'État du Canada, ce 24e jour de juin 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
1–1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

Faro Investment Company, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, et des lois l'amendant il a été délivré, sons le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 19 ième jour de juin 1918, constituant en corporation Frederick Henry Markey, avocat et conseil du Roi, George Gordon Hyde, avocat, Ronald Cameron Grant, comptable, et Elizabeth Russell McKenzie et Christina Macallum Palliser, secrétaires, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Importer, exporter, manufacturer, transporter, acheter, vendre et disposer d'articles, effets et marchandises, et ériger, construire ou modifier des travaux publics ou privés ;

(*b*) Acquérir par achat ou autrement, et bâtir, construire, louer, affréter, exploiter, naviguer, maintenir, échanger, vendre ou autrement disposer de bateaux à vapeur, navires, chalands, dragues, remorqueurs et allèges, chantiers maritimes, quais, jetées, élévateurs, entrepôts et autres travaux et entreprises se rapportant aux transports ou tous intérêts ou droits dans ou sur iceux ;

(*c*) Construire ou acquérir par bail, achat ou autrement, et exploiter des usines pour la production, vente ou disposition du pouvoir à vapeur, pneumatique, électrique, hydraulique et autre éclairage, chauffage et énergie ; produire, créer, développer, acquérir par bail, achat ou autrement, contrôler et généralement trafiquer, utiliser, vendre, louer, ou autrement disposer de tels pouvoirs à vapeur, électrique, hydraulique, pneumatique et autre éclairage, chauffage et force motrice pour tels usages ou fins auxquels ils sont adaptés ; pourvu, cependant, que les droits, privilèges et pouvoirs conférés par les présentes à la compagnie dans ce paragraphe pour acquérir, employer et disposer de la chaleur, lumière et force motrice, quand ils seront exercés au délà des propriétés de la compagnie, soient soumis aux lois et règlements des autorités provinciales et municipales les concernant ;

(*d*) Acquérir par achat, location ou autrement, des pouvoirs d'eau, lots de grève, privilèges et concessions, les développer, travailler et exploiter ;

(*e*) Acquérir par achat, louer, posséder, détenir, maintenir, exploiter, miner, développer, vendre, céder, échanger des propriétés foncières et tous droits ou intérêts dans ou sur icelles, y compris des limites forestières, mines, charbonnages, carrières, puits de pétrole et terres métallifères de tous genres ; ériger, construire, modifier, améliorer, maintenir, exploiter sur iceux tous travaux et édifices de toute description, ou leurs dépendances, nécessaires et utiles ;

(*f*) Acquérir, construire et opérer sur la propriété de la compagnie ou sur des propriétés de la compagnie des lignes de tramways, télégraphe et téléphone ;

(*g*) Conclure des arrangements ou conventions avec tout gouvernement, autorité municipale ou autres qui seront de nature à atteindre les objets de la compagnie, ou aucun d'eux, obtenir de ces autorités tous droits, privilèges, concessions que la compagnie jugera convenable d'obtenir, et exécuter, exercer et se conformer à tous tels arrangements, droits, privilèges et concessions ;

(*h*) S'associer ou conclure des conventions au sujet du partage des profits, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques, ou autrement, avec toute personne, firme ou corporation exerçant ou engagée, ou se proposant d'exercer ou de s'engager dans toute industrie, ou transaction que cette compagnie est autorisée à exercer ou entreprendre ou toute industrie ou transaction pouvant être conduite de manière à être profitable à la compagnie, directement ou indirectement, et prêter des deniers, garantir les contrats au aider autrement toute personne ou compagnie et prendre ou autrement acquérir des actions ou valeurs de toute compagnie et les vendre, détenir, réémettre, avec ou sans garantie, ou en disposer autrement ;

(*i*) Aider à la promotion, organisation, développement ou gérance de toute corporation ou compagnie, et lever et aider à lever des fonds et aider par voie de bonus, prêt, promesse, endossement, garantie d'obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs ou autrement toute autre compagnie ou corporation et offrir en souscription publique toutes actions, stocks, obligations, débentures, engagements, preuves de dettes ou autres valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ou corporation ;

(*j*) Garantir, souscrire, acheter ou autrement acquérir, détenir comme principaux ou agents ou absolument comme propriétaires ou par voie de garantie collatérale ou autrement, vendre, échanger, transférer, céder ou autrement disposer et trafiquer d'actions, stocks, obligations, débentures, engagements, preuves de dettes et valeurs émises par toute corporation publique ou privée, gouvernement, municipalité ou autrement, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la *Loi des Compagnies*, et exercer tous les pouvoirs, droits et privilèges, ou aucun d'eux, s'y rapportant, aussi complètement qu'une personne naturelle pourrait ou voudrait le faire ;

(*k*) Faire ou autrement acquérir et vendre et disposer de propriété foncière et personnelle ;

(*l*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir, demander, développer, manufacturer en vertu de, trafiquer ou disposer de brevets d'invention, marques de fabrique, procédés, dessins, licences ou franchises, et émettre en échange de toute propriété ainsi acquise par la compagnie des actions, stocks, obligations, débentures, engagements, preuves de dettes ou autres valeurs de la compagnie ;

(*m*) Vendre, louer, transférer ou autrement disposer de la totalité ou d'aucune partie des affaires ou entreprises de la compagnie à toute personne, firme, compagnie ou corporation, et accepter en compensation de telle vente, location ou transfert des espèces, actions, stocks, obligations, débentures-obligations, preuves de dettes ou autres valeurs de toute compagnie ou corporation ;

(*n*) Conclure des contrats d'indemnités réciproques avec toute personne, firme ou compagnie entre-assurant la propriété contre les dangers de la mer ou autres eaux, le feu, les explosions, cyclones ou les actes des ennemis du Roi ;

(*o*) Distribuer de temps à autre, en espèces ou en nature, parmi les actionnaires de la compagnie toute propriété, droits ou biens de la compagnie ;

(*p*) Exercer généralement toute autre industrie, organisée ou autre, qui semblera à la compagnie pouvoir être convenablement ou profitablement exercée en rapport avec ce qui précède ou directement ou indirectement de nature à augmenter la valeur ou à rendre profitable aucune des propriétés ou des droits de la compagnie, faire toutes ou aucune des choses nécessaires, appropriées, convenables ou propres à l'accomplissement d'aucune des fins ou pour atteindre une ou plusieurs des fins énumérées dans les présentes ou se rapportant aux pouvoirs qui y sont mentionnés ou qui en aucun temps sembleront utiles ou nécessaires pour la protection ou les intérêts de la compagnie.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Faro Investment Company, Limited," avec un capital-actions d'un million de dollars, divisé en 10,000 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec. La compagnie sera censée être une compagnie privée, en vertu des dispositions de la dite loi et de ses amendements.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 25e jour de juin 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
1-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

Oldfield Apartments, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 22e jour de juin 1918, constituant en corporation Charles Arthur Sara, gérant ; Ross Thompson, ingénieur civil ; Laure Clayton Herdman, courtier ; George Edward Chart, comptable; et Berthe Charlebois, sténographe, tous de la cité de Montréal, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Acquérir par achat, échange, location, ou par tout autre titre légal et posséder, détenir, vendre, louer, sous-louer, aliéner ou autrement disposer ou faire valoir des terres, bâtiments servitudes, tenements, héritages ou droits dans iceux de tout genre et description et exercer généralement l'industrie d'une compagnie foncière dans toutes ses branches;

(*b*) Modifier, améliorer, embellir, démolir, enlever et autrement disposer des bâtiments possédés ou détenus par la compagnie et bâtir, ériger et construire des bâtiments sur des terres possédées, louées ou détenus par la compagnie ou dans lesquelles la compagnie est intéressée, et maintenir, réparer, gérer, surveiller et exploiter les bâtiments possédés ou détenus par la compagnie et les louer, sous-louer, vendre ou autrement en disposer et y donner, louer ou sous-louer des chambres, bureaux ou appartements aux termes et conditions qui pourront être convenus, pourvoir et fournir aux locataires ou autres de la lumière, de la chaleur, du pouvoir, le service, des messagers, le téléphone, des salles de toilette, ascenseurs, rafraîchissements et salles d'attente et toutes autres commodités et avantages usuels ou nécessaires, et exercer généralement l'industrie de la construction, possession, location, entretien et exploitation de maisons de rapport, bureaux et autres édifices ;

(*c*) Exercer l'industrie d'agents d'immeubles, experts, évaluateurs, courtiers en immeubles, entrepreneurs et constructeurs, faire les affaires d'une agence générale d'immeubles, y compris l'entreprise des recherches, évaluations, ventes, échanges et choses semblables, et négocier les baux et toute autre forme de contrat concernant les immeubles, garantir le paiement des loyers, par les locataires auxquels la compagnie peut louer ses propres propriétés ou celles de ses clients, ou acheteurs ou aucune portion d'icelles, et charger et percevoir telle commission et recevoir telle compensation pour tels services en espèces ou valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie, comme cette compagnie le jugera convenable et opportun ;

(*d*) Acquérir par achat, bail ou autrement, et posséder, construire, développer et posséder des installations à vapeur, électrique, hydraulique et à air comprimé pour la production de la chaleur, lumière et force motrice pour l'usage de la compagnie en tout ce qui se rapporte à ses opérations, et disposer de tout leur excédent non requis pour telles opérations, et ériger telles digues, vannes, réservoirs, décharges, édifices et autres constructions pouvant être nécessaires pour compléter tels travaux se rapportant à ce qui précède, ou aucun d'eux, conclure des contrats et des arrangements que la compagnie jugera opportuns pour la fourniture de la chaleur, lumière et force motrice; pourvu cependant qu'aucune vente, transmission ou distribution du pouvoir électrique, hydraulique ou autre, en dehors des

terres de la compagnie, soient soumises aux règlements locaux et municipaux les concernant ;

(*e*) Bâtir, installer, maintenir, exploiter un ou plusieurs systèmes hydrauliques pour la fourniture suffisante de l'eau aux détenteurs et acheteurs de la propriété de la compagnie ou autre et, en rapport avec ces systèmes, des acqueducs, installations de filtrage, stations de pompe, conduites maîtresses, raccords et autres accessoires et additions à tels systèmes hydrauliques ; vendre et disposer de l'eau et, dans ce but, conclure des contrats que la compagnie jugera à propos ;

(*f*) Construire, améliorer, maintenir, développer, travailler, gérer, exercer ou contrôler, tous chemins, routes, embranchements, tramways électriques ou autres, aiguillages et voies de garrages sur les terres possédées ou contrôlées par la compagnie, et des ponts, réservoirs, cours d'eau, quais, manufactures, entrepôts, usines électriques, ateliers, magasins, maisons et autres travaux et commodités qui sembleront, directement ou indirectement, de nature à favoriser les intérêts de la compagnie, et contribuer, subventionner, ou autrement aider et prendre part à leur construction, amélioration, maintenance, exploitation, gérence, exercice ou contrôle;

(*g*) Demander, obtenir, acquérir par cession, transfert, achat, location ou autrement, et détenir, enregistrer, exercer, conduire, jouir, vendre, louer, en octroyer des licences ou autrement disposer et faire valoir tous brevets d'invention, perfectionnements ou procédés, marques de fabrique, marques de commerce, chartes, licences, pouvoirs, autorité, franchise, concessions, droits ou privilèges qu'aucun gouvernement ou autorité ou toute corporation ou autre corps public peut avoir le pouvoir d'octroyer, et payer, aider et contribuer à leur mise à effet, et appliquer, approprier ou autrement employer aucune des actions, obligations et biens de la compagnie en paiement total ou partiel des frais, charges ou dépenses s'y rapportant ;

(*h*) Acquérir par achat, échange, bail ou autrement, prendre tout ou partie, y compris l'achalandage de l'entreprise, des affaires, propriétés, actif ou passif de toute personne, société ou compagnie ou les actions, obligations, débentures, actions-débentures ou autres valeurs de toute compagnie exerçant une industrie en tout ou en partie semblable à celle que la compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ;

(*i*) Conclure des arrangements au sujet du partage des profits de l'amalgamation, consolidation, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques, la gérance des affaires de la compagnie ou autres arrangements de même nature avec tout gouvernement, autorité municipale ou locale, personne ou compagnie ou compagnies exerçant ou se proposant d'exercer une industrie ou une transaction semblable à celle de la compagnie, ou une industrie ou transaction pouvant être directement ou indirectement avantageuse pour la compagnie, et prendre toutes autres mesures ou procédés et faire toutes autres choses qui seront nécessaires ou utiles pour donner effet à tels arrangements ou à d'autres semblables ;

(*j*) Souscrire, acheter, prendre en échange ou en paiement ou autrement acquérir, détenir, posséder et, pendant leur détention, exercer tous les droits, pouvoirs et privilèges de détenteurs ou possesseurs, en recevoir et distribuer comme profit les dividendes et intérêts, garantir, vendre, avec ou sans garantie, ou autrement en disposer et, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la dite loi, disposer d'actions, d'obligations, débentures, stock et autres valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ou compagnies ayant, en tout ou en partie, des fins et objets semblables à ceux de cette compagnie ou exerçant une industrie capable d'être directement ou indirectement conduite avantageusement pour cette compagnie, et établir, promouvoir, lever et aider à lever des fonds et aider par voie de bonus, prêts, promesses, endossement, garantie d'obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs toute compagnie ou personne exerçant ou se proposant d'exercer telle industrie ou entreprise ;

(*k*) Placer les fonds de la compagnie non immédiatement requis de telle manière qu'il en sera déterminé de temps à autre ;

(*l*) Émettre des actions libérées, obligations, débentures-stock ou autres valeurs, en paiement total ou partiel, d'aucune propriété foncière ou personnelle, mobilière ou immobilière ou autres droits, bail, affaires franchises, entreprises, pouvoir, privilège, licence ou concession que cette compagnie peut légalement acquérir, et aussi, avec l'approbation des actionnaires, en paiement total et partiel de services rendus à la compagnie par voie de promotion ou autrement, et émettre des actions libérées, obligations, débentures, actions-débentures ou autres valeurs en paiement, total ou partiel, ou en échange d'actions, obligations, actions-débentures et autres valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie faisant des affaires semblables ou se rapportant aux affaires de cette compagnie ;

(*m*) Vendre, louer, échanger, disposer ou trafiquer de tout ou partie des biens, propriété, droits ou entreprise de la compagnie pour telle compensation et à tels termes et conditions que la compagnie jugera, et en particulier pour des actions, obligations, débentures, actions-débentures ou autres valeurs de toute autre compagnie ayant des objets en tout ou en partie semblables à ceux de la compagnie ;

(*n*) Prêter des fonds aux personnes ou compagnies ayant des relations avec la compagnie, assurer avec ou sans garantie l'exécution de tout contrat, et aussi l'exécution de tout engagement ou entreprise d'aucune autre personne ou compagnie dans laquelle la compagnie est intéressée, y compris le paiement de dividendes, intérêts sur obligations, débentures, actions-débentures, ou autres valeurs, mortgages ou engagements d'aucune telle compagnie ou personnes ; accepter comme nantissement de tels prêts et garanties toutes valeurs qui pourront être offertes par telle compagnie ou personne, y compris des actions, obligations, débentures, actions-débentures, mortgages, engagements, gages ou autres valeurs de telles autres compagnies ou sur la propriété de telles personnes ou compagnies ;

(*o*) Prendre, détenir des mortgages, hypothèques, gages, charges, engagements de propriétés immobilières, actions, obligations et autres valeurs en garantie du paiement du prix d'achat, ou d'une partie du dit prix de propriétés vendues par la compagnie ou de fonds dûs à la compagnie par les acheteurs, ou d'avances faites par la compagnie à des acheteurs pour des fins de construction ou autres améliorations, ou pour loyers dûs à la compagnie ou garanties par la compagnie, tel que mentionné ;

(*p*) Tirer, faire, accepter, endosser, émettre des billets à ordre, lettres de change, mandats, valeurs en vertu de la *Loi des Banques* et autres effets négociables et transférables ;

(*q*) Distribuer parmi les actionnaires de la compagnie en nature, espèces, ou autrement, comme il pourra en être résolu, par voie de dividende, bonus ou de toute autre manière jugée opportune, toute propriété ou biens de la compagnie, ou tout produit de la vente ou disposition d'aucune propriété de la compagnie, et en particulier les actions, obligations, débentures, actions-débentures ou autres valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie appartenant à cette compagnie ou desquels elle peut avoir le pouvoir de disposer;

(*r*) Faire de temps à autre un ou plusieurs des actes et choses mentionnés dans les présentes, seuls ou conjointement avec d'autres, comme principaux, agents, facteurs ou par l'entremise de fidéicommissaires, facteurs ou autrement, exercer et jouir de tous tels droits et privilèges et faire tous autres actes et chose se rapportant aux objets ci-dessus ou à aucun d'eux ou permettant de les atteindre, exercer également toute industrie alliée aux fins et objets ci-dessus mentionnés.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Oldfield Appartments, Limited," avec un capital-actions de deux cent cinquante mille dollars, divisé en 2,500 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 26e jour de juin 1911.

THOMAS MULVEY,
1-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA.

LES Commissaires du service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir les situations ci-dessous dans le service civil du Canada :

Un inspecteur de poisson salé pour la Colombie-Britannique, dans le département du Service naval, à un traitement initial au taux de $1,500 par année avec une augmentation annuelle de $100, jusqu'à un maximum de $1,800. Les candidats doivent avoir fait un apprentissage dans le métier de tonnelier et le sécha e du poisson—spécialement dans le séchage du hareng, d'après la méthode écossaise—et avoir une connaissance pratique de la salaison du poisson en saumure. Leur instruction doit être celle des meilleures écoles publiques : en écriture, orthographe, composition et arithmétique, de façon à ce qu'ils soient capables de faire la correspondance et les rapports que nécessite la position. Ils doivent jouir d'une bonne santé et être d'une tempérance absolue et ne pas être âgés de plus de quarante-cinq ans. Le titulaire devra être prêt à entrer en fonction dès qu'il sera choisi. Préférence sera accordé aux soldats réformés et, les autres qualifications étant égales, aux résidents de la Colombie-Britannique.

Trois aides-directeurs pour la Commission des achats de guerre, au traitement initial de $3,000 par année avec augmentation annuelle de $100, jusqu'à un maximum de $4,000. Leurs fonctions consisteront dans l'examen et la comparaison de soumissions et dans l'examen des recommandations faites à la Commission relativement à l'adjudication des contrats; à donner leur attention à un plan de revision relativement à la routine suivie, aux formules de soumissions et devis; à chercher de nouvelles sources d'approvisionnement; à faire des enquêtes au sujet de plaintes, et cætera. Une connaissance technique approfondie d'un ou de plusieurs métiers serait un avantage, mais n'est pas essentielle.

Applications par télégraphe, pour les personnes résidant au loin, seront prises en considération et des dispositions seront prises pour des entrevues personnelles à Vancouver, Calgarry, Winnipeg, Halifax, et ailleurs, si nécessaire, ainsi qu'à Ottawa.

Les formules d'application ou les télégrammes devront être déposées au bureau de la Commission du Service Civil pas plus tard que le 22 juillet 1918 pour les Assistants Directeurs, et pas plus tard que le 6 août 1918 pour les Inspecteurs du poisson salé, avec une prolongation de dix jours pour les candidats de la Colombie Britannique pour cette dernière position.

On peut obtenir ces formules du Secrétaire de la Commission à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 4 juillet 1918. 1-4

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA.

LES Commissaires du service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de candidats capables de remplir les positions ci-dessous dans la division intérieure du service civil du Canada :

Un aide-ingénieur céramique dans la division des Mines du département des Mines, dans la subdivision des Mines, dans la subdivision A de la deuxième division, au traitement initial de $1,600 par année. Les aspirants doivent être gradués de la division de céramique d'un collège technique autorisé, et avoir la compétence voulue pour faire l'examen des dépôts d'argile et de schisme, tant en campagne qu'au laboratoire, dans le but d'établir leur valeur économique ; pour faire des experiences, soit physiques, soit chimiques, sur des matières premières au Canada, dans le but d'arriver à leur utilisation dans une branche quelconque de la céramique ou des industries de sœurs silice, et pour aider à résoudre des problèmes d'une nature générale qui peuvent se présenter dans l'emploi pratique des argiles et des schismes.

Les formules de demande, dûment remplies, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil au plus tard le 5 août prochain. Les aspirants de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules en s'adressant au Secrétaire de la Commission, à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 22 juin 1918. 52-4

AVIS DE CENSURE.

CODE DES DÉCRETS CONCERNANT LA CENSURE.

Secrétariat d'Etat du Canada.

OTTAWA, 26 juin 1918.

AVIS est donné par le présent, en conformité du Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, en date du 22e jour de mai 1918, adopté en vertu des dispositions de l'article 6 de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, que le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada par intérim a déclaré qu'un journal "Industrialisti," imprimé en langue finnoise, tous les jours excepté le dimanche, dans la cité de Duluth, dans l'Etat du Minnesota, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, par la compagnie dite "The Workers Socialistic Publishing Company," contenait de la matière censurable, telle que définie par le Code des Décrets concernant la Censure et que, par son mandat en date du 26 juin 1918, le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a défendu que soit possédé au Canada tout exemplaire ou copie du dit "Industrialisti," et que tel que stipulé au paragraphe 3 (1) du Décret III dudit Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, toute personne coupable d'une contravention aux dits décrets est passible d'une amende n'excédant pas cinq mille dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour un terme n'excédant pas cinq ans ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

1-2

ETAT non revisé des revenus de l'Intérieur acquis durant le mois de mai 1918.

Source des revenus.	Montants.	Total.
ACCISE.	$ c.	$ c.
Spiritueux	246,879 32	
Liqueur de malt	446 85	
Malt	148,731 63	
Tabac	1,912,136 55	
Cigares	90,294 07	
Fabrication en entrepôt	11,199 58	
Acide acétique	1,296 37	
Saisies	862 85	
Autres revenus	4,694 03	
Total du revenu de l'accise		2,416,541 25
Spiritueux pyroxyliques		26,158 24
Passages d'eau		223 00
Inspection des poids et mesures		12,062 48
Inspection du gaz		5,524 80
Inspection de la lumière électrique		7,880 10
Timbres de pièces judiciaires		569 65
Autres revenus		610 00
Taxe de guerre		447,033 08
Grand revenu total		2,916,602 60

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Sous-ministre intérimaire.

MINISTÈRE DU REVENU DE L'INTÉRIEUR,
Ottawa, 22 juin 1918.

1–tf

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de février 1918.

(Fourni au Ministre des Finances conformément à la Loi des caisses d'épargne, chap. 30, Statuts Revisés Can., 1906.)

DT.	$ c.		$ c.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances au 31 janvier 1918	39,820,625 66	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois	677,389 94
DÉPÔTS à la caisse d'épargne des Postes durant le mois	794,123 56		
DÉPÔTS transférés des caisses d'épargne du gouvernement durant le mois :—		Différence *(en moins)* entre l'évaluation des intérêts et le montant actuellement accumulé et converti en principal au 31 mars 1917 :	
PRINCIPAL $		Evaluation $1,120,379 15	
INTÉRÊT acquis au 1er avril jusqu'à la date du transfert		Actuel 1,118,952 23	
			1,417 92
DÉPÔTS transférés de la caisse d'épargne des Postes du Royaume-Uni à la caisse d'épargne des Postes du Canada	4,480 11		
INTÉRÊT alloué aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	8,414 58	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 31 décembre 1917	39,948,836 05
	40,627,643 91		40,627,643 91

Certifié,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'épargne.

R. M. COULTER,
Sous-maître général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 15 avril 1918.

51-tf.

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de mars 1918.

(Fourni au Ministre des Finances conformément à la Loi des caisses d'épargne, chap. 30, Statuts Refondus Can., 1906.)

DT.	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances au 28 février 1918	39,948,836 05	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois	1,503 61
DÉPÔTS à la Caisse d'épargne des Postes durant le mois	1,007,973 12		
DÉPÔTS transférés des Caisses d'épargne du Gouvernement durant le mois :—			
PRINCIPAL $			
INTÉRÊT acquis du 1er avril jusqu'à la date du transfert			
DÉPÔTS transférés de la Caisse d'épargne des Postes du Royaume-Uni à la Caisse d'épargne des Postes du Canada	7,976 23		
INTÉRÊT accru et porté au compte du capital et ajouté au principal le 31 mars 1918.. *Prévisions*	1,141,014 09		
INTÉRÊT alloué aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	12,182 96	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 31 mars 1918	41,283,478 84
	42,117,982 45		42,117,982 45

Certifié,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargne.

R. M. COULTER,
Sous-maître général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 25 mai 1918.

51-tf

1918-19 **1918-19**

ÉTAT

DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE ET DU REVENU ET DES DÉPENSES de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 mai 1917 et 1918.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.			1917.	1918.
PASSIF.			$ c.	$ c.
DETTE FLOTTANTE—				
Payable au Canada			450,576,173 14	860,440,810 36
Payable à Londres			362,703,312 40	362,703,312 40
Payable à New-York			75,357,000 00	75,873,000 00
Prêts temporaires			284,877,474 68	583,175,797 59
Fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques			5,755,554 26	5,799,609 27
Billets du Dominion			181,663,986 79	258,841,652 92
CAISSES D'ÉPARGNES—	1917.	1918.		
Caisses d'épargnes des Postes	$40,968,600 12	$39,725,066 17		
Caisses d'épargnes du Gouvernement	13,210,621 76	12,190,220 06		
			54,179,221 88	51,915,286 23
Fonds en fidéicommis			10,170,908 68	10,720,427 87
Comptes des provinces			11,923,481 20	11,920,481 20
Divers, et comptes de banques			35,963,709 65	27,355,105 01
Total de la dette brute			1,173,167,822 68	2,248,745,482 65
ACTIF				
PLACEMENTS—				
Fonds d'amortissement			14,035,525 12	16,818,396 17
Autres placements			148,144,428 77	250,650,100 04
COMPTES DES PROVINCES			2,296,327 90	2,296,327 90
DIVERS, ET COMPTES DE BANQUES			479,897,771 13	834,745,031 19
Total de l'actif			644,374,052 92	1,104,509,855 30
Total de la dette nette au 31 mai			828,793,769 76	1,144,235,627 35
" " 30 avril			814,565,050 30	1,139,729,029 47
Augmentation de la dette			14,228,719 41	13,506,597 88

REVENU ET DEPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de mai 1917.	Total au 31 mai 1917.	Mois de mai 1918.	Total au 31 mai 1918.
REVENU :	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Douanes	16,255,781 95	30,404,938 83	14,655,792 55	28,748,968 25
Accise	2,059,025 19	3,612,909 53	2,302,920 83	3,856,323 39
Département des Postes	1,450,000 00	3,050,000 00	1,450,000 00	3,100,000 00
Travaux publics, y compris les chemins de fer et canaux	1,965,815 86	3,060,041 49	1,905,356 88	3,320,640 56
Divers	1,118,876 42	1,366,119 24	2,444,842 59	4,575,488 08
Total	22,849,499 42	41,494,009 19	22,758,512 85	43,601,420 28
DEPENSES	3,838,074 64	4,437,553 28	7,531,673 87	9,612,667 96
DEPENSES A COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Guerre	11,064,206 96	11,399,875 28	4,833,411 89	5,096,204 73
Travaux publics, y compris chemins de fer et canaux.	873,790 00	1,045,790 90	355,026 65	359,392 54
Subventions aux chemins de fer				
Total	11,877,997 86	12,445,666 44	5,188,438 54	5,455,597 27

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du département des Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

T. C. BOVILLE,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,

J. G. MACFARLANE, comptable en chef et teneur de livres du Dominion.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES, Ottawa, 7 juin 1918. 50-tf

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous:

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."

2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.

3. Les taux sont comme suit: Avis, première insertion, dix cents la ligne agate (quatorze lignes au pouce); insertions subséquentes, cinq cents par ligne. Traduction de documents, quarante cents par cent mots.

Une remise provisoire devra accompagner la copie dont la somme peut être computée comme suit:

Première insertion:	
Pour le titre et la signature.....	$1 00
Ajoutez deux cents par mot pour le reste.....	
Traduction, si elle doit être faite, à 40 cents par 100 mots.....	
Autres insertions:	
Pour le titre et la signature.....	0 50
Ajoutez un cent par mot pour le reste.....	
Multipliez par le nombre de ces insertions.....	
Total.....	

Une facture sera expédiée aussitôt après la première insertion indiquant le montant exact dû, le montant reçu, et toute différence dans la remise, en moins ou en plus, sera réglée.

AUCUNE ANNONCE N'EST INSÉRÉE POUR MOINS D'UN DOLLAR.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous:

Les avis de demandes de divorce—14 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—3 mois de calendrier.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes en vertu de l'*Acte des compagnies de prêt* (A. C. publié dans la *Gazette* 15 juin 1901)—2 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Droits provisoires d'auteurs—1 insertion.

Lois des compagnies—Changement du principal lieu d'affaires, du nombre de directeurs, etc.—1 insertion.

Protection des eaux navigables, approbation des plans des travaux, etc.—5 insertions.

Les avis reçus jusqu'à midi le jeudi, seront insérés dans la *Gazette* du samedi suivant.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cents, et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ,
Imprimeur du Roi et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques.
Ottawa, 24 décembre 1914.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

SENAT.

SUBSTANCES DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

Telles que revisées et mises en vigueur le 22 mars 1916.

Tout pétitionnaire en divorce doit annoncer son intention de demander un bill de divorce, par un avis spécifiant contre qui et pour quelle cause le divorce sera demandé; il fait insérer cet avis, pendant trois mois au moins avant la prise en considération par le comité des divorces de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux—du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de sa séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan, l'Alberta, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province; et à défaut de ce nombre de journaux, l'avis doit se publier dans le district, dans le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins.

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba, les insertions doivent se faire dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district; autrement, elles se font en anglais et en français au même journal. Si l'avis donné pour une session expire trop tard pour qu'il puisse être statué sur la pétition pendant cette session, la pétition pourra être présentée et accueillie à la session suivante sans nouvelle publication d'avis.

Une copie de cet avis et une copie de la pétition qui sera présentée doit, à la diligence du pétitionnaire et au moins deux mois avant la prise en considération de la pétition par le comité, être signifiée en main propre si cela est possible, à la personne contre laquelle le divorce sera demandé, ci-après appelée "partie défenderesse".

Si la résidence de la partie défenderesse n'est pas connue, ou que la remise de l'avis ne peut être faite en ses mains, s'il est prouvé, d'une manière jugée satisfaisante par le comité, que tous les efforts raisonnables ont été faits pour opérer la signification en main propre, et, en cas d'inutilité de ces efforts, pour porter l'avis et la pétition à la connaissance de la partie défenderesse, ces diligences peuvent être tenues pour une suffisante notification.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est recevable après l'expiration des soixante premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce doit être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énonce sommairement le fait du mariage, en indiquant les noms au long, l'âge et l'état des parties, en quel temps, en quel lieu et par qui a été faite la célébration; le domicile et la résidence de chacune des parties à l'époque du mariage, leur domicile conjugal, leur résidence et tout changement qui en aurait eu lieu; les traits essentiels sur lesquels est fondée la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé.

La pétition doit aussi contenir l'assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu ni connivence, ni pardon pour les torts qui donnent lieu à la plainte, ni collusion dans la demande en divorce.

Les allégations de la pétition doivent être appuyées d'une déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite conformément à l'*Acte de la preuve en Canada, 1893*.

La copie de la pétition signifiée à la partie défenderesse portera en endos ou en annexe les renseignements suivants:

(*1*) La résidence du étitionnaire à l'époque de la signification.

(*2*) Une adresse postale en Canada à laquelle les lettres et avis pour le pétitionnaire puissent être délivrés.

(*3*) Le nom et l'adresse de l'avocat, s'il y en a un, agissant pour le pétitionnaire.

(*4*) Si cet avocat n'a pas d'adresse à Ottawa, le nom et l'adresse de quelque agent le représentant à Ottawa à qui tous avis et pièces puissent être signifiés.

(*5*) Si la partie défenderesse veut s'opposer à la demande en divorce et être entendue par le comité des divorces du Sénat, elle doit adresser un avis à cet effet au greffier du Sénat aux édifices du Parlement, Ottawa, dans les deux mois de la signification faite à la partie défenderesse et donner dans cet avis au greffier du Sénat:

(*a*) La résidence de la partie défenderesse à l'époque de l'envoi de l'avis.

(*b*) Une adresse postale en Canada à laquelle les lettres et avis pour la partie défenderesse puissent être délivrés.

(*c*) Le nom et l'adresse de l'avocat, s'il y en a un agissant pour la partie défenderesse.

(*d*) Si cet avocat n'a pas d'adresse à Ottawa, le nom et l'adresse de quelque agent le représentant à Ottawa, à qui tous avis et pièces puissent être signifiés.

(*6*) Si la partie défenderesse ne notifie pas ainsi le greffier du Sénat, la pétition peut être prise en considération, et un bill de divorce basé sur cette pétition peut suivre son cours sans autre avis à la partie défenderesse.

(7) Lorsque la pétition est présentée par un mari pour obtenir le divorce contre sa femme, si celle-ci fait voir au comité d'une manière satisfaisante qu'elle peut opposer et qu'elle est prête à produire sous serment de bons moyens de défense contre les accusations portées dans la pétition, et qu'elle n'a pas l'argent nécessaire pour faire valoir ces moyens, le comité peut rendre un ordre que son mari ait à lui fournir la somme nécessaire pour qu'elle puisse présenter sa défense en retenant les services d'un conseil, payer ses frais de voyage et de séjour et ceux des témoins assignés de sa part à Ottawa.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est prise en considération par le comité que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $210.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation au Sénat doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis et d'une déclaration établissant qu'une copie de l'avis de la pétition a été signifiée.

Une copie de toute pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce, ou relative à quelque demande de divorce,—et une copie de tous documents et papiers accompagnant cette pétition, ou à produire devant le comité, devra être fournie par la personne au nom de laquelle la pétition, les documents ou les papiers seront présentés ou produits.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Greffier du Sénat.

SENAT.

Avis de bills privés.

EXTRAIT DES RÈGLES DU SÉNAT.

107. Toute demande au Parlement, pour obtenir un bill privé, de quelque nature qu'il soit, doit être annoncée par avis inséré à la *Gazette du Canada;* cet avis doit indiquer d'une manière claire et précise la nature et l'objet de la demande, être signé par les pétitionnaires ou en leur nom et contenir l'adresse des signataires; et si elle a pour objet l'obtention d'un acte constitutif, il faut donner aussi dans l'avis le nom de la compagnie projetée.

Outre l'avis à insérer dans la *Gazette du Canada*, il doit en être publié un semblable, comme il suit:—

A) Lorsque la demande a pour objet l'obtention d'un acte constituant en corporation,—

1. Une *compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal*, —dans un des principaux journaux de la principale cité ou ville ou le principal village de chaque comté ou district par où passerait le chemin de fer ou le canal dont la construction est projetée;

2. Une *compagnie de télégraphe ou de téléphone*, —dans un des principaux journaux de la principale cité ou ville de chaque province ou territoire où elle se propose d'opérer;

3. Une *compagnie pour la confection de travaux quelconques*, dont la confection ou l'exploitation intéresserait spécialement telle localité particulière; ou une compagnie tendant à obtenir des droits ou privilèges exclusifs, ou l'autorisation de faire une chose dont l'opération pourrait porter atteinte aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui,—dans un des principaux journaux de l'endroit ou des endroits que l'acte demandé intéresse;

4. Une *compagnie de banque;* une *compagnie d'assurance;* une *compagnie de crédit;* une *compagnie de prêt;* ou une *compagnie industrielle*, sans pouvoirs exclusifs,—dans la *Gazette du Canada* seulement.

5. Et si les travaux d'une compagnie (constituée ou à constituer) doivent être déclarés d'utilité générale pour le Canada, cette intention sera spécifiquement mentionnée dans l'avis; et les requérants feront envoyer par lettre enregistrée une copie de cet avis au secrétaire de chaque conseil de comté et de chaque corporation municipale spécialement intéressée dans la construction ou l'exploitation de ces travaux, ainsi qu'au secrétaire de la province dans laquelle ces travaux sont ou seront situés; et la preuve de l'accomplissement de cette prescription par les requérants devra s'établir par une déclaration statutaire.

B) Lorsque la demande a pour objet de modifier un acte existant,—

1. Afin de prolonger une ligne de chemin de fer ou un canal, ou de construire des embranchements qui s'y relient, l'avis sera e même, *mutatis mutandis*, que celui pour l'obtention d'un acte constituant en corporation une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal;

2. Afin de proroger le délai fixé pour la confection ou l'achèvement d'une ligne de chemin de fer, d'un canal, d'une ligne télégraphique ou téléphonique, ou d'autres travaux quelconques déjà autorisés,—dans un des principaux journaux de l'endroit où la compagnie a son siège ou est autorisée à avoir son siège;

3. Afin d'étendre les pouvoirs d'une compagnie (sans attribution de pouvoirs exclusifs); d'accroître ou de réduire le capital-actions d'une compagnie, ou d'augmenter ou modifier sa faculté d'émettre des obligations ou de faire des emprunts, ou d'effectuer des changements pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou intérêts des actionnaires, obligataires ou créanciers de la compagnie,—dans un des principaux journaux du lieu de la situation de son siège.

C) Dans tous ces cas, les avis insérés soit à la *Gazette du Canada* ou dans les journaux, doivent se publier au moins une fois par semaine pendant cinq semaines consécutives; et, lorsqu'ils se publient dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba, ils doivent être en langue anglaise et en langue française. Il faut envoyer au greffier du Sénat des exemplaires *marqués* de chaque numéro de tous les journaux contenant l'avis, avec, sur le pli de la feuille, les mots: *"Avis de bill privé"*; ou l'on peut transmettre, au lieu des journaux, une déclaration statutaire que l'avis a été dûment publié.

Tout avis par lettre enregistrée sera déposé à la poste à temps pour parvenir au secrétaire de la province et au greffier de chaque conseil de comté et de chaque corporation municipale cinq semaines au moins avant la considération de la pétition par le comité des Ordres permanents; et une déclaration statutaire établissant le fait du dépôt à la poste sera transmise au greffier du Sénat.

108. Nulle pétition pour la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou d'un canal existant ou autorisé, n'est prise en considération par le comité des Ordres permanents, à moins qu'il n'ait été déposé devant le comité une carte ou un plan indiquant le tracé proposé des travaux ainsi que les comtés ou les districts par où doit passer le chemin de fer, le canal, l'embranchement ou le prolongement qu'on veut construire.

109. Avant d'adresser au Sénat la pétition pour en obtenir la permission de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, la ou les personnes qui ont l'intention de faire cette pétition doivent, en donnant l'avis prescrit par les règles précédentes mentionner en même temps et de la même manière, les péages qu'elles se proposent de percevoir, l'étendue du privilège, la hauteur des arches, l'espace libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des trains de bois et des bateaux; en outre, mentionner si le pont sera mobile ou non, et indiquer les dimensions de la partie mobile.

110. Aucune pétition en obtention d'un bill privé n'est reçue par le Sénat après les trois premières semaines de la session; aucun bill privé ne peut lui être présenté après les quatre premières semaines de la session; aucun rapport d'un comité permanent ou spécial sur un bill n'est reçu après les six premières semaines de la session.

114. Toute personne qui voudra obtenir un bill privé, si elle se propose de la présenter au Sénat, devra déposer entre les mains du greffier de cette Chambre, huit jours avant la réunion du Parlement, une copie du bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française avec une somme d'argent suffisante pour en payer la traduction, laquelle sera faite par les traducteurs du Sénat, et payer l'impression de 600 exemplaires anglais et de 200 exemplaires français; elle aura pareillement à verser entre les mains du greffier du Sénat, aussitôt après la deuxième lecture du bill, et avant la prise en considération par le comité auquel il aura été renvoyé, une somme de $200, avec les frais d'insertion de l'acte au corps des Statuts; et elle remettra au commis-greffier du comité un reçu constatant le versement de ces sommes.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Greffier du Sénat.

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

RÈGLES RELATIVES AUX PÉTITIONS ET AUX BILLS PRIVÉS.

88. (1) Les pétitions pour bills privés ne sont reçues par la Chambre que si elles sont présentées pendant les six premières semaines de la session, Mettout bill privé sera présenté à la Chambre dans les deux semaines à compter de l'époque où l'examinateur ou le comité des ordres permanents auront fait un rapport favorable sur la pétition, et nulle motion à l'effet de suspendre cette règle ne sera acceptée, à moins qu'au préalable le comité des ordres permanents n'ait présenté un rapport recommandant cette suspension et exposant les raisons la motivant.

Instructions aux comités.

97. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être discutées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommendation que ces bills soient retirés.

Dépôt de bills et honoraires.

89. (1) Toute personne qui voudra obtenir un bill privé sera tenu de déposer entre les mains du greffier de la Chambre, au moins huit jours avant la réunion de la Chambre, un exemplaire de ce bill en anglais ou en français, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression, la traduction en devant être faite par les fonctionnaires de la Chambre, et l'impression par le département des impressions publiques, et si pareil bill n'est pas déposé dans le délai ci-dessus prescrit, le solliciteur devra, en sus des frais d'impression et de traduction, payer la somme de cinq dollars pour chaque jour qui s'écoulera entre le dit huitième jour avant la réunion de la Chambre et la date de la présentation du bill; mais ces taxes additionnelles ne devront pas dépasser en totalité la somme de deux cents dollars.

2. Après la deuxième lecture d'un bill et avant son examen par le comité auquel il a été renvoyé, celui qui en fait la demande doit dans tous les cas verser le prix de l'impression de la loi dans les statuts ainsi qu'un droit de deux cents dollar

Taxes supplémentaires.

3. Les taxes suivantes seront également imposées et payées, en sus de celles qui précèdent, savoir:—

(*a*) Lorsqu'une règle de la Chambre est suspendue relativement à un bill, ou à la pétition de ce bill pour chaque suspension.....	$100 00
(*b*) Lorsqu'un bill est présenté dans la Chambre après la huitième Semaine de la session et avant la fin de la douzième.....	100 00
(*c*) Lorsqu'un bill est présenté dans la Chambre après la douzième semaine de la session.....	200 00
(*d*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $250,000, et n'excède pas $500,000.....	100 00
(*e*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $500,000, et n'excède pas $750,000.....	150 00
(*f*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $750,000, et n'excède pas $1,000,000.....	200 00
(*g*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $1,000,000, et n'excède pas $1,500,000.....	300 00
(*h*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $1,500,000, et n'excède pas $2,000,000.....	400 00
(*i*) Pour chaque million ou fraction de million de dollars additionnel....	100 00

4. Quand l'objet d'un bill est d'augmenter le capital social d'une compagnie existante, le droit additionnel est déterminé selon le tarif ci-dessus, mais n'est calculé que sur le montant de la majoration.

5. Quand un bill est à l'effet d'augmenter ou tend augmenter pour une compagnie sa faculté d'emprunter sans qu'il y ait augmentation du capital social, le droit additionnel est de $300.

6. Si, à quelque phase d'un bill, il est apporté quelque augmentation au chiffre du capital social projeté d'une compagnie, ou à celui de sa faculté d'emprunter, le bill ne passe pas à la phase subséquente tant que les droits découlant de ce changement n'ont pas été versés.

7. Dans la présente règle, l'expression "capital social projeté" comprend toute augmentation de ce capital prévue dans le bill, et dans les cas où un bill accorde le pouvoir d'augmenter, à quelque date que e soit, le montant du capital social projeté, le droit additionnel sera prélevé sur le chiffre maximum de telle augmentation projetée, tel qu'il en est fait mention dans le bill.

8. Les taxes supplémentaires prescrites en la présente règle s'appliqueront aussi aux bills privés prenant naissance au Sénat, sauf, toutefois, que si une pétition demandant pareil bill privé a été présentée en cette Chambre dans les six premières semaines de la session, la taxe supplémentaire imposée sous l'empire des alinéas *b* ou *c* de l'article 3, ne sera pas exigée.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLES RELATIVES AUX AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

91. Toutes demandes, quelles qu'elles soient, adressées au Parlement pour bills privés, devront être précédées d'un avis dans la *Gazette du Canada;* le dit avis devra énoncer clairement et distinctement la nature et l'objet de la demande, et devra être signé par les postulants ou en leur nom avec les adresses des signataires; et lorsque la demande aura pour objet un acte constitutif, le nom de la compagnie projetée devra être donné dans l'avis. Et si les travaux de quelque compagnie (constituée ou à être constituée en corporation) doivent être déclarés à l'avantage général du Canada, cette intention sera spécifiquement mentionnée dans l'avis; et les postulants feront adresser une copie du dit avis, par lettre enregistrée, au greffier de chaque comté ou municipalité qui pourra être spécialement concernée dans la construction ou l'exploitation des dits travaux, et aussi au secrétaire de la province dans laquelle les dits travaux sont ou pourront être situés; et une déclaration conforme à la loi devra attester que cette formalité a été remplie par les postulants.

Outre l'avis susdit à publier dans la *Gazette du Canada,* un avis semblable devra aussi être publié dans *quelque journal important* comme suit:—

A) Lorsque la demande sera faite pour un acte constituant en corporation,—

1. *Une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal:*—Dans la principale cité et ville ou dans le principal village dans chaque comté où devront être construits le chemin de fer ou le canal projetés.

2. *Une compagnie de télégraphe ou de téléphone:*—Dans la principale cité ou ville dans chaque province ou territoire où la compagnie se propose de faire des opérations.

3. *Une compagnie pour la construction de travaux quelconques* de nature à produire un changement dans une localité particulière par suite de leur construction ou exploitation; ou pour obtenir quelques *droits ou privilèges exclusifs;* ou pour faire quelques opérations pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou à la propriété de particuliers:—Dans la localité ou les localités qui pourraient être atteintes par la législation projetée.

4. Une *compagnie de banque;* une *compagnie d'assurance;* une *compagnie de fidéicommis;* une *compagnie de prêt;* ou une *compagnie industrielle,* sans pouvoirs exclusifs quelconques:—Dans la *Gazette du Canada* seulement.

B) Lorsque la demande sera aux fins d'amender un acte existant,—

1. Pour le prolongement de quelque ligne de chemin de fer ou de quelque canal, ou pour la construction d'embranchements des dits chemin de fer ou canal:—Dans la principale cité, la principale ville ou le principal village dans chaque district ou comté devant être traversé par le prolongement ou cet embranchement.

2. Pour la prolongation d'une charte ou du délai fixé pour la construction ou l'achèvement d'une ligne de chemin de fer, d'un canal, ou d'une ligne de télé-

graphe ou de téléphone quelconques, ou de tous autres travaux déjà autorisés; ou pour l'extension des pouvoirs d'une compagnie (lorsque cela n'implique pas la concession de droits exclusifs); ou pour l'augmentation ou la réduction du capital social de quelque compagnie; ou pour augmenter ou modifier ses pouvoirs d'émettre des obligations ou de contracter des emprunts, ou pour tout amendement pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou intérêts des actionnaires ou des porteurs d'obligations ou des créanciers de la compagnie:—Dans la localité où le bureau principal de a compagnie est ou doit être autorisé à s'établir.

C) Lorsque la demande a pour objet d'obtenir pour une personne ou une corporation déjà constituée des droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou le pouvoir de faeir quelque chose dont l'accomplissement pourrait porter atteinte aux droits ou aux biens d'autres personnes dans la localité ou les localités particulières que l'acte projeté pourrait atteindre.

Tous ces avis, qu'ils soient insérés dans la *Gazette du Canada* ou dans un journal, devront être publiés au moins une fois par semaine pendant une durée de cinq semaines consécutives; et en ce qui concerne les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, ils devront y être publiés en anglais et en français; et dans le cas où il n'y aurait pas de journal dans une localité où l'avis doit être donné, cet avis sera donné dans la localité la plus rapprochée dans laquelle il se publie un journal; et la preuve de la publication régulière de l'avis sera établie dans chaque cas par une déclaration conforme à la loi; et toutes ces déclarations devront être transmises au greffier de la Chambre et être endossées "Avis de bill privé".

D) Tout pareil avis sera transmis par la poste par lettre enregistrée de manière à parvenir au secrétaire de la province, et au greffier du conseil de comté et de la corporation municipale, au moins deux semaines avant que l'Examinateur ou le comité des ordres permanents ne prennent la pétition en délibération, et une déclaration conforme à la loi et établissant ce dépôt à la poste, sera adressée au greffier de la Chambre.

E) Tous bills privés pour actes constitutifs devront être dressés de manière à incorporer, par mode de renvoi, les clauses des actes généraux se rapportant aux détails auxquels ces bills doivent pourvoir; l'on devra énoncer les raisons spéciales de toute déviation de ce principe, ou de l'introduction d'autres dispositions relatives à ces détails, et une note devra être annexée au bill pour indiquer les dispositions du bill au sujet desquelles l'on propose de s'écarter de l'*acte général;* les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette *règle*, devront être remodelés par les promoteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais avant qu'aucun comité passe à l'examen de leurs *clauses*.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Greffier de la Chambre des Communes.

Quiconque désire obtenir du Parlement une charte de chemin de fer, devra observer les règles ci-dessous, établies par la Chambre des Communes, au sujet de la production de cartes:—

CARTE OU PLAN ACCOMPAGNANT LA PÉTITION.

93. "L'Examinateur ou le comité des Ordres permanents ne prendra connaissance d'aucune pétition demandant la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer, ou d'une compagnie ayant pour objet la construction d'un canal, ou demandant un prolongement de la ligne d'un chemin de fer ou d'un canal existant ou autorisé, avant que soit produit devant ce comité une carte ou un plan, ndiquant l'emplacement projeté des ouvrages, et chaque comté, township, municipalité ou district à travers lesquels le chemin de fer, le canal, l'embranchement ou le prolongement projeté, doit être construit."

CARTES, PLANS ET PIÈCES ACCOMPAGNANT LES BILLS.

. . "Nul bill tendant à la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal ou à l'effet de changer le tracé du chemin de fer ou du canal d'une compagnie déjà constituée, ne sera mis à l'étude par le comité des Chemins de fer, à moins qu'il n'ait été produit devant le comité, au moins une semaine avant l'examen du bill—

(*a*) "Une carte ou un plan à une échelle d'au moins un demi-pouce au mille, et indiquant le territoire sur lequel il est question de construire les ouvrages projetés, et indiquant aussi les ouvrages analogues existants ou autorisés, dans la région ou partie de la région que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou qui ont quelque effet sur la dite région; et cette carte ou ce plan doit porter la signature de l'ingénieur ou autre personne qui l'a fait;

(*b*) "Une pièce faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de consacrer aux fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de se le procurer, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, d'obligations, de débentures ou d'autres valeurs, et le montant respectif à réaliser de chacun de ces chefs."

AVIS est donné par le présent que Andrew Pepper, employé de chemin de fer, de la ville de Neepawa, dans la province de Manitoba, s'adressera au Parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse, Alice Conaghy Pepper, jadis de Neepawa, maintenant de la ville de Winnipeg, dans le Manitoba, pour cause d'adultère et d'abandon.

Daté à la ville de Neepawa, dans le Manitoba, ce dix-huitième jour du mois de janvier 1918.

J. ADRIAN DAVIDSON,
41–14 Procureur du requérant.

AVIS est donné par le présent que Gladys Agnès Wilson, de la cité et du district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son époux, Edmund John Edward Hawkins, pour cause d'adultère, cruauté et abandon.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20e jour de mai 1918.

GLADYS A. WILSON,
Requérante.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Procureurs de la requérante. 48–14

AVIS DIVERS.

BANQUE DES MARCHANDS DU CANADA.

DIVIDENDE TRIMESTRIEL.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de deux et demi pour cent pour le trimestre courant, étant au taux de 10 pour cent par année sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré, et sera payable à la banque en cette cité et à ses succursales, dès et après le 1er jour d'août prochain, aux actionnaires enregistrés à la clôture des affaires le 15e jour de juillet.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

D. C. MACAROW,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 25 juin 1918. 52–5

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

JEUDI, le premier août prochain, et après, cette banque paiera à ses actionnaires un dividende de deux et quart pour cent (étant au taux de neuf pour cent par année), sur son capital versé, pour le trimestre finissant le 31 juillet prochain.

Ce dividende sera payé suivant la liste des actionnaires inscrits à la date du 16 juillet prochain.

Par ordre du bureau de direction.

N. LAVOIE,
Gérant général.

Québec, le 18 juin 1918. 51–5

THE CANADIAN LAST BLOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXTRAIT des minutes d'une assemblée spéciale des directeurs de la Compagnie Canadienne de Blocs à Formes, Limitée, étaient présents MM. L. E. Robin, président, D. J. Ouimet, L. P. Deslongchamps et Oscar Dufresne.

Il est proposé par M. Ouimet que le bureau de la compagnie soit à Iberville au lieu de Montréal, et que cette proposition, quand elle sera votée, devienne un règlement et que l'on fasse ce qu'il y a à faire pour mettre ce règlement suivant la loi.—Adopté.

Nous, soussignés, L. E. Robin, président, J. Alf. Bélanger, secrétaire-trésorier, certifions que la copie de résolution ci-haut donnée est conforme en tout point à celle entrée dans le livre de minutes de la compagnie, en date du 18 mai 1918.

THE CANADIAN LAST BLOCK COMPANY, LIMITED,

[L.S.] J. E. ROBIN, Président.

J. ALF. BÉLANGER, Sec.-trésorier

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SUPPLEMENT

TO

The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1918.

P.C. 1505.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

SATURDAY, the 15th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The Regulations Governing the Inspection of Preserved Fruits, Vegetables and Milk, approved by Order in Council of the 6th July, 1910, are hereby repealed and the annexed regulations are hereby substituted in lieu thereof.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE INSPECTION OF PRESERVED FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND MILK.

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(*a*) "The Act" means the Meat and Canned Foods Act;

(*b*) "The Minister" means the Minister of Agriculture;

(*c*) "The Department" means the Department of Agriculture;

(*d*) "Establishment" means any factory, cannery, evaporating plant, or other place or premises in which fruits, vegetables, or fruit or vegetable products are processed, canned, bottled, evaporated, dried, or otherwise preserved for food for export, or in which milk is condensed, evaporated, or otherwise preserved for food for export, or in which any of the articles aforementioned are stored for export;

(*e*) "Export" means export out of Canada, or out of any province to any other province thereof;

(*f*) "Food" includes every article used for food or drink by man, and every ingredient intended for mixing with the food or drink of man for any purpose;

(*g*) "Inspector" means an inspector appointed under the Act;

(*h*) "Regulations" means these regulations made under the provisions of the Act;

(*i*) "Products" means anything prepared from fruit or vegetables, or any condensed or evaporated milk;

(*j*) "Container" means any receptacle made of wood, glass, earthenware, or metallic substance, whether hermetically sealed or intended to be so sealed, or otherwise;

(*k*) "Package" means any can or other container in which products are packed, or any box, basket, or other receptacle used for their transportation, or anything in which products are wrapped up or bound together.

2. These regulations shall apply to all establishments within the meaning of paragraph (*d*) of Section 1 hereof.

3. Every establishment operating under the provisions of the Act shall within one month after the date upon which these regulations come into force, mail to the Minister by registered letter an application for a permit to continue operation, and in case no permit is received within sixty days from the date of mailing said letter such establishment shall discontinue export or interprovincial business. No establishment shall hereafter commence operating without first obtaining from the Minister a permit. In case the Minister has reasonable ground to believe that any establishment has committed a violation of any of the provisions of the Act or of these regulations, he may upon ten days' notice to the permittee cancel the permit.

4. The Minister may, as provided in the Act, appoint inspectors who shall, from time to time, visit each establishment for the purpose of seeing that the provisions of the Act and of these regulations are duly observed and complied with.

5. Inspectors shall, in the performance of their official duties, wear a numbered badge provided by the department.

6. Inspectors shall furnish to the Veterinary Director General full and detailed reports of all inspections made by them, and of such other matters as may, in the public interest, be deemed necessary or advisable.

7. The following sanitary conditions shall be observed and maintained in all establishments:—

(*a*) All establishments shall be suitably lighted and ventilated;

(*b*) All appliances, such as tables, trucks, vats, machines, kettles, containers, etc., shall be kept clean and sanitary;

(*c*) All operations in connection with the preparation or packing of products shall be carried on carefully, and with strict cleanliness;

(*d*) Rooms in which articles intended for food are stored, processed, or otherwise prepared, shall be scraped, scrubbed, whitewashed, painted, or otherwise dealt with at such times as may be deemed necessary by an inspector, and shall contain facilities for cleaning all equipment;

(*e*) Employees of any establishment engaged in handling articles intended for food must be free from tuberculosis or other communicable disease, and must observe such general sanitary rules as may be deemed necessary by the inspector;

(*f*) No articles entering into the production of food shall be allowed to come in contact with anything that will contaminate or deteriorate them;

(*g*) Coverings used by employees to protect their clothing or persons shall be of material easily cleaned, and shall be kept reasonably clean;

(*h*) Dressing rooms and lavatory accommodations shall be ample, sanitary and fully equipped, and shall be entirely apart from any room or compartment used for the storing or production of food or of articles intended for food;

(*i*) All yards, outhouses, or other premises belonging to or used in connection with any establishment shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition, and shall not be used for the emptying or storing of refuse;

(*j*) The drainage, if any, in connection with establishments shall be ample, and kept in proper working order;

(*k*) No lavatory, sink, or cesspool shall be so situated or maintained as to permit any odours or fumes therefrom to pervade any room where food or articles intended for food are prepared or stored.

8. All fruits, vegetables, milk, or other articles used in any establishment shall be sound, wholesome, and in every way fit for food.

9. All fruits, vegetables, milk, or other articles intended to be used for food, found by an inspector in any establishment, whether in course of preparation or after they have been prepared, to be decomposed, diseased, or in any way unfit for food purposes, shall be confiscated by the inspector and destroyed under his supervision.

10. No food or food product shall contain any deleterious drug, dye, or preservative, or other foreign substance injurious to health.

(*a*) No drug, dye, preservative, or seasoning which has not been approved in writing by the Veterinary Director General, shall be used in the preparation or packing of any food product.

(*b*) Any proprietor of an establishment may also submit to the Veterinary Director General for his approval any dye, drug, preservative, or seasoning which he may desire to use, and in the event of any such preparation being approved, its use shall be permitted.

11. With the object of preventing the use of deleterious substances, inspectors shall, as often as deemed advisable, procure samples of the preservatives used, as also of the different food products during their preparation, or after the same have been prepared, and shall submit them without delay to the Veterinary Director General.

The proprietor of any establishment shall, upon request of an inspector, furnish to him free of charge any sample or samples of foods or food products, or of any preservative, seasoning, or other ingredient used in the preparation of foods. Samples so obtained must be sealed, labelled and marked with a description of the same, together with the inspector's name and the date, and forwarded at once to the Veterinary Director General.

12. Containers in which vegetables, milk, or other articles intended for food are finally placed, shall be clean and sanitary, and, if previously used, must be thoroughly sterilized immediately prior to being filled.

13. Containers in which fruits, vegetables, milk or other articles prepared for food in any establishment are placed shall be marked, unless otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council, with:—

(*a*) The initials of the Christian names, the full surname, and the address, or, in the case of a firm or corporation, the firm or corporate name and address of the packer, or of the first dealer obtaining it direct from the packer who sells or offers the same for sale. Such dealer shall, upon the request of the inspector appointed under this Act, disclose the name of the packer of such articles;

(*b*) A true and correct description of the contents of the container as is or may be defined in the appendices to these Regulations.

These requirements shall be embodied upon a trade label, stencil, or lithographed design, which shall be of a size reasonably proportionate to the size of the container or package, having thereon, as provided above, the name and address of the packer or of the first dealer, and a true and correct description of the contents.

(*c*) All packages must be marked as required in this section together with the permit number which shall or may be assigned to the establishment.

(*d*) Owners or managers of establishments shall supply to the Veterinary Director General duplicate copies of all labels, stencils or lithographed designs used in the establishment; no label, stencil or lithographed design shall be used unless it has been approved in writing by him. One copy shall be filed with the Veterinary Director General, the other copy to be retained by the owner or manager and shall be produced for the information of an inspector when required.

14. No container or package shall bear any label or mark of any kind which falsely represents the nature or quantity or weight of its contents, or the date when such contents were packed.

15. No person shall offer for export or shall export any fruits or vegetables, or fruit or vegetable products, canned, bottled, evaporated, dried, or otherwise preserved for food, or any milk, condensed, evaporated, or otherwise preserved for food, in any establishment, unless the requirements of section 13 of these regulations as regards labelling have been complied with in respect to such articles.

16. No person shall import, nor shall there be imported, any fruit or vegetables, or fruit or vegetable products, canned, bottled, dried, evaporated or otherwise preserved for food, or any milk, condensed, evaporated, dried, or otherwise preserved for food, unless the requirements of this section are strictly adhered to.

(*a*) Collectors of customs shall not clear any importation of fruit, or vegetables, or fruit or vegetable products, canned, bottled, dried, evaporated, or otherwise preserved for food, or any milk, condensed, evaporated, dried, or otherwise preserved for food, unless such shipment is accompanied by an affidavit taken before a Justice of the Peace, or other person duly authorized (in the country of origin) to attest such declarations, in the following form:—

Place. . . . . .
Date. . . . . .

To the Collector of Customs,
Dominion of Canada.

I, (or we).....hereby declare that the shipment described herein was manufactured from sound, raw materials, and that its manufacture was carried on under the sanitary conditions provided for in these regulations, that the products are at the time of shipment sound, wholesome, and fit for human food; that the containers and packages show thereon the true name and address of the manufacturer, and that the description of the contents is true and correct and conforms to the requirements as set forth in the Appendices of the Regulations made under the Meat and Canned Foods Act of the Dominion of Canada.

.....
(Signature and address of shipper)

44150—1½

Name and address of consignee.....
No. of packages.....
No. of containers in each package.....
Name of product.....
Sworn to before me this.....day of.....19....
.....
(Signature of Commissioner or Justice of the Peace).

(*b*) All fruit or vegetables, or fruit or vegetable products, canned, bottled, dried, evaporated or otherwise preserved for food or any milk, condensed, evaporated, dried, or otherwise preserved for food, shall be subject to such inspection in the Dominion of Canada, as may be deemed necessary or advisable, and any fruit, or vegetables, or fruit or vegetable products, canned, bottled, dried, evaporated, or otherwise preserved for food, or any milk, condensed, evaporated, dried, or otherwise preserved for food, that does not conform to the requirements of these regulations and the appendices thereto, shall, upon condemnation by an inspector, be forfeited to His Majesty; and may be disposed of as the Minister may direct.

(*c*) Collectors of customs shall attach the certificate referred to in this section to their B-I entry form and forward same to the Commissioner of Customs.

17. These regulations apply to all products which may be manufactured or imported on or after July 1, 1918. Manufacturers may have till January 1, 1919, to dispose of any product covered by these regulations which they have on hand July 1, 1918.

18. Collectors of customs throughout Canada shall see that the various exigencies and requirements of these regulations, or any ministerial or other order made thereunder, are fulfilled before granting any permit which requires, before it is given, any act to be performed or any inspection or other proceeding to be made or taken, and they shall see that the prohibitions prescribed and rules established by these regulations as hereinbefore mentioned, and the instructions which may be issued by the Minister, are obeyed, and, in case of any infraction of the provisions of these regulations, or any of them, taking place, they shall report at once to the Minister the nature and extent of such infraction.

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THESE REGULATIONS.

CONTAINERS.

"Containers" are the tin cans, glass bottles, glass or carbon jars, boxes, pails, tubs, etc., made of wood, paper or other material, or any other vessels in which canned, evaporated or otherwise preserved fruits and vegetables are kept.

THE LABEL.

The "Label" is the wrapper or sticker around or attached to the container. Its function is to furnish the purchaser with a true and correct description of the contents of the container as laid down by these regulations.

STANDARDS OF QUALITY.

"Standards of Quality" for these regulations shall include those standards already made by the Department of Inland Revenue under the authority of the Adulteration Act and regulations made thereunder, together with the following grades which shall be known as "Seconds," "Standards," "Choice" and "Fancy," and when used shall appear conspicuously upon the principal part of the label in letters not less than one-half an inch in height.

NOTE.—Canned or evaporated fruits or vegetables of a quality of "Standard" grade, or better, as hereinafter defined, may be sold as "Standard" grade without declaration of grade on the label, but in every instance where any description of quality is shown, such description shall be in terms of the foregoing grading, i.e. tomatoes of a quality as hereinafter described as "Standard" tomatoes, "Choice" tomatoes or "Fancy" tomatoes would be correctly labelled "Tomatoes" without the prefix "Standard," "Choice" or "Fancy," provided only that they were sold as standard quality. Such terms as "Fine," "Extra," etc., would not be accepted or allowed. On the other hand, a class of tomatoes whose quality fell below the "Standard" grade as defined would not be correctly labelled "Tomatoes" without the word "Seconds" either above or before the word "Tomatoes" in plain type not less than one-half an inch in height.

HEAD SPACE.

"Head Space" is that space between the under side of the top of the container and the upper level of the contents of the container. It shall in no case be greater than is necessary for the proper sealing of the container.

DEGREE OF SYRUP.

The "Degree of Syrup" referred to in these regulations is based on the reading of the saccahimeter or hydrometer in the syrup at a temperature of 60 degrees.

The Container.

The "Container" referred to in these regulations shall be deemed to be the general type of container now in use, and which may be further described as follows:—

Number of can.	Diameter in inches.	Height in inches.	Capacity in ounces.
1	$2\frac{11}{16}$	4	12·6
1 tall	$2\frac{11}{16}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	12·3
2	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{9}{16}$	21·3
$2\frac{1}{2}$	4	$4\frac{3}{4}$	31·2
3	$4\frac{3}{16}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	35
10	$6\frac{3}{16}$	7	107

The foregoing shall be known as standard sizes of containers. If, in the opinion of the minister, a considerable portion of the consuming public would be benefited by the use of other sizes of containers, he may add such sizes to the standard list. All sizes shall be plainly shown on the ends of the box or case in which they are packed.

All containers not listed as standard size as stated above shall have marked thereon in addition to the information required on standard sizes, the nett weight in ounces, or pounds and ounces, of the contents of the container, and, unless the container is transparent, the drained weight of the solids therein. Such information shall be conspicuously placed on the principal part of the label in plain type not less than one-eighth of an inch in height.

(A) FRUITS AND VEGETABLES AND CERTAIN OF THEIR PRODUCTS.

1. The terms *Fruits* and *Vegetables* as used in the following definitions include all those parts of plants which are ordinarily consumed as food, with the exception of plants belonging to the order Graminæ (grains) and various spices. Typical examples of fruits are apples, pears, oranges, peaches, plums, grapes, currants, nuts, etc. Typical examples of vegetables are carrots, potatoes, beets, spinach, asparagus, cabbage, etc. The terms are indiscriminately applied to many articles, such as tomatoes, rhubarb, pumpkin, corn (maize), and some others.

2. *Dried Fruits or Vegetables* are the clean, sound products made by drying properly matured and prepared fresh fruits or vegetables in such a way as to take up no harmful substances; and conform in name to the particular fruit or vegetable used in their preparation.

3. *Evaporated Fruits or Vegetables* are such dried fruits or vegetables as have been desiccated with employment of artificial heat.

4. *Evaporated Apples,* including apple chop or waste, shall contain not more than twenty-five (25) per cent of moisture.

5. *Evaporated Vegetables,* with the exception of onions, shall contain not more than twelve (12) per cent of moisture.

6. *Evaporated Onions* shall contain not more than fifteen (15) per cent of moisture.

NOTE I.

Experimental work done in these laboratories shows that the method employed in determination of moisture in evaporated fruits and vegetables affects more or less the accuracy of the result; and in order to secure uniformity, the following method of working is provisionally adopted:—

1. A representative sample (at least 25 grammes) is comminuted by cutting with a sharp knife, on a hardwood board, until the fragments are not larger than a cube of one-fourth of an inch. Machines such as are used to cut sausage meat are objectionable, as they squeeze out more or less of the water, thus causing loss of dissolved material.

2. Weigh out duplicate portions of from 10 to 15 grammes, of the finely cut material, on tared watch glasses, and dry for two hours at 90°C. in a well-ventilated, water-jacketed oven.

3. Weigh the samples.

4. Return to oven for another hour, under same conditions as above.

5. Weigh again.

If the loss of weight between the last two weighings amounts to less than one-half of one per cent of the weight of the samples, the last weighing is to be accepted as correct, and the weight lost in three hours is to be calculated as a percentage loss on the original weight of the sample, and stated as moisture.

6. If the loss shown in the last hour exceeds one-half of one per cent of the weight of the sample, this is to be returned to the oven for another hour, under same conditions of temperature, etc., and the loss of weight after the fourth hour is to be taken as measuring the moisture present in the original sample.

7. *Canned Fruits or Vegetables* are the sound product made by sterilizing clean, sound, properly matured and prepared fresh fruits or vegetables, by means of heat, and keeping the same in suitable, clean, heremetically sealed containers; and conform in name to the particular fruit or vegetable used in their preparation.

8. *Preserve* is the sound product made from clean, sound, properly matured and prepared fresh fruit and sugar syrup, with or without spices and vinegar, and conform in name to the fruit used in its preparation.

9. *Jam Marmalade* is the sound product made from clean, sound, properly matured and prepared fresh fruit or fruit pulp and sugar, with or without spices or vinegar, by boiling to a semi-solid consistence; and conforms in name to the fruit used in its preparation.

10. *Fruit Butter* is the sound product made from fruit juice, and clean, sound, properly matured and prepared fruit, boiled to a semi-solid mass of homogeneous consistence, with or without the addition of sugar and spices or vinegar;; and conforms in name to the fruit used in its preparation.

11. *Jelly, Fruit Jelly* is the sound, semi-solid gelatinous product made by boiling clean, sound, properly matured and prepared fresh fruit with water, concentrating the expressed and strained juice, to which sugar is added; and conforms in name to the fruit used in its preparation.

12. When *Jam, Marmalade, Fruit Butter or Jelly* contains other fruit or fruit juice than that which gives its special name to the article, the fact of the presence of such other fruit shall be stated on the label, in lettering as large and as distinct as that used in naming the fruit principally present. This requirement does not however, apply to the use of fruit juice, up to the amount of ten (10) per cent of the weight of the jam, etc., used instead of water in the manufacture of the jam, etc.

13. When *Jam, Jelly, Marmalade, etc.,* are prepared from two or more sorts of fruits, the first named fruit on the label shall be that which is present in largest amount; thus, a jam made from strawberries and apples, or apple pulp or apple jelly, shall be labelled as "Strawberry and Apple Jam" only if the weight of strawberries used exceeds the weight of apples or apple pulp or apple jelly in the product; where the weight of apples or apple pulp or apple jelly exceeds the weight of strawberries used, the label shall read "Apple and Strawberry Jam" or "Apple Jam flavoured with Strawberries," or otherwise, in such a way as to make clear the fact that strawberries are not the chief constituent.

14. When the sugar in preserve, jam, marmalade, fruit butter or jelly is wholly or partially replaced by glucose, or by any other substitute for sugar, the fact of such substitution shall be stated upon the label in plain lettering, of a size of type not less than that known as 10 point.

NOTE II.

It has been shown to the satisfaction of this Department that processed fruit (that is, fruit which has been sterilized by heat and stored in hermetically sealed containers of proper material), may be quite as good for use in the manufacture of jams, as fresh fruit, only differing from the fresh fruit by being more or less off colour. The shortness of the fruit season in Canada renders it necessary that the larger part of our fruit should be processed as above described, in order to prevent wastage.

In recognition of the above this department will, until further advice, interpret the addition of harmless colouring matter to jams, made from sound fruit, either processed or fresh, as not "concealing damage or making the article appear better than it really is"; and will not require a declaration of the presence of such colouring matter.

NOTE III.

When *Jam, Jelly, Marmalade, etc.,* contain any other ingredient than one fruit (with not more than 10 per cent of other fruit juices, as provided in section 12), and sugar, the word *pure* or *genuine* is forbidden to be used as descriptive of such jam, jelly, etc. For example, a jam made from apples, strawberries, and sugar, may be named *fruit jam* or *blended jam* with or without the words "apple" or "strawberry"; (but if one fruit is named, then all the fruits present must be named, in conformity with Section 13), but in no case may the words "pure" or "genuine" be used in this class of jams.

(B) MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS.

In the administration of the Meat and Canned Foods Act and these Regulations, the standards at present adopted by the Department of Inland Revenue are hereby adopted and will be enforced in so far as they apply to the products coming within the operation of the Act.

(C) GRADES OF QUALITY AND QUANTITY.

Apples (*Pyrus malus*).

"*Standard Apples*" shall be packed from sound apples, free from worm holes, scabs, etc. which have been properly peeled, cored and trimmed. The finished product shall be fairly white in colour, fairly whole quarters and fairly clear liquor.

"*Choice Apples*" shall be packed from sound apples, free fromf worm holes, scabs, etc., and which have been properly peeled, cored and trimmed. The quarters shall be even, and when processed shall remain whole; the fruit shall be white and the liquor clear. Only one variety of apples shall be allowed in each container.

"*Fancy Apples*" shall be packed from selected stock, free from any blemish, and which are not less than 2½ inches in diameter. The fruit shall be free from skin, core or worm holes, the quarters shall be evenly cut and uniform in size. When processed the fruit shall be white, the quarters whole and the liquor clear. Only one variety of apples shall be allowed in each container.

"*Seconds Apples*" shall be packed from inferior stock from which all decomposed, bruised or other objectionable portions have been removed. The fruit shall be properly peeled and cored but need not necessarily be even in size or uniform in colour or variety.

FILL.

In all sizes the containers must be filled full of fruit using only sufficient water required for proper processing of the fruit.

WEIGHT.

A No. 2½ can shall contain not less than 17 ounces net of apples, a No. 3 can, 20 ounces, a No. 10 can not less than 60 ounces net of apples.

The minimum net weight of the contents of a No. 2½ can shall be 26 ounces, a No. 3 can 29 ounces and a No. 10 can 94 ounces.

HEAD SPACE.

The head space allowed for a No. 2½ can and a No. 3 can shall be ½-inch, for a No. 10 can, three-quarters of an inch.

"*Standard Evaporated Apples*" shall be evaporated apples made from good stock, uniformly sliced and cored, comparatively white and mostly free from skins, cores, spots, worm holes or smoke odour.

"*Choice Evaporated Apples*" shall be evaporated apples made from white stock, free from skins, spots, worm holes or smoke odour, they shall be 90 per cent free of core and at least 50 per cent whole slices.

"*Fancy Evaporated Apples*" shall be evaporated apples made from selected stock, white in colour, free from any pieces of skin, worm holes or smoke odour. They shall be 90 per cent free of core and 80 per cent whole rings.

"*Seconds Evaporated Apples*" shall be sound, wholesome, evaporated apples in every way fit for human food. The slices shall be fairly well peeled, cored and free from worm holes.

Apricots (*Prunus armeniaca*), plums (*Prunus domestica*), prunes.

"*Standards Apricots,*" "*Standard Plums,*" "*Standard Prunes*" shall be packed from sound, firm, clean, ripe fruit of the variety named, free from stems, leaves or blight.

"*Choice Apricots,*" "*Choice Plums,*" "*Choice Prunes*" shall be packed from the sound, clean, ripe fruit of the variety named, free from stems, leaves or blight, and shall be fairly uniform in size. The processed fruit shall be practically whole, the syrup fairly clear.

"*Fancy Apricots,*" "*Fancy Plums,*" "*Fancy Prunes*" shall be packed from sound, firm, clean, ripe fruit of the variety named, free from stems, leaves or blight. The processed fruit shall be whole and uniform in size and colour. This grade shall not include any small or undersized fruit of its variety. The syrup shall be clear.

"*Seconds Apricots,*" "*Seconds Plums,*" "*Seconds Prunes*" shall be packed from the sound, clean fruit of its variety, free from stems, leaves or blight. When processed the fruit need not be whole nor need the syrup be clear.

FILL.

All cans must be filled full of fruit before the syrup or water is added, except in the case of "Sugared" or "Kettled" goods. "Sugared" or "Kettled" fruits, when to 106 ounces (according to size of the fruit.)

WEIGHT.

A No. 2 can shall contain not less than 11 to 12 ounces of fruit (according to size of the fruit) and a minimum net weight of 21 to 22 ounces (according to size of fruit). A No. 2½ can shall contain not less than 17 to 18 ounces of fruit (according to size of fruit) and a minimum net weight of 28 to 29 ounces (according to size of the

fruit). A No. 3 can shall contain not less than 23 to 24 ounces of fruit (according to size of the fruit) and a minimum nett weight of 31 to 32 ounces (according to size of the fruit). A No. 10 can shall be full of fruit and have a minimum net weight of 104 to 106 ounces (according to size of the fruit).

SYRUP.

Heavy Syrup for Apricots, Plums, Prunes shall be of a density of not less than 45 degrees Balling or 24·6 degrees Baume. Light Syrup for Apricots, Plums, Prunes shall be of a density of not less than 25 degrees Balling or 13·8 degrees Baume.

"Apricots in Water," "Plums in Water," "Prunes in Water" shall have the can filled as full as possible with the said fruit, and to this may be added sufficient water for proper processing of the fruit.

VARIETY OF PLUMS.

When the label designates any particular variety of plums, the fruit must be true to that name, that is to say, that any blue plum could not properly be labelled "Blue Damson," nor could any green plum be properly labelled "Green Gage."

BERRIES.

RASPBERRIES.

"Standard Raspberries" shall be packed from clean, sound, ripe raspberries, free from stems, leaves, or any considerable portion of seeded berries.

"Choice Raspberries" shall be packed from sound, clean, ripe, firm raspberries, free from stems, leaves, green or seeded berries. The fruit in the finished product shall be practically whole; the syrup practically clear.

"Fancy Raspberries" shall be packed from clean, sound, ripe, firm raspberries, free from stems, leaves, green or seeded berries. The fruit in the finished product shall be uniform in size and whole; the syrup shall be clear.

"Seconds Raspberries" shall be packed from clean, sound and fairly ripe raspberries, free from stems or leaves, but may include soft or broken fruit or mixed varieties.

FILL.

All cans must be filled full of fruit before syrup or water is added, except in the case of "Sugared" or "Kettled" goods. "Sugared" or "Kettled" Raspberries, when processed, shall drain not less than 45 per cent solid fruit.

WEIGHT.

A No. 2 can shall contain not less than 12 ounces of berries and a minimum net weight of 21 ounces if packed in syrup, or 20 ounces if packed in water. A No. $2\frac{1}{2}$ can shall contain not less than 19 ounces of fruit and a minimum net weight of 30 ounces; a No. 10 can shall contain not less than 70 ounces of fruit and a minimum nett weight of 100 ounces.

SYRUP.

"Heavy Syrup Raspberries" shall be made from the above stated weight of raspberries, together with a syrup made from pure sugar and water, the said syrup to be of a density of not less than 45 degrees Balling or 24·6 degrees Baume.

"Light Syrup Raspberries" shall be packed from the above stated weight of raspberries, together with a syrup made from pure sugar and water, the said syrup to be of a density of not less than 25 degrees Balling or 13·8 degrees Baume.

"Raspberries in Water" or *"Pie Raspberries"* shall contain not less than the above mentioned weight of raspberries per can, to which may be added sufficient water for proper processing of the fruit.

VARIETY OF RASPBERRIES.

When the label designates any particular variety of raspberries the fruit must be true to that variety, i.e., Columbian or other purple varieties could not be properly labelled as "Red Raspberries."

The grades of quality and quantity for blackberries, white raspberries, lawtonberries, thimbleberries, loganberries, currants, gooseberries, blueberries and huckleberries shall be similar to those used with *Berries*.

CHERRIES (*Prunus Cerasus*).

"Standard Cherries" shall be packed from sound, firm, ripe cherries, free from stems, leaves or blight, and when pitted they shall be free from whole or broken pitts.

"Choice Cherries" shall be packed from sound, firm, ripe cherries free from stems, leaves or blight and fairly uniform in size. The processed fruit shall be practically whole, the syrup fairly clear. If pitted, the fruit shall be practically free from pitts or portions thereof.

"*Fancy Cherries*" shall be packed from sound, firm, ripe cherries, free from stems, leaves or blight. The fruit when processed shall be whole and uniform in size and colour. The syrup shall be clear. If pitted, the fruit shall be free from pitts or portions thereof.

"*Seconds Cherries*" shall be packed from sound, ripe cherries, free from stems, leaves or blight. They need not necessarily be all whole, firm or uniform in colour or variety. When pitted they shall be free from pitts or portions thereof.

FILL.

All cans must be filled full of fruit before syrup or water is added, except in the case of "Sugared" or "Kettled" goods. "Sugared" or "Kettled" cherries when processed shall drain 45 per cent solid fruit.

WEIGHT.

A No. 2 can shall contain not less than 12 ounces of fruit and a minimum net weight of 22 ounces; a No. 2½ can shall contain not less than 18 ounces of fruit and a minimum net weight of 29 ounces; a No. 10 can shall contain not less than 70 ounces of fresh fruit and a minimum net weight of 105 ounces.

SYRUP.

"*Heavy Syrup Cherries*" shall be made from the above stated weight of cherries per can, together with a syrup made from pure sugar and water, the said syrup to be of a density of not less than 45 degrees Balling or 24·6 degrees Baume.

"*Light Syrup Cherries*" shall be similar to Heavy Syrup Cherries except that the density of the syrup shall be not less than 36·5 degrees Balling or 20 degrees Baume.

"*Cherries in Water*" or "*Pie Cherries*" shall contain not less than the above mentioned weight of cherries per can to which is added enough water for a proper process.

VARIETY OF CHERRIES.

When the label designates any particular variety of cherries, the fruit must be true to that name.

The above grades of quality and quantity shall include all varieties of cherries whether pitted or unpitted.

PEACHES (*Prunus Persica*).

"*Standard Peaches*" shall be packed from sound, clean, ripe peaches, from which the skins and pitts have been removed.

"*Choice Peaches*" shall be packed from sound, clean, ripe peaches, from which the skins and pitts have been removed. The processed fruit shall be firm and smooth and fairly uniform in appearance and the syrup fairly clear.

"*Fancy Peaches*" shall be packed from sound, clean, ripe, firm peaches, from which the skins and pitts have been removed so as to leave no ragged edges. The processed fruit shall be uniform in size, colour and maturity. The syrup shall be clear. No small or inferior stock to be used in this grade.

"*Seconds Peaches*" shall be packed from sound, clean peaches from which the skins and pitts have been removed. The processed fruit need not be uniform in size, colour or maturity, nor need the syrup be clear.

NOTE.—Standard grade and seconds grade of peaches may be packed without having skins or pitts removed but, if so, this fact must be stated on the label in plain type thus: "Standard Unpitted Peaches" or "Seconds Unpeeled Peaches," in letters not less than three-eighths of an inch in height.

FILL.

All cans must be filled full of fruit before syrup or water is added, except in case of "Sugared" or "Kettled" fruit. "Sugared" or "Kettled" peaches shall drain, when processed, not less than 50 per cent solid fruit.

WEIGHT.

A No. 2 can shall contain not less than 12 ounces of fruit and a minimum net weight of 22 ounces; a No. 2½ can shall contain not less than 18 ounces of fruit and a minimum net weight of 29 ounces; a No. 3 can shall contain not less than 24 ounces of fruit and a minimum net weight of 32 ounces; and a No. 10 can shall contain not less than 60 ounces of fruit and a minimum net weight of 102 ounces.

SYRUP.

"*Heavy Syrup*" for peaches shall be of a density of not less than 55 degrees Balling or 29·8 degrees Baume.

"*Light Syrup*" for peaches shall be of a density of not less than 25 degrees Balling or 13·8 degrees Baume.

"*Peaches in Water*" or "*Pie Peaches*" shall have the can filled as full as possible with fruit and to this added enough water for the proper process of the goods.

VARIETY OF PEACHES.

When the label designates any particular variety of peaches, the fruit must be true to that name.

PEARS (*Pyrus Communis.*)

"*Standard Pears*" shall be packed from sound, clean pears, free from worm holes, scab, etc., and which are properly peeled, cored and trimmed. When processed, the fruit shall be fairly whole and the syrup fairly clear.

"*Choice Pears*" shall be packed from sound, clean pears, free from worm holes, scab, etc., and which are carefully peeled, cored and trimmed. When processed, the fruit shall be fairly uniform in size, colour and maturity. The syrup shall be clear.

"*Fancy Pears*" shall be packed from sound, clean pears, free from worm holes, scab, etc., and which are smoothly peeled, evenly halved and carefully cored. When processed, the fruit shall be uniform in size, colour and maturity, and free from any ragged or soft portions. The syrup shall be clear and free from specks. No small or inferior stock to be used in this grade.

"*Seconds Pears*" shall be packed from sound, clean pears. The pieces shall be free from worm holes, bruised or decayed portions. The slices need not necessarily be even in size or maturity. The syrup on the processed fruit need not be clear.

FILL.

All cans must be filled full of fruit before syrup or water is added, except in the case of "Sugared" or "Kettled" fruit. "Sugared" or "Kettled" pears shall drain, when processed, not less than 50 per cent of solid fruit.

WEIGHT.

A No. 2 can shall contain not less than 12 ounces of fruit and a minimum net weight of 21 ounces; a No. 2½ can shall contain not less than 18 ounces and a minimum net weight of 29 ounces; a No. 3 can shall contain not less than 24 ounces of fruit and a minimum net weight of 32 ounces; and a No. 10 can shall contain not less than 60 ounces of fruit and a minimum net weight of 104 ounces.

SYRUP.

"*Heavy Syrup*" for pears shall be of a density of not less than 35 degrees Balling or 19·2 degrees Baume.

"*Light Syrup*" for pears shall be of a density of not less than 25 degrees Balling or 13·8 degrees Baume.

"*Pears in Water*" or "*Pie Pears*" shall have the can filled as full as possible with pears, and to this shall be added enough water for the proper process of the fruit.

NOTE.—Pears may be packed unpeeled but when so packed the fact must be stated on the label.

VARIETY OF PEARS.

When the label designates any particular variety of pears, the fruit must be true to that name.

The above grades of quality and quantity shall apply to all varieties of pears.

STRAWBERRIES (*Fragaria virginiana*).

"*Standard Strawberries*" shall be packed from clean, sound, ripe strawberries, free from hulls or any considerable portion of white centres or green tips. The fruit need not be uniform in size or firmness.

"*Choice Strawberries*" shall be packed from clean, sound, ripe strawberries, free from hulls, etc. The fruit shall be all red; that is, free from white centres, green tips, and uniform in size and maturity.

"*Fancy Strawberries*" shall be packed from sound, clean, ripe strawberries, free from hulls, etc. The strawberries shall be all red, large and uniform in size, and free from white centres or green tips. When processed, the fruit shall remain whole and the syrup clear.

"*Seconds Strawberries*" shall be packed from sound strawberries, free from hulls, etc., but may include soft berries, or berries with white centres or green tips.

FILL.

All cans must be filled full of fruit before syrup or water is added, except in the case of "Sugared" or "Kettled" fruit. "Sugared" or "Kettled" strawberries shall drain not less than 35 per cent solid fruit.

WEIGHT.

A No. 2 can shall contain not less than 12 ounces of strawberries and a minimum net weight of 21 ounces for syrup strawberries and 20 ounces for strawberries in water; a No. 2½ can shall contain not less than 18 ounces of fruit and a minimum

net weight of 29 ounces for syrup strawberries and 28 ounces for strawberries in water; a No. 10 can shall contain not less than 70 ounces of fruit and a minimum net weight of 100 ounces. Weights of other sizes may be fixed hereafter.

SYRUP.

"*Heavy Syrup*" for strawberries shall be made from pure sugar and water and of a density not less than 55 degrees Balling or 29·8 degrees Baume.

"*Light Syrup*" for strawberries shall be made from pure sugar and water of a density of not less than 25 degrees Balling or 13·8 degrees Baume.

"*Strawberries in Water*" or "*Pie Strawberries*" shall contain not less than the above-mentioned weight of strawberries per can to which is added sufficient water for processing.

BEANS (*Phaseolus vulgaris, etc.*)

NOTE.—The beans referred to herein are really the bean pods before the seed has developed to any considerable size.

"*Standard Beans*" shall be packed from beans which have been picked while young and tender and before beans of any considerable size have formed in pod, They must be free from rust, strings or stems. The colour must be fair and the liquor fairly clear. This grade may be either whole or cut.

"*Choice Beans*" shall be packed from beans which have been picked while young and tender and before any beans have formed in pod. They must be free from rust, strings or stems. The grading for size in this grade will be those which pass between rolls $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch apart. The liquor shall be clear.

"*Fancy Beans*" shall be packed from such beans as will pass between rolls $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch apart. They must be young and tender and packed while still fresh and crisp. They must be free from rust, strings or stems. The liquor must be clear.

"*Seconds Beans*" shall be packed either whole or cut from stock which is too mature to meet the requirements of the foregoing grades, but which are still fairly tender. Seed beans may be formed in pod, but they must be tender. The beans must be fairly free from strings, stems or rust.

FILL.

All cans must be filled full of beans before brine is added.

WEIGHT.

A No. 2 can shall contain not less than 11 ounces of beans and a minimum net weight of 19 ounces; a No. 10 can shall contain not less than 55 ounces of beans and a minimum net weight of 105 ounces.

The above grading shall apply to all varieties of podded beans packed while in the green state.

CORN (*Zea mais*).

"*Standard*" "*Choice*" and "*Fancy*" grades of corn shall be packed from certain varieties of corn known to the trade as "Sweet Corn" or "Sugar Corn." The corn shall be picked from the stalks when it is young and tender; that is, when the kernels are in a creamy or milky state on the cob.

"*Standard Corn*" shall be fairly young and tender, and free from any considerable portion of cob, silk, husks or specks. The colour must be reasonably white with very little brown in it.

"*Choice Corn*" shall be young and tender; the colour should be bright. It must have the distinctive flavour of young corn and be practically free from pieces of cob, silk, husks or specks.

"*Fancy Corn*" shall be packed from selected stock of young and tender sweet or sugar corn. It shall be packed while still fresh and must have the distinctive flavour of young corn. It must be free from pieces of cob, silk, husks or specks. The colour must be bright and the appearance creamy.

"*Seconds Corn*" shall be packed from sweet or sugar varieties of corn which, while still in the green state, is too matured to meet the requirements of any of the foregoing grades. Certain varieties of corn known as "Indian" corn, "Field" corn and "Common" corn may also be used in this grade but these latter varieties will not be allowed in any other grade. The finished product shall be fairly free from pieces of cob, husk or silk and shall be fairly bright in colour.

FILL.

All grades of corn shall be solid pack and the cans must be filled full.

WEIGHT.

The minimum net weight of the contents of a No. 2 can shall be 20 ounces. The weight of other sizes may be fixed from time to time.

The Use of Corn Bleach.

If sulphate of soda or other bleaches are used the fact that such bleaching methods have been used shall be stated on the principal part of the label in plain letters, said letters to be not less than three-eighths of an inch in height.

Peas (*Pisum sativum*).

Peas shall be packed when fresh, green, young and tender. They shall be clean, sound and free from thistles, dock or other impurities.

GRADING.

If graded for size, the following grading shall be observed:—

Grading shall be decided according to the size of the opening in the sieves through which the peas may be passed.

Size 1 peas are those which pass through an opening nine-thirty-seconds of an inch in diameter.

Size 2 peas are those which pass through an opening ten-thirty-seconds of an inch in diameter.

Size 3 peas are those which pass through an opening eleven-thirty-seconds of an inch in diameter.

Size 4 peas are those which pass through an opening twelve-thirty-seconds of an inch in diameter.

Size 5 peas are those which pass through an opening more than twelve-thirty-seconds of an inch in diameter.

If graded for *quality*, the following grading shall be observed:—

"*Standard Peas*" shall be those peas which open out fairly uniform in size claimed, colour, maturity and cook and which are fairly free from skins, splits and pods. The brine shall be fairly clear.

"*Choice Peas*" shall be those peas which open out uniform in size claimed, colour, maturity and cook, and which are free from any considerable amount of spirits and skins. The peas should not have increased in processing more than one-thirty-second of an inch in diameter. The brine shall be clear.

"*Fancy Peas*" shall be those peas which open up practically unchanged in size by processing, are green in colour, young and tender and free from skins, splits, etc. The brine shall be clear.

"*Second Peas*" shall be any unripe peas which do not meet the requirements of the foregoing grading for quality, regardless of size.

BRINE.

Brine for peas shall be made from water, with or without the addition of salt or sugar.

WEIGHT.

The minimum net weight of a No. 2 can of peas shall be 20 ounces. The minimum net weight of the drained solids after processing shall be 12½ ounces.

THE LABEL.

The grade of the contents of a can of peas shall be placed on the principal part of the label for such can in plain type not less than half an inch in height

TRADE LABEL.

The use of a trade label, or label that has been in use for some length of time, may be permitted, provided that it does not give a false impression as to the quality of the contents of the package; but in all cases it must give the information set forth in the preceding clause.

Ripe Peas may be canned provided only that the label shows the words "Ripe Peas" or "Soaked Peas" on the principal part of the label in plain type not less than one-half of an inch in height.

Tomatoes (*Lycopersican esculentam*).

"*Standard Tomatoes*" shall be packed from field run of clean, sound, ripe tomatoes. The finished product shall be of good flavour, practically free from skins, pieces of core, black spots or sun scald. The colour may be irregular and the tomatoes broken.

"*Choice Tomatoes*" shall be packed from selected clean, sound, red-ripe tomatoes. The finished product shall be of good flavour, fairly red in colour, free from pieces of skin, cores, black spots or sun scald. The can when opened should show the majority of the tomatoes whole or in large pieces.

"*Fancy Tomatoes*" shall be packed from selected prime, clean, sound, red-ripe tomatoes. The finished product shall be red in colour, free from pieces of skin, cores, black spots or sun scald. The tomatoes shall be practically whole. The can shall be full.

"*Seconds Tomatoes*" shall be packed from an inferior grade of tomatoes which must be sound and clean and reasonably ripe. The finished product must be well peeled, cored and trimmed and free from any unwholesome substance but need not necessarily be uniform in colour or appearance.

"*Tomato Puree*" shall be made from clean, sound, ripe tomatoes of good flavour with the skin and seeds removed and concentrated to one-half or less of its original bulk.

FILL.

All cans must be filled full of tomatoes. The head space allowed for cans sizes Nos. 2, 2½, and 3, when processed will be half an inch. For can size No. 10, it will be three-quarters of an inch.

WEIGHT.

The minimum net weight of a No. 2 can of tomatoes shall be 19 ounces; of a No. 2½ can, 28 ounces; of a No. 3 can, 32 ounces and of a No. 10 can 103 ounces.

SALT AND SUGAR.

If salt or sugar be used, it must be used dry or dissolved in the juice that comes out of the Tomatoes. Brine made from water and sugar or salt or both will not be allowed.

JUICE.

The juice which comes out of the tomatoes after peeling may be added to the bulk when filling the cans, but it must be the juice out of that particular lot of tomatoes. This does not apply to the juice or pulp obtained from the trimmings.

"*Tomato Pulp*" may be made from trimmings of clean, sound tomatoes, that have been thoroughly washed and sorted before peeling. Trimmings which contain dirty particles, portions of rot, ferment, mould or other objectionable matter shall not be used in the manufacture of pulp.

BEETS (*Beta Vulgaris*).

Beets for canning shall be blood red in colour, evenly peeled, carefully trimmed and free from roots or dark spots.

WEIGHT.

The minimum net weight of a No. 2 can of beets shall be 20 ounces; a No. 2½ can, 28 ounces; a No. 3 can, 33 ounces, and a No. 10 can, 106 ounces.

In each case the can shall be as full of beets as possible.

PUMPKIN (*Curcurbita pepo*).

"*Canned Pumpkin*" shall be packed from sweet varieties of pumpkin, properly ripened, hard and of a bright yellow colour. The finished product must be in the form of a heavy, thoroughly screened pulp, free from pieces of skin or seeds.

WEIGHT.

The minimum net weight of the contents of a No. 2 can of pumpkin shall be 19 ounces; a No. 2½ can, 30 ounces; a No. 3 can, 33 ounces; and a No. 10 can, 104 ounces.

SQUASH (*Curcurbita ovifera*).

The grades of quality and quantity above as applied to pumpkin shall also apply to squash.

Grades of quality and quantity for other fruits and vegetables may be fixed at a later date.

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LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, 1917.

Name of the Company and Chief Agent to Receive Process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to Policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance Business for which Licensed.
The Acadia Fire Insurance Company, R. K. Elliot, Secretary, Halifax, N.S.	$42,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds and $38,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $80,000. (Accepted at $77,245).	Fire and Hail.
The Ætna Casualty and Surety Company, T. H. Christmas, Chief Agent, Montreal	$200,000 United States Liberty Loan. (Accepted at $200,000.)	Accident, Automobile, Burglary, Guarantee, Plate Glass, Sickness and Sprinkler Leakage.
Ætna Insurance Company, A. M. M. Kirkpatrick, Chief Agent, Toronto	$75,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds; $261,333 Municipal Securities; $40,000 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $50,000 Canadian Northern Railway Guaranteed Bonds; $75,000 Loan Company Debentures and $50,000 Province of Ontario debentures. Total, $551,333. (Accepted at $492,539).	Fire, Automobile, Tornado and Sprinkler Leakage.
Ætna Life Insurance Company, T. H. Christmas, Chief Agent Montreal	$1,145,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds; $50,000 Province of Nova Scotia Debentures; $97,333 Prov. of Quebec Debentures; $260,000 Canadian Northern Ry. Guaranteed Bonds; $66,000 Prov. of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $150,000 Province of Alberta Bonds; $100,000 United States Bonds and $3,886,682 Municipal Securities. Total, $5,855,015. [Accepted at $5,121,159 being $100,000 (A), and $5,021,159 (B)].	Life.
Agricultural Insurance Company, R. G. Heddle, Chief Agent, Vancouver	$25,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds. (Accepted at $23,798.)	Fire, restricted to Province of British Columbia.
The Alberta-Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company, Arthur Davies, President, Edmonton.	$55,967 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $46,816.)	Life.
Alliance Assurance Company, Limited, T. D. Belfield, Chief Agent, Montreal	$170,334 British War Loan Stock; $109,500 Province of British Columbia Stock; $257,933 Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Guaranteed Bonds. Total, $537,767. (Accepted at $398,775).	Fire, Accident, Sickness, Guarantee and Automobile.
The Alliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Robert Hampson & Son, Ltd., Chief Agents, Montreal.	$30,000 State of New York Bonds and $25,000 Dom. of Canada Bonds. Total, $55,000. (Accepted at $52,375.)	Fire.
Alliance Nationale, Chas. Duquette, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds. (Accepted at $100,000.)	Life, Disability and Sickness to the extent authorized by the Association's charter.
The American and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Robert J. Dale, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$26,000 State of New York Bonds. (Accepted at $26,000)	Inland Transportation.
American Central Insurance Company, W. P. Fess, Chief Agent, Winnipeg,	$25,000 Loan Company Debentures and $143,247 Municipal Securities. Total $168,247. (Accepted at $141,812).	Fire, Tornado and Hail.
The American Insurance Company, A. L. Denison, Chief Agent, Winnipeg	$73,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $58,948)	Fire.
American Lloyds, Underwriters at, J. E. Clement, Chief Agent, Montreal	$30,000 Commonwealth of Massachusetts Bonds; $25,000 New York State Bonds and $21,900 Municipal Securities. Total, $76,900. (Accepted at $70,219).	Fire and Sprinkler Leakage.
American Surety Company of New York, Wm. H. Hall, Chief Agent, Toronto	$67,000 Canadian Northern Railway Guaranteed Bonds. (Accepted at $54,940)	Guarantee.
Atlas Assurance Company Limited, Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$25,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds; $209,267 Canada 3½ per cent Inscribed Stock; $4,867 Canada Bonds; $48,667 Newfoundland Gov't. 4 p.c. Inscribed Stock; $73,000 Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Bonds; $58,400 Victorian 4 p.c. Inscribed Stock; $48,667 Prov. of Saskatchewan Bonds; $25,000 Loan Company Debentures and $48,666 Municipal Securities. Total $541,533. (Accepted at $453,613.)	Fire.
The Automobile Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.; T. H. Christmas, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$150,000 United States Liberty Loan. (Accepted at $150,000)	Fire, Lightning and Hail.
Beaver Fire Insurance Company, André Gouzée, Managing Director, Winnipeg	$65,353 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $53,730)	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada, H. N. Roberts, Vice-President, Toronto.	$15,000 Prov. of Alberta Debentures and $98,000 Municipal Securities. Total $113,000. (Accepted at $98,040).	Steam Boiler.
Boston Insurance Company, H. H. Motley, Chief Agent, Calgary	$50,000 United States Liberty Loan. (Accepted at $50,000)	Fire.
British America Assurance Company, W. B. Meikle, President, Toronto	$20,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds; $15,840 Province of New Brunswick Debentures; $58,000 Municipal Securities and $22,400 Loan Company Debentures. Total, $116,240. (Accepted at $105,618).	Fire, Automobile, Hail and Inland Transportation.
British Colonial Fire Insurance Company, Theodore Meunier, Managing Director, Montreal.	$65,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $55,870)	Fire.
The British Crown Assurance Corporation, Ltd., J. H. Riddel, Chief Agent, Toronto.	$150,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds; $400 Anglo-French External Loan; $9,733 British Exchequer Bonds; $4,867 Dom. of Canada 3% Inscribed stock and $81,632, Municipal Securities. Total $246,632. (Accepted at $234,683.)	Fire and Automobile, excluding insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Limited, Robert J. Dale, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$117,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $103,322)	Sprinkler Leakage and Inland Transportation
The British Northwestern Fire Insurance Company, F. K. Foster, Managing Director, Winnipeg.	$25,000 Loan Company Debentures; $35,967 Municipal Securities and $5,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds. Total $65,967. (Accepted at $59,194)	Fire.

Name of the Company and Chief Agent to Receive Process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to Policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance Business for which Licensed.
British Traders' Insurance Company, Limited, C. R. Drayton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$82,733 British War Loan Stock. (Accepted at $78,597.)	Fire and Automobile.
Caledonian Insurance Company, John G. Borthwick, Chief Agent, Montreal	$25,000 Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds; $292,179 Municipal Securities; $119,233 Loan Company Debentures and $48,667 South Australian Gov't. Bonds. Total, $485,079. (Accepted at $427,566).	Fire.
The California Insurance Company, A. W. Ross, Chief Agent, Vancouver	$1,000 Dom. of Canada bonds; $5,000 Dom. of Canada two year notes; $61,000 Municipal Securities. Total $67,000. (Accepted at $56,183).	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company, T. H. Hudson, Manager, Montreal	$150,000 Municipal Securities; $14,733 Prov. of New Brunswick Bonds; $11,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds and $6,000 Prov. of Manitoba Bonds. Total, $181,733. (Accepted at $158,020.)	Fire, Accident, Automobile, Sickness, Plate Glass, Burglary and Guarantee.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, H. C. Cox, President, Toronto	$63,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $52,231)	Life.
The Canada National Fire Insurance Company, W. T. Alexander, Man Director, Winnipeg	$55,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds. (Accepted at $52,691)	Fire.
The Canadian Fire Insurance Company, R. T. Riley, Vice-President, Winnipeg	$70,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $62,510)	Fire.
Canadian Lumbermen's Insurance Exchange, Edgar D. Hardy, ChiefAgent, Ottawa.	$20,000 Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds. (Accepted at $19,800)	Fire Insurance among its members, restricted to risks on property situated in Ontario and Quebec.
The Canadian Surety Company, Wm. H. Hall, General Manager, Toronto	$10,000 Prov. of Alberta debs. and $112,756 Municipal Securities. Total $122,756. (Accepted at $108,452).	Automobile, Burglary, Guarantee and Plate Glass.
The Capital Life Assurance Company of Canada, A. Eugene Corrigan, Managing Director, Ottawa.	$61,194 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $51,016)	Life.
The Casualty Company of Canada, A. L. Eastmure, President, Toronto	$10,024 Municipal Securities and $2,000 Anglo-French External Loan. Total, $12,024. (Accepted at $11,060.)	Plate Glass.
The Century Insurance Company, Limited, T. W. Greer, Chief Agent, Vancouver	$50,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds; $5,840 Dom. of Canada Bonds; $8,273 Prov. of Saskatchewan debs; $4,380 Prov. of Manitoba debs; and $30,600 Municipal Securities. Total $99,093. (Accepted at $91,591)	Fire.
Chartered Trust and Executor Company, John J. Gibson, Managing Director Toronto.	$77,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $65,569)	Title Insurance as defined in Company's Act of Incorporation.
Citizens' Insurance Company of Missouri, D. E. Brown, Chief Agent, Vancouver	$25,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds. (Accepted at $25,000)	Fire, restricted to Province of British Columbia.
Columbia Insurance Company, R. MacD. Paterson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$27,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds; $10,000 Prov. of Ontario debs.; $10,000 Town of The Pas (Guaranteed by Manitoba); $30,487 Municipal Securities. Total, $77,487. (Accepted at $72,373)	Fire, Inland Transportation and Automobile, excluding insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person.
Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited, James McGregor, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 p.c. Stock; $24,333 Canada 3 p.c. Stock; $20,000 Dom. of Can. War Loan Bonds; $170,333 Queensland Bonds; $48,667 Irish Land Stock; $36,500 Province of Ontario 3 p.c. Registered Stock; $31,633 South Australian 5 p.c. Bonds; $121,667 New South Wales Stock; $24,333 Victorian Gov't Stock; $111,933 New Zealand Gov't Stock; $29,200 Ceylon 4 p.c. Inscribed Stock; $177,633 Can. Northern Ry. Guaranteed Bonds; $121,667 East Indian R'ys Guaranteed Deb. Stock; $77,866 British War Loan; $48,667 Loan Company Debs. and $171,833 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,323,333. (Accepted at $1,107,905 being $97,431 Life (A); $149,931 Life (B); and $860,543 Fire).	Fire and Life.
The Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company of New York, A. W. Ross, Chief Agent, Vancouver.	$20,000 United States of America Liberty Loan. (Accepted at $20,000)	Fire, restricted to Province of British Columbia.
Confederation Life Association, J. K. Macdonald, President, Toronto	$85,367 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $70,895)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, J. W. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds; $25,000 Dominion of Canada 2 year notes; $15,000 Prov. of Ontario Debs. and $156,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $246,000. (Accepted at $225,727)	Fire and Hail.
Continental Casualty Company, A. S. Matthew, Chief Agent, Vancouver	$25,000 Dom. of Canada Two Year Notes. (Accepted at $25,000)	Accident, Sickness and Automobile, restricted to Province of British Columbia.
The Continental Insurance Company, W. E. D. Baldwin, Chief Agent, Montreal	$40,000 United States Liberty Loan Bonds; $50,000 Prov. of Alberta Bonds and $299,300 Municipal Securities. Total, $389,300. (Accepted at $328,935)	Fire and Tornado.
Continental Life Insurance Company, George B. Woods, President, Toronto	$63,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $51,946)	Life.
The Crown Life Insurance Company, H. R. Stephenson, Asst. Manager, Toronto	$72,866 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $63,487)	Life.
The Dominion Fire Insurance Company, Robt. F. Massie, President, Toronto	$103,037 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $89,535)	Fire throughout Canada and Hail restricted to Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.
The Dominion Gresham Guarantee and Casualty Company, F. J. J. Stark, General Manager, Montreal.	$105,500 Municipal Securities and $30,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds. Total $135,500. (Accepted at $115,144).	Burglary, Accident, Sickness, Guarantee and Automobile.

The Dominion Life Assurance Company, Thos. Hilliard, President, Waterloo, Ont.	$60,220 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $51,309)	Life.
The Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company, Charles A. Withers, Manager, Toronto.	$216,153 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $183,107)	Fire, Guarantee, Accident, Sickness, Burglary and Plate Glass.
The Eagle, Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, Limited, Robt. J. Dale, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$100,983 British War Loan Stock and $21,900 Municipal Securities. Total $122,883. (Accepted at $115,398.)	Fire and Sprinkler Leakage.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited, C. W. I. Woodland, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$146,000 Canada Stock; $24,333 Canadian Northern Western Ry. Guaranteed Stock; $26,231 Japanese Gov. Bonds; $41,853 Prov. of Quebec Bonds; $38,933 Newfoundland Bonds; $24,333 Prov. of Manitoba Debs.; $68,134 Prov. of British Columbia 3 p.c. Stock; $24,333 Prov. of Nova Scotia 3½ p.c. Stock; $24,334 Prov. of Alberta Stock; $4,867 Prov. of Saskatchewan Stock; $111,934 Canadian Northern Railway Guaranteed Bonds; $73,000 Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Guaranteed Bonds; $171,667 Loan Companies' Debs.; $177,632 British War Loan; $28,186 Madras Ry. Annuities; $164,320 Belgian Govt. Bonds and $337,313 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,487,404. (Accepted at $1,177,732).	Fire, Accident, Burglary, Guarantee, Hail, Plate, Glass, Sickness, Steam Boiler and Automobile.
Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company, J. W. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$65,000 Massachusetts Bonds; $9,740 Japanese Government Bonds and $55,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $130,073. (Accepted at $111,322).	Fire.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Seargent P. Stearns, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$1,164,000 Dom. of Canada Bonds; $99,767 Province of Quebec Bonds; $274,933 Province of Quebec Stock; $622,800 Prov. of Alberta and $3,764,093 Municipal Securities. Total, $5,925,593. [Accepted at $5,249,454, being $100,000 (A) and $5,149,454 (B)]. Also $828,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The Excelsior Life Insurance Company, C. Q. Parker, Secretary-Treasurer, Toronto.	$20,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds and $40,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $60,000. (Accepted at $53,130).	Life.
The Excess Insurance Company, Limited, Anderson & Sheppard, Chief Agents, Moosejaw.	$60,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds and $97,333 British War Loan. Total, $157,333. (Accepted at $148,267.)	Hail.
The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, Paul H. Boring, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$170,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds and $66,953 Municipal Securities. Total, $236,953. (Accepted at $225,519)	Burglary, Accident, Sickness, Steam Boiler and Plate Glass.
Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Company of New York, W. E. D. Baldwin, Chief Agent, Montreal	$30,000 United States Liberty Loan; $22,000 Prov. of Alberta Bonds and $379,600 Municipal Securities. Total, $431,600. (Accepted at $356,872).	Fire and Tornado.
Fire Association of Philadelphia, Leeming Bros., Ltd., Chief Agents, Victoria	$1,000 United States Liberty Loan and $50,000 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland notes. Total, $51,000. (Accepted at $50,500.)	Fire.
Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, G. Temple McMurrich, Chief Agent, Toronto.	$50,000 United States Liberty Loan; $50,000 Commonwealth of Massachusetts and $91,000 State of California Bonds. Total, $191,000. (Accepted at $181,024).	Fire, Inland Transportation and Insurance against loss or damage to automobiles by accident, burglary or theft.
Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, Benjamin. B. Smith and Wilson Smith, Chief Agents, Winnipeg.	$10,000 Canadian Northern Ry. Guaranteed Debs.; $20,000 Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds; $10,000 Winnipeg General Hospital Bonds (Guaranteed by Manitoba) and $87,647 Municipal Securities. Total, $127,647. (Accepted at $109,285).	Fire.
The General Accident Assurance Co. of Canada, T. H. Hall, Secretary, Toronto	$136,899 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $117,274)	Accident, Guarantee, Sickness and Steam Boiler.
General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Limited, T. H. Hall, Chief Agent, Toronto.	$85,000 Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds; $21,000 Province of Saskatchewan Debs.; $295,857 Municipal Securities and $23,000 Loan Company Debs. Total, $424,857. (Accepted at $388,605).	Fire and Automobile, excluding insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person.
The General Animals Insurance Company of Canada, R. A. Leduc, Manager, Montreal.	$26,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $22,800)	Live Stock.
Compagnie d'Assurances Générales contre l'Incendie. T. F. Dobbin, Chief Agent, Montreal.	756,367 francs, French Rentes. (Accepted at $89,050)	Fire.
Glens Falls Insurance Company, Wm. H. George, Chief Agent, Toronto	$15,000 Dominion of Canada bonds; $40,000 Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds; $25,000 Loan Company Debentures and $105,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $185,000. (Accepted at $170,368).	Fire, Hail, Tornado and Automobile.
The Globe Indemnity Company of Canada, John Emo, General Manager, Montreal.	$15,000 Province of Ontario Debentures; $69,833 Prov. of Quebec Bonds and $121,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $196,833. (Accepted at $172,546).	Fire, Accident, Sickness, Burglary, Automobile and Guarantee.
The Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, J. W. Binnie, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$50,000 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Gold notes; $105,000 Province of Alberta Bonds; $279,500 Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds and $99,180 Municipal Securities. Total, $533,680. (Accepted at $510,946).	Fire, and Explosion (as limited by Company's Charter.)
Great American Insurance Company, William Robins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds; $50,000 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $25,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $423,007 Municipal Securities. Total, $598,007. (Accepted at $520,709).	Fire, Hail, Sprinkler Leakage, Tornado and Automobile, excluding insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person.
The Great-West Life Assurance Company, C. C. Ferguson, Manager, Winnipeg	$62,400 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $51,420)	Life.
The Gresham Life Assurance Society, Limited, Arch. R. Howell, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Municipal Securities and $125,000 Dom. of Can. War Loan Bonds. Total, $225,000. (Accepted at $206,700.)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America, Henry E. Rawlings, Managing Director, Montreal.	$65,500 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $56,459)	Guarantee
Guardian Assurance Company, Limited, London, Eng., H. M. Lambert, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$125,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds; $48,667 Province of Quebec 3 p.c. Inscribed Stock, $578,890 British War Loan; $75,000 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,000 Province of British Columbia Debentures; $43,800 Newfoundland Govt. Debentures; $48,667 Canadian Northern Railway Guaranteed Bonds; $25,000 Loan Company Debentures and $191,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,186,023. (Accepted at $1,070,799).	Fire.
The Guardian Insurance Company of Canada, H. M. Lambert, Managing Director, Montreal.	$237,087 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $190,930)	Fire, Accident, Sickness, Automobile, Guarantee, Burglary and Plate Glass.
The Guardian Life Insurance Company of America, C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$97,333 Canadian Northern Railway Guaranteed Bonds and $15,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $112,333. (Accepted at $96,247).	Life.
Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Peter A. McCallum, Chief Agent, Toronto.	$225,000 Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds; $50,000 Prov. of Ontario Debentures; $150,000 Canadian Northern Railway Guaranteed Bonds; $35,000 Prov. of Alberta Bonds; $831,407 Municipal Securities; $25,000 Loan Company Debentures and $20,000 Bank Stock. Total, $1,336,407. (Accepted at $1,172,235).	Fire, Hail, Explosion, Inland Transportation, Cyclone or Tornado, Sprinkler Leakage and "Insurance against loss or damage to automobiles by accident, burglary or theft."

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, 1917—*Continued.*

Name of the Company and Chief Agent to Receive Process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to Policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance Business for which Licensed.
The Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, H. N. Roberts, Chief Agent, Toronto.	$45,000 Commonwealth of Massachusetts Bonds. (Accepted at $37,620)	License restricted to guaranteeing the policy contracts of the Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada.
The Home Insurance Company, F. W. Evans, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$517,000 Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds; $100,000 Canada Bonds; $873,733 Municipal Securities; $25,000 Loan Co. Debentures; $200,000 Province of Alberta Debentures and $35,000 Province of Ontario Bonds. Total, $1,750,733. (Accepted at $1,586,564).	Fire, Automobile, Explosion, Sprinkler Leakage, Hail and Tornado.
The Hudson Bay Insurance Company, William Mackay, President, Montreal	$65,976 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $55,120)	Fire and Hail.
The Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company of Canada, E. Willans, Managing Director, Toronto.	$70,000 Municipal Securities and $91,000 Loan Company Debentures. Total, $161,000. (Accepted at $146,629)	Guarantee, Accident, Sickness. Automobile, Plate Glass and Insurance of Automobiles against fire.
The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada, Jas. F. Weston, General Manager Toronto.	$65,000 Province of Alberta Bonds and $180,694 Municipal Securities. Total, $245,694. (Accepted at $225,537).	Life.
Imperial Underwriters Corporation of Canada, Lyman Root, President, Toronto.	$64,727 Canadian Northern Railway Co. Deb. Stock and $35,000 Municipal Securities. Total $99,727. (Accepted at $76,528).	Fire.
The Independent Order of Foresters, W. H, Hunter, President, Toronto.	$104,000 Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds. (Accepted at $102,960)	Life, Disability and Sickness Insurance as specified in the Constitution and Laws of the Society for sums not exceeding, in addition to the sick and funeral benefits, the sum of $5,000 upon any one life.
Insurance Company of North America, Robert Hampson & Son, Limited, Chief Agents, Montreal.	$100,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds; $70,000 Dom. of Canada Bonds; $10,000 Province of Nova Scotia 3 p. c. Bonds; $55,000 Province of Alberta Debentures; $279,867 Municipal Securities and $65,213 Canadian Northern Railway Guaranteed Bonds. Total, $580,080. (Accepted at $511,692).	Fire, Inland Transportation, Explosion and Automobile, excluding insurance against loss by reason of injury to the person.
The Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, Reed, Shaw & McNaught, Chief Agents, Toronto.	$120,780 Municipal Securities; $6,000 Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds; $15,000 Prov. of Quebec Debs. and $5,000 Province of Ontario Debentures. Total, $146,780. (Accepted at $125,977.)	Fire and Tornado.
International Fidelity Insurance Company, Neil Sinclair, Chief Agent, Toronto.	$5,000 U. S. 2 p. c. Consols. (Accepted at $5,000)	Guarantee Insurance, restricted to employees of Singer Sewing Machine Company.
The Law Union and Rock Insurance Company, Limited, J. E.E. Dickson, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$54,333 Municipal Securities; $81,281 British War Loan Stock; $87,600 Province of Quebec Stock; $36,500 Canada Bonds; $48,667 Canada Stock; $38,933 Canadian Northern Railway Guaranteed Stock; $82,733 Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Guaranteed Stock and $24,333 Province of Manitoba Debentures. Total, $454,381. (Accepted at $382,028).	Fire, Accident, Sickness, Burglary and Plate Glass.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Limited, J. Gardner Thompson, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$509,167 Municipal Securities; $48,667 Prov. of Ontario Stock; $94,900 Prov. of Quebec Bonds; $48,667 Canadian Northern Railway Guaranteed Bonds; $170,333 Canadian Northern (Ontario) Stock; $50,000 Loan Co. Deb.; $48,667 Canadian Pacific Railway Guaranteed Land Grant Stock and $570,616 Canada Stock. Total, $1,541,017. (Accepted at $1,264,070).	Fire and Life.
The Liverpool-Manitoba Assurance Company, J. Gardner Thompson, Managing Director, Montreal.	$21,000 Province of Manitoba Bonds and $35,000 Montreal Commercial High School (Guaranteed by Prov. of Quebec) Total $56,000. (Accepted at $46,550).	Fire.
Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York, Reed, Shaw, & McNaught, Chief Agents, Toronto.	$1,500 Dom. of Canada War Loan; $40,000 Province of Manitoba Bonds and $58,900 Municipal Securities. Total $100,400. (Accepted at $84,873).	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance, W. Kennedy and W. B. Colley, Joint Chief Agents, Montreal.	$167,000 Municipal Securities; $48,667 Canadian Northern (Ont.) Ry. G'teed Stock; $27,740 Canadian Northern Railway Land Mortgage Debenture Stock; $24,333 Canadian Northern Railway Company debenture stock (guaranteed by Manitoba); $48,667 Canada Stock; $42,583 Prov. Manitoba Stock and $24,333 Loan Co. Deb.. Total, $383,323. (Accepted at $329,258.)	Fire and Life.
The London Guarantee and Accident Company, Limited, Geo. Weir, Chief Agent, Toronto.	$77,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds; $821,979 Municipal Securities and $48,667 Vancouver and Districts Joint Sewerage and Drainage Stock (G'teed by British Columbia). Total, $947,646. (Accepted at $781,131).	Fire, Guarantee, Burglary, Accident and Sickness.
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Limited, Alfred Wright, Chief Agent, Toronto.	$29,200 Canada 3 per cent Stock; $95,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds; $49,334 Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Bonds; $68,133 Montreal Technical School Bonds (Guaranteed by Prov. of Quebec); $34,067 Guaranteed (Irish Land Act) Stock; $26,767 British Government Local Loans; $29,200 Province of Ontario Stock; $26,280 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $25,000 Province of Alberta Debentures; $24,333 Province of Saskatchewan Debentures; $24,334 British War Loan; $38,933 Canadian Northern Railway Guaranteed Debenture Stock; $58,400 Can. Northern Alberta Ry. stock; $24,333 Pacific Great Eastern Railway Guaranteed Bonds; $38,933 Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company Guaranteed Stock; $25,000 Loan Company's debentures and $236,258 Municipal Securities. Total, $853,504. (Accepted at $715,603.)	Fire and Automobile.
The London and Lancashire Guarantee and Accident Company of Canada, Alexander MacLean, Manager, Toronto	$53,533 Guaranteed Stock (Irish Land Act); $48,667 British Government Local Loans; $10,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds; $16,500 City of Hull bonds (Guaranteed by Prov. of Quebec) and $12,653 Municipal Securities. Total, $141,353. (Accepted at $95,591.)	Guarantee, Accident, Sickness, Automobile and Plate Glass.
The London and Lancashire Life and General Assurance Association, Limited, Alexander Bissett and W. H R. Emmerson, Chief Agents, Montreal.	$85,000 Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds; $40,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds and $86,000 Municipal Securities. Total $211,000. Also $3,715,000 vested in Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. [Accepted at $3,904,436, being $100,000 (A) and $3,804,436 (B)]	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, A. H. C. Carson, President, Toronto.	$38,000 Municipal Securities and $23,500 Loan Company Debentures. Total, $61,500. (Accepted at $52,402).	Fire.

The London Life Insurance Company, J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$62,718 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $51,705)	Life.
Loyal Protective Insurance Company, William Atkins, Chief Agent, Toronto.	$14,000 State of Massachusetts Bonds ; $13,000 Prov. of Ontario Debs. ; $10,000 Prov. of Alberta Debs. and $9,000 Municipal Securities. Total $46,000. (Accepted at $41,568).	Accident and Sickness Insurance among members of the Indep't. Order of Oddfellows resident in Canada.
Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance, T. E. Clendinnen, Chief Agent, Ottawa	$25,000 Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds and $25,000 United States Liberty Loan Bonds. Total $50,000. (Accepted at $50,000.)	Fire.
The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, J. B. McKechnie, Gen. Man., Toronto.	$211,424 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $179,313)	Life.
Manufacturing Lumbermen's Underwriters, W. E. Bigwood. Chief Agent, Toronto.	$50,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds. (Accepted at $50,000.)	Fire.
The Marine Insurance Company, Limited, Reed, Shaw & McNaught, Chief Agents, Toronto.	$85,410 British War Loan Stock; $27,000 Province of Ontario Debs. and $4,867 Canadian Northern Railway Guaranteed Bonds. Total, $117,277. (Accepted at $108,815).	Fire, Automobile and Inland Transportation.
Maryland Assurance Corporation, F. J. Lightbourn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$25,000 Dom. of Canada Bonds ; $25,000 Prov. of Ontario Bonds and $25,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $75,000. (Accepted at $66,250.)	Accident and Sickness.
Maryland Casualty Company, Baltimore, Md., F. J. Lightbourn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$25,000 Province of British Columbia Debs.; $54,773 Canadian Northern Railway Guaranteed Bonds and $234,467 Municipal Securities. Total, $314,240. (Accepted at $271,773).	Accident, Sickness, Burglary, Guarantee, Plate Glass Fly Wheel, Sprinkler Leakage and Steam Boiler.
Mechanics and Traders Insurance Company, J. W. Allan, Chief Agent, Vancouver.	$20,000 United States Liberty Loan. (Accepted at $20,000.)	Fire, restricted to Province of British Columbia.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, Alfred Wright, Secretary, Toronto.	$17,034 Canada Bonds; $19,467 Province of Ontario Stock ; $24,333 Province of Manitoba Stock ; $73,000 Canadian Northern Railway 3 p.c. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed Debenture Stock ; $48,667 Canadian Northern (Ontario) Railway Stock guaranteed by Dominion; $9,733 Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company Guaranteed Stock; $24,333 St. John and Quebec Ry. Co. Guaranteed Debenture Stock and $24,828 Municipal Securities. Total, $241,394. (Accepted at $181,856).	Fire.
Merchants Casualty Company, Leo M. Fingard, Vice-President, Winnipeg	$20,000 Dominion of Canada Bonds ; $30,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds; $30,000 Province of Alberta Debentures; $5,000 Province of Manitoba Debs.; $10,000 Province of Saskatchewan Debs. and $43,222 Municipal Securities. Total, $138,222. (Accepted at $131,000.)	Accident (not including Employers' Liability) and Sickness.
The Merchants' and Employers' Guarantee and Accident Company, J. G. Dubeau, Managing Director, Montreal.	$46,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $40,328)	Accident, Sickness, Plate Glass and Automobile Insurance in the Province of Quebec.
Merchants Fire Assurance Corporation of New York, C. G. Hobson, Chief Agent, Vancouver.	$21,000 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland two year notes. (Accepted at $20,160.)	Fire, restricted to Province of British Columbia.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, O. B. Shortly, Chief Agent, Ottawa	$97,334 Canada Stock; $11,508,600 Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds; $600,000 Prov. of Manitoba Bonds; $146,000 Province of Quebec Stock; $1,000,000 Prov. of Quebec Debs.; $97,333 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $1,572,300 Canadian Northern Railway Guaranteed Bonds ; $200,000 Province of Alberta Bonds ; $500,000 University of Alberta Guaranteed Bonds and $8,896,545 Municipal Securities. Total, $24,618,112. (Accepted at $22,496,262). Also $7,183,494 vested in Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
Millers National Insurance Company, W. J. Willcox Chief Agent, Winnipeg	$50,000 Dominion of Canada Bonds. (Accepted at $50,000)	Fire.
The Monarch Life Assurance Company, J. W. W. Stewart, Managing Director, Winnipeg.	$64,270 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $52,090)	Life.
The Mount Royal Assurance Company, J. E. Clement, Manager, Montreal	$69,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $58,178)	Fire and Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, Charles Ruby, Managing Director, Waterloo, Ont.	$124,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $104,225)	Life.
The Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Company, Ltd., J. P. Moore, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$243,333 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,367)	Life.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, E. A. Uhl, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$240,000 Dominion of Canada Bonds ; $400,000 Prov. of Nova Scotia Bonds; $219,000 Prov. of New Brunswick Bonds; $200,000 Prov. of Manitoba Bonds; $149,893 Manitoba and South Eastern Railway Guaranteed Bonds ; $500,000 Canadian Northern Railway Guaranteed Bonds ; $560,000 Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds and $1,224,001 Municipal Securities. Total, $3,492,893. (Accepted at $3,024,894). Also $5,100,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
National-Ben Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., R. F. Massie, Chief Agent, Toronto.	$5,000 Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds ; $15,000 United States Liberty Loan and $190,553 Municipal Securities Total $210,553. (Accepted at $186,428).	Fire and Automobile Insurance, excluding insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person.
National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Chas. C. Hall, Chief Agent, Toronto.	$547,105 Municipal Securities; $10,000 Prov. of Ontario Debs. ; $1,000 Prov. of New Brunswick Debs. and $75,000 Loan Company Debentures. Total, $633,105. (Accepted at $558,469).	Fire, Tornado, Explosion, Inland Transportation and Sprinkler Leakage.
The National Life Assurance Company of Canada, A. J. Ralston, Mang. Director, Toronto.	$25,000 Manitoba Debentures and $30,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $55,000. (Accepted at $47,650)	Life.
The National Provincial Plate Glass and General Insurance Company, Limited, J. H. Ewart, Chief Agent, Toronto.	$4,867 British Consolidated Stock; $5,353 British War Loan Stock ; $2,433 Prov. of Quebec Stock and $6,327 Canada Stock. Total, $18,980. (Accepted at $15,145).	Plate Glass.
National Surety Company, Reed, Shaw & McNaught, Joint Chief Agents, Toronto.	$15,000 Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds and $69,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $84,000. (Accepted at $68,001).	Guarantee
National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., Jos. G. Davis, Chief Agent, Toronto.	$219,553 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $191,435)	Fire and Tornado.
La Nationale, Compagnie anonyme d'Assurances contre l'Incendie et les Explosions, J. E. Clement, Chief Agent, Montreal.	610,000 Francs, French Rentes; $34,333 Municipal Securities ; $60,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds and $25,000 Canada Bonds. Total, $237,063 (Accepted at $181,992).	Fire.
The Newark Fire Insurance Company, F. W. Walker, Chief Agent, Vancouver	$20,000 United States Liberty Loan. (Accepted at $20,000)	Fire, restricted to Province of British Columbia.
New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, H. H. Motley, Chief Agent, Calgary	$25,000 Dominion of Canada Bonds and $30,000 United States Liberty Loan. Total, $55,000. (Accepted at $53,000).	Fire.
New Jersey Insurance Company, H. A. Robertson, Chief Agent, Vancouver	$25,000 United States Liberty Loan. (Accepted at $25,000)	Fire, restricted to Province of British Columbia.
New York Life Insurance Company, Percy V. Raven, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$2,455,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds; $1,510,000 Commonwealth of Massachusetts Bonds ; $2,919,987 Canadian Northern Railway Guaranteed Bonds; $199,530 Manitoba and South Eastern Railway Guaranteed Bonds; $50,000 Province of Ontario Debentures and $3,126,100 Municipal Securities. Total, $10,260,617. [Accepted at $9,072,694, being $100,000 Life (A) and $8,972,694 Life (B)]. Also $4,294,933 vested in Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The New York Plate Glass Insurance Co., Geo. W. Pacaud, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$35,467 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $28,348)	Plate Glass.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, 1917—*Continued.*

Name of the Company and Chief Agent to Receive Process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to Policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance Business for which Licensed.
Niagara Fire Insurance Company, W. E. Findlay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 State of New York Bonds; $50,000 Province of Alberta Bonds; $30,000 Loan Company Debentures and $10,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $190,000. (Accepted at $183,885).	Fire, Tornado, and Automobile (including damage to Automobiles in transit by rail).
The North American Accident Insurance Co., C. F. Dale, Managing Director, Montreal	$75,000 Dom. of Can. War Loan Bonds and $123,673 Municipal Securities. Total $198,673. (Accepted at $188,162.)	Accident, Automobile, Burglary, Sickness, Plate Glass and Insurance of Automobiles against Fire.
North American Life Assurance Company, L. Goldman, President, Toronto	$61,200 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,392)	Life.
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, Randall J. Davidson, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$377,500 Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds; $154,760 British War Loan; $28,227 Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Bonds guaranteed by Dominion and $978,673 Municipal Securities Total, $1,539,160. [Accepted at $1,,391,021 being $1,011,033 Fire, $59.475 Life (A) and $320,513 Life (B)].	Fire and Life.
The North Empire Fire Insurance Company, John A. Thompson, President, Winnipeg.	$5,000 Dom. of Can. War Loan Bonds and $58,700 Municipal Securities. Total, $63,700. (Accepted at $51,425.)	Fire
The Northern Assurance Company, Limited, G. E. Moberly, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$200,813 British War Loan Bonds; $170,334 Grand Trunk Pacific Railway 1st Mortgage 3 p.c. Bonds (Guaranteed); $65,213 Canada Stock; $50,127 Canada Bonds and $489,553 Municipal Securities Total, $976,040. (Accepted at $815,349)	Fire.
The Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada, T. H. Purdom, President, London, Ont.	$28,500 Municipal Securities; $33,093 Canadian Northern Western Railway Guaranteed Bonds and $9,733 Canadian Northern Alberta Guaranteed Bonds. Total, $71,327. (Accepted at $57,571).	Life.
Northwestern Mutual Fire Association, N. B. Whitley, Chief Agent, Vancouver	$10,000 Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds and $12,000 Dominion of Canada Two Year Notes. Total, $22,000. (Accepted at $20,664).	Fire, restricted to Province of British Columbia.
Northwestern National Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, W. D. Thomson, Chief Agent, Regina.	$208,253 Municipal Securities and $55,000 Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds. Total, $263,253. (Accepted at $211,039).	Fire, Tornado and Automobile.
The North West Fire Insurance Company, Thos. Bruce, Deputy Manager, Winnipeg	$56,815 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $49,903)	Fire.
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Limited, Norwich, England, John B. Laidlaw, Chief Agent, Toronto.	$197,100 Canada Stock; $200,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds; $24,333 Province of Saskatchewan Stock; $58,400 Canadian Northern Railway Guaranteed Bonds; $29,200 Prov. of New Brunswick Bonds; $30,000 Prov. Ontario Bonds; $502,413 Municipal Securities and $25,000 Loan Company Debs. Total, $1,066,447. (Accepted at $894,521.)	Fire, Accident, Sickness, Automobile and Plate Glass.
Norwich Union Life Insurance Society, John B. Laidlaw, Chief Agent, Toronto	$72,780 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $59,656)	Life.
The Occidental Fire Insurance Company, C. A. Richardson, Secretary, Winnipeg	$65,000 Province of Manitoba Debentures and $40,000 Municipal Securities. Total $105,000. (Accepted at $92,620).	Fire.
The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited, Charles Hoffman Neely, Chief Agent, Toronto.	$254,431 British War Loan Stock; $48,667 Guaranteed Stock (Irish Land'Act); $4,867 Canada Stock; $12,167 Province of Quebec Bonds; $102,200 Province of Quebec Stock; $53,533 Province of Ontario Stock; $36,500 New South Wales Stock; $48,667 Canadian Northern Ry. Guaranteed Bonds and $142,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $703,365. (Accepted at $586,931.)	Fire, Accident, Sickness, Guarantee, Plate Glass, Burglary and Automobile.
The Ocean Marine Insurance Company, Limited, Robt. Hampson & Son, Limited, Chief Agents, Montreal.	$132,860 Canadian Northern Railway (Ontario) Guaranteed Bonds. (Accepted at $95,659)	Insuring postal and express packages in transit in Canada
The Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Co., Thomas W Greer, M'gr. Dir., Vancouver	$60,100 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $47,949)	Fire.
The Palatine Insurance Company, Limited, James McGregor, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$50,000 Loan Company Debentures; $75,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds; $41,367 British War Loan; $82,733 New Zealand Govt. Stock and $69,167 Municipal Securities. Total $318,267. (Accepted at $293,077.)	Fire.
Phenix, Compagnie Française du, Thomas Francis Dobbin, Chief Agent, Montreal	513,333 francs, French Rentes. (Accepted at $58,453)	Fire.
Phœnix Assurance Company, Limited, R. MacD. Paterson & J. B. Paterson, Joint Chief Agents, Montreal.	$30,000 Prov. of Manitoba Bonds; $25,000 Rural Mun. of Pipestone, (guaranteed by Prov. of Manitoba); $50,000 City of Three Rivers Debs., (guaranteed by Prov.of Quebec); $13,000 R.M. of Hamiota, (guaranteed by Prov. of Manitoba): $97,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds; $63,267 Can. Northern Ry. Guar. Deb. Stock; $48,667 Can. Nor. Ry. (Ont. Div.); $82,733 Can. Nor. Alb. Ry.; $84,553 Pro. of Que. Stock; $70,567 Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Guar Bonds; $13 8,700 Can. Nor. (Ont) Ry. Guar. Bonds and $1,015,093 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,718,580. (Accepted at $1,363,897 being $504,440 Life and $859,457 Fire.) Also $1,720,628 vested in Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Fire and Life
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., J. W. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$448,993 Municipal Securities and $5,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. Total, $453,993. (Accepted at $384,982).	Fire and Automobile (excluding insurance against loss by reason of injury to the person).
The Preferred Accident Insurance Company of New York, J. W. Mackenzie, Chief Agent, Toronto.	75,000 Dom. of Canada Two Year notes. (Accepted at $71,531.)	Accident, Sickness and Automobile.
The Protective Association of Canada, Eugene E. Gleason, Secretary, Granby, P.Q.	$23,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $18,649)	Accident and Sickness, restricted to Members of the Masonic Order within Canada, and limited in amount as provided in the Association's Act of Incorporation.
Providence Washington Insurance Company, Harold Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$41,000 Massachusetts Bonds; $35,000 Anglo French Bonds. $100,000 State of Rhode Island Bonds; $10,000 Province of Ontario Debentures and $75,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $261,000. (Accepted at $229,610.)	Fire and Automobile.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York, J. S. Lovell, Chief Agent, Toronto.	$436,626 Municipal Securities and $28,188 Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Guaranteed Bonds. Total $464,814. (Accepted at $380,882).	Life.
Provincial Insurance Company, Limited, Willis, Faber & Co., of Canada, Ltd., Chief Agents, Montreal.	20,000 francs, French Rentes; $12,167 Province of Quebec Stock; $41,366 Municipal Securities; $15,087 St. John & Quebec Ry. Co. G'teed Stock; $14,600 Pacific Great Eastern Ry. G'teed Stock and $24,333 Province of Saskatchewan Stock. Total, $111,413. (Accepted at $90,246).	Fire.
The Prudential Insurance Company of America, Wm. White, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$300,000 Prov. New Brunswick Bonds; $3,200,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds; $800,000 Dom. of Canada two year notes; $120,000 Commonwealth of Massachusetts Bonds; $50,000 Can. Northern Ry. Guar. Bonds and $2,975,193 Municipal Securities. Total, $7,445,193. (Accepted at $6,918,191).	Life
Quebec Fire Assurance Company, Colin E. Sword, Chief Agent, Quebec	$24,333 Prov. of Alberta debs; $46,720 Prov. of Manitoba Debentures; $8,500 City of Hull (g'teed by Prov. of Quebec; $29,200 Montreal Technical School (g'teed by Prov. of Que.) and $120,134 Municipal Securities. Total, $228,887. (Accepted at $188,942).	Fire.
Queen Insurance Company of America, William Mackay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$48,666 New Zealand 4 p.c. Stock; $30,417 Province of Quebec Stock; $70,000 Province of Ontario Bonds; $40,000 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $48,667 Canadian Northern Ry. Guaranteed Bonds; $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $130,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds and $378,773 Municipal Securities. Total, $756,523. (Accepted at $659,911).	Fire, Inland Transportation and Automobile.
Queensland Insurance Company, Limited, F. G. Donaldson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$53,533 Commonwealth of Australia Treasury Bonds and $1,285 temporary cash deposit. Total $54,818. (Accepted at $50,000.)	Fire.
Railway Passengers Assurance Company, Frank H. Russell, Chief Agent, Toronto	$64,034 British War Loan Stock; $79,600 India Stock; $45,455 East Indian Ry. Co. G'teed Stock and $73,000 Municipal Securities. Total $262,089. (Accepted at $193,707).	Guarantee, Burglary, Accident, Sickness, Plate Glass and Automobile
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England, John B. Laidlaw, Chief Agent, Toronto.	$24,333 Newfoundland Bonds and $85,167 Municipal Securities. Total, $109,500. (Accepted at $86,627).	Life.
The Ridgely Protective Association, James E. Scott, Chief Agent, Toronto	$30,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $26,315)	Accident and Sickness Insurance among members of the Independent Order of Oddfellows in Canada.
The Royal Exchange Assurance, Arthur Barry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,500 Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds; $97,333 British War Loan; $48,667 Dom. of Canada Bonds; $60,346 Grand Trunk Pacific Railway G'teed Bonds; $19,467 Canadian Northern Ry. G'teed Bonds; $46,233 St. John & Quebec Ry. G'teed Bonds; $108,527 Canadian Northern (Ontario) Ry. G'teed Stock; $29,200 Canadian Northern (Alberta) Ry. G'teed Stock; $42,340 Prov. Ontario Stock; $42,827 Province Saskatchewan Stock; $42,827 Prov. of Alberta Bonds; $86,000 Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Co. Guaranteed Bonds and $80,787 Municipal Securities. Total, $710,053. (Accepted at $580,301).	Fire, Accident, Sickness and Automobile.
The Royal Guardians, A. T. Patterson, Supreme Secretary, Montreal	$13,000 Dominion of Canada War Loan and $96,594 Municipal Securities. Total, $109,594. (Accepted at $95,532).	Life and Sickness.
The Royal Insurance Company, Limited, William Mackay, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$354,147 Canada Stock; $371,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds; $75,000 Prov. of Ontario Bonds; $40,500 City of Hull Bonds (guaranteed by Prov. of Quebec); $17,033 Province of Quebec Inscribed Stock; $97,333 Montreal Technical School Bonds, (guaranteed by Prov. of Quebec); $102,367 Prov. of New Brunswick Bonds; $108,040 Prov. of Nova Scotia Bonds; $100,000 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $134,067 Province of British Columbia Bonds; $1,063,853 Canadian Northern Railway Guaranteed Bonds; $121,667 Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Bonds, (guaranteed by Dominion of Canada); $148,433 Canadian Northern (Ontario) Railway Guaranteed Bonds and $676,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $3,409,441. (Accepted at $2,819,166, being $1,244,601 Life and $1,574,565 Fire).	Fire and Life.
Saint Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, C. F. Codere, Chief Agent, Winnipeg.	$80,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds; $60,000 Prov. of Manitoba Debentures; $50,000 Prov. of Alberta Debs. and $261,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $451,000. (Accepted at $398,336).	Fire, Inland Transportation, Tornado and Automobile.
The Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company, T. F. Conrod, Managing Director, Regina.	$58,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $51,158)	Life.
La Sauvegarde Life Insurance Company, G. N. Ducharme, President, Montreal	$58,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $47,386)	Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, J. H. Esinhart, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$494,977 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $420,136)	Fire, Automobile, Tornado and Sprinkler Leakage.
The Security Life Insurance Company of Canada, Jesse O. McCarthy, President, Toronto.	$64,661 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $51,336)	Life.
Security Mutual Casualty Company, F. A. Shaw, Chief Agent, Winnipeg	20,000 Dom. of Canada Bonds. (Accepted at $19,800)	Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation, restricted to issue of policies to Swift Canadian Company, Limited, and allied interests in the Dominion of Canada.
The Sovereign Life Assurance Co. of Canada, H. J. Meiklejohn, Managing Director, Winnipeg.	$60,000 Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds. (Accepted at $60,000)	Life.
Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Joseph Murphy, Chief Agent, Toronto.	$482,000 Municipal Securities and $25,000 Canada Bonds. Total $507,000. (Accepted at $437,012)	Fire, Tornado and Sprinkler Leakage.
The Standard Life Assurance Company, J. R. Eakin, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,035,643 Municipal Securities; $458,000 Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds; $57,000 Province of Manitoba Debentures and $200,086 Province of Quebec Annuities. Total, $5,750,729. [Accepted at $5,026,254 being $133,622 Life (A), and $4,892,632 Life (B)]. Also $2,455,120 vested in Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Star Assurance Society, Alf. W. Briggs, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Newfoundland Bonds and $96,847 Province of Nova Scotia Debentures. Total, $194,180. (Accepted at $145,713).	Life.
The State Life Insurance Company, Indianapolis, Indiana, W. H. Hunter, Chief Agent, Toronto.	$157,000 Municipal Securities and $150,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds. Total $307,000 (Accepted at $277,460). Also $54,270 vested in Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life
The Stuyvesant Insurance Company, Herbert Begg, Chief Agent, Montreal	$84,000 Prov. of Ontario Debentures and $20,000 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Bonds. Total $104,000. (Accepted at $89,699).	Fire.

Name of the Company and Chief Agent to Receive Process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance Business for which Licensed.
The Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada, Archie Martin, High Court Secretary, Toronto.	$58,433 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $52,193.)	Life and Sickness.
Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng., Lyman Root, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 British War Loan; $23,530 Canada Stock; $75,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds; $25,000 Loan Company debentures; $60,834 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $24,334 Prov. of Nova Scotia Stock; $75,000 Alberta and Great Waterways Ry. Co. Gt'eed Bonds; $36,500 Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. 1st Mortgage Bonds (Guaranteed); $19,467 Prov. of Ontario Stock and $331,533 Municipal Securities. Total, $768,530 (Accepted at $655,405).	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, T. B. Macaulay, President, Montreal	$64,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $57,637.)	Life.
The Travelers Indemnity Company, Hartford, Conn., Frank F. Parkins, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$35,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds and $151,500 Municipal Securities. Total $186,500 (Accepted at $159,483)	Accident, Sickness, Burglary, Steam Boiler. Fly wheel, Plate Glass and Automobile.
The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., Frank F. Parkins, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$73,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds; $474,790 Municipal Securities; $56,453 Prov. of Quebec Bonds; $74,947 Manitoba and S. E.Ry. Bonds (Guaranteed) and $200,000 Canadian Northern Ry. Guaranteed Debs. Total, $879,190. (Accepted at $744,059, being $414,059 Life and $330,000 Accident). Also $3,810,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life and Accident
The Travellers Life Assurance Company of Canada, George P. Graham, President, Montreal.	$60,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,892)	Life
L'Union compagnie d'assurances contre l'incendie, Paris, France, Louis Maurice Ferrand, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$10,000 Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds; 1,294,667 francs French Rentes and $24,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $284,204 (Accepted at $195,552).	Fire.
Union Assurance Society, Limited, T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds; $48,667 Prov. of British Columbia Bonds; $48,667 Newfoundland Govt. Bonds; $46,233 Victoria Govt. Stock; $30,000 Loan Company Debentures and $391,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $664,567. (Accepted at $562,115).	Fire and Inland Transportation.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, C. R. Drayton, Chief Agent, Toronto.	$97,333 British War Loan. (Accepted at $92,467)	Fire, Automobile and Inland Transportation.
The Union Marine Insurance Company, Ltd., R. MacD. Paterson, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$45,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds; $10,000 Prov. of Manitoba Debs.; $20 000 Temporary Cash Deposit. Total, $75,000. (Accepted at $73,600.)	Fire, Inland Transportation and Automobile, excluding insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury t the person.
Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, Henri E. Morin, Chief Agent, Montreal	$160,973 Prov. of Ontario Annuity Bonds; $242,500 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds; $30,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $60,000 Prov. of Ontario Debentures; $80,500 Prov. of New Brunswick Bonds; $20,000 Town of Campbellton (Gteed by New Brunswick); $145,632 Prov. of Manitoba Bonds; $50,000 Prov. of Alberta bonds; $220,460 Can. Northern Ry. Guaranteed Bonds; $25,000 Montreal Commercial High School (Gteed by Prov. Quebec) and $907,480 Municipal Securities Total, $1,942,545. [Accepted at $1,692,432 being $100,000(A) and $1,592,432(B)].	Life.
United Commercial Travelers of America, The Order of, F. J. C. Cox, Chief Agent, Winnipeg.	$27,000 Municipal Securities and $3,000 United States Panama Canal Loan Bonds. Total, $30,000. (Accepted at $26,915).	Accident Insurance on the assessment plan amongst members.
The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, Baltimore, Md., A. E. Kirkpatrick, Chief Agent, Toronto.	$50,000 Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds; $190,000 Municipal Securities; $5,000 Canadian Northern Railway Guaranteed Bonds; $25,000 University of Alberta Guaranteed Bonds; $75,000 Province of Ontario Debentures and $5,000 Province of Manitoba Debentures. Total $350,000. (Accepted at $305,673).	Guarantee, Accident, Sickness, Burglary, Plate Glass and Steam Boiler.
United States Life Insurance Company, in the City of New York, Lewis A. Stewart, Chief Agent, Toronto.	$16,060 Province of Quebec Inscribed Stock; $46,280 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $51,000 Canadian Northern Railway Guaranteed Bonds and $240,733 Municipal Securities. Total, $354,073. (Accepted at $288,253).	Life.
Vulcan Fire Insurance Company of Oakland, California, T. W. Greer, Chief Agent, Vancouver.	$50,000 United States Liberty Loan. (Accepted at $50,000.)	Fire.
Westchester Fire Insurance Company, J. W. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$180,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds; $40,000 Anglo French External Loan Bonds and $40,393 Municipal Securities. Total $260,393. (Accepted at $250,453).	Fire and Hail.
The Western Assurance Company, W. B Meikle, President, Toronto	$20 000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds; $27,667 Municipal Securities; $39,200 Loan Company Debentures; $10,000 Province of Manitoba Bonds and $5,353 Canadian Northern Ry. Guaranteed Bonds. Total, $102,220. (Accepted at $95,078).	Fire, Automobile, Inland Transportation, Lightning, Explosion and Tornado.
The Western Life Assurance Company, Adam Reid, Managing Director, Winnipeg	$50,000 Dom. of Canada War Loan Bonds. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Yorkshire Insurance Company, Limited, P.M. Wickham, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$65,500 Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds; $85,487 British War Loan; $26,000 New Brunswick Coal and Railway Guaranteed Debentures; $24,333 Canadian Northern Railway 4 p.c. Guaranteed Bonds; $25,000 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $24,333 India Stock; $35,000 Alberta and Great Waterways Ry. Co. Guaranteed Bonds; $72,513 Canada Stock; $42,340 Canada Bonds; $58,000 Loan Company Debentures and $128,917 Municipal Securities. Total, $587,423. (Accepted at $520,092).	Fire, Live Stock, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass.

THE FOLLOWING FRATERNAL BENEFIT SOCIETIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 107 OF THE INSURANCE ACT, 1917, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT IN CANADA THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to Receive Process
The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World. ($15,000 Municipal Securities, accepted at $12,683, deposited from Sick and Funeral Fund)	Clair Jarvis, Head Clerk, London, Ont.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	R. Ivens, Secretary, Toronto
*The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada. ($10,000 Province of Nova Scotia Debentures, accepted at $10,000, deposited from Sick Benefit Fund)	John J. Behan, Grand Secretary, Kingston, Ont.

*Authorized also to transact the business of Sickness Insurance.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 97 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT, 1917," TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES IN THAT BEHALF.

Name of the Company and Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., U.S., F. W Evans, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$113,140 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $98,961)	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company, David Thorburn Symons, Chief Agent, Toronto.	$20,000 Municipal Securities and $48,667 Cape of Good Hope Stock. Total, $68,667. (Accepted at $58,157).	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland, Charles M. Holt, Attorney, Montreal	$117,530 Province of Quebec Stock and $58,400 Prov. of Man. Bonds. Total, $175,930. (Accepted at $138,357).	Life.
National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, Alfred Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$60,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $52,250)	Life.
North Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, R. H. Angus, Attorney, Montreal.	$100,000 United States Bonds. (Accepted at $100,000)	Life.
Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., C.R.G. Johnson, Chief Agent Montreal.	$31,000 Canadian Northern Ry. Guaranteed Bonds and $99,280 Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Bonds. Total, $130,280. (Accepted at $116,758).	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society, Charles J. Fleet, Attorney, Montreal	$25,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds and $50,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $75,000. (Accepted at $62,850)	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution, John H. Dunlop, Chief Agent, Montreal	$75,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $66,500)	Life.

NOTE.—

The Nova Scotia Fire Insurance Company has reinsured all its outstanding risks with the Home Insurance Company of New York. Its deposit has been released with the exception of $5,000 par value, which has been retained to provide for unsettled claims.

The Rimouski Fire Insurance Company is in liquidation and Mr. Theodore Meunier of Montreal has been appointed liquidator. The deposit of the company has been released, but an accepted cheque for $42,900 has been retained until the provisions of the Winding-up Act have been fully complied with.

The Central Canada Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Company has given notice that all its outstanding policies have been cancelled in accordance with the statutory conditions of the policy, or replaced with other underwriters, and its deposit has been released with the exception of $10,000 which has been retained to provide for unsettled claims.

The International Casualty Company has retired from business in Canada and its deposit has been released with the exception of $2,000 par value which has been retained to provide for unsettled claims. Its Employers' Liability business has been reinsured in the Canada Accident Assurance Company and its Accident and Sickness policies have been cancelled and the unearned portion of the premiums returned to the insured.

The Anglo-American Fire Insurance Company is in liquidation, Mr. G. T. Clarkson, Toronto, having been appointed liquidator. The liquidator has entered into an agreement with the Western Assurance Company, Toronto, whereby all the outstanding Canadian policies and unpaid losses and claims for unearned premiums thereon, as at Feb. 19, 1916, have been assumed by the Western Assurance Co The deposit of the company, with the exception of $5,909.15 par value, has been released

The Factories Insurance Company, by a reinsurance agreement dated Dec. 22, 1916 reinsured its business in the Western Assurance Co., Toronto. The deposit of the company, to the accepted value of $51,537, is still in the hands of the Receiver General but the company has given notice, as required by the Insurance Act, of its intention to apply for its release.

The North American Accident Insurance Company, incorporated by an Act of the Parliament of Canada, has acquired the assets and property of the North American Accident Insurance Company, incorporated by the Province of Ontario, and has assumed its liabilities. The deposit of the latter Company is still held by the Receiver General, but notice has been given by the Company, as required by the Insurance Act, 1917, of its intention to apply for the release of its securities,

The Canada Hail Insurance Company has ceased to transact business, and has given notice that it will make application for the release of its securities deposited with the Receiver General.

Insurance Department,
Ottawa, July 1, 1918

G. D. FINLAYSON, Superintendent of Insurance.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE

AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA EN VERTU DE LA LOI DES ASSURANCES, 1917.

Nom de la Compagnie et Principal Agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des Dépôts. Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878, ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'inc, dite Acadia, R. K. Elliot, secrétaire, Halifax, N.-E	$42,000 effets de l'emp. de guerre can.; $38,000 valeurs mun. Total, $80,000. (Ac eptées à $77,245).	Contre l'incendie et la grêle.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "The Ætna Casualty and Surety Company," T. H Christmas, agent en chef, Montréal.	$200,000 emp. de la lib. des Etats-Unis. (Accepté à $200,000.)	Contre les accidents, sur les automobiles, contre les vols avec effraction, de garantie, sur les glaces, contre la maladie et les fuites d'arrosoirs.
Compagnie d'assurance dite «Ætna,» A. M. M. Kirkpatrick, agent en chef, Toronto.	$1,145,000 oblig. de l'emp. de guerre du Dominion du Canada; $261,333 valeurs mun., $40,000 débentures de la prov. du Manitoba; $50,000 oblig. du ch. de fer Canadian Northern; $75,000 débent. des compagnies de prêt; $50,000 débent. de la prov. d'Ontario. Total, $551,333. (Accept. à $492,539.).	Contre l'incendie, sur les automobiles, contre les tourbillons et les fuites d'arrosoirs.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite «Ætna,» T. H. Christmas, agent en chef, Montréal.	$775,000 effets de l'emp. de guerre canadien; $50,000 débent. de la Nouv.-Ecosse; $97,333 déb de la prov. de Québec; $260,000 oblig gar. du c. de f. Canadian Northern; $66,000 oblig. de la prov du Nouv.-Brunswick; $100,000 oblig. de l'Ile du P.-Edouard; $150,000 obligations de la province d'Alberta; $100,000 obligat. des Etats-Unis, et $3,886,682 valeurs muncip. Total, $5,855,015. (Val. acceptées, $5,721,149 étant $100,000 (A), et $5,021,159).	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Agricultural Insurance Company," R. G. Heddle, agent en chef, Vancouver.	$25,000 oblig. de l'emp. de guerre du Dominion du Canada. (Acceptées à $23,798.)	Contre l'incendie dans la province de la Colombie-Britannique seulement.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "The Alberta-Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company," Arthur Davies, président, Edmonton	$55,967 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $46,816)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assur. dite «Alliance» Lim., T. D Belfield, agent en chef, Montréal.	$170,334, effets de l'emprunt de guerre brit.; $109,500 effets de la prov. de la Col.-Brit.; $257,933 obligat. garanties du chemin de fer Grand-Tronc-Pacifique. Total, $537,767. (Acceptés à $398,775).	Contre l'incendie, les accidents, la maladie, de garantie et sur les automobiles.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "The Alliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia," Robert Hampson & Son., Ltd., agents en chef, Montréal.	$30,000 oblig. de l'Etat de New-York et $25,000 obligations Dominion du Canada. Total, $55,000. (Acceptés à $52,375.)	Contre l'incendie.
Alliance Nationale, Chas. Duquette, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 emp. de guerre sur obligation du Dominion du Canada. (Accepté à $100,000.)	Sur la vie, contre les infirmités et la maladie tel que l'autorise la charte de l'association.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Américaine et Étrangère, Robert J. Dale, agent en chef, Montréal.	$26,000 obligations de l'état de New-York. (Acceptées à $26,000)	Transports à l'intérieur.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "American Central," W. P. Fess, agent en chef, Winnipeg.	$25,000 débentures des compagnies de prêt et $143,247 valeurs municipales. Total $168,247. (Acceptées à $141,812)	Incendie, tornades et grêle.
Compagnie dite "The American Insurance Company," A. L. Denison, agent en chef, Winnipeg.	$73,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $58,918)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Underwriters at American Lloyds," Z. E. Clément, agent en chef, Montréal.	$30,000 obligations de la Commonwealth du Massachusetts; $25,000 obligations de l'Etat de New-York, et $21,900 valeurs municipales. Total, $76,900. (Acceptées à $70,219).	Contre l'incendie et les fuites d'arrosoirs.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "American Surety Company of New York," William H. Hall, agent en chef, Toronto.	$67,000 obligations garanties du chemin de fer Canadian Northern. (Acceptées à $54,940.)	De garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas (à resp. limitée), Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal.	$25,000, oblig. d'emp. de guerre du Dominion; $209,267 inscriptions du Canada 3½ p.c.; $4,867 bons du Trésor; $48,667 inscriptions, 4 p.c. du gouv. de Terreneuve; $73,000 obligations du chemin de fer Grand-Tronc-Pacifique; $58,400 inscrip. 4 p.c. Victorian; $48,667 obligations de la province de la Saskatchewan; $25,000 débentures des compagnies de prêt, et 48,666 valeurs municipales Total $541,533. (Acceptées à $453,613).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "The Automobile Insurance Company," de Hartford, Conn., T. H. Christmas, agent en chef, Montréal.	$150,000 emp. de la lib. des Etats-Unis. (Accepté à $150,000.)	Contre l'incendie, la foudre et la grêle.
Compagnie d'assur. contre l'incendie "Beaver," André Gouzé, direct. gérant, Winnipeg	$65,353 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $53,730).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur, W. H. N. Roberts, vice-président, Toronto.	$15,000 débentures de la province d'Alberta et $98,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $113,500. (Acceptées à $98,040.)	Sur haudières à vapeur.
Compagnie d'assurance "Boston," H. H. Mottey, agent en chef, Calgary.	$50,000 emp. de liberté des Etats-Unis. (Acceptés à $50,000.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, W. B. Meikle, président, Toronto.	$20,000 oblig. d'emp. de guerre du Dom. du Canada; $15,840 débent. de la prov. du Nouv-Brunswick; $58,000 val.municip. et $22,400 débent. de comp. de prêt. Total, $116,240. (Acceptées à $105,618)	Contre l'incendie, sur les automobiles, la grêle et sur les transports à l'intérieur.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie British Colonial, Théodore Meunier, directeur-gérant, Montréal.	$65,000 valeur municipales. (Acceptées à $55,570)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "The British Crown Assurance Corporation, Ltd.," J. H. Riddell, agent en chef, Toronto.	$150,000 emp. de guerre du Dom. du Canada; $400 emp. extérieur anglo-français; $9,733 oblig. de l'échiquier britannique; $4,867 effets inscrits 3% du Dom. du Canada et $81,632 valeurs municipales. Total, $246,632. (Acceptés à $234,683.)	Contre l'incendie, sur les automobiles, non comprise l'assuranle contre les pertes résultant de blessures corporelles.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Étrangère (à resp. limitée,) Robt. Dale, agent en chef, Montréal.	$117,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $103,322)	Fuites d'arrosoirs et transports à l'intérieur.
Compagnie d'assurance «British Northwestern Fire Insurance Company», F. K Foster. directeur gérant, Winnipeg.	$25,000 débentures des compagnies de prêt $35,967 valeurs municipales et $5,000 obligat. de l'emp. de guerre du Dom. du Canada. Total, $65,967. Acceptées à $52,250.)	Contre l'incendie.

Compagnie d'assurance "British Traders", (à resp. limitée,) C. R. Drayton, agent en chef, Toronto.	$82,733 effets d'emprunt de guerre britannique. (Acceptées à $78,597.)	Contre l'incendie et sur les automobiles.
Compagnie d'assurance dite «Caledonian», John G. Borthwick, agent en chef, Montréal.	$25,000 emprunt de guerre du Dom. du Canada; $292,179 valeurs municipales, $123,233 débentures de compagnies de prêt et $48,667 oblig du gouvernement de l'Australie du sud. Total, $474,679. (Acceptées à $85,079.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " California," A. W. Ross, agent en chef, Vancouver.....	$1,000 oblig. du Dom. du Canada; $5,000 billets de deux ans du Dom. du Canada et $61,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $67,000. (Acceptées à $56,183.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents, T.H. Hudson, gérant, Montréal.	$150,000 valeurs mun.; $14,733 oblig. de la prov. du N.-B.; $11,000 oblig. de l'emp. de guerre du Dom. du Canada et $6,000 oblig. de la prov. du Man. Total, $181,733. (Acceptées à $158,020).	Contre l'incendie, les accidents, sur les autos., contre la mala., sur glaces, le vol av. effract. et de garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie H. C. Cox, président Toronto	$63,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $52,231)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie Canada National, W. T. Alexander, directeur-gérant, Winnipeg, Man.	$55,000 obligations de l'emprunt de guerre du Dominion du Canada. (Acceptées à $52,691).....	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Canadienne d'assur contre l'inc., R. T. Riley vice-président, Winnipeg....	$70,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $62,510)	Contre l'incendie
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Canadian Lumbermen's Insurance Exchange," Edgar D. Hardy, agent en chef, Ottawa.	$20,000 obligations de l'emprunt de guerre du Dom. du Canada. (Acceptées à $108,482).....	Contre l'inc., entre autres, restreinte aux risques sur la prop. dans les prov. d'Ontario et de Québec.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "The Canadian Surety Company," Wm. H. Hall gérant général, Toronto.	$10,000 débentures de la prov. d'Alberta, et $122,756 valeurs municipales. Total, $93,333. (Acceptées à $82,697).	Sur les automobiles, contre les effractions, de garantie et sur les glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite «Capital Life of Canada», A. Eugène Corriveau directeur gérant, Ottawa.	$61,194 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $51,016).....	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'ass. dite "The Casualty Company of Canada," A. L. Eastmure, président, Toronto.	$10,024 valeurs municipales; emprunt extérieur anglo-français, $2,000. (Acceptés à $11,069).....	Sur les glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "The Century Insurance Company, Limited," T. W. Greer, agent en chef, Vancouver.	$50,000 emprunt de guerre du Dominion du Canada; $5,840 oblig. du Dom. du Canada; $8,273 déb. de la prov. de la Saskatchewan; $4,380 déb. de la prov. du Manitoba; et $30,600 valeurs municipales. Total, $99,093. (Acceptées à $91,591.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Chartered Trust and Executor Company," John J. Gibson, directeur-gérant, Toronto.	$77,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $65,569.)	Assurance sur les titres telle que définie dans la loi constituant la compagnie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Citizens Insurance Company," de Missouri, D. E. Brown, agent en chef, Vancouver.	$25,000 emprunt de guerre du Dominion du Canada. (Accepté à $25,000).....	Contre l'incendie dans la province de la Colombie-Britannique seulement.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Columbia Insurance Company," R. MacD. Paterson, agent en chef, Montréal.	$27,000 oblig. de l'emp. de la vict. du Dom. du Canada; $10,000 débent. de la prov. d'Ontario; $10,000 effets de la ville de Le Pas (garantis par le Manitoba); $30,487. Total, $77,487. (Acceptés à $72,373.)	Contre l'incendie, sur le transport à l'intérieur et les automobiles y compris l'assurance contre les pertes résultant de blessures corporelles.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. limitée), Londres, Angleterre, James McGregor, agent en chef, Montréal.	$107,067 effets 3 p.c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance; $24,333 effets à p.c. canadiens; $20,000 effets de l'emp. de guerre canadien; $170,333 obligations de Queensland; $48,667 Irish Land Stock; $36,500 stock enregistré 3 p.c. de la province d'Ontario; $31,633 obligations 5 p.c. de l'Australie du Sud; $121,667 stock de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud; $24,333 stock du gouvern. de Victoria; $111,933 stock du gouvernement de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $29,200 inscript. 4 p.c. de Ceylan; $177,633 oblig. garant du ch. de fer Canadian Northern, $121,667 déb.-actions garanties du East Indian Railways; $77,866 emprunt de guerre brit.; $48,667 déb. des comp. de prêt. et $171,833 valeurs munici. Total, $1,323,333. (Valeur acceptée $1,107,905 étant $97,431 vie A $149,931 vie B et $860,543 incendie.)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "The Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company," de New-York, A. W. Ross, agent en chef, Vancouver.	$20,000 emprunt de la liberté des Etats-Unis d'Amérique. (Accepté à $20,000.).....	Contre l'incendie dans la province de la Colombie-Britannique seulement.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Continental Casualty Company," A. S. Mathew, agent en chef, Vancouver.	$25,000 billets à deux ans du Dominion du Canada. (Acceptés à $25,000.).....	Contre les accidents, la maladie et sur les automobile. (dans la province de la Colombie-Britannique.)
Associat. d'ass. sur la vie, dite «Confédération,» J. K. Macdonald, président, Toronto	$55,367 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $70,895).....	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, J. W. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal.	$50,000 emp. de guerre du Dom. du Canada, billets à 2 ans; $15,000 débentures de la province d'Ontario et $156,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $246,000. (Acceptées à $225,727).	Contre l'incendie et la grêle.
Compagnie d'assur. dite «Continental,» W. E. D. Baldwin agent en chef, Montréal...	$40,000 emprunt liberté des Etats-Unis; $50,000 effets de la prov. d'Alberta et $299,300 valeurs municipales. Total $389,300. (Acceptées à $328,935).	Contre l'incendie et les tourbillons
Compagnie d'assur. sur la vie «Continental,» W. E. D. Baldwin, président, Toronto...	$63,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $51,916).	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie dite «Crown,» H. R. Stephenson, sous-gérant, Toronto..	$72,866 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $63,487).....	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie la «Dominion», Robt. F. Massie prés., Toronto	$103,037 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $89,535).....	Contre l'incendie par tout le Canada et contre la grêle, dans la province de la Saskatchewan seulement.
Compagnie de garantie et d'assurance contre les accidents la Dominion Gresham, F. J. J. Stark, gérant général, Montréal.	$105,500 valeurs municipales et $30,000 emprunt de guerre du Dominion du Canada. Total, $135,500. (Acceptées à $115,144).	Contre les voleurs, les accidents, la maladie, de garantie et sur les automobiles.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite «Dominion,» Thomas Hilliard, président, Waterloo, Ont.	$60,220 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $51,309).....	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Dominion du Canada, accidents et garantie, Charles A. Withers, gérant, Toronto.	$216,153 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $183,107).....	Contre l'incendie, de garantie, contre les accidents, la maladie, les vols avec effraction et sur les glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "The Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, Limited, Robt. J. Dale, agent en chef, Montréal.	Effets sur emprunt de guerre britannique, $100,983; valeurs municipales, $21,900. Total, $122,883. (Acceptés à $115,398.)	Contre l'incendie et les bris de conduites d'eau.
Corporation d'assurance dite "Employers' Liability" (à resp. limitée), C. W. I. Woodland, agent en chef, Montréal.	$146,000 effets du Canada; $24,333 effets gar. du ch. de fer Canadian Northern Western; $26,231 oblig. du gouvernement japonais; $41,853 oblig. de la prov. de Québec; $38,933 oblig. de Terreneuve; $26,231 dében du Manitoba; $68,134 effets 3 p.c. de la prov. de la Col.-Britannique; $73,000 effets 3½ p.c. de la prov. de la N.-Ecosse; $24,334 effets de la prov. d'Alberta; $4,867 effets de la prov. de la Saskatchewan; $111,934 oblig. gar. du ch. de fer Canadian Northern; $24,333 obligations garanties de la Cie du chemin de fer Grand-Tronc Pacifique; $171,667 déb, des comp. de prêt; $177,633 emprunt de guerre britannique; $28,186 rentes viagères du ch. de f. de Madras; $164,320 oblig. du gouv. belge, et $337,313 val. munic. Total, $1,487,404. (Acceptées à $1,177,732.)	Contre l'incendie, les accidents, les effractions, de garantie, la grêle, sur les glaces. contre la maladie, sur les chaudières à vapeur et les automobiles.

Nom de la Compagnie et Principal Agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des Dépôts. Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878, ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "The Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company," J. W. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal.	$65,000 obligations du Massachusetts; $9,740 obligations du gouvernement japonais, et $55,333 valeurs municipales. Total, $130,073. (Acceptées à $111,322.)	Contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis, Sergent P. Stearns, agent en chef, Montréal.	$1,664,000 oblig. du Dom. du Canada; $99,767 obligations de la province de Québec; $769,500 havre de Montréal; $274,933 effets de la prov. de Québec; $622,800 prov. d'Alberta, et $3,764.093 valeurs municipales Total, $5,925,593. (Acceptées à $5,249,454, étant $100,000 (A), et $5,149,454 (B). Aussi $828,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances.	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Excelsior, C. L. Parker, secrétaire-trésorier, Toronto.	$20,000 oblig. de la prov. du Nouv.-Brunswick, et $40,000 valeurs mun. Total $60,000. (Acc. à $53,130.)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Excess" limitée Anderson et Sheppard, agents en chef, Moosejaw.	$60,000 oblig. de l'emprunt de guerre du Dom. du Canada et $97,333 oblig. d'emprunt de guerre britannique. Total, $157,333. (Acceptés à $148,267.)	Sur la grêle.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Fidelity and Casualty Co.", de New-York, Paul H. Boring, agent en chef, Montréal	$170,000 oblig. de l'emp. de guerre du Dominion du Canada, et $66,953 valeurs municipales Total, $236,953 (Acceptées à $225,519.)	Contre les effractions, les accidents, la maladie, les chaudières à vapeur et sur les glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance contre le feu la Fidelity-Phenix de New-York, W. E. D. Baldwin, agent-chef, Montréal	$30,000 Liberty Loan des Etats-Unis; $22,000 oblig. prov. d'Alberta; $379,600 valeurs municipales. Total, $431,600 (Acceptées à $356,872.)	Incendie et tourbillons.
Association de Philadelphie contre l'incendie, Leeming Bros., agents en chef, Victoria, C.-B.	$1,000 emprunt liberté des Etats-Unis et $50,000 de billets du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande. Total $51,000. (Acceptés $50,500.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Fireman's Fund Insurance," G. Temple McMurrixch, agent en chef, Toronto.	$60,000 oblig. d'emprunt liberté des Etats-Unis, $50,000 Commonwealth of Massachusetts, et $91,000 obligations de l'Etat de Californie. Total, $191,000 (Acceptées à $181,024.)	Incendie, transport à l'intérieur et assurance contre les pertes ou les avaries aux automobiles par accidents vol et larcin.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark," New Jersey, Benjamin B. Smith et Wilson Smith, agents en chef, Winnipeg, Man.	$10,000 débentures garanties du chemin de fer Canadian Northern; $20,000 oblig de l'emp. de guerre du Dominion du Canada, $10,000 oblig. de l'Hôpital général de Winnipeg (garanties par la prov. du Manitoba) et $87,647 valeurs municipales. Total, $127,647. (Acceptées à $109,285.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance générale contre les accidents, du Canada, T. H. Hall, secrétaire, Toronto.	$136,899 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $117,274)...	Contre les accidents, la maladie et inspection des chaudières
Corporation d'assurance générale contre les accidents, contre le feu et sur la vie, limitée, Thomas H. Hall, agent en chef, Toronto.	$85,000 oblig. de l'emp. de guerre du Dom. du Canada; $21,000 débent. de la prov. de la Saskatchewan; $295,857 valeurs municipi. et $23,000 débent. de compag. de prêt. Total, $424,857. (Acceptés à $388,605.)	Contre l'incendie et sur les automobiles, non comprise l'assurance contre les pertes résultant de blessures corporelles.
Compagnie d'ass.géné. sur les animaux du Canada, R. A. Leduc, agent en chef, Montréal.	$26.000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $22,800).....	Animaux sur pied.
Compagnie d'assur. générale contre l'inc., T. F.Dobbin, agent en chef, Montréal.....	$756,367 francs, rentes françaises. (Acceptées à $89,050.).....	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Glens Falls Insurance Company," Wm. H. George, agent en chef, Toronto.	$15,000 obligations du Dom. du Canada; $40,000 effets de l'emprunt de guerre canadien. $25,000 débentures des compagnies de prêt, et $105,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $185,000. (Acceptées à $170,368)	Contre l'incendie, la grêle, les tornades et sur les auto.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "The Globe Indemnity Company of Canada", John Emo, gér. gén., Montréal.	$15,000 débentures de la province d'Ontario; $69,833 oblig. de la prov. de Québec et $121,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $196,833. (Acceptées à $172,54€.)	Contre l'incendie les accidents, la maladie, les effractions, sur les automobiles et de garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "The Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company," J. W. Binnie, agent en chef, Montréal.	$50,000 billets remb. en or du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande; $105,000 obligations de la province d'Alberta; $127,500 effets du Canada emprunt de guerre et $99,180 valeurs municipales. Total $533,680. (Acceptées à $510,946.)	Contre l'incendie et les explosions (tel que la charte de la compagnie limite ces opérations.)
Compagnie d'assur. Great-American, William Robins, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. d'emprunt de guerre du Dom. du Canada; $50.000 oblig. prov. du Manitoba; $25,000 oblig du havre de Montréal, et $423,007 valeurs municipales. Total, $598,007. (Acceptées à $520,709.)	Contre l'incendie, la grêle et tornades, les fuites d'eau des réservoirs et sur les automobiles, non compris l'assur. contre les pertes résult. de bless. à la pers.
Compagnie d'as. du Grand-Ouest, sur la vie, C. C. Ferguson, gérant, Winnipeg.	$62.400 valeurs municipales. (Accep. à $51,420.).....	Sur la vie.
Société d'assur. sur la vie Gresham, Limitée, Arch R. Howell, agent en chef, Montréal.	$100,000 val. mun.; $125,000 effets de l'emp. de guerre canadien. Total $225,000. (Acc. à $206,700).	De garantie.
Compagnie de gar. de l'Amériq. du Nord, Henry C. Rawlings, direc. gérant, Montréal	$65,500 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $56,459).....	Contre les accidents, maladie, sur les automobiles, de garantie effraction e. glaces.
Com. d'ass. contre les acc. et de g. dite «Guardian,» H. M. Lambert, dir-gér., Montréal.	$237,087 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $198,930).....	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Guardian," (à resp. limitée), Londres, Ang., H. M. Lambert, agent en chef, Montréal.	$125,000 oblig. d'emprunt de guerre du Dom. du Canada; $48,667 effets insc. 3 p.c. de la prov. de Québec; $578,890 emp. de guerre brit.; $75,000 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,000 débentures de la province de la Colombie-Britannique; $43,800 débentures du gouv. de Terreneuve; $48,667 oblig. garanties du chemin de fer Canadian Northern; $25,000 débentures des compagnies de prêt, et $191,000 val. municip. Total, $1,186,023 (Accep. à $1,070,799).	
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Guardian de l'Amérique, C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal.	$97,333 oblig. garanties du ch. de fer Canadian Northern, et $15,000; valeurs municipales. Total, $112,333. (Acceptées à $96,247.)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," Peter A. McCallum, agent en chef, Toronto.	$225,000 oblig. de l'emp. de guerre du Dom. du Canada; $50,000 déb. de la prov. d'Ontario; $150,000 oblig. garanties du Canadian Northern; $35,000 obligations de la prov. d'Alberta; $831,407 valeurs municipales; $25,000 débentures des compagnies de prêts et $20,000 actions de banque, Total, $1,336,407. (Acceptées à $1,172,233)	Contre l'incend., la grêle, les explos., sur la navig. intér., contre les cycl. ou tourbillons, fuites d'eau des réservoirs, assurance contre la perte ou les dommages aux automobiles par accident, effraction ou vol.

Compagnie d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur de Hartford, H. N. Roberts, agent en chef, Toronto.	$4,000 obligations de ommonwealth du Massachusetts. Acceptées à $37,620.)	Licence restreinte à garantir les polices de la Compagnie d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières du Canada.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Home," F. W. Evans, agent en chef, Montréal.... ...	$517,000 obligations de l'emprunt de guerre du Dom. du Canada; $873,733 valeurs municipales; $25,000 débentures des compagnies de prêt; $200,000 débuntures de la prov. d'Alberta, et $35,000 obligations de la province d'Ontario. Total $1750,733. (Acceptées à $1,586,564.)	Contre l'incendie, les accidents d'automobiles, les explosions, fuites d'arrosoirs, grêle et les tourbillons.
Compagnie d'assurance de la baie d'Hudson, Willam Mackay, président, Montréal.....	$65,976 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $55,120).....	Contre l'incendie et la grêle.
Compagnie Impériale d'assurance de garantie et contre les accidents du Canada, E. Williams, directeur-gérant, Toronto.	$70,000 valeurs municipales et $91,000 débentures des compagnies de prêt. Total, $161,000. (Acceptées à $146,629.).	Garanties, accidents, maladie, effractions, et sur les glaces et assurance des automobiles contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Impériale d'assurance sur la vie, du Canada, Jas. F.Weston, gérant général, Toronto.	$65,000 obligations de la prov. d'Alberta, et $1 80,694 valeurs municipales. Total, $245,694. (Acceptées à $225,587.)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "The Imperial Underwriters Corporation of Canada," Lyman Root, président, Toronto.	$64,727 actions-débentures de la Cie du ch. de fer Canadian Northern et $35,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $99,727. (Acceptées à $76,528.)	Contre l'incendie.
Ordre des Forestiers Indépendants, W. H. Hunter, président, Toronto.....	$104,000 oblig. de l'emp. de guerre du Dom. du Canada. (Acceptés à $102,960.).....	Assurance sur la vie, contre l'incapacité de travailler et maladie, tels que spécifiés dans la constitution et les lois de la société pour une somme ou des sommes n'excédant pas, en sus des bénéfices de maladie et de funérailles, la somme de $5,000 sur une seule vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord, Robert Hampson et Fils, Limitée, agents en chef, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. d'emprunt de guerre du Dominion du Canada ; $70,000 obligations du Dom. du Canada ; $10,000 obligations 3 p.c. de la prov. de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ; $55,000 débentures de la province d'Alberta ; $279,867 valeurs munic. et $65,213 obligat. garanties du ch. de fer Canadian Northern. Total, $580,080 (Acceptées à $511,692.)	Contre l'inc., le transp. à l'int. les explosions et contre la perte ou les domm. aux autom.. non compris l'assur. contre les pertes résult. de blessures aux personnes.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Etat de Pennsylvanie, Reed, Shaw & McNaught, agent en chef, Toronto.	$120 780 valeurs municipales ; $6,000 effets de l'emprunt de guerre canadien; $15,000 débentures de la prov.de Québec, et $5,000 débentures de la prov.d'Ontario. Total $146,780. Acceptées à $125,977.)	Contre l'incendie et les tourbillons.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "International Fidelity," Neil Sinclair, agt-ch., Toronto.	$5,000 consolidés 2 p.c. des Etats-Unis. (Acceptées à $5,000).	Assur. de garantie restreinte aux emp. de la Cie des mach. à coudre Singer.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "The Law Union and Rock, Limitée," J. E. E Dickson agent en chef, Montréal.	$54,333 val. municip., $81,281 effets de l'empr. de guerre brit. ; $87,600 effets de la prov. de Québec ; $36,500 bons du Trésor; $50,000 déb. de comp. dépôt ; $48,667 effets canad.; $3,933 effets gar. du chemin de fer Can. Northern; $82,733 effets gar. du ch. de fer Can Northern Alberta et $23,333 déb. de la prov. du Manitoba. Total, $454,381. (Acceptés à $382,028)	Contre l'incendie, les accidents, la maladie, le vol avec effraction et glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool and London and Globe," J. Gardner Thompson, agent en chef, Montréal.	$509,167 valeurs municipales; $48,667 effets de la prov. d'Ontario; $94,000, obligations de la prov. de Québec; $48,667 obligations garantis du chemin de fer Canadian Northern ; $170,333, effets du ch. de fer Canadian Northern (Ontario;) $48,667 effets gar. des octrois de terres du Pacifique Can., et $570,616 effets du Canada. Total, $1,541,017. (Acceptées à $1,216,570).	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "The Liverpool-Manitoba Assurance Company," J. Gardner Thompson, agent en chef, Montréal.	$21,000 obligations de la province du Manitoba, et $35,000 Ecole des Hautes-Etudes commerciales (valeurs garanties par la province de Québec). Total, $56,000. (Acceptées à $108,400.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assur. sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York, Reed, Shaw & McNaught, agents en chef, Toronto.	$1,500 oblig. d'emprunt de guerre du Dom. duCanada ; $40.000 obligations de la province du Manitoba et $58,900 valeurs municipales. Total, $100,400. (Acceptées à $84,873.)	Glaces.
Assurance dite "London," W. Kennedy et W. B. Culley, agts conjoints, Montréal	$167,000 val. munic.; $48,667 effets garantis du Canadian Northern (Ontario;) $27,740 actions-débentures, hypothèque sur terrains du ch. de fer Canad. Northern ; $24,333 actions-deb. de la comp. du ch. de fer Can. North. (gar. par le Manitaba; $48,667 effets du Canada; $42,583 effets de la prov. du Manitoba, et $24,333 débentures des comp. de prêts. Total, $383,323. (Acceptées à $329,258.)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à respons. limitée), Geo. Weir, agent en chef, Toronto.	$77,000 oblig. d'emprunt de guerre du Dom. du Canada ; $821,779 ; valeurs municipales et $48,667 Vancouver and Districts Joint Sewrage and Drainage Stock (garantis par la Colombie-Brit.) Total, $947.646. (Acceptées à $786,181).	Contre l'incendie, de garantie, contre les accidents et la maladi
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie, dite "London et Lancashire" (à responsabilité limitée), Liverpool, Alfred Wright, gérant, Toronto.	$29,200 effets canad. 3 p.c.; $95,000 effets de l'emp. de guerre canadien; $49,334 oblig. du Parc Reine Victoria des Chutes Niagara ; $68,133 obliga. de l'école technique de Montréal (garanties par la prov. de Québec); $34,057 Irish Land Stock; $26,767 prêts locaux du gouv. brit.; $29,200 effets de la prov. d'Ontario ; $26,280 débent. de la prov. du Manitoba ; $25,000 déb. de la prov. d'Alberta ; $24,333 débentures de la province de la Saskatchewan; $24,334 emprunt de guerre britannique ; $97,333 actions-débentures garanties du ch. de fer Canadian Northern $38,933 effets garantis du ch. de fer Canadian Northern Pacific ; $24,333 obligations garanties du ch. de fer Pacific Great Eastern et $236,258 valeurs municipales Total, $853,504. (Acceptées à $715,603)	Contre l'incendie et les accidents.
Compagnie de garantie et d'assurance contre les accidents London et Lancashire, du Canada, Alexander MacLean, gérant, Toronto.	$53,333 effets garantis (Irish Land Act) ; $48,667 emprunts du gouvernement britannique ; $10,000 oblig. d'emprunt de guerre du Dom. du Canada ; $16,500 oblig. de la cité de Hull (garanties par la province de Québec), et $486 val. munic Total, $141,453. (Acceptées à $95,591.)	Garantie, accidents, maladie, automobiles et sur les glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London and Lancashire Life and General Assurance Association, Limited," Alexander Bissett et W. H. R. Emmerson, agents en chef, Montréal.	$85,000 oblig. de l'emp. de guerre du Dom. du Canada ; $40,000 oblig. de la province du Nouv.-Brunswick, et $86,000 valeurs municip. Total $211,000. Aussi $3,715,000 confiées à des fidéicommiss. canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptées à $3,904,436 étant $100,000 (A), et $3.804,436 (B).	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle "London," contre l'incendie du Canada, A. H. C. Carson, président, Toronto.	$38,000 valeurs municipales, et $23,5000 débentures de compagnies de prêt. Total, $61,300. (Acceptées à $52,402.)	Contre l'incendie
Compagnie d'assur. sur la vie dite "London," J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont.....	$62,718 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $51,705).	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assur. dite "The Loyal Protective Insurance Company," William Atkins, agent en chef, Toronto.	$14,000 obligations de l'Etat du Massachusetts, $13,000 débentures de la prov. d'Ontario, ; $10,000 débentures de la prov. et $9,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $46,000. (Acceptées à $41,568.)	Assurance contre les accidents et la maladie entre les membres de l'Ordre Indépendant des "Oddfellows" résidant au Canada.
Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance, T. E. Clendinnen, agent en chef, Ottawa.....	$25,000 oblig. d'1mprunt de guerre du Dom. du Canada et $25,000 d'oblig. d'emprunt Liberté des Etats-Unis. Total, $50,000. (Acceptés à $50,000).	Contre l'incendie. Contre l'incendie, sur les automobiles et le transport à l'intérieur.
Compag. d'ass. des Manufacturiers sur la vie J. B. McKechnie, gérant-général, Toronto.	$211,424 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $179,313)	Sur la vie.
Manufacturing Lumbermen's Underwriters, M. C. Bigwood, agent en chef, Toronto...	$50,000 oblig. d'emprunt de guerre du Dom. du Canada. (Acceptés à $50,000).....	Contre l'incendie.

Nom de la Compagnie et Principal Agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des Dépôts. Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878, ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance de Marine (limitée,) Reed, Shaw & McNaught, agents en chef, Toronto.	$85,410 effets de l'emprunt de guerre britannique ; $27,000 débentures de la prov. d'Ontario, et $4,867 obligations garanties du ch. de fer Canadian Northern Total, $117,277. (Acceptées à $108,815.)	Contre les accidents et la maladie.
Corporation d'assurance "Maryland," F. J. Lightbourn, agent en chef, Toronto.....	$25,000 d'obl. du Dom. du Canada ; $25,000 d'oblig. de la prov. d'Ontario et $25,000 de valeurs municipales. Total, $75,000. (Acceptées à $66,250.).....	Accidents, maladies, effractions, de garantie, sur les glaces et les chaudières à vapeur, les volants et fuites d'arrosoires.
Maryland Casualty Company, Baltimore, Md., F. J. Lightbourne, agent en chef, Toronto.	$54,773 obligations garanties du chemin de fer Canadian Northern et $234,466 val. municipales. Total, $314,240. (Acceptées à $271,713.)	
Compagnie d'assurance "Mechanics and Traders," J. W. Allan, agent en chef, Vancouver.	$20.000 d'emprunt liberté des Etats-Unis. (Accepté à $20,000.).....	Contre l'incendie, province de la Colombie-Britannique seulement.
Compagnie d'assur. contre l'inc. «Mercantile,» Alfred Wright, secrétaire, Toronto ...	$17,034 oblig. du Canada; $19,467 effets de la prov. d'Ontario; $24,333 effets de la prov. du Manitoba ; $73,000 débentures garanties 3 p.c. 1re hypothèque du ch. de fer Canadian Northern, $48,667 effets du ch. de fer Canadian Northern (Ontario) garantis par le Dominion; $9,733 effets garantis du ch. de fer Canadian-Northern-Pacific, $24,333 actions-débentures de la Cie de ch. de fer de Québec et Lac St-Jean, et $24,828 valeurs municipales. Total, $241,394 (Acceptés à $181,856.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Merchants Casualty Company," Leo M. Fingard, vice-président, Winnipeg.	$20,000 oblig. du Dom. du Canada; $30,000 oblig. de l'emp. de guerre du Dom. du Canada; $30,000 déb. de la prov. d'Alberta ; $5,000 déb. de la province de Manitoba; $10,000 déb. de la prov. de la Saskatchewan, et $43,222 valeurs municipales. Total, $138,222. (Acceptées à $131,000.)	Contre les accidents (sauf la responsabilité des patrons) et la maladie.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents des marchands et employés, J. G. Dubeau, directeur-gérant, Montréal.	$46,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $40,328.).....	Assurance contre les accidents et la maladie, sur les glaces et sur les automobiles dans la province de Québec.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Merchants Fire Assurance Corporation" de New York, C. G. Hopson, agent en chef, Vancouver.	$21,000 billets de deux ans du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande. (Acceptés à $20,160.)	Contre l'incendie dans la province de la Colombie-Britannique seulement.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite «Metropolitan,» O. B. Shortley, agent en chef Ottawa.	$97,334 effets canadiens; $11,508,600 effets de l'emp. de guerre cana.; $600,000 obliga .de la prov. du Manitoba; $146,000 effets de la prov. de Québec; $1,000,000 débentures de la prov. de Québec; $97,333 obligations de la prov. du Nouveau-Brunswick; $1,572,300 obligations garanties du chemin de fer Canadian Northern, $200,000 obligations de la prov. d'Alberta; $500,000 obligations garanties de l'Université d'Alberta et $8,896,545 valeurs municipales Total, $24,618,112. (Acceptés à $22,496,262.) Aussi, $7,183,494 attribués à des fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de la Loi des assurances.	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie The Monarch, J. W. W. Stewart, dir. gérant, Winnipeg....	$64,270 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $52,590).....	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assur. dite "Millers National Insurance Company," W. G. Willcox, agent en chef, Winnipeg.	$50,000 bons du Dominion du Canada. (Acceptés à $50,000).....	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. dite "The Mount Royal Assurance Company," J. E. Clément, gérant, Montréal.	$69,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $58,178).....	Contre l'incendie et sur les glaces.
Compag. d'ass. mutuelle du Canada, sur la vie, Charles Ruby, dir. gérant, Waterloo...	$124,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $104,225).....	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'ass. dite "Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co., Ltd.," J. P. Moore, agent en chef, Montréal.	$243,333 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,367.).....	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York, W. C. H. Dodds, agent en chef, Montréal.	$240,000 oblig. du Dominion du Canada ; $400,000 oblig. de la prov. de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ; $219,000 oblig. de la prov. du Nouveau-Brunswick. $200,000 oblig. de la prov. du Manitoba; $149,893 oblig. gar. du ch. de fer Manitoba et Sud-Est; $500,000 obligations garanties du ch. de fer Canadian Northern; $560,000 oblig. de l'emp. de guerre du Dominion du Canada et $1,224,001 valeurs municip. Total, $3,492,893. (Acceptés à $3,024,894.) Aussi $5,100.000 en mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances.	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "National-Ben Franklin Fire Insurance Company," de Pittsburgh, Pe., R. F. Massie, agent en chef, Toronto.	$5,000 effets de l'emprunt de guerre du Dom. du Canada, $15,000 emprunt Liberty des Etats-Unis et $190,553 valeurs municipales. Total, $210,553. (Acceptées à $186,428.).....	Contre l'incendie et sur les auto., non compris l'assur. contre les pertes résultant de blessures corporelles.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance contre le feu de Hartford, Chas. C. Hall, agent en chef, Toronto.	$547,105 valeurs municipales; $10,000 débent. de la prov. d'Ontario; $1,000 débent. de prov. du N.-B., et $75,000 débentures des compagnies de prêt Total, $633,105 (Acceptées à $558,802.)	Incendie, tourbillons, explosions, transport intérieur et fuites d'eau des réservoirs.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie Nationale du Canada, A. J. Ralston, direc. gérant, Toronto	$25,000 débentures du Manitoba, et $30,000 valeurs munic. (Acceptées à $47,650).....	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur les glaces et d'assurances générales La Nationale Provinciale (limitée), G. H. Ewart, agent en chef, Toronto	$4,867 consolidés Britanniques ; $5,353 effets de l'emprunt de la guerre britannique ; $2,433 effets de la prov. de Québec, et $6,327 effets, canadiens. Total, $18,980. (Acceptés à $15,145.)	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance dite «National Surety,» Reed, Shaw & McNaught, agents en chef conjoints, Toronto.	$15,600, oblig. de l'emprunt de guerre du Dominion du Canada et $69,000 débentures municipales. Total, $84,000. (Acceptées à $68,601).	De garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie «National Union» de Pittsburgh, Pe., Jos. G. Davis, agent en chef, Toronto.	$219,553 valeurs municipales (Acceptées à $914,535).....	Contre l'incendie et les cyclones.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie Newark, F. W. Walker, agent en chef, Vancouver.	$20,000 d'emprunt liberté des Etats-Unis. (Accepté à $20,000).....	Contre l'incendie restreinte à la province de la Colombie-Britannique.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "New Hampshire," H. H. Motley, agent en chef, Calgary.	$25,000 oblig. du Dominion du Canada et $30,000 emprunt Liberté des Etats-Unis. Total, $55,000. (Acceptées à $53,000).	Contre l'incendie.

Compagnie d'assurance dite "New Jersey," H. A. Robertson, agent en chef, Vancouver.	$25,000 emprunt Liberté des Etats-Unis. (Accepté à $25,009	Contre l'incendie.
La Nationale, Compagnie Anonyme d'assurances contre l'incendie et les explosions, J. E. Clément, agent en chef, Montréal.	610,000 francs, rentes françaises et $324,333 valeurs municipales; $60,000 effets de l'emprunt de guerre canadien et $25,000 bons du Trésor. Total $237,063. (Acceptées à $181,992.).	Contre l'incenie. Restreinte à la prov- de la Col.-Brit.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie de New-York, Percy V. Raven, agent en chef, Montréal.	$2,455,000 effets de l'emp. de guerre canadien; $1,510,000 oblig. du Commonwealth du Massachusetts; $2,919,987 oblig. gar. du ch. de fer Canadian Northern; $199,530 oblig. Manitoba and South Eastern Railway; $50,000 débent. de la province d'Ontario; $3,126,100 valeurs municip. Total, $10,260,617. (Acc. à $9,072,694, étant $100,000 vie A, et $8,972,694 vie B.) Aussi, $4,294,933 confiées à des fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances.	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur les glaces de New-York, Geo. W. Pacaud, agent en chef, Montréal	$35,467 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $28,348)	Sur les glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie "Niagara," W. E. Findlay, agent en chef, Montréal.	$100,000 obligations de l'Etat de New-York; $50,000 obligat. de la province de l'Alberta; $30,000 débentures des compagnies de prêt, et $10,000 valeurs municipales. Total $190,000. (Acceptées à $188,162.	Contre l'incendie, les tourbillons et sur les automobiles (y compris les dommages aux automobiles transportées par voies ferrées).
Compagnie d'ass. dite "The North American Accident Insurance Co.," C. F. Dale, directeur gérant, Montréal.	$75,000 effets de l'emp. de guerre canadien et $123,673 valeurs municipales. Total $198,673. (Acceptées à $60,303.)	Contre les accid., autom., vol avec effraction, maladie, glaces et assur. sur les automobiles contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie «North American,» L. Goldman, président, Toronto	$61,200 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $30,392.)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite «North British and Mercantile,» Randall J. Davidson, agent en chef, Montréal.	$377,500 oblig. de l'emp. de guerre du Dom. du Canada; $154,760 emp. de guerre brit.; $28,227 oblg. du ch. de fer G.-T.-P., garanties par le Dominion; $977,,673 valeurs municipales. Total $1,539,160. (Acc. à $1,391,021), étant $1,011,033 incendie, $59,475 vie A, et $320,513 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie North Empire, John A. Thompson, président, Winnipeg, Manitoba.	$5,000 effets de l'emprunt de guerre can., et $58,700 valeurs municipales. Total, $63,700. (Acceptées à $51,425.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. dite «The North West Fire Insurance Company,» Thomas Bruce, assistant-gérant. Winnipeg.	$56,815 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $49,903.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern, Limited, G. E. Moberly, agent en chef, Montréal.	$200,813 obligations de l'emprunt de guerre, $170,334 obligations 3 p.c. 1re hypothèque (garanties) du Grand Tronc Pacifique; $65,213 effets canadiens; $50,127 bons du Trésor et $489,553 valeurs municipales. Total, $976,040. (Acceptées à $815,349.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'assurance sur la vie dite «Northern,» J. H. Purdom, président, London, Ont.	$28,500 valeurs mun.; $33,093 oblig. gar. de la cie de ch. de fer Canadian Northern Western, et $9,733 oblig. gar. de la cie de ch. de fer Canadian Northern Alberta. Total, $71,327 (Accep. à $57,571)	Sur la vie.
Association contre l'incendie dite "North Western Mutual," N. B. Whitley, agent en chef, Vancouver.	$10,000 oblig. de l'emprunt de guerre du Dominion du Canada et $12,000 billets à deux ans du Dominion du Canada. Total, $22,000 (Acceptés à $20,664).	Contre l'incendie et les tourbillons.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Northwestern National Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis., W. S. Thomson, agent en chef, Régina.	$208,253 valeurs municipales, et $55,000 oblig. de l'emprunt de guerre du Dominion du Canada. Total, $263,253. (Acceptées à $211,039).	Contre l'incendie. Restreinte à la province de la Colombie-Britannique.
Société d'assurance contre l'incendie dite «Norwich Union, Limited,» Norwich, Ang., John B. Laidlaw, agent en chef, Toronto.	$197,100 effets canadiens; $58,400 oblig. garanties du ch. de fer Canad. Northern; $200,000 effets de l'imp. de guerre can.; $24,333 effets de la province de la Saskatchewan; $29,200 oblig. de la prov. du Nouv.-Brunswick; $30,000 oblig. de la prov. d'Ontario; $502,413 val. mun. et $25,000 déb de comp. de prêt. Total, $1,066,447. (Acc. à $894,521.)	Contre l'incendie, les accidents, la maladie, sur les automobiles et sur les glaces.
Société d'ass. sur la vie dite «Norwich Union», J. B. Laidlaw, agent en chef, Toronto.	$72,780 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $59,656.)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre le feu l'Occidental, C. A. Richardson, secrétaire, Winnipeg, Man.	$65,000 débentures de la province du Manitoba et $40,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $105,000. (Acceptées à $92,620.)	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie dite «Ocean,» (à resp limitée), Charles Hoffman Neely, agent en chef, Toronto.	$254,431 effets de l'emp. de guerre brit.; $48,667 effets garantis (Irish Land Act); $3,867 effets can.; $12,167 obligations de la prov. de Québec; $102,200 effets de la prov. de Québec; $53,533 effets de la prov. d'Ontario: $36,500 effets de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, $48,667 obligations garanties du ch. de fer Canadian Northern, et $142 333 valeurs municipales. Total, $703,365. (Acceptés à $575,155.)	Contre l'incendie, les accidents, la maladie de garantie, sur les glaces, contre les effractions et sur les automobiles.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime l'Océan (à respons limitée), Robert Hampson & Son, Limited, agents en chef, Montréal	$132,860 obligations garanties du chemin de fer Canadian Northern (Ontario). Acceptés à $586,931).	Assurer les matières postales et colis de messageries passant par le Canada
Compagnie d'assurance La Palatine, Ltée, James McGregor, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 débent. des comp. de prêts; $75,000 effets de l'emp. de guerre can.; $41,367 emp. de g. brit.; $82,733 effets du gouv. de la N.-Zélande, et $69,167 val. municip. T. $318,267. (Acc. à $293,077.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assur. contre le feu Pacific Coast. Thomas W. Greer, dir. gér., Vancouver	$60,100 valeurs municipales Acceptées à $47,949.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie française du Phoenix, Thomas Francis Dobbin, agent en chef, Montréal.	513,333 francs, rente française. (Acceptées à $53,453)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite «Phoenix», (à resp. limitée), R. MacD. Paterson et J. B. Paterson, agents en chef conjoints, Montréal.	$30,000 oblig. de la prov. du Man.; $25,000 oblig. de la mun. rurale de Pipestone (garanties par la prov. du Manitoba); $50,000 déb. de la cité de Tr.-Riv. (gar. par la prov. de Québec); $13,000 déb. de la M. R. d'Hamiota (gar. par la prov. de Man.); $97,000 effets de l'emp. de guerre canadien $63,267 actions-dében. gar. du Canadian Northern; $48,667 Canadian-Northern Ry. (division d'Ontario;) $82,733 Canadian-Northern Alberta Ry.; $84,653 effets de la prov. de Québec, $70,567 oblig. gar. de la Cie du ch. de fer Grand-Tronc-Pacifique; $138,700 oblig. gar. du ch. de fer Canadian-Northern, (Ontario) et $1,040,093 val. munic. Total, $1,718,380, (Acceptés à $1,363,897, étant $504,440 vie et $859,457 inc.) Aussi, $1,720,628 confiés à des fidéicom. can. en vertu de la Loi des assur.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phoenix, Hartford, Conn., J. W. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal.	$448,993 val. munic., et $5,000 oblig. de la prov. du Nouv.-Brunswick Total $453,993. (Acc. à $384,982.)	Contre l'incen. et sur les auto. (non comp. l'assur. contre les pertes pour cause de blessures aux personnes).
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Preferred Insurance," de New-York, J. W. Mackenzie, agent en chef, Toronto.	$75,000 de billets à deux ans du Dominion du Canada. (Acceptés à $71,531.)	Contre les accidents, la maladie et les automobiles.
Association Protectrice du Canada, Eugène E. Gleason, secrétaire, Granby, P.Q.	$23,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $18,649.)	Accidents et maladie, restreinte aux membres de l'Ordre Maçonnique en Canada, et limitée quant au montant par l'Acte constitutif de l'Association
Compagnie d'assurance dite «Providence Washington Insurance Company,» Harold Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal.	$41,000 oblig. du Massachusetts; $35,000 oblig. anglo-francaises; $100,000 oblig. de l'Etat du Rhode-Island; $10,000 déb. de la prov. d'Ontario et $75,000 val. munic. Total $261,000. (Acc. à $229,610.)	Contre l'incendie et sur les automobiles.
Société dite «Provident Savings Life Assurance,» de New-York, J. S. Lowell, agent en chef, Toronto.	$436,626 valeurs municipales; $28,188 obligat. gar. du chemin de fer Grand Tronc Pacifique. Total $464,814. (Acceptée à $380,880)	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA EN VERTU DE LA LOI DES ASSURANCES, 1917.—*Suite.*

Nom de la Compagnie et Principal Agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis	Montant des Dépôts. Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878, ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée
Compagnie d'assurance Provinciale, Limitée, Willis, Faber & Co. of Canada, Ltd, agents en chef, Montréal.	20,000 francs de rentes françaises ; $12,167 effets de la prov. de Québec ; $41,366 val. municip.; $15,087 effets garantis du ch. de fer Québec et Lac Saint-Jean; $14,600 effets garantis du ch. de fer Pacific-Great-Eastern, et $24,333 effets de la prov. de la Saskatchewan. Total, $111,413. (Acc. à $90,246).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance la Prudential of America, Wm. White, agent en chef, Montréal	$300,000 obligations de la province du N.-B.; $3,200,000 emp. de guerre du Dom. du Canada; $800,000 billets de 2 ans du Dom. du Can.; $120,000 obligations du Commonwealth du Mass.; $50,000 obligations Can. Northern, et $2,975,193 valeurs municipales. Total, $7,445,193. (Acceptées à $6,918,191)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assur. contre l'incendie de Québec, Colin E. Sword, agent en chef, Québec	$24,333 débentures de la prov. d'Alberta ; $46,720 débentures provinciales du Manitoba ; $8,500 de la ville de Hull (garanties par la prov. de Québec) ; $29,200 oblig. del'école technique de Montréal (garanties par la prov. de Québec), et $120,134 val. municip. Total, $228,887. (Acc. à $188,942).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique, William Mackay, agent en chef, Montréal.	$48,666 effets à 4 p.c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande; $30,417 oblig. de la prov. de Québec; $70,000 oblig. de la prov. d'Ontario; $40,000 débentures de la prov. du Manitoba; $48,667 oblig. garanties du ch. de fer Canadian Northern; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $130,000 effets de l'emp. de guerre canadien et $378,773 valeurs municipales. Total, $756,523. (Acceptées à $659,911).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queensland, limitée, F. G. Donaldson, agent en chef, Montréal.	$53,533 oblig. du Commonwealth du Trésor d!Australie et $1,285 de dépôt temporaire en espèce. Total, $54,818. (Acceptés à $50,000).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance des voyageurs par chemin de fer, Frank H. Russell, gérant, Toronto.	$61,034 effets de l'emprunt de guerre britannique ; $79,600 effets des Indes ; $45,455 effets garantis de la compagnie de chemin de fer des Indes Orientales et $73,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $262,089. (Acceptées à $193,707).	Garantie vol avec effraction, accidents, maladi , glaces et auto.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite «Reliance.» Londres, Ang., John B. Laidlaw, agent en chef, Toronto.	$24,333 obligations de Terreneuve, et $85, 67 valeurs municipales. Total, $109,500. (Acceptées à $86,627).	Sur la vie
La Ridgely Protective Association, James E. Scott, agent en chef, Toronto.....	$30,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $26,315).....	Accidents et maladie chez les membres de l'Ordre Indépendant des Oddfellows en Canada.
Compagnie d'assurance dite «Royal Exchange,» Arthur Barry, agent en chef, Montréal.	$5,500 oblig. de l'emp. de guerre du Dom. du Canada ; $97,333 emprunt de guerre britannique; $48,667 oblig. du Dom. du Canada; $60,346 oblig. garanties du ch. de fer Grand-Tronc-Pacifique; $157,193 oblig. du ch. de fer Canadian Northern; $46,233 oblig. garanties du ch. de fer Québec et Lac Saint-Jean; $108,527 effets garantis du ch. de fer Canadian Northern (Ontario); $29,200 effets garantis du ch. de fer Canadian Northern (Alberta); $42,340 effets de la prov. d'Ontario; $42,827 effets de la prov. de la Saskatchewan; $42,287 oblig. de la province d'Alberta; $86,000 oblig. garanties de la Compagnie de chemin Alberta et Great Waterways, et $80,787, valeurs municipales. Total, $710,053. (Acceptées à $580,301).	Incendie, accidents, maladie, et automobiles.
The Royal Guardians, A. T. Patterson, secrétaire suprême, Montréal.....	$13,000 oblig. d'emp. de guerre du Dom. du Canada et $96,594 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $95,532).	Sur la vie et contre la maladie
Compagnie dite " Security Mutual Casualty," F. A. Shaw, agent en chef, Montreal..	$20,000 obligations du Dom. du Canada. (Acceptées à $19,800)	Responsabilité des patrons et compensations aux artisans; l'émission des polices est restreinte à la Compagnie Swift Canadian, à resp. limitée, et aux intérêts alliés au Canada.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale, Limitée, William Mackay, agent en chef, Montréal...	$354,147 effets du Canada; $185,000 effets de l'emp. de guerre canad ; $75,000 oblig. de la prov. d'Ontario; $40,500 oblig. de la cité de Hull, (gar. par la prov. de Québec); $17,033 inscrip. de la prov. de Québec; $97,333 oblig. de l'école tech. de Montréal, (gar. par la prov. de Québec); $102,367 oblig. de la prov. du Nouv.-Brunswick; $108,040 obliga. de la prov.; de la Nouv.-Ecosse ; $100,000 obliga. de la prov. du Man.; $134,067 oblig. de la prov. de la Col.-Britan.; $1,063,853 oblig. gar. du ch. de fer Canadian Northern; $121,667 obligations du ch. de fer Grand-Tronc-Pacifique, (garanties par le Dominion du Canada); $148,433 oblig. garanties du ch. de fer Canadian Northern (Ontario); $676,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $3,409,441. (Acceptés à $2,819,166 étant $1,219,601 vie et $1,385,882 incendie).	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et maritime de Saint-Paul, C. F. Codère agent en chef, Winnipeg, Man.	$80,000 oblig. de l'em. de guerre du Dom. du Canada ; $60,500 débent. de la province du Manitoba; $50,000 dében. de la prov. d'Alberta, et $261,000 valeurs muni. Total, $451,000. (Acc. à $398,336).	Contre l'incendie, le transport à l'intérieur, les tourbillons et les accidents d'automobiles.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, La Saskatchewan, T. F. Conrod, direc.-gérant, Regina....	$58,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $51,158).....	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie La Sauvegarde, G. N. Ducharme, président, Montréal.....	$58,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $47,386).....	Sur la vie
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale, J. H. Esinhart, agent en chef, Montréal.	$494,977 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $420,136).....	Contre l'incendie, sur les automobiles, contre les tourbillons et les fuites d'eau des réservoirs.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "The Security Life Insurance Company of Canada," Jesse O. McCarthy, président, Toronto.	$64,661 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $51,336).....	Sur la vie.
Comp. d'assur. Sovereign Life of Canada, H.J. Meiklejohn, directeur-gérant, Winnipeg.	$60,000 effets de l'emprunt de guerre canadien. (Acceptées à $59,400.).....	Sur la vie
Comp. d'ass. contre le f. et maritime Springfield, Joseph Murphy, agent en chef, Toronto.	$482,000 valeurs municipales, et $25,000 obligat. du Canada. Total, $507,000. (Acceptées à $437,012).	Contre l'inc., les tour. et les fuites d'eau des réservoirs

Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Standard," J. R. Eakin, agent en chef, Montréal.	$5,035,643 valeurs municipales; $458,000 emprunt de guerre canadien; $57,000 débentures de la prov. du Manitoba, et $200,080 annuités de la province de Québec. Total, $5,750,729. (Acceptées à $5,026,254 étant $133,622 vie (A), et $4,892,632 vie (B). Aussi $2,455,120 entre les mains de fidéi commissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance dite "Star," Alf. W. Briggs, agent en chef, Toronto.....	$97,333 oblig. de T.-Neuve, et $96,847 débentures de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse. Total, $194,180. (Acceptées à $145,713.)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance State Life, Indianapolis, Indiana, W. H. Hunter, agent en chef, Toronto.	$157,000 valeurs munic. $150,000 effets de l'emp. de guerre cana. Total $307,000. (Acceptés à $277,469.) Aussi $54,270 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de la Loi des assurances.	Sur la vie.
La compagnie d'assurance dite "The Stuyvesant Insurance Company," Herbert Begg, agent en chef, Montréal.	$84,000 débentures de la province d'Ontario et $20,000 oblig. du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande. Total, $104,000. (Acceptées à $89,699.)	Contre l'incendie.
Haute Cour Subsidiaire de l'Ancien Ordre des Forestiers, dans le Dominion du Canada, Archie Martin, secrétaire de la Haute Cour, Toronto.	$58,433 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $52,193, ...	Sur la vie et contre la maladie.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Angleterre, Lyman Root, agent en chef, Toronto.	$23,530 effets cana.; $25,000 déb. de comp. de prêt; $69,834 obli. de la prov. du Manitoba; $24,334 effets $97,333 emprunt de guerre britannique; de la prov. de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $75,000 oblig. garan. de la Cie. du ch. de f. Alberta and Great Waterways; $36,500 oblig. garan. portant 1ère hyp. du Grand-Tronc Pacifique; $19,467 effets de la prov. d'Ontario et $331,533 valeurs municip Total, $768,530. (Acceptés à $655,405)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie dite "Sun," du Canada, T. B. Macaulay, président, Montréal	$64,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $57,637.).....	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," Hartford, Con., Frank F. Parkins, agent en chef, Montréal.	$73,000 oblig. de l'emp. de guerre du Dom. du Canada; $474,790 valeurs municipales; $56,453 obligations de la province de Québec, et $74,947 obligations garanties du chemin de fer Manitoba et S.-E., et $200,000 débentures garanties du chemin de fer Canadian Northern. Total, $879,190. Acceptés à $744,059, étant $414,059 vie, et $330,000 accidents. Aussi, $3,810,000 entre les mains de fidéic. canadiens, en vertu de l'Acte des assurances.	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie dite "The Travelers Indemnity Co.," Hartford, Conn., Frank F. Parkins, agent en chef, Montréal.	$35,000 oblig. de l'emp. de guerre du Dom. du Canada; $151,500 valeurs municipales. Total, 186,500. (Acceptées à $159,483.)	Contre les accid., la maladie, les vols avec effract., sur les chaud., les volants, les glaces et les automobiles.
Compagnie dite "Travellers Life Assurance Company of Canada," George P. Graham, président, Montréal.	$60,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $50,892.).....	Sur la vie.
L'Union, compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie, Paris, France, Louis Maurice Ferrand, agent en chef, Montréal.	$10,000 oblig. d'emp. de guerre du Dom. du Canada, 1,294,667 francs, rentes françaises et $24,333 valeurs municip. Total, $284,204. (Acceptées à $195,552.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie dite "Union Assurance Society, Limited," T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal.	$100,000 oblig. d'emp. de guerre du Dom. du Canada; $48,667 oblig. de la prov. de la Colombie-Britannique; $48,667 oblig. du gouv. de Terre-Neuve; $46,233 effets du gouvernement de Victoria; $30,000 déb. des compagnies de prêt, et $391,000 valeurs municip. Total, $664,567. (Acceptées à $562,115.)	Contre l'incendie et transport à l'intérieur
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited," C. R. Drayton, agent en chef, Toronto.	$97,333 emprunt de guerre britannique. (Acceptés à $92,467.).....	Contre l'incendie, sur les automobiles et le transport à l'intérieur.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Union, à resp. limitée, R. MacD. Paterson, agent en chef, Montréal.	$45,000 emp. de guerre canadien; $14,000 débentures de la prov. du Manitoba; $20,000 dépôt temporaire. Total, $175,000. (Acceptés à $173,600.)	Contre l'incendie, transport à l'intérieur et automobiles, non compris l'assur. contre l'aliénation mentale et les blessures corporelles.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union, sur la vie, Henri E Morin, agent en chef, Montréal.	$160,973 obligations d'annuités de la province d'Ontario; $432,500 emprunt de guerre canadien; $30,000 obliga. du havre de Montréal; $60,000 débentures prov. d'Ontario; $80,500 obligations province du Nou.-Brunswick; $20,000, oblig. de la ville de Campbellton, garanties par la prov. du Nouveau-Brunswick, $145,632 obligations de la prov. du Manitoba; $50,000 obligations de la prov. d'Alberta; $220,460 obligat. garanties du chemin de fer Canadian Northern; $25,000 oblig de l'Ecole des hautes études commerciales de Montréal, garanties par la province de Québec, et $907,480 valeurs municipales Total, $1,160,973 (Acceptées à $1,692,432, soit $100,000 (A) et $1,592,432 (B).)	Sur la vie
United Commercial Travelers of America, F. J. C. Cox, agent en chef, Winnipeg.....	$27,000 valeurs munic.; $3,000 bons des E.-U. prêt du can. Panama. Total, $30,000. (Accept. $26,915.)	Contre les accidents, d'après le système de contribution entre ses membres.
Compagnie dite "The United States Fidelity and Guaranty," Baltimore, Md., A. E. Kirkpatrick, agent en chef, Toronto.	$190,000 valeurs municipales; $5,000 obligations garanties du chemin de fer Canadian Northern; $25,000 obligations garanties de l'Université d'Alberta; $75,000 débentures de la prov. d'Ontario. et $5,000 débent. de la province d'Ontario. Total $350,000. (Acceptées à $305,673.)	Garantie contre les accidents, la maladie, les effractions, bris de glaces et des chaudières à vapeur.
Compagnie d'assurance sur vie des Etats-Unis, dans la cité de New-York, Lewis A. Stewart, agent en chef, Toronto.	$16,060 inscriptions de la province de Québec; $46,280 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $51,000 obligations garanties du chemin de fer Canadian Northern, et $240,733 valeurs municipales. Total, $354,073. (Acceptés à $288,253.)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie Vulcan de Oakland, Californie, T. W. Greer, agent en chef, Vancouver.	$50,000 emprunt "Liberté:" des Etats-Unis. (Accepté à $50,000.).....	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie dite "Westchester Fire Insurance Company," J. W. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal.	$130,000 emprunt de guerre canadien; $40,000 oblig. de l'emp. anglo-français à l'extérieur et $40,393 valeurs municipales. Total, $260,393. (Acceptées à $250,453.)	Contre l'incendie et la grêle.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, W. B. Meikle, président, Toronto.....	$80,000 oblig. de l'emp. de guerre du Dom. du Canada; $27,667 valeurs municip.; $39,200 débentures de compagnie s de prêt; $10,000 obligations de la province du Manitoba, et $5,353 obligations garanties du chemin de fer Canadian Northern. Total, $102,220. (Acceptés à $95,078.)	Contre l'incendie, sur les automobiles, le transport à l'intérieur, la foudre, les explosions et les tourbillons
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, sur la vie, Adam Reid, directeur-gérant, Winnipeg	$50,000 emprunt de guerre canadien. (Accepté à $50,000.).....	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Yorkshire, Limitée, P. M. Wickham, agent en chef, Montréal..	$65,500 oblig. de l'emp. de guerre du Canada; $85,487 effet de l'emp. de guerre britann.; $26,000 débent. garant. de la comp. de houille et de ch. de fer du Nouv. Brunswick; $24,333 oblig. garant. 4 p.c. du ch. de fer Can. Northern; $25,000 oblig. de la prov. du Manitoba, $24,333 effets des Indes, $35,000 oblig. garant. de l'Alberta and Great Waterways Ry. Co.; $72,513 effets can.; $42,340 oblig. du Canada; $58,000 débent. des comp. de prêt, et $128,917 valeurs municip. Total, $587,423. (Acceptés à $520,092).	Contre l'incendie, sur le bétail, contre les accidents, la maladie et bris de glaces.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE PAR COTISATION CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ARTICLE 107 DE LA LOI DES ASSURANCES 1917 ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA.

Nom de la Compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
*L'Ordre Canadien des Gens des Bois de l'Univers, ($15,000 valeurs municipales, acceptées à $12,683, déposées du Fonds des maladies et des funérailles)	Clair Jarvis, premier commis, London, Ont.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	R. Ivens, secrétaire, Toronto
*Le grand conseil de l'Association catholique de secours mutuels du Canada $10,000 débentures de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, acceptées à $10,000 déposées au Fonds de secours des malades	John J. Behan, secrétaire général, Kingston, Ont.

* Aussi autorisé à faire des opérations d'assurance contre la maladie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 97 DE "LA LOI DES ASSURANCES, 1917," À POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878 ET LEURS DEPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES STATUTS S'Y RATTACHANT.

Nom de la Compagnie et Principal Agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, Hartford, Conn., E.-U., F. W. Evans, agent en chef, Montréal.	$113,140 valeurs municipales. Total, $113,140. (Acceptés à $98,961.)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg, D. T. Symons, agent en chef, Toronto.	$20,000 valeurs municipales, et $48,667 effets du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. Total, $68,667. (Acceptés à $58,157.)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie d'Ecosse, Charles M. Holt, procureur, Montréal.	$117,530 effets de la province de Québec, et $58,400 obligations 5 p.c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $175,930. (Acceptés à $138,357.)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Alfred Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$60,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $52,250.)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie "North Western," R. H. Angus, procureur, Montréal.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "Phœnix," Hartford, Connecticut, C. R. J. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal.	$31,000 obligations garanties du ch. de fer Canadian Northern, et $99,280 obligations du Parc Reine Victoria des Chutes Niagara. Total, $130,280. (Acceptés à $116,758.)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie dite "Scottish Amicable," Charles J. Fleet, procureur, Montréal.	$25,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, et $50,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $75,000. (Acceptées à $62,859.)	Sur la vie.
Institution de prévoyance Ecossaise, John H. Dunlop, agent en chef, Montréal	$75,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $66,500.)	Sur la vie.

Note:—

La Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de la Nouvelle-Ecosse a réassuré tous ses risques en cours dans la Home Insurance Company de New-York, et son dépôt à été remboursé, à l'exception de $5,000, valeur au pair, qui ont été retenus pour suffire aux réclamations en litige.

La compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Rimouski est en liquidation. M. Théodore Meunier, de Montréal, a été nommé liquidateur. Le dépôt de la compagnie a été remis mais un chèque accepté de $42,900 a été retenu jusqu'à ce que les dispositions de la *Loi des liquidations* aient été pleinement exécutées.

La compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie, dite "Central Canada Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Co." a donné avis que toutes ses polices en cours avaient été cancellées, conformément aux conditions statutaires de la police, ou réassurées dans d'autres assurances, et son dépôt a été remboursé moins une retenue de $10,000 pour suffire aux réclamations en litige.

La compagnie dite "The International Casualty Company," a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada et son dépôt a été remboursé moins une retenue de $2,000, valeur au pair pour suffire aux réclamations en litige. Les opérations relatives à la responsabilité des patrons ont été réassurées dans la compagnie dite "The Accident Assurance Company" et ses polices contre les accidents et la maladie ont été cancellées et la partie des primes qui n'a pas été gagnée a été remboursée aux assurés.

La compagnie dite "The Anglo-American Fire Insurance Company" en liquidation, M. G. T. Clarkson, Toronto, ayant été nommé liquidateur. Le liquidateur a conclu une convention avec la compagnie dite "The Western Assurance Company," Toronto, par laquelle toutes les polices canadiennes courantes ainsi que les pertes et les réclamations sur les primes non acquises sur ces polices à compter du 19 février 1916, ont été assumées par la Western Assurance Co. Le dépôt de la compagnie, sauf $5,909.15, valeur au pair a été remboursé.

La "Factories Insurance Company," par une convention de réassurance en date du 22 décembre 1916, a réassuré ses affaires dans la "Western Assurance Co.," Toronto. Le dépôt de la compagnie accepté à la valeur de $51,537, est encore entre les mains du Receveur général, mais la compagnie a donné avis, en conformité de la *Loi des assurances*, qu'elle se propose d'en demander le remboursement.

La compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents "North American," incorporée par une loi du Parlement du Canada, ayant acquis le passif et la propriété de la Compagnie d'assurance dite "North American Accident Insurance Company," incorporée par la province d'Ontario, a aussi assumé tous ses risques. Le dépôt de cette dernière compagnie est encore entre les mains du Receveur général, mais la compagnie a donné avis, tel que le requiert la *Loi des assurances, 1917*, qu'elle a l'intention d'en demander le remboursement.

La compagnie d'assurance contre la grêle du Canada a cessé de faire des opérations et a donné avis qu'elle ferait application pour le remboursement de son dépôt entre les mains du Receveur général.

Département des Assurances, Ottawa, 1er juillet 1918.

G. D. FINLAYSON, Surintendant des Assurances.

Ottawa.—Printed by J. de Labroquerie Taché, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

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The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1918.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Notices, documents or advertisements received after twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, will not be published in "The Canada Gazette" of the following Saturday, but in the next number.

J. de L. TACHÉ,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

AVIS IMPORTANT.

Les avis, documents ou annonces reçus après midi, le jeudi de chaque semaine, ne seront pas publiés dans la "Gazette du Canada" du samedi suivant, mais dans le numéro subséquent.

J. de L. TACHÉ,
Imprimeur du Roi et Contrôleur de la Papeterie

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Ottawa, 2nd July, 1918.

Gilbert C. Langley, of the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta: to be a Fishery Officer with the rank of Fishery Overseer in and for the Province of Alberta, and with the powers of a Justice of the Peace for all the purposes of The Fishery Act during his term of office as such Fishery Overseer, in the room and stead of N. J. Hoad, resigned, to date from 1st August, 1918.

Lyman Cheney, of Grand Harbour, in the Province of New Brunswick: to be Temporary Harbour Master for the Port of Grand Harbour, in the Province of New Brunswick.

PROCLAMATIONS.

DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you—Greeting:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to Thursday, the fourth day of the month of July next, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on TUESDAY, the THIRTEENTH day of the month of AUGUST next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, there to take into

consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of JUNE, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By command,

JAMES G. FOLEY,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery
for Canada.

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DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,— GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION prohibiting trading with certain persons or body of persons of enemy nationality or enemy association.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS by Our Proclamation bearing date the eighteenth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and published in Our *Canada Gazette* of the second day of March, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, We did proclaim variations in and additions to the list of persons and firms with whom trading was prohibited on the part of all persons resident, carrying on business or being in the Dominion of Canada.

AND WHEREAS the Statutory Black List operative in the United Kingdom has been further varied and added to by Orders in Council dated the eighteenth January, the first and fifteenth February, the first, fifteenth and twenty-second March, 1918.

AND WHEREAS Our Governor in Council has authorized the issuing of a Proclamation declaring that the Canadian Statutory List be varied and added to as set forth in the schedules hereto, which said schedules appended to the above mentioned Orders in Council, contain the further variations in, and additions to, the said Statutory Black List operative in the United Kingdom.

NOW KNOW YE that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada and pursuant to the powers vested in Us by the War Measures Act, 1914, We hereby proclaim and declare that the said Canadian Statutory List of persons with whom trading was prohibited on the part of all persons resident, carrying on business or being in the Dominion of Canada be varied and added to as set forth in the said schedules hereto appended; and referring to certain of the amendments provided by Our Proclamation of the sixteenth day of January, 1918, and to Our Imperial Proclamation of the twenty-third day of May, 1916, called "The Trading with the Enemy" (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3 copy of which was appended to Our Proclamation of the twenty-fifth August, 1917, issued in relation to the adoption of the Canadian Statutory List, we do hereby further proclaim as follows:—

1. As from the date hereof there shall be added, next after the penultimate paragraph of the Order in Council approved by Your Excellency on 25th August, 1917, (P.C. 2385), and in the corresponding part of the Proclamation issued thereupon, the following paragraphs:—

Where by any Order in Council or Proclamation for the time being in force any paragraphs, or words are directed to be added to, or omitted from, this Order in Council or the Proclamation issued thereupon, or to be substituted for any other paragraphs or words in this Order in Council, or the Proclamation issued thereupon or whereby any Order in Council, or Proclamation, for the time being in force any variation in, or addition to, the Canadian Statutory List is made, copies of this Order in Council and the Proclamation issued thereupon, printed under the authority of the King's Printer after such direction takes effect, or after such variation or addition is made, may be printed with the paragraphs or words added, or omitted, or substituted for other paragraphs or words, as such direction required, or with such variation in, or addition to, the Canadian Statutory List; and this Order in Council and the Proclamation issued thereupon, shall be construed as if they had, on the date at which such direction takes effect, or variation or addition is made, been issued with such addition, omission, substitution or variation as such direction, variation or addition required.

A reference in any Order in Council, or other document, to this Order in Council or the Proclamation issued thereupon, or to the Canadian Statutory List shall, unless the context otherwise required, be construed to refer to this Order in Council or the Proclamation issued thereupon, or to the Canadian Statutory List as amended by any Order in Council or Proclamation for the time being in force.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters Patent to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish

of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Governor General and Commander in Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of OTTAWA, this twelfth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

—

SCHEDULE "A".

†*Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.*

Dreher, Julio, Avenida de Mayo 715 & Calle General Hornos 1230, Buenos Airs, Argentina.
Weiss, J., y Preusche, Calle Patricios 243, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Brazil

Casa Brazileira, Bahia (see Weber, Karlos).
Freitas & Company, Rio de Janeiro.
Froeling W., Rua da Alfandega 47, Rio de Janeiro.
Gomes, David (of Kruger & Arentz), Sao Paulo.
Gomes e Irmao, Maceio.
Gomes de Oliveira, Joao, Joinville.
Kohlbach & Company, Joinville Sta. Catharina (see also Schwartz, Eduardo).
Kruger & Arentz, Rua José Bonifacio 5, Sao Paulo.
Martifield, C., Muritiba.
Montenegro, Alfredo (see Schwarzenberger, Alfredo).
Nogueira, Candido, & Company, Rio de Janeiro.
Oliveira, Joao Gomes de (see Gomes de Oliveira, Joao).
Pinto, de Souza & Company, Bahia.
Raacke & Company, Rua Dos Ourives 87, Rio de Janeiro.
Schwarzenberger, Alfredo, (alias Alfredo Montenegro), Sao Paulo.
Weber, Karlos (Casa Brazileira), Bahia.
Zeising, Ricardo, M., Rio de Janeiro.

†*Central America.*

Giesemann & Company, Guatamala.

Chile.

Boeschmeyer & Kunsenmuller (formerly Preger Hermanos), Antofagasta.
Gutierrez, Espildora, & Company, Santiago.
Holzmann, Philiipp & Company, Santiago.
Kovacs, E., Avenida Brazil & Casilla 1353, Valparaiso.
Mex & Company, Brandera 569, Santiago; & Avenida Brasil 419, Valparaiso.
Oppliger, Federico, Santiago.
Richter, Alfred, Valparaiso.
Stohr, Walter, & Richter, Alfred, Santiago.
Tschumi & Company, Huerfanos, esquina Estado, Santiago.

†*Iceland & Faroe Islands.*

Ryel, Baldwin, Akureyri, Iceland.

§ *Liberia.*

Dopffel, Th.
Lafuente y Gordon, Miguel.

§ *Morocco.*

Cantos Nadal, Francisco, Laraiche.

* *Netherlands.*

Duwaer & Company, Stadhouderskade 19-20, Amsterdam; & Kneuterdijk 18-20, The Hague.
Duwaer & Naessens, Stadhouderskade 19-20, Amsterdam; & Kneuterdijk 18-20, The Hague.
"Hollandia" Chemische Werken. Nieuwe Binnenweg 420a, Rotterdam.
"Hoograven" Machinefabriek, Utrecht.
Mogendorff, S., St. Antoniesbreestr. 54, & Uilenburgstr. 135-137, Amsterdam.
Mulder, J. G. Warnsveld.
Naessens & Company, Stadhouderskade 19-20, Amsterdam; & Kneuterdijk 18-20, The Hague.
Schaaf & Company, Lange Oostzeedijk 11, (formerly Open Rynstuin2), Rotterdam.
Velde, Jac. van der, & Company, Amstel 330, Amsterdam.

* *Netherland East Indies.*

Colin, P., Peterongan, Samarang.
Lendra, Cultuur Maatschappy, Garoet.
Nieuwenhuis, Christiaan, Padang.
Schroeder, J.F.L.P., Garoet & Bandoeng.
Sirks, G. L., Borneo Straat 14, Sourabaya.

Norway.

Ferrolegeringar A/B., Roros.
Floer, Richard, Junior, Breivikbatn, Hammerfest.
Seligmann, Richard, Karl, Johansgate 27, & Halvdan Svartesgt, 30b, Christiania.
Sumstad, M., A/S., Stortingsgt. 4, Christiania.

Spain.

Baunach, Glassner & Company, Santa Madalena, San Feliu De Guixols.
Born, Guillermo, Calle Ausias March 2, Calle Lauria 56 & Calle Laffont 29, Pueblo Seco. Barcelona.
Brillante Regent, Plaza de la Constitucion, Malaga; Madrid, Barcelona & Seville.
Casals, Juan, Cortes 628 esq. Rocafort 80, Barcelona.
Chinchilla, José, Gran Via de Colon 59, Granada.
Coll, Ignacio, Cortes 628 esq. Rocafort 80, Barcelona.
Coll Pascual. Cortes 628 esq. Rocafort 80, Barcelona.
Diaz, José Gimenez (see Gimenez Diaz, José).
Forteza Pina, Luis, Milagro 1, Palma, Majorca.
Friedrich, Hans, Provenza 275, Barcelona.
Gimenez Diaz, José, Duquesa 31, Granada.
Iglesias Pla, Jaime, Bejar 38 & Cortes 577, 1°, Barcelona,
Industria y Mineria Espanola, Calle Lauria 56, Barcelona,
Industrial Hispano-Alemana, La, Cortes 628 esq. Rocafort 80, Barcelona.
Jess, Ernest von, Uraiz 15, Vigo.
Llorens e Hijos, Juan, Rambla de las Flores (or Rambla San José) 30, Montesion 5 and Pasaje San José a, Barcelona.
Llorente, Mariano, Uriaz 15, Vigo.
Loewe, Enrique, Calle del Principe 3, Madrid; & Calle Fernando 30, Barcelona.

Marti, Eugenio Roger (see Roger Marti, Eugenio).
Pina, Luis Forteza (see Forteza Pina, Luis).
Pla, Jaime Iglesias (see Iglesias Pla, Jaime).
Pons Sintes, Salvador, Calle Calabria 273, esquina Industria, Barcelona.
Roger, Marti, Eugenio, Calle Calabria 273, esquina Industria, Barcelona.
Roger y Pons, Calle Calabria 273, esquina Industria, Barcelona.
Sautter Hermanos (Hermann & Gotthill Sautter) Plaza de la Constitucion & Carrera San Jeronimo 16, Madrid; Barcelona, Seville & Malaga.
Schlüter Wrede, Pablo, Gran Via 22, Bilbao.
Sintes, Salvador Pons (see Pons Sintes, Salvador).
Wrede, Pablo Schlüter (see Schlüter Wrede, Pablo).

Venezuela.

Grameko, Karl, Puerto Cabello.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Brazil.

Linhares, Antonio P., Para.
Pegas, Fructuoso, Rua Marechal Floriano 282, Rio Grande, Rio Grande Do Sul.

Central America.

Banco Salvadoreno, Santa Ana & San Salvador, Salvador.

Liberia.

Gumera, Salvador Serra.

Netherland East Indies.

Ang Tian Laij, Batavia.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

10 Nov., 1916.—Fuhrmann, H. & Company, Calle Peru 1182-1188, & Calle Cochabema, 102, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
24 Mar., 1916.—North German Lloyd, Calle Sarmiento 324, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
2 June, 1916.—Steffens & Nolle, A.G., Calle Sarmiento 643, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
5 Jan., 1917.—Wulff, Otto, Calle Peru 399, Calle Torrero 109 & Rivadavia 6245, Buenos Aires, Argentina & Asuncion, Paraguay.

Brazil.

8 Dec., 1916.—Schwartz, Eduardo or E. J. Schwartz & Company or Eduardo J. Schwartz & Company (Gazetta do Commercio) (Kohlbach & Company), Joinville Sta., Catharina.

Spain.

21 Dec., 1917.—Bukofzer, D., Ronda de la Universidad 33, Barcelona.

SCHEDULE B.

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

†*Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.*

Andersen & Company, Calle Esmeralda 179, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Bernasconi, G. L., Montevideo, Uruguay.
Bleyer, Carlos, Calle Suipacha 191, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Diedrichs, Federico, Calle Bartolome Mitre 1285, & Chacabuco 439, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Frings, Federico, Asuncion, Paraguay.
Kotin, Leon, Avenida de Mayo 1124-34, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Peterson & Gutierrez, Calle Cangallo 499, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Salinas, S.V., Calle Rio Cuarto 99, & Convencion 499, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Sindicato Aleman de Potassa, Calle Colon 135, Cordoba, Argentina.

Bolivia.

Rodriguez, Juan, Potosi.

Brazil.

Albrecht, C., & Company, Rio Grande do Sul.
Baas, Frederico, Rua Primeiro do Marco 58, Rio de Janeiro.
Hoepcke Irmaos & Company, Florianopolis, Santa Catharina.
Merat, Frederico & Company, Rua Primeiro do Março, 58, Rio de Janeiro.
Pauly & Company, Rua José Bonifacio 14, & Caixa Postal 9, Sao Paulo.
Quesada, Mancel, Rua do Senado 64, Rio de Janeiro.

Central America.

Assmann, T., & Company, San José, Costa Rica.
Davidson, Isidoro P., & Company, Santa Anna, San Salvador.
Friese, Carl. & Company (Antonio Rylands), Bocas del Toro, Panama.
Kandler, H., (of Carl Friese & Company), Bocas del Toro, Panama.
Knöhr, Edgar, & Company, Calle Central Norte, San José, Costa Rica.
Knöhr, Juan, Hijos, Avenida Central Este & Calle la Sur, San José, Costa Rica.
Rylands, Antonio, (Carl Friese & Company), Bocas del Toro, Panama.
Salomon, A., & Company, Managua, Nicaragua.
Sange, Alfred, Colon, Panama.
Wahle, Carlos Wolfgang, Avenida 4a Este, San José, Costa Rica.

Chile.

Gratenau, R., (Steiner & Company), Talcahuano.

Colombia.

Bauer & Company, Bogota.
Weisbach, Eberhardt, Bogota.

Cuba.

Kollmann, Rudolf, Enramadas 16, Santiago de Cuba.

Denmark.

Siemens Schuckert, Dansk A/S., Blegdamsvej 124, Copenhagen.

†*Hayti and Dominican Republics.*

Gaetjens, Charles, Port au Prince, Hayti.

**Netherlands.*

Bäck, Ignacz, Fred. Hendrikplein 25, & Van Beverningkstraat 250, The Hague.
Bohmer, Karl, Keizersgracht 224, Amsterdam.
Eberhardt & Company, s'Hertogenbosch.
Emden, M. van., Hoofdstraat 1-5 Schiedam.
Holland Amerikaansche Maatschappy "Rapid" Rotterdam.

Holtz, J. Z. R., Heerengracht, 22, Amsterdam.
Hufeld, Fritz, Wilhelminalaan, Hillegom.
Klein, Ernst, Voorburgwal O. Z. 198, Amsterdam.
Meyer, Moritz, Valeriusstraat 240, Amsterdam.
"Rapid" Hollandsche Amerikansche Maatschappy, Burgomeester Meineszlaan 62, Rotterdam.
Reinbold, Ed., Mathenesserlaan 211, Rotterdam.
Rummel, F. W., Goudsche Wagenstraat 40a, Rotterdam.
Seeder & Company 2e Weteringdwarstraat 25, Amsterdam.

**Netherland East Indies.*

Auto, L., Pasar Besar, Sourabaya.
Goedkoopste Adres., Het, Gamblongan 17, Sourabaya; & Batavia.
Herman, J. G., Batavia.

Norway.

Jaegar, Olav, Stavanger (formerly of Haugesund).
Moe, J. M., Haugesund.
Troye, Chr. A/S., Vinnoesgrd 2, Bergen.

Peru.

Abad Brothers & Company, Callao.
Luzmila Rodriguez Hermanos, Ascope.
Porturas, José Luis, Salaverry.

Spain.

Almendro, Juan Martinez (*see* Martinez Almendro, Juan).
Blass & Company, Calle San Mateo 1, Madrid.
Botello, Angel & Son, Ayamonte.
Collardin, Gerardo, Calle Pedro IV 53, Calle Claris 71, & Apartado 559, Barcelona.
Cortes, José (of H. Flottmann & Company), Calle Jorge Juan 47, Madrid.
Deutsch, E., Malaga.
Dusseldorf, La., Barcelona.
Fabrica General Esparnola de Colores, Calle Pedro IV 53, Barcelona.
Flottmann, H. & Company, Calle Jorge Juan 47, Madrid; and Seville.
Fortuna, de Berlin, Pasaje Paz 10 bis 1°, Barcelona.
Hellmuth, Oskar, Rondo San Pero 2, Barcelona; Arenal 12, Bilbao; and Preciados 1, Madrid.
Hernandez, Nicolas Santana (*See* Santana Hernandez, Nicolas).
John, Eduardo, Paseo de Bonanova 14, Villa Ludovic, Barcelona.
Kemp, Edgaid, Barcelona.
Lamparter Trissler, Eugenio, Calle Santa Ana 9, Seville.
Lloyd International, de Berlin, Rambla Sta. Monica 5, Barcelona.
Martinez Almendro, Jua, Calle Sierpes 16, Seville.
Pinto Lopez, J., sucesor (*See* Weisswange, Kurt or Conrado).
Rodriguez Torres, Agustin, Las Palmas.
Santana Hernandez, Nicolas, Puerto de la Luz, Las Palmas.
Trissler, Eugenio Lamparter (*See* Lamparter Trissler, Eugenio).
Torres, Agustin Rodriguez (*See* Rodriguez Torres, Agustin).
Victoria de Berlin, La, Ronda San Pedro 2, Barcelona; Arenal 12, Bilbao; and Preciad, Madrid.
Vinals, Magin, Calle Cristina 2, Barcelona; Port Bou; and Irun.
Vogel y Matas, Calle Cortes 561, Barcelona.
Weisswange, Kurt (or Conrado) Sucesor de J, Pinto Lopez, Calle Cortes 640-642, Barcelona.

Sweden.

Isselhorst, H., Svartmangatan 24, Stockholm.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Kœllner, Guillermo (of Casa Widmayer) Calle Corrientes 727, Buenos Aires; and Rosario, Argentina.

Liberia.

Freeman, D. (or T.)
Freeman, D. D.
Freeman, T., & Company.
George, Aaron.
Monrovia Trading Company.
Phelps Brothers & Company.
Ross, Samuel A.

Morocco.

Guessus, Mohammed, Tetuan.

Portugal.

Marcus & Harting, Rua dos Fanqueiros 136, and Rua do Commercio 45, Lisbon.

Spain.

Ballesteros, Julio, Calle Cuarte 19, Valencia.
Sirera, José (of Soria & Company) Naveilos 6, Grao de Valencia.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

18 July, 1916.—Schweitzer, Felipe, Santa Fé 951, Rosario; & Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Bolivia.

11 May, 1917.—Weisser & Company, Ocuri.

Brazil.

2 June, 1916.—Jordan, Gerken & Company, Sao Francisco do Sul & Joinville.
21 Dec., 1917.—Jordan, Henrique, & Company, Sao Francisco do Sul & Joinville.
23 Nov., 1917.—Lopez, Freire & Company, Rua da Quitanda 46, Rio de Janeiro.

Chile.

23 Nov., 1917.—Polanco, Julio U., Valparaiso.

Greece.

29 Feb., 1916.—Koenig, J. & N., & Company, Arsakion Arcade, University Street, Athens.

Netherlands.

30 Mar., 1917.—Lecomte, Jules, Bachmanstraat 5, the Hague; (formerly of Zuidblaak 50, Rotterdam).

Netherland East Indies.

24 Mar., 1916.—Adler Warenhuis (Moritz Adler), Sourabaya. (No connection with Handel & Industrie Maatschappy v/h Adler, Socitiet St., Sourabaya.)

Norway.

30 June, 1916.—Arneman, Hans. Th., Toldbodgate 8b, Christiania; & Tromsø.

Spain.

19 Jan., 1917.—Kaupp, Ernesto, S. en C., Calle Cortes 498, Barcelona; & Valls.

18 Jan., 1918.—Loewe, Enrique, Calle del Principe 39, Madrid; & Calle Fernando 30, Barcelona.

SCHEDULE "C."

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

†*Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.*

Argentina Electricity Company (Compania Argentina de Electricidad), Calle Sarmiento 961, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Bade, Jorge é Hijos, Calle Callao 714 & Cordoba 3647, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Boer, G. de (partner of Julio Hosmann & Company, Calle Cangallo 319, Buenos Aires, Argentina).
Burkart, Norberto, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Christians & Company, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Compania Argentina de Electricidad (see Argentine Electricity Company).
Epperlein, Max, & Company, Calle Cangallo 1620, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Fitzki, Luis, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Gilander, Augusto J., Calle Garay 251, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Gruber, Hermann, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Heidenreich, Guillermo, Rosario, Argentina.
Hellmuth, Otto Carl, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Hess, Julio, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Hirsch & Zollfrei, Calle Rivadavia 1369a, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Honsberg, Carlos, Calle Bartolome Mitre 3036 & 3058 & Casilla 1671, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Janowitzer, A., Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Kaufmann, Gustavo, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Krabb, Hermann, & Company, Calle Bartolome Mitre 1177 &c., Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Lang, Luis, & Company, Calle Defensa 369, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Lesser & Company, Calle Bartolome Mitre 980-990, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Luz y Fuerza, Compania de, Mendoza, Argentina.
Montes, Angel, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Ost, Hermann, Calle Esmeralda 179, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Ostermeyer, Herman, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Peters, Conrado, Calle Corrientes 432, Rosario, Argentina.
Pitzer, Emilio, Calle Maipu 787, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Rey, Luis, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Salvini, Geronimo, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Sieburger, Christian, Calle Talcahuano 82, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Wassermann, J., & Company, Calle Azopardo 579, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Worns, Pedro (Armeria Alemana), Calle Corrientes 311, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Bolivia.

Lullemann, Oswaldo, Oruro.
Paulsen, Bruno, Riberalta.

Brazil.

Casa Alfredo, Sao Paulo (*See* also Kruger & Arentz).
Correia, Ceciliano & Company, Paranagua.
Kruger & Company, Sao Paulo (*See* also Kruger & Arentz).
Wesche & Company (E. Strassberger & Company), Manaos.

Chile.

Adametz, Arnaldo, (Lange & Company), Valparaiso.
Bischoff, Carlos, Valdivia.
Eggers, R., Punta Arenas.
Horny, A. C., Iquique.
Leva & Petrina, Antofagasta.
Rolke, Ernest, Calle Condell 65, Valparaiso.
Rolke, Sucesion Conrado, Calle Condell 65, Valparaiso.
Schaeffer, Federico, (Gildermeister & Co.).
Schindler, Alfred, Valparaiso.
Werner, Fritz, (R. Kollmar Relojeria Suiza), Concepcion.
Wilckens, Adolfo, (Lange & Company), Valparaiso.

Costa Rica.

Koberg & Company, San José.
Koberg & Echandi, San José.
Koberg, Max., San José.
Kraske, Erik, Port Limon.
Luck, Rudolph, Port Limon.

Greece.

Kiazim, Emin, Oriental Tobacco Trading Company, Salonika.
Le Levant (*See* Levante Tabak Handel).
Levante Tabak Handel (Le Levant), Salonika.
Salonika Cigarette Company, Salonika.
Tani, Sebastiano, Salonika.

Guatemala.

Bauer, A., & Company, Guatemala City.

†*Hayti and Dominican Republics.*

Baba, Sadick, Moca, Santo Domingo.
Brun, P. A., Jacmel, Hayti.
Dyk, Johannes van, Santiago de los Caballeros, Santo Domingo.
Hamal, F. Wolff, Santiago, Santo Domingo.
Labastille, Luc, Les Cayes, Hayti.
Lutz, Edward & Company, Cape Hayti.
Martelly, Leon, St. Marc, Hayti.
Meyer, F. & Company, Les Cayes, Hayti.
Siegler, A. (or H.), Les Cayes, Hayti.
Tischer & Company, Cape Hayti, Hayti.
Usine Regionale, Dame Marie, Hayti.
Van Dyk, Johannes (*See* Dyk, Johannes van).
Voight, Carl, Les Cayes, Hayti.

Honduras.

Abadie Brothers, Amapala.
Andoine, George, Puerto Cortes.
Aybar, J. A., Puerto Cortes.
Bennaton & Company, Puerto Cortes & San Pedro Sula.
Castillo, B., Jutigalpa.
Cornelsen, Nicolas, Tegucigalpa.
Debbe, Wilhelm, Tegucigalpa.

Dreschel, Alfonso, Tegucigalpa.
Dreschel, D., Amapala.
Espinoza, Tegucigalpa.
Funes, Ramon, San Juancito & La Ceiba.
Gastel, H., é Hijo, San Pedro Sula.
Kohncke, Gathman & Company, Amapala.
Majia, Tomas, Sabana Grande.
Mendoza, Juan, San Marcus de Colon.
Mendoza, Liberato, Comayagudo.
Peterson, Ernesto, Tegucigalpa.
Siercke, Ernesto, Tegucigalpa & Choluteca.
Siercke, Francisco, Choluteca & Tegucigalpa.
Stiehle, Louis, Amapala.
Veit, Wilhelm, Tegucigalpa.
Walther, Gustav, Tegucigalpa.
Withnauer, Teodoro, Tegucigalpa.

§*Morocco.*

Si Abdellah Ben Amor, Calle Alfonso XII, Melilla.

**Netherlands.*

Dinter, F. van, Heerengracht 259, Amsterdam.
Groen, A. S., Ijmuiden.
Groen, Wed. S.I., Bik en Arnoldkade C. 7, Pr. Hendrikstr. 2, and Visschershaven, N.Z., Ijmuiden

**Netherland East Indies*

Baalen Arien W. van, Bandoeng.
Central British Supply Agencies, Medan.
Holst, H. A., Sourabaya.

Nicaragua.

Bahlcke, Julio C., Managua.
Balaarte, Managua.
Giebler, Hermann, Managua.
Imparcial La Tribuna, El, Managua.
Independiente, Managua.
Lehmann, R., & Company, Cabo Gracias.
Nicaragua Commercial & Logging Company Prinzapolka.
Noticia, La, Managua.
Uebersezig, Carlos, Managua.

Norway.

Iversen, Carl M., Strandgaten 87, Bergen.

Panama.

Chiari & Kohpcke, Panama City.
Dziuk, Augusto, Panama City.
Heinrichsdorff, F., Christobal.
Kohpcke, Arturo, Panama City.
Luria & Company, Panama City.
Lutz, Richard, Panama City.
Troste, Panama City.

Peru.

Rios, G. & I., Ascope.
Wesche & Company (E. Strassberger & Company), Iquitos.

§ *Portuguese East Africa.*

Simba Ibraïm, Palma.

† *Portuguese West Africa.*

† *Portuguese Guinea, Fernando Po & Rio Muni.*

Castano, Vicente, San Carlos, Fernando Po.

Salvador.

Beneke, Theodoro, San Salvador, Salvador.
Henriques, Mario C., San Miguel, Salvador.
Mathias, Cune G., Santa Ana, Salvador.
Rohme, Max, San Salvador, Salvador.
Voss, Max, San Salvador, Salvador.

Spain.

Amilibia, Victor, Calle Mayor, Zarauz, Guipuzcoa.
Amilivia, Alfredo Garcia (see Garcia Amilivia, Alfredo).
Arteche, Emilio de, Ronda 6, Bilbao.
Boca, Angel, Paseo Santa Maria de la Cabeza 6, Madrid.
Bon, Lucienne (Soc. Anon. Michel), Barcelona.
Campo, Matias de, e, Hijos, Cabeza del Buez, Badajoz.
Canals Tarrats, Juan (Soc. Anon. Michel), Barcelona.
Cast, H. F., Calle de Barbieri 1, Madrid.
Correa, A. L. Motril.
Echevarria y Compania, Calle Eguia 4, Bilbao.
Editorial Bilbao Calle Euskalduna 7, Bilbao.
Espanola de Joyas, Sociedad Anonima, Calle de la Bolsa 16, Madrid.
Estudios, Sociedad Hispano Alemana de, (Studiengesellschaft), Madrid & Barcelona.
Faure, José, Calle Balmes 129, Barcelona.
Garcia Amilivia, Alfredo, Farmacia 7, Madrid.
Groll, Felipe, Barbieri 16 & Hotel Ingles, Madrid.
Hopp, Salvador, Cortes 604, Barcelona.
Horica (or Orica), Augusto, Calle Legasca 5, Madrid.
Hosselbarth & Bogie, Calle Medicos 15, Valls.
Ladendorff, Carlos, Calle Bolsa, 16, Madrid.
Ladendorff, Enrique, Calle Bolsa, 16, Madrid.
Ludovic, Eduardo (see John, Eduardo).
Martinez, Sandalio Milla (see Milla Martinez, Sandalio).
Michel, Sociedad Anonima, Mallorca 327, Barcelona.
Michel, Jaime (Soc. Anon. Michel), Barcelona.
Milla Martinez, Sandalio, Calle Euskalduna 7, Bilbao.
Monjardin, Manuel, Claudio Coello 18, Madrid.
Orica, Augusto (see Horica, Augusto).
Pereda, Hoyo y Cia, Industrias Electricas, Wad Ras, Santander.
Pielhoff, Federico, & Company, Zarauz, Kuipuzcoa.
Pueblo, El, Bilbao.
Radiola Renovales, Ceferino, Calle Euskalduna 7, Bilbao.
Renovales, Ceferino Radiola (see Radiola Renovales, Ceferino).
Rivoire, Louis, Santander.
Schmolch, Federico, Montera 20, Madrid.
Sociedad Hispano Alemana de Estudios (Studiengesellschaft), Madrid and Barcelona.
Studiengesellschaft (see Sociedad Hispano Alemana de Estudios).
Tarrats, Juan Canals (see Canals Tarrats, Juan).

Venezuela.

Senior é Hijo, J. A., Coro.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Giberti, Juan, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Société Française d'Exportation (Sociedad Anonima) Sucesora de José Bell & Company, Asuncion, Paraguay.
Velez, Justiniano, Avenida 18 de Julio 1638, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Brazil.

Oliveira, Francisco Baptista D'., & Company, Para.

Norway.

Larsen, Oscar, Aalesund.

Persia.

Haji Amin-ut-Tujjar Brothers, Ispahan.
Rahman, Ezra, Shiraz.
Shebarek, Georges, Tehran.

Spain.

Ballester, José Hijo, Sorni 26, Valencia.
Corrales, José Garcia (see Garcia Corrales, José).
Ferrer, José, Ballestre (see José Ballester, Hijo).
Garcia Corrales, José, Calle Alfonso XIII 76 and 78, Santa Cruz de Tenerife.
Gutmann, Ernesto, S. en C., Valencia 254 and Calle Cortes 697, Barcelona.
Martinez, Eleuterio & Alejandro, Calle de la Luna 11, Madrid.
Uhagon, Pedro J. de, Calle de San Roque 8 and Valenzuela 4, Madrid.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

10 Nov., 1916. Hosmann, Julio, & Company, Calle Cangallo 319, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
14 April, 1916. Siemens Schuckert Companies, Calle Bernardo de Irigoyen 330, Calle Sarmiento 1401 and Avenida Velez Sarsfield 318, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Brazil.

18 Jan., 1918. Kruger & Arentz (Kruger & Company) (Casa Alfredo), Rua Jose Bonifacio 5, Sao Paulo.

Netherlands.

29 Feb., 1916. Bakker, S. A., Ymuiden.
1 Feb., 1918. "Rapid" Holland Amerikaansche Maatschappy, Rotterdam.

Netherland East Indies.

1 Feb., 1918. Herman, J. G., Sourabaya.

Spain.

1 Feb., 1918. John Eduardo (alias Eduardo Ludovic) Paseo de Bonanova 14, Villa Ludovic, Barcelona.
26 Oct., 1917. Rico, Marcelino, Diputacion 206, Barcelona, should read: Rico Ribas, Marcelino, Calle de Alcala, Hotel Sevilla, Madrid; Diputacion 206, Barcelona; & Luarca. Ribas, Marcelino Rico (see Rico Ribas, Marcelino).
18 Jan., 1918. Sautter Hermanos (Hermann & Gotthill Sautter), Plaza de la Constitucion, Malaga; Carrera San Jeronimo 16, Madrid; Barcelona and Seville.

SCHEDULE "D".

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

†*Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.*

Acosta & Company, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
"Alemana, La," Compania de Segures Sobre, la Vida en Lubeck, Calle Cangallo 770, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Bauer & Wilde (H. Bauer & Company), Buenos Aires ,Argentina.
Camosso & Company, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Crespi, Ernesto J., Calle Gallo 1093, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Elkan, Pablo S., & Company, Avenida de Mayo 941 ,Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Pablo, Juan Pison (see Pison y Pablo, Juan).
Pison y Pablo, Juan, Calle Paraguay 2547, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Romberg, Ernesto, Puerto Deseado, Santa Cruz, Argentina.
Staropolski, Franz, Calle Bartolome Mitre 1871, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Warburg & Goldschmidt, Calle Bartolome Mitre 1265, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Bolivia.

Quidde & Company (late R. Krüger & Company), Cochabamba, &c.

Brazil.

Fabrica de Tecidos Renaux (Carl Renaux), Brusque.
Meyer, C., Santos.
Paradeda, Jaime, & Company, Rua General Camera 139, Rio de Janeiro.
Renaux, Fabrica de Tecidos (Carl Renaux), Brusque.

Chile.

Andersen, Hans, Casilla 517, Santiago.
Bade, Walter (Saavedra Benard & Company) & (A. Wenz & Company).
Gesswein, E., Concepcion.
Nickelsen, Pedro, Barros Arana 377 & Casilla 956, Concepcion.
Ostertag, Alberto, Casilla 1000, Concepcion.
Telge, E., (partner in Weber & Company) Valparaiso.

Colombia.

Bischoff & Company, Barranquilla.
"Commercio, El", Barranquilla.
"Defensa, La", Nacional, Barranquilla.
"Derecho, El", Barranquilla.
Ehrmann, C. F., Barranquilla.
Gomez Hermanos, Manizales.
Grosser F., Barranquilla.
Held, A., Bogota, Barranquilla, &c.
Hollmann, H., Bogota.
Hulsmann, H., Medellin.
Hulsmann & Reinecke, Medellin.
Lucking, H. A., Cartagena.
Prufert, Emil., Medellin.
"Rigoletto", Bucaramanga.
Schloeter, F. W. (of Beckmann & Company), Cucuta.
Tricmarbini, A. R., Barranquilla.

Costa Rica.

Altamirano, San José.
Baranti, Jose (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Beer, Luiz, Sucs. (Erna Beer).
Camara, A., San José.
Carranza, Jamie, San José.
Chavas, Maximo (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Esquinal, Jamie, San José.
Eureka, La, San José.
Fabian, Victor, San José.
Heinrichsdorf, Frederick, San José.
Hubbe, O. J., Successors, San José.
Kayser, Walter W., San José.

Knohr, Alfred Edgar (of Edgar Knohr & Company).
Knohr, Erik Oscar, San José.
Kruse, Luis, Port Limon & San José.
Luthmer, Federico (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Martimer, Luis, San José.
Martin, Ciribo (of Erik Oscar, San José).
Meinno, Arturo (of Eric Oscar Knohr, San José)
Mieschel, Paul, San José.
Moro & Olmo, San José.
Niehaus, Wilhelm, San José.
Ragelio Fernandez, Guillermo, San José.
Reimers, Ferdinand (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Rohrmoser, Francisco, Punta Arenas.
Roldan, Manuel, Punta, Arenas.
Rothe, Mandel, San José
Ruin Debo, Francisco, San José.
Salazar, Enrique, San José.
Schuster, Otto, San José & Port Limon.
Siebe, Walter(of Edgar Knohr & Company).
Silesky, Juan, San José and Cartago.
Steinvorth, W., & Hermanos, Cartago & San José.
Vargas, Gabriel, & Company, San José.
Voss de, Eberhardt (of Edgar Knohr & Company).
Wiss, Felix, San José.
Wiss, Oscar, San José.

Cuba.

Ballenilla, Daniel, Havana.
Bengochea, Amador, Cienfuegos.
Compania Anonima Electro Alemana Cubana, Havana.
Garcia More, J., Havana.
Pi, Manuel Obrapia 16, Havana.
Prasse, German, Havana.
Revuelta, Manuel, Sienfuegos.
Rintelen, Ricardo, Havana.
Rodrigues, German, Havana.
Schumann, Gustavo, Santiago de Cuba.
Suarez, Franscisco, & Company, Cuba 55, Havana.
Zabrida, Rios & Company, Havana.

Guatemala.

Electrica del Sur, Empresa, Guatemala City.
Electric Light & Power Company, Empresa, Guatemala City.
Gerlach, Federico, Caixa Postal 11a, Guatemala City.
Henkel & Company, Malacatan.
Lisser, J., & Company, Ratalhuleu, Guatemala City.
Niederer, C., Guatemala City.
Noltenius & Company, Guatemala City.
Obst, Maximo, Guatemala City.
Rodriguez, Basilio, Quezaltenango.
Töpke & Company, Guatemala City.
Zengel & Company, Guatemala City.

†*Hayti and Dominican Republics.*

Auxila, Paul E., (or Paul N.), Port au Prince, Hayti.

Honduras.

Rossner, J., & Company, Tegucigalpa, Amapala & San Pedro Sula.

**Morocco.*

Chica, Juan de la, Laraiche.
Chica, Julio de la, Laraiche.
Moreno, José, Laraiche.

Netherland West Indies.

Casseres, Sol de, Curacao.

Norway.

Comet Sardine Company A/S., Stavanger.
Florø Conservefabrik, U.S.F., Florø.
Fosdalen's Bergverk A/S., Kjøbmandsgt. 16, Trondhjem.
Haugesund Preserving Company, Haugesund.
Ogsfjordens Malmfelter A/S., Kjøbmandsgt. 16, Trondhjem.
Speisser, Emil, Frederikstad.

Peru.

Agencia Maritima, Salaverry.
Electrica Moderna, La, Lima.
Holtig, R. L., Giron Ica 127, Lima.

Spain.

Bengoechea, Augustin Zaragueta see Zaragueta Bengoechea, Augustin).
Blanqueo, El, Pinos Genil, Granada.
Cabanach, Francisco, Barcelona.
Comercial de Productos Quimicos, Sociedad Anonima, Paseo de San Juan 78, Barcelona.
Dispeker, Siegfried, Palayo 12, Barcelona.
Electrica de Prat de Llusanes, La, Prats de Llusanes & Calle Mendez Nunez 8, Barcelona.
Espinos Garcia, Federico, Calle Guzman el Bueno 24, Madrid.
Gaceta del Sur, La, Granada.
Garcia, Federico Espinos (see Espinos Garcia, Federico).
Garijo Loranca, Faustina, Infantas 31, Madrid.
Industria (or Société) de Cremor Acido Tartarico, Reus.
Jacob, Maximiliano, Ibañez de Bilbao 10, Bilbao.
Kahn, Julio, Calle Benito Cuitares 4, Madrid.
Loranca, Faustino Garijo (see Garijo Loranca, Faustino).
Mayor Pagarols, Victor, Reus.
Merino, Antonio Oyarzabal (see Oyarzabal Merino, Antonio).
Mesa de Leon ,Juan Pedro, Granada.
Oyarzabal, Antonio, Serrano 9, Madrid.
Oyarzabal y Merino, Antonio, Calle Velasquez 3, Madrid.
Pagarols, Victor Mayor (see Mayor Pagarols, Victor).
Senesteva, Ramón, Junqueras 10, Barcelona.
Société de Cremor Acido Tartarico, Reus.
Sturzeneger, Jaime, Trafalgar 17, Barcelona.
Susland, Victor, Paseo de Recoletos 14-2°, Madrid; & Calle General Echague 15, San Sebastian.
U. N. I., Sociedad Anonima, Rambla de Cataluna 72, Barcelona; & Cornella.
Utz, Luis (or Ludwig), Fabrica de Productos Quimicos, Paseo de Mata 18 or Primero Octubre 10, Reus.
Weger, Emil, Calle Primero de Octobre 19, Reus.
Wilhelmi, Berta, Salon No. 1, Granada.
Zaragueta y Bengoechea, Augustin, Calle Mallorca 312, Barcelona; & San Sebastian.
Zurn & Gunther, Cortes 587, Barcelona.

Sweden.

Ahrenberg, Th., Skeppsbron 1, Gothenburg.

Venezuela.

Aranjo & Lopez, Maracaibo.
Benatuil, Miguel, La Guayra.

Diaz Legorburu, Genaro, (*See* Legorburu, Genaro Diaz).
Emmerich, Eduardo, Caracas.
Escobar, R., Hijo y Cia., Caracas & Bolivar 154, La Guayra.
Garcia, Rudolfo, Maracaibo.
Guevara, Luis Felipe, Hijo, Ciudad Bolivar.
Koenecke, Rudolph, La Guayra.
Lima, A. D. de, Maracaibo.
Pertillo & Hermanos, Paracaibo.
Urritia, Rafael M., Maracaibo.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Agentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Ruete, Enique, Agraciada 951, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Bolivia.

Romero Abraham V., La Paz.

Chile.

Guttierrez, Espildora, & Company, Santiago.

Mexico.

Hommel, Emilio, Mexico City.
Lahse, Federico, Mexico City.
Lentz, Federico "Perfumeria Higienica," 6a de la Constitucion 118 & 120, Mexico City.
Wood, H. J., Nogales.

Netherlands.

"B.E. Sons," Graaf Florisstraat 7, Amsterdam.
Eerste Hallandsche Export Compagnie, Amsterdam.

Norway.

Bentzon & Lepsøe, O, Kyrresgt. 47, Bergen.

Persia.

Abdul Rahim Arab.

Peru.

Dalmau, Juan, Salaverry.
Ott, Ph. & Company, Lima.
Romero, Abraham V., Mollendo.
Telleria, Ricardo, Apartado 948, Lima.

Spain.

Deutsch, F., Malaga.
Valdespino, A. R., y Hermano, Pozo del Olivar 16, Jerez de la Frontera.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Brazil.

18 January, 1918.—Freitas & Company (Mattheis & Company), Rua General Camara 69-71, Rio de Janeiro.
18 January, 1918.—Gomes e Irmao (Pohlman & Company), Pernambuco & Maceié.
18 January, 1918.—Nogueira, Candido & Company (Alfredo Schlick & Company), Rua da Assemblea 14 & Rua Quitanda 47, Rio de Janeiro.

Cuba.

1 February, 1918.—Kollmann, Rudolf, Enramadas 16, Santiago de Cuba, should read
Kollmar, Rudolf, José A., Saco Baja 16, Santiago de Cuba.

Mexico.

11 January, 1918.—Niekler, Oton, Filomeno Mata 11 & Apartado 1646, Mexico City.

Spain.

15 Feb., 1918. Estudios, Sociedad Hispano Alemana de, (Studiengesellschaft) Fernanflor 6, Madrid; & Barcelona.
15 Feb., 1918. Faure, José, Calle Balmes 127, Barcelona.
15 Feb., 1918. Michel, Sociedad Anonima, Mallorca 321, Barcelona.
26 Oct., 1917. Rico Ribas, Marcelino, Calle de Alcala, Hotel Sevilla, Madrid; Diputacion 206, Barcelona; & Luarca, and Ribas, Marcelino Rico (see Rico Ribas, Mascelino), should read: Rico, Marceliano, Calle Vila y Vila 78, 2°, Barcelona.
15 Feb., 1918. Sociedad Hispano Alemana de Estudios (Studiengesellschaft), Fernanflor 6, Madrid; & Barcelona.

SCHEDULE "E."

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Grosscurth & Company, Rio Negro 1641, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Bolivia.

Bolhme, Enrique, La Paz and Oruro.
Cabrera, Francisco, Trinidad, Beni and Santa Cruz.
Elsner, August, Santa Crutz, and Trinidad, Beni.
Haan, Pablo, Avicaya, Oruro.
Haas, Heinz, Oruro.
Haus, Pablo, LaPaz.
Jacoby, Arnold & Company, Cochabamba.
Kuster, Fredk., Sucre.
Lah, Joseph, La Paz and Carabuco.
Lambert, Ernest, Trinidad, Beni.
Leutenegger, Ernest, Trinidad, Beni.
Mayer, Juan, Trinidad, Beni.
Muller, Wilhelm, Santa Cruz.
Pensamiento, El, Tarija.
Pflanz, Carlos, Villa Montes.
Providencia, La Santa Cruz.
Ruiz, Carlos, La Paz.
Schacke, G. Avicaya, Oruro.
Schnack, Heinrich, Santa Cruz, Potosi and Suarez.
Vanguardia, La, La Paz.
Weibrecht, Adolph, Santa Cruz.
Wichtendahl, Guillermo, La Paz.

Brazil.

Novita, J. & Amado, Rua Amador Bueno 72, Santos.

Chile

Hepp, Gustavo, Valparaiso.
Hochstetter, A., Fabrica de Oxigeno, Antofagasta.

Denmark.

Nordiske Hudekompagni, Det, Nørregade 47, Odense.

Honduras.

Kohncke, Teodoro, & Company, Amapala.

Mexico.

Schiemann, Guillermo, Mexico City.

Netherlands.

Dusseldorp, W. J. & J. G. van, Lange Nieuw Straat 83, Schiedam.
Flegenheimer, Jules, Ged, Glashaven 17b, Rotterdam.
"Iris", Stoomzeefabriek (see Spoorenberg & Company).
Noord Hollandsche Pulp-Jam-en Conservenfabriek, N. V. Beverijk.
Nederlandsche Verf. en Chemicalien-Fabriek, Kanaalweg I, Delft.
Silberberg, Victor, Van Oldenbarneveldstr. 80b, Rotterdam.
Spoorenberg & Company, Stoomzeefabriek "Iris" vh, Schiedam.
Weil Hermanos & Company, Soc. Anon. Exportacion de Cereales, Ged Glashaven 17b Rotterdam.

Norway.

Nornan Line, Bergen, &c.
Sceland, Karl, Skippergaten 22, Christiania.
Zinner, Alfred, Tromsøgat. 12 and Karl Johanst. 8 Christiania.

Spain.

Banco de Aragon Coso 54, Saragossa.
Montes y Buitrago, Jaen.
Semprun y Pomba, Jose Maria, Calle Claudio Coello 28, Madrid.

Sweden.

*Brio Rederi A/B., Arsenalsg. 6 Stockholm.
Broms & Dam, Sodermalmstorg 6, Stockholm.
Christensen, A. Tralleborg.
Engstrom, Knut, Skeppsbron I. Gothenburg.
Fernstrom A. K. Karlshamn, Karlskrona, Ronneby, &c.
Kathreiner A/B., Nybrog. 3 and Katrineberg 17, Liljeholmen, Stockholm.
Moller, R. H. Halmstad.
Siemens-Schuckert Elektriska A/B., Kaptensgatan 6, Stockholm.
Sinclair, Charles (James Sinclair & Son) Magasinskvarteret 4 and Olof Wijksg. 3, Gothenburg.
Sinclair, James, & Son (Charles Sinclair), Magasinskvarteret 4, Gothenburg.
*No connection with Brio A/B of Vasag. 38

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Bolivia.

Majluff, Jorge, J. Hermanos, La Paz.

Brazil.

Carriconde, Epaminondas, Porto Alegre.

Hayti and Dominican Republics.

Hamal, F., Wolff, Santiago, Santo Domingo.

Honduras.

Bennaton & Company, Puerto Cortes and San Pedro Sula.

Mexico.

Brockmann, Guillermo, Cadena 22 and 2a Capuchinas 55, Mexico City.
Gonzales, Ismael, Merida.
Harinera Del Norte Company, Piodras Negras.
Klodz & Company, Mexico City.
Ochea, Isidoro de, & Company, Vera Cruz.
Roeder, F. Mexico City.

Norway.

Christiansand Fiskegarnsfabrik (see Fiskegarnsfabrik).
Fiskegarnsfabrik (Christiansand Fiskegarnsfabrik,) Christian IV's Gade 89 and 91, Christiansand.

Spain.

Gomez y Cia, Alameda, San Sebastian.
Larrea y Bandres, Alameda, San Sebastian.
Manau, Mariano, Barcelona.

Sweden.

Ginzberg, Jakob, Arsenalsgatan 4, Stockholm.

Venezuela.

Regener, Ernesto, Puerto Cabello & Rio Chico.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses, of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

19 Jan. 1917. Garcia Romas, Jose, Calle Guayabos 1567, Montevideo, Uruguay.
19 Feb. 1917. Giulfo, Jose, Calle Convencion 1348, Montevideo, Uruguay.
13 Apr. 1917. Herbon, Maximo, Calle Misiones 1434, Montevideo, Uruguay.
14 Sept. 1917. Lanza & Denis, P.O. Box 431, Montevideo, Uruguay.
27 Apr. 1917. Lanza, Eustaquio, Calle Defensa 1013, Montevideo, Uruguay.
19 Jan. 1917. Sanjines, Dionysio, Calle Aldea 186, Montevideo, Uruguay.
12 Oct. 1917. Schroeder, J. & A., Calle Piedras 357, Montevideo, Uruguay.
19 Jan. 1917. Stern, Ricardo, Calle Bartolome Mitre 1265, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Brazil.

18 Jan. 1918. Freitas & Company (Successors of Mattheis & Company), Rua General Camara 69-73 & Caixa Postal 619, Rio de Janeiro.

Chile.

15 Feb. 1918. Bischoff, Carlos, San Carlos Corner of Yungay, & Casilla 72, Valdivia.
15 Feb. 1918. Werner, Fritz (R. Kollmar Relojeria Suiza) Concepcion & Valparaiso.

Greece.

15 Feb. 1918. Levante, Le, Sociedad Anonima pour Commerce des Tabacs, Salonika.

Mexico.

11 Jan. 1918. Neumann & Company. 2a de San Augustin 44, Mexico City.
11 Jan. 1918. Isaak, Alberta & Company, Av. Isabel la Catolica 41, Mexico City; & Calle Muelle, Tampica.
11 Jan. 1918. Concordia, Ad. de & Anexas, Pochutla should read Cafetal Concordia y Anexas, Pochutla.

SCHEDULE "F".

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Eisenlohr, William, Villarica, Paraguay.
Spier, German, Asuncion, Paraguay.

Bolivia.

Araca Mining Company.
Empresa Estanifera de Colquechaca.

Brazil.

Acosta Fereira & Company, Rua Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro.
Ahlers, Rudolph Otto, Para.
Allenbernd, C. G., Porto Alegre.
Blumenau Zeitung, Blumenau.
Braghini, Cezar, Rua Sao Bento 55, Sao Paulo.
Brenne, Rudolpho, Sao Paulo.
Brusque Zeitung, Brusque.
Buckup, P., Santos and Sao Paulo.
Carvalho, Paes & Company, Fundicas Indigena, Rua Camerino 150, Rio de Janeiro.
Casella, Leopold, & Company, Rio de Janeiro.
Chaves, Jao Madureira, Rua da Alfandega 101, Rio de Janeiro.
Commerce de Joinville, Joinville.
Dantas, Vicente Mesquita, Caixa Postal 47, Bahia.
Darigo, Michelo, Santos.
Deutsche Zeitung (Diario Allemao), Sao Paulo.
Deutsche Volksblatt, Porto Alegre.
Deutschewaacht, Rio Grande Do Sul.
Diario Espanol, Brigadeiro Tobias 85, Sao Paulo.
Dibo, Joao M., Rio de Janeiro & Santos.
Diehl, P. J., Sao Paulo.
Diebold, Alexander, Santos.
Diniz, Benedicto, Rua de Sao Bento 55, Sao Paulo.
Drecker, Josef, Rio de Janeiro.
Dunhofer, Juan, Rio de Janeiro.
Faria, Marcos de, Santos.
Fonseca Raymondo, Pernambuco.
Gazetta Brusquense, Brusque.
Germania, Brigadeiro Tobias 37, Sao Paulo; & Rio de Janeiro.
Gobiz, Manoel, Santos.
Gomes, Manoel, Travessa da Sé 17, Sao Paulo; Santos; & Rio de Janeiro.
Granja, M. P., Sao Paulo.
"Guerra, A.", Bahia.
Guimares, José, Santos; and Rua Direita 9, Sao Paulo.
Gunther Companhia, Rio de Janeiro.
Hartje, J. F., Belem, Para.
Hellweg, Carl, Santos.
Herschel, M., Santa Catarina.
Holzgrave, Wilhelm, Bahia.
Industria Quimicia Argentina, Rio Grande do Sul.
Issler, Julio, Jr., Sao Paulo.
Jericke, H., Rio de Janeiro.
Jessen, Hendrik, Rua Bento Lisboa 17, Rio de Janeiro.
Joinvillenser Zeitung, Joinville.
Jesephson, Constanz, Porto Alegre.
Kanitz, Hermann, Rio de Janeiro.
Karp, Henry, Trabessa Santa Rita 22-23, Rio de Janeiro.
Kiernan, Cyril F., Manaos & Para.
Knobloch, Gustavo, Sao Paulo.
Koch, Otto, Sao Paulo.
Kroncke, Alfred, Parahyba do Norte.
"Labor", Lagunao.
Langkjer, A. V., Santos.
Lopes, Pedro, & Company, Sao Paulo.
Marino, Ernesto, & Company, Sao Paulo & Santos.
Meyer, Alfredo, Rio de Janeiro.
Meyer, Harold, Bahia.
"Municipio," Sao Francisco do Sul.
"Neue Deutsche Zeitung," Pelotas.
"Notica, A.", Sanstos.
"Novidaes," Stajahy.
Oliveria, Sebastiao Pereira de, Rio de Janeiro.
Oliveira & Company, Santos, Sao Paulo & Rio de Janeiro.
Osantos, Albert, Bahia.
Perez, Erich, Rio de Janeiro.
Pfeil & Klein-Ellguth, Bahia.
"Polis O Dea," Florianapolis.
Raniger, H., Manaos.
Reichenbach, Gustavo, Sao Paulo & Santos.
Richter, Alfredo, Sao Paulo.
Richter, Rudolpho A., Sao Paulo.
Rosenhain, Elisabetha Cellote, Sao Paulo.
Rosenhain, Henrique, Sao Paulo.
Ruiz, Alejo, Florianapolis.
Sandgren, A. J., Rio de Janeiro.
Schmidt, E. O., Rio de Janeiro.
Schneider, Carlos F., Rio Grande do Sul.
S , Rio de Janeiro & Sao Paulo.
Sequira, Luis, Rio de Janeiro.
Silva, Ribeiro & Company, Alfandega 165-167, Rio de Janeiro.
Société d'Eentreprises Générales au Bresil, Rua Visconde de Inhauma 83, & Caixa de Correio 666, Rio de Janeiro.
Sotto-Maior, B. G., & Company, Barao de Itapagipe 226, Sao Paulo; & Rua Sao Bento 6, & Caixa Postal 369, Rio de Janeiro.
Steinmann, H., Manaos.
Urwaldsbote, Der, Blumenau.
Vianna, Cezar, Rio de Janeiro & Santos.
Vianna, Silva, Rua General Camara 60, Para.
Wittrock, Gustav, Pernambuco.

Chile.

Enrique, Juan.
Hodge, Felipe, Antofagasta.
Konigsberg, Antofagasta.

†Hayti & Santo Domingo.

Lembke & Company, Monte Christy, Santo Domingo.

Peru.

Elguera, Glicerio, Trujillo.
Michaelson, Trujillo.
Pajares, Hermanos, Lima.
Plonge, Walther, Chiclayo.
Schroeder, S., Lima.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Argentina, Paraguay & Uruguay.

Darmstädter, L., & Company, Calle Bartolome Mitre 373, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Delgado, Julian R., Bahia, Camarones, Patagonia, Argentina.
Deurer, Gustav, Calle Sarmientol 630, Rosario, Argentina.
Elpern, Leon, Calle Tacuari 483, & Calle Cangallo 826, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Francia, Carlos A., Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Franke, Otto, & Company, Calle Bolivar 161, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Frings, Federico, Asuncion, Paraguay.
Giulfo, José, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Löhr & Company, Calle Bartolome Mitre 1164, Buenos Aires, Argentina; & Ciudadela 1414, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Monje, Fernandez, Puerto Deseado, Gobernaciôn de Santa Cruz, Argentina.
Seifart, Armin, Libertad entre Caballero & Escaleda, Asuncion, Paraguay.
Thies Kubasck, Guillermo, Trelew, Chubut, Argentina.
Wiering & Company, Calle Piedras 393, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Wirth & Schiebeck, Calle Sarmiento 372, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Wulff, Otto, Calle Peru 399, Calle Terrero 109, & Rivadavia 6245, Buenos Aires, Argentina; & Asuncion, Paraguay.

Brazil.

Aguiar, Francisco, & Company, Avenida Maranhense, 11, S. Luiz, Maranhao.
Ahrns, Eduardo, Rua dos Algibebes, Bahia.
Behrend, Schmidt & Company, Rua da Alfandega 46, & Caixa de Correio 724, Rio de Janeiro.
Beuttenmuller & Company, Rua da Alfandega 89, & Caixa de Correio 77, Rio de Janeiro.
Campos, José Pinto, Para.
Empreza Graphica Rio Grandense, Rua dos Andradas 447, Porto Alegre.
Erbrich, Richard August, Rua Alvares Penteado, Sao Paulo.
Fabrica de Discos Odeon (G. Cohen), Boulevard 28 de Setembro 36-56, Rio de Janeiro.
Friedheim, Aguiar & Company, Avenida Maranhense 11, S. Luiz, Maranhao.
Fuerst, Carlos, Rua Sao Joao 85, Bahia.
Graphica Rio Grandense, Empreza, Rua dos Andradas 447, Porto Alegre.
Holdun, Maxim, Caixa 35, Manaos.
Kuelen, Otto, Para.
Lohse, Para.
Odeon Fabrica de Discos (G. Cohen), Boulevard 28 de Setembro 36-56, Rio de Janeiro.
Reiniger, Schmidtt & Company, Rua 7 de Stembro 118, Porto Allegre.
Schlee, Philipp, Manaos.
Schlick & Company, Rua do Ouvidor 61, Rio de Janeiro.
Schlick, Alfredo & Company, Rua da Assemblea 14, & Rua Quitanda 47, Rio de Janeiro.
Schmidt & Andréas, Cuyabá.
Schümann & Company, Para.
Sergenicht, Conrado, Rua Triumpho 10, Sao Paulo.
Simonek & Moreira, Rua do Bon Jesus 20, Pernambuco.
Stender & Company, Bahia.
Stofen, Schnack, Müller & Company, Corumba.
Strauch, Richard, Rua Marechal Floriana 128, Rio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul.
Weiss, Henrique & Company, Rua Silva Jardin 29, 31, 45 & 49, & Rua Luiz Gama 21-25, Rio de Janeiro.

Chile.

Brenner, Jorge, Iquique.
Hubenbecker, Teodoro, Bandera 86, Santiago.
Sombrereria Alemana á Jorge Brenner, Iquique.
Sylvester, Hirsch, Huerfanos 975, Santiago.
Wohlratt, Adolfo, Moneda 930, Santiago.

Colombia.

Isaac Hermanos, Honda, Girardot, Ibague & Circasia.
Wolff, J. F., Cali.

Cuba.

Kollmar, Rudolf, Jose a Sao Baja 16, Santiago de Cuba.

Ecuador.

Agami, José Nicclas, Plaza de la Constitucion, Quito.
Burau, Juan, Manta.
Kaiser, Guillermo, Calle Octova 121, Pichincha 125 & Avenida Segundo 118, Guayaquil.
Robinson, Platarco H., Guayaquill.
Uscocovich, Gregorio Bahia de Caráquez.

Nicaragua.

Muller, Otto, Managua.

Peru.

Jahncke, Casilla 686, Lima.

Salvador.

Davidson, Isidoro P., & Company, Santa Ana.

SCHEDULE "G".

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

Bolivia.

Bazar Boliviano (Dohrmann Dahse & Company), Calle Comercio, Potosi.
Exposicion, La (Dohrmann Dahse & Company), Calle Sucre, Potosi.

Brazil.

Spiro, Hugo, Sao Paulo.

Costa Rica.

Botica de Paris (see Knöhr, Juan, Hijos).
Orlich. F., & Company, San Ramon.
Orlich, Francisco (see Orlich, F. &. Company).
Orlich Hermanos, San Ramon.
Orlich, José (see Orlich, F., & Company).
Orlich, Nicholas (see Orlich F., & Company).

Greece.

Farkouh, George, Salonika.

Guatemala.

Bilak, Julio, & Company, Guatemala City.

Mexico.

Behringer, Martin, Frontera & San Juan Bautista.
Boltinck & Martens, Frontera.
Boltinck, Ernesto, Frontera.
Burchard, Pablo, Monterey.
Burchard, W., Frontera. & Tepijulapa.
Drogueira del Elephante (Vargas Sucs.), Mexico City.
Frank, Emilio, Puerto.
Grappengeisser, Frederick, Villa Hermosa.
Heinze, Carl, Mexico City.
Hermann, Guillermo, Guaymas.
Kortum, Frederick Tepijulapa & Mumunil.
Marschke, Juan, Monterey.
Martens, Federico, Frontera.
Martens, John, Frontera.
Meyer, O. Mazatlan.
Minoprio, V. Mazatlan.
Moller, Emil, Merida.
Nothol, Erico, Torreon.
Peters, Guillermo, Durango.
Rheimers, Max, Oaxaca.
Schmidt, Gustav, Villa Hermosa.
Slobotsky, I., Progreso, Merida, & Mexico City.
Unger, Frederick, Constitucion 10 Mazatlan.
Zahlten, Pablo, Frontera.

Morocco.

Capilla y Castilla, José, Tangier.

Netherlands.

Marx, J.P.J.A.B. Johann Verhulststraat 98, Amsterdam.
Nolson, Firma L. partners R.G.A. and L. Nolson) Westkolkstraat 30, Terneuzen.
Nolson, L. (See Nolson, Firma L.).
Nolson Raymond G. A. (See Nolson, Firma L.).

Netherlands East Indies.

Bamberger, C. (see "Bamberger" Import Maatschappij).
"Bamberger" Import Maatschappij (C. Bamberger), Oud Gondangdia 47, Weltevreden.
Lie Oen Seng (see Tek Ho.).
Medan Handel Maatschappij (Raden Soenarto) Medan.
Oey Teng Piew (see Oey Teng Tjhioe, Balikpapan).
Raden Soenarto (See Medan Handel Maatschappij).
Schramm, W.R.R. Embong Kemiri 3, Sourabaya.
Soen Seng Hin, H/M., Batavia.
Tek Ho (Lie Oen Seng Merk) Pintoe Ketjil, Batavia.
Tiong Hoa (Firma), Balikpapan.
Witzenburg, van, & Company, Macassar.

Norway.

Christiansand Fiskegarnsfabrik (see Fiskegarnsfabrik).
Fiskegarnsfabrik (Christiansand Fiskegarnsfabrik), Christian IV's Gade 89 and 91, Christiansand.
Froisland, Anton (see Vaagan Preserving Company, A/S.), Kabelvaag & Bergen.
Hurum Gruber, A/S., Christiania.
Moller, Nic., Egersund.
Scheuder, Arnold (see Vaagan Preserving Company, A/S), Bergen.
Vaagan Preserving Company, A/S., Kabelvaag, Lefeten, Nordlants, Amt.

Panama.

Lemos, Arturo de (of Toledano & de Lemos), Panama City.

Portuguese West Africa, Portuguese Guinea, Fernando Po, and Rio Muni.

Espincotte, Wilhelm, Fernando Po.
Hoffman, Fernando Po.
Lafuente y Gordon, Miguel, Fernando Po.
Schlayer, Hans, Fernando Po.
Sonnenberg, O., Fernando Po.

Spain.

Aller, Carlos (see Aller y Eyl).
Aller y Eyl, Calle Cisgar 6, Valencia.
Castillo, Luis, y Cia (Sucesores de Manuel Bilbao), Calle Somera 47, Bilbao.
Eyl, Albert (see Aller y Eyl).
Maria Monguio, Joaquin (see Monguio, Joaquin Maria).
Monguio, Joaquin Maria, Calle Aragon 219, Barcelona.
Ramos, Antonio, Madrid and Seville.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Argentina.

Diedrichs, Federico, Calle Bartolome, Mitre 1286, and Chacabuco 439, Buenos Aires.

Mexico.

Ramirez & Urzua, Guadalajara.

Norway.

Christiania Filfabrik, Tromsogt. 12, Christiania.

Sweden.

Andersson, Axel, Tornea.
Sanchez Martinez, Enrique, Stockholm.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Brazil.

22 Mar., 1918.—Sotto-Maïor, B. G., and Company, Sao Paulo.

Colombia.

1 Mar., 1918.—Grosser P. Barranquilla.

Netherlands.

12 Oct., 1917.—Eschauzier, K.W., Vondelstraat 10, and Stadhoulderskade 19, Amsterdam.

Netherland East Indies.

5 Jan., 1917.—Olzen, William, Sourabaya, should read Olze W. (alias Olzen W.), Sourabaya.

Norway.

29 Feb., 1916.—Heilmann, A., Tromsøgt 12, Christiania.

Spain.

21 Dec., 1917.—Duran Cao, Antonio, Juan Flores 142, Corunna.
27 Apr., 1917.—Lopez, Hijo de Benigno, S. en C., Calle Santian 4, Tarragona.

SCHEDULE "H".

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

Chile.

Lago, Gerrardo del, Tocopilla.
Molina Pastor, José (see Pastor, José Molina).
Pastor, José Molina, Santiago.

Colombia.

Isaacs Hermanos, Honda, Girardot, Ibague and Circasia.

Denmark.

Fersk Sild Export A/S., Jernhanegade 4, Copenhagen.

Ecuador.

Molina Pastor, José (see Pastor, José Nolina).
Pastor, José Molina.

Mexico.

Alexanderson Pablo, 2a Capuchinas 37, Mexico City.
Antigua Drogueria Dela Palma (Johannsen, Felix, & Company), S. en C. Avenida San Francisco 39, Mexico City.
Aztec Land, The (see Roubicek, Otto).
Collignon, Guillermo, & Company, Guadalajara.
Moebius, Guido, Monterey.
Wertheim Exporting Society (Wertheim, Sociedad Importadora y Exportadora, Limitada), Mexico City.

Netherlands.

Hollandsche Crediet-en Effectenbank, Hooge Nieuwstraat 34, The Hague.

Hupfelds Filiaal, Amsterdam (see Duwaer & Naessens).
Internationale Koloniale Handelsbank, Nieuwe Doelenstraat 12-14, Amsterdam.
Kol & Company, Heerengracht 130, & Papenburgsteeg 5, Amsterdam.
Nieuwe Berging Maatschappij, N/V., Haven, Maassluis.

Netherland East Indies.

Berkenbosch, Joh., Koningsplein W. 6 Weltevreden, Java.
Davidson, D. Bandoeng, Java.
Davidson, H., Java.
"Haga" Bouwmaatschappij, Soerabaya.
Kang Thaij San (Chop), Seng Tjiang, Padang.
Koenig, Gustav, Batoe Java.
Spiegel, H., Winkel Maatschappij, Samarang.
Zuid Borneo Steenkolen Maatschappij, N/V., Bandjermassin, S.E. Borneo.

Peru.

Compania Algodonera Simbila Limitada, Piura.
Compania Irrigadora, Piura.
Gazats, Otton & Company, Apartado 932, Lima.
Molina Pastor José (see Pastor, José Molina).
Pastor, José Molina.

Portuguese West Africa, Portuguese Guinea, Fernando Po, Rio Muni.

Clark & Company (see Union Colonial, La).
Union Colonial, La (Slark & Company, partners B. Bottomley, J. Clark & R. E. Eccles, Fernando Po.

Spain.

Brandt, Georg Walter, Jovellanos 5 Barcelona.
Romero Enciso, Gabriel, Calle Escorial 3, Madrid.

Sweden.

Aschberg, Olaf, Norrtullsg 3, Stockholm.
Hammar, John (see Hammar & Company, A/B Västra Trädgärdsgatan 4, Stockholm, & Gothenburg).
Nya Banken A/B., Vasag 6, Kornhamstorg 6, and Barnhusg 16.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Bolivia.

Cabrera, Francisco, Trinidad, Boni, & Santa Cruz.
Haus, Pablo, La Paz.

Costa Rica.

Baranti, José (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Beer, Luiz, Sucs (Erno Bee).
Carranza, Jamie, San José.
Chavas, Maximo (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Luthmer, Federico (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Martimer, Luis, San José.
Martin, Ciribo (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Meinno, Arturo (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Mora & Olmo, San José.
Reimers, Ferdinand (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Ruin Debo, Francisco, San José.
Vargas, Gabriel, & Company, San José.

Denmark.

Sachs, Ignace, Palads Hotel, Copenhagen.

Greece.

Entreprises Commerciales (d') Société Anonyme, Kolokotronis Street, Piraeus.
Margaritis, J., Piraeus.
Société Anonyme d'Entreprises Commerciales, Kolokotronis Street, Piraeus.

Mexico.

Schultz, Dr. Alfredo, Mexico City.

Netherlands.

"Amsterdam" Import Kantoor, Koningsplein 14, Amsterdam.
Calkoen & Company, Rokin 92-96, Amsterdam.
Duffhauss, C. W., Stieltesstraat 20-22, Nijmegen.
Esslerk Limited, Gelderschekade 21; Witte Huis, Wijnhaven 3, & Koningsteeg 1, Rotterdam.

Netherlands East Indies.

Berg, A. F., van den, & Company, Handel Maatschappy, Batavia.
Holst, H. A., Sourabaya.
Liese, J. E., Batavia.
Ott, E. Medan & Palembang,
Ruygrok & Company, Prisonstraat, Batavia.

Norway.

Dopheides, Magasin i Trondhjem, A/S., Olaf Trygvessonsgt 20, Trondhjem.
Seligmann, Richard, Karl Johansgate 27, & Halvdan Svartesgt 30B, Christiania.

Spain.

Blay (see Mas Blay, Antonio).
Mas Blay, Antonio, Calle Montesion 14 & 16, Magalenas 8, & Calle Fernando 41, Barcelona.

Sweden.

Brattstrom, Jahann, Kungsholms, Hamnplan 7, Stockholm.
Harmsen, Wilhelm, (A/B), Vasag 15-17, Stockholm.
Isselhorst, H., Svartmangatan 24, Stockholm.
Isselhorst, Wuster & Company Komanditbolaget, Svartmangatan 24, Stockholm.
Skandia Laderfabrik, A/B, Industrigatan, Malmö.

Venezuela.

Aranjo & Lopez, Maracaibo.
Garcia, Rudolfo, Maracaibo.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses, of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

1 March, 1918. Acosta & Company, Calle Reconquista 46, and Calle Florida 68, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
30 March, 1917. Adler & Sas, Calle Balcarce 548, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Brazil.

8 Sept., 1916. Freyler, Hugo, Rua Voluntarios de Patria, Porto Alegre.
22 March, 1918. Schneider, Carlos Tito, Rio Grande do Sul.

Cuba.

1 March, 1918. Suarez, Francisco, Cadenas 32, Guanabacoa.

Spain.

1. March, 1918. Espinos Garcia, Federico, Calle Guzman el Bueno 14 & 24, Madrid.
30 March, 1917. Garcia, Josefa Lopez (see Lopez Garcia, Josefa).
30 March, 1917. Lopez Garcia Josefa, Calle Conde de Benomar 11, Seville.
1 March, 1918. Oyarzabal, Antonio (Mining Engineer), Serrano 9, Madrid.
1 March, 1918. Oyarzabal y Merino, Antonio (alias Oyarzabal Nowak), Calle Velasquez 3, Madrid.
2 March, 1917. Sociedad Anonima Española de Colas, Gelatinas y Abonos, Calle Alcalá 69, & Calle del Prado 4, Madrid; & Calle Curtidores 153, Barcelona.
16 March, 1917. Stierlen, Ernesto, Pascual y Genis 26, Valencia, and at Royalta Jam Factories, Carcagente & Silla.

Sweden.

29 Feb., 1916. Hammar, John, & Company, Wahrendorffsg. 6, Stockholm, should read: Hammar & Company, A/B., Västra Trädgärsgatan 4, Stockholm, & Gothenburg.

1-3

DEVONSHIRE.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS in and by section 18 of an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the session thereof held in the first and second years of Our Reign, chaptered 10 and intituled "An Act respecting Forest Reserves and Parks" as enacted by section 5 of an Act to amend the said Act passed in the session of the said Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Our Reign, chaptered 18 and intituled "An Act to amend the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act," it is, amongst other things, in effect, enacted that the Governor in Council may by proclamation designate such reserves or areas within Forest Reserves or such other areas as he sees fit, the title to which is vested in Us in the right of Canada, to be and to be known as Dominion Parks.

And whereas Our Governor in Council has been pleased to order that a proclamation do issue designating the following area to be and to be known as a Dominion Park, namely:—

The Point Pelee Park in the Province of Ontario comprising the following area:—

All the Crown lands comprising Point Pelee as shown on the plan of the Naval Reserve at Point Pelee in the Township of Mersea as surveyed by Alexander Baird, Provincial Land Surveyor, dated the 10th day of of September 1881 and on record in the Department of the Interior.

NOW KNOW YE that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada We do hereby in pursuance of the Statute in that behalf designate and proclaim the area above described to be and to be known a Dominion Park.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-NINTH day of MAY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

THOMAS MULVEY,
2-3 Under-Secretary of State.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[1101]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday the 3rd day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that Section 27 of the regulations governing the granting of yearly licenses and permits to cut timber on Dominion Lands, established by Order in Council of the 1st July, 1898, and subsequent Orders in Council, be rescinded and the following substituted therefor:—

27. Licensees are required to keep a bush count of all saw logs and other timber cut upon a berth, as well as the number of pieces hauled therefrom, in the form of a book to be furnished for the purpose by the Crown Timber Agent. The books covering operations for twelve months ending the 30th April in each year are to be returned to the said Agent duly completed by the foreman in charge of operations, who shall subscribe to the affidavit therein.

(*a*) All saw logs and other timber cut upon a licensed or permit berth, or upon unpatented homestead lands within the Railway Belt of the Province of British Columbia, whether merchantable or cull, must be clearly marked with a distinguishing number on scaling end with crayon, chalk or pencil, at the time of scaling.

Numbering will be necessary even when the logs will be sawn immediately or before being placed in the water. The scale of each log and length will be entered opposite its number in consecutive order in a scale book, cull logs being identified by the addition of the letter "C".

Where operations are carried on to such an extent as to require the use of more than one scale book, the books are to be numbered serially with letters of the alphabet in the order in which they are used. These books are to be carefully preserved by the licensee for inspection by the Crown Timber Agent or other officer of the Crown.

No person is authorized to scale timber cut upon Dominion Lands other than those authorized in writing by the Minister or his appointed agent.

(*b*) The requirements in the next preceding subclause will not apply to timber cut on Dominion Lands within the Railway Belt lying south of a line drawn East and West from the Town of Yale.

All timber cut within said tract, which is subject to Crown dues, shall be scaled by a Dominion Timber Scaler holding a scaler's license from the British Columbia Government, and in accordance with the British Columbia log rule.

(*c*) The following fees, to which shall be added reasonable expenses, shall be paid for the scaler's

services by the licensee or permittee conducting operations :—

For scaling saw logs and spars, 5 cents per thousand feet board measure; for measuring piles and poles, 5 cents for each 200 lineal feet; for measuring railway ties, pulpwood, shingle bolts or cordwood, 5 cents for each cord of 128 cubic feet.

When the fees and reasonable expenses are not paid promptly on completion of the work, the amount due shall be made a lien upon the timber with respect to which the work was done, or upon the berth from which the timber was taken.

In the event of a licensee or permittee disputing the Inspector's scale. on application to the Crown Timber Agent for the district, a re-scale of the timber will be made by another Dominion Scaler, and in such case the person requiring his services must pay such additional expense or cost as may be occasioned thereby.

Provided that if the original scale made be proved inaccurate to an extent of five per cent on the total scale, a second charge for the work shall not be made.

(*d*) The scaling officer shall deliver a copy of any scale made by him to the owner of the timber scaled, upon demand and upon payment of his fees and expenses.

(*e*) The Crown Timber Agent, or other duly authorized officer of the Department, shall act as arbiter in any dispute that may arise between a licensee or permittee and the official scaler, as to the measurements of any timber and his award shall be binding upon all parties without appeal.

(*f*) All diameters of logs shall be measured inside of the bark at the top end of the log.

(*g*) No timber or saw logs shall be manufactured or sawn until the same have been scaled in accordance with the requirements of these regulations, and any person violating this provision shall be liable to have such timber or product of manufacture therefrom seized and forfeited, wholly or in part, to the Crown, or pay dues thereon at the rate of five dollars per thousand feet board measure, according as the Minister may direct.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
1-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1510]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday the 20th day of June 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 8th June, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that application made to him on the 13th November, 1913, by Raoul Pirmez and George Roels, of the City of Calgary in the Province Alberta, for permission to purchase certain land underlyng and abutting upon Kleskun Lake, in Township seventy-three (73), ranges three (3), four, (4), and five (5) west of the sixth (6th) meridian for reclamation by drainage, comprising eighteen thousand four hundred, (14,800) acres, more or less.

Approval of the drainage and reclamation by the applicants of the said lands has been given by the Director of Surveys of the Province of Alberta, on behalf of the Government of that Province, and no known interests will be prejudicially affected by the proposed drainage works.

Investigations made by an engineer of the Department of the Interior show that the lake serves no useful purpose as a source of water supply and that its drainage and the reclamation of the underlying and adjacent land would be in the public interest.

The land is valueless in its present condition.

The necessary investigations to determine the feasibility of the project and the conditions upon which the sale of the land could be recommended were not completed until July, 1914, and the outbreak of war made it necessary for Mr. Roels to return to Belgium early in August, 1914, and for Mr. Pirmez to return in December of the same year. Mr. Roels is a reserve officer in the Belgian army and Mr Pirmez was the Belgian Consul at Calgary, Alberta.

As the proposed reclamation project had been found to be feasible and in the public interest, and as there was no reason to doubt the intention of the applicants to construct the required works and to reclaim the land upon being authorized to do so, the Minister reserved the land from other disposition in order to protect the priority and interest of the applicants.

On the 31st day of December, 1915, the applicants transferred their interest in the aforesaid application to Charles Frederick Adams and the said Adams on the 25th day of August, 1917, transferred his interest to Edmund Thompson of Kingman, Alberta, and both transfers have been accepted and registered in the Department of the Interior.

Satisfactory evidence has been submitted of Mr. Thompson's ability to construct the works necessary for the reclamation of the land.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that authority be given for the sale of the said land to the said Edmund Thompson and that an agreement containing the terms, restrictions and conditions set forth in the attached form of agreement be entered into between the Minister of the Interior, as representative of His Majesty King George the Fifth, and the applicant.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1515.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, June 20th, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 13th June, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that Mrs. Flossie Fitzgerald, who has been deserted by her husband, was granted homestead entry for the North-west quarter of Section 30, Township 10, Range 27, west of the 2nd Meridian, on the 6th November, 1917, considerable cultivation duties have been performed.

The Minister submits copy of a medical certificate showing that Mrs. Fitzgerald has become totally and permanently unfit to fulfil the residence requirements.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that in view of the statements contained in the medical certificate above referred to, the residence requirements of the Dominion Lands Act be dispensed with in this case in accordance with the provisions of Sub-section 2 of Section 20, Chapter 20, 7-8 Edward the Seventh, so that free patent may be issued to Mrs. Fitzgerald upon proof being furnished in the ordinary way that the other conditions of the law have been fulfilled.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[11/1614]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 2nd day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommandation of the Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the name of the Customs Outport of Rondeau, Ontario, be changed to Erieau.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
2-2 Clerk of the Privy Council

[1263]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday the 3rd day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS section 32 of the Dominion Lands Act, 1908, provides that agricultural lands shall only be open for purchase under regulations made by the Governor General in Council, and that there shall be no sale to one person, under such regulations, of an acre of land in excess of one section, without a special order of the Governor General in Council; provided, however, that the Minister may sell a fractional quarter-section, with or without homestead conditions, at a rate not to be less than three dollars per acre;

And whereas at the time of the passing of the said Act there were certain regulations in existence relating to the sale, settlement, use and occupation of Dominion Lands in the province of Manitoba and the North West Territories, enacted by the Order in Council of the 17th September, 1889, (P.C. 2167), as amended by the Orders in Council of the 18th May, 1891, (P.C. 832), and the 23rd January, 1897, (P.C. No. 146), the effect of the said regulations as regards sales of land being to fix the price of Dominion Lands at three dollars per acre, with a minimum price of one dollar an acre, the Minister having authority to vary the price of lands within the limit fixed by the law;

And whereas all sales of Dominion Lands since the coming into effect of the Dominion Lands Act, 1908, have been made under the authority of the regulations referred to, except where the sale was authorized by a special Order in Council.

And whereas some doubt having arisen as to whether the validity of these regulations was affected by the passing of the Dominion Lands Act in 1908, the Minister, in order to remove any such doubt, recommends that the power conferred upon the Minister of the interior to make sales of Dominion Lands by the three Orders in Council above referred to be confirmed, and that in future all sales of Dominion Lands be made subject to the following regulations, nothing in which is to be deemed to limit the power of the Minister to sell any fractional quarter-section with or without homestead conditions at a rate not less than three dollars per acre:—

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to make and enact and doth hereby make and enact the following regulations:—

REGULATIONS.

Area of land.

1. There shall be no sale to one person of an area of land in excess of one section.

Valuation of land.—Minimum price.

2. No sale of land shall take place until a valuation has been placed thereon by a competent officer of the Department after a personal inspection thereof, and such valuation shall constitute the basis upon which the sale is to be made; provided, however, that no land shall be offered for sale at less than three dollars per acre.

Terms of sale.

3. The terms of the sale shall be fixed by the Minister, and may be varied by him as the circumstances may require.

Settlement conditions.

4. The Minister may make any sale subject to the performance of such settlement duties in any case as he may deem advisable.

Improvements on land.

5. In case there are improvements on the land offered for sale the purchaser shall be required to pay the value of such improvements in addition to complying with other conditions of sale.

Upset price.

6. Every parcel of land offered for sale by auction shall be sold at an upset price determined by the Minister on the basis of the valuation of such land by an officer of the Department.

Auction sales.

7. In case of sales of land by auction, no sale shall take place without at least thirty days public notice being given.

Withdrawal from sale.

8. At any time prior to the date of sale the Minister may cancel the reservation and make the land again available for disposition under the homestead provisions of the Act, after due public notice.

Sales at reduced price.

9. Where any land offered for sale by auction is not sold at the upset price, the Minister may again offer the land for sale at a redneed price and subject to such altered conditions and terms as would insure the sale of land, or he may withdraw the land from sale and dispose of the same under the homestead conditions of the Act.

Cancellation for non-compliance.

10. If the purchaser fails to comply with the terms of the sale either with regard to the payment of purchase price and interest, or in regard to the performance of the prescribed settlement duties, the same may be cancelled in the discretion of the Minister.

Refunds.

11. Where a sale is cancelled by the Minister for non-compliance on the part of the purchaser with the terms thereof, or for any other reason, the Minister may, in his discretion, refund to the purchaser, in whole or in part, the amount paid by him on account of the purchase price.

Assignment of right.

12. Previous to the issue of a patent, a purchaser shall not assign or transfer to any person, his interest in the land or any part thereof, except by special permission of the Minister.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
51-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1516]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, 20th June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Commitee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 12th June, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that Section 3 of the Coal Mining Regulations, approved by Order in Council dated the 20th April, 1910, provides that the length of a location, acquired under the provisions of such regulations, shall not exceed four times the breadth thereof.

In the year 1911, two locations, lying in Township 46, Range 24, west of the 5th Meridian, were staked out under the provisions of the above regulations, and leases of the coal mining rights under the tracts staked were issued, which leases have since been assigned to the Cadomin Coal Company, Limited.

It has been discovered on survey that these two locations do not adjoin throughout, as was the intention of the original stakers, and that there remains undisposed of a triangular strip about one-half mile long and with an average width of less than one hundred feet, containing a total area of 4.4 acres, between the locations, which the above company claims is essential to its successful operation of the locations in question.

It has been represented that the company's main entry to the mine is through this available strip of

land, and that upon it has been erected the company's tipple, store houses, general store and miner's cabin.

As the company has opened a mine on this land and incurred a very large expenditure in development, the Minister recommends that he be authorized to grant the company a lease of the coal mining rights under the 4.4 acres referred to, notwithstanding the provision of the Coal Mining Regulations already referred to.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1480]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, 17th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, advise that the Minister of the Interior be authorized to execute, on behalf of His Majesty the KING, with the Canada Land and Irrigation Company, Limited, an agreement in the form annexed hereto, in amendment of, and substitution for, an agreement made on the 31st day of July, 1914, between the Southern Alberta Land Company, Limited, of the First Part; Sir William Plender, Receiver and Manager of the said Company, of the Second Part; the Metropolitan Trust Company, Limited, of the Third Part; and the Honourable George Halsey Perley, representing the Canadian Government of the Fourth Part.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT, made in triplicate, this .....day of.....1918,

Between

CANADA LAND AND IRRIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, hereinafter called "The Company,"
Of the First Part, and

HIS MAJESTY THE KING, represented herein by the Honourable Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior of Canada, hereinafter called "The Minister,"
Of the Second Part.

Whereas by an agreement dated the 31st day of July, 1914, between the Southern Alberta Land Company, Limited, of the First Part; Sir William Plender, receiver and manager of the said company, of the Second Part; the Metropolitan Trust Company, Limited, of the Third Part, and the Honourable George Halsey Perley, representing the Canadian Government of the Fourth Part, the Canadian Government agreed to loan to the said receiver and manager the sum of three hundred and fifty-four thousand six hundred and eighty-four dollars ($354,684), secured by a first charge upon the lands therein described, to be expended by him in payment for construction works in connection with the irrigation system undertaken by the Southern Alberta Land Company, Limited;

And whereas, by said Agreement it was in effect, provided that the Canadian Government should from time to time, upon payment to it of any sum or sums on account of said indebtedness, convey or release to the Southern Alberta Land Company, Limited, as therein provided, such number of acres of said lands as would correspond to the amount so paid, at the rate of $1.25 per acre;

And whereas, by said Agreement the Southern Alberta Land Company, Limited, covenanted with the Canadian Government that it would endeavour forthwith to raise a sum of not less than eight hundred thousand dollars ($800,000) ranking after the advance hereinbefore referred to;

AND whereas, owing to the outbreak of war almost immediately upon the execution of said Agreement, the said Company was unable to raise the said sum in accordance with arrangements which it had previously made and has found it impossible since that date to raise any such sum;

And Whereas, representations to that effect were made to the Canadian Government and the parties asked to have the conditions of said agreement modified so that, in the event of said parties raising a less sum of money for construction work but not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($250,000), the Government would release to said parties an area of land bearing the same ratio to the total acreage specified in the original agreement as the sum of money raised by the said parties bears to eight hundred thousand dollars ($800,000);

And Whereas, by Order in Council of the 13th July, 1916, authority was granted to enter into such modified form of agreement;

And whereas, arrangements have been completed for the amalgamation of the Southern Alberta Land Company, Limited, the Alberta Land Company, Limited, the Canadian Wheat Lands, Limited, into a company named "Canada Land and Irrigation Company, Limited," being the party hereto of the First Part;

And whereas, the Company has duly taken over all the assets and liabilities of the Southern Alberta Land Company, Limited, and is prepared to enter into an agreement with the Government in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council of the 13th July, 1916, above referred to;

Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth that the parties hereto, in consideration of the respective covenants and agreements hereinafter contained, covenant and agree each with the other as follows:—

1. Save as hereinafter modified, the Company agrees to assume and discharge each and all of the obligations and to perform and complete all of the covenants and agreements of the Southern Alberta Land Company, Limited, Sir William Plender, Receiver and Manager, and the Metropolitan Trust Company, Limited, under or contained in the Agreement of the 31st July, 1914, and to indemnify and save harmless His Majesty from all claims and demands of any kind whatsoever by any of the parties to said Agreement;
2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said agreement of the 31st July, 1914, it is hereby agreed that upon the Company raising a sum of not less than fifty thousand pounds, (£50,000), to be expended for the purposes of this Agreement, the Company may claim title to an acreage of land bearing the same ratio to the total acreage specified in the said Agreement as the sum of money raised by the Company for such purposes bears to eight hundred thousand dollars, ($800,000) and no more, and that the lands so to be conveyed or released shall be selected by mutal agreement;
3. Notwithstanding anything contained in clause 6 of the said Agreement, the money therein referred to may be expended for the completion of the irrigation works heretofore or hereafter undertaken or constructed by the Company, or its predecessors, and for the maintenance and operation of the said works and the development of the irrigation project.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals.

The Common Seal of the Canada Land and Irrigation Company, Limited, was affixed hereto in the presence of

Signed, Sealed and Delivered by the above-named the Honourable Arthur Meighen, in the presence of

52-4

[1443]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 12th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS application has been made by Mr. Alexander Kennedy of Peace River, in the Province of Alberta, for a free grant of Lot numbered 15 of Wabiscaw Settlement, in the said Province of Alberta, containing by admeasurement 50.3 acres, more or less, by virtue of occupation of the land at the date of the extinguishment of the Indian title.

And whereas evidence has been filed showing the applicant to have been in actual occupation of the said lot at the date of the conclusion of Indian Treaty No. 8, in the summer of 1899;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, and under the provisions of Section 76 of the Dominion Lands Act, is pleased to authorize and doth hereby authorize a free grant of the above described land to the said Alexander Kennedy.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1310]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 29th day of May, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 22nd May, 1918, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that an application has been received from the Division of Biology of the Canadian Department of Mines, for permission to collect biological specimens of birds and the smaller mammals in Jasper Park during the coming summer.

The Minister, therefore, recommends, as the collection is purely for scientific purposes, that the Park regulations established by Order in Council of the 21st June, 1909, and applied to Jasper Park by the Order in Council of the 6th June, 1911, forbidding the hunting and taking of any wild animal or bird within the park limits be waived in this case, and that permission be granted to Mr. William Spreadborough of the Canadian Department of Mines, to collect biological specimens of birds and the smaller mammals for the summer of 1918, the permission being confined, however, to five male and five female specimens of each species of small mammals and ten of each species of birds.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1464]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 17th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 4th day of June, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that application has been made to the Department of the Interior by William Henry Hammond, owner of the Basque Ranche, comprising an area of about 2,057·5 acres situated in the Railway Belt near Ashcroft, in the Province of British Columbia, to purchase under irrigation conditions 873·7 acres of Dominion lands lying adjacent to his holdings, all of which it is proposed to bring under an irrigation system.

The lands applied for have been inspected by officers of the Department and reported to be useless for cultivation without irrigation, and that the irrigation of the same is feasible providing water can be secured for the purpose. The lands are vacant and available.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the lands enumerated in the schedule submitted be sold to William Henry Hammond on the following conditions:—

(*a*) The lands sold to be brought under cultivation by irrigation.

(*b*) The purchase price to be at the rate of five dollars ($5.00) per acre, subject to a deduction of the cost of the irrigation works up to an amount not exceeding two dollars ($2.00) per acre, and the amount so credited shall be deemed to be a payment in cash made on the date of sale, the said purchase price to be paid as follows:—One dollar ($1.00) per acre within one year from the date of the authorization of the sale by the Governor in Council, the balance within three years from the date of such authorization or upon fulfilment before the expiration of the said three years of all other conditions of the sale, with interest at 5 per cent per annum.

(*c*) The necessary water rights to be secured from the Provincial Government of British Columbia; no work to be done on the land until preliminary water rights are secured from the province.

(*d*) The work to be commenced within one year from the date of the authorization by Order in Council of the sale and to be completed to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior within three years from such date, unless other dates are fixed by the provincial authorities in connection with the water rights, in which case the provincial dates may be accepted if approved by the Minister of the Interior.

(*e*) Examination to be made by engineers of the Department of the Interior on completion of the work.

(*f*) Patent to issue, when conditions completed, for these parcels, the irrigable portions of which have been brought under cultivation by irrigation.

(*g*) The sale to be cancellable for non-payment of the purchase price or for failure to comply with any of the terms or conditions of sale.

(*h*) Prior to patent no transfer or assignment of the lands, or any rights therein, to be made without the consent of the Minister of the Interior.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE of lands to be sold William Henry Hammond under Irrigation conditions.

Section. — Part. No.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Area.	Remarks.
Frac.					
L.S. 3	19	24	W.6	4·7	
L.S. 4	19	24	"	28·8	
L.S. 6	19	24	"	7·0	
L.S. 7	19	24	"	3·7	
L.S. 10	19	24	"	22·8	
L.S. 11	19	24	"	9·5	
L.S. 15	19	24	"	11·7	
L.S. 16	19	24	"	6·9	
L.S. 12	29	24	"	1·5	W. of Thompson River.
L.S. 13	29	24	"	3·8	W. of Thompson River.
L.S. 1	30	24	"	19·5	W. of Thompson River.
L.S. 2	30	24	"	21·9	
L.S. 3	30	24	"	5·7	
L.S. 7	30	24	"	17·2	
L.S. 8	30	24	"	24·7	W. of Thompson River.
L.S. 9	30	24	"	35·0	W. of Thompson River.
L.S. 10	30	24	"	14·6	
L.S. 14	30	24	"	9·4	
L.S. 15	30	24	"	20·0	
L.S. 16	30	24	"	39·4	
N.E. ¼	31	24	"	103 0	W. of Thompson River.
N.W. ¼	31	24	"	160 0	
S.E. ¼	31	24	"	126·3	W. of Thompson River.
S.W. ¼	31	24	"	160·0	
L.S. 3	6	24	"	12·6	
L.S. 4	6	24	"	13·0	
Total.....	..	..	....	873·7	Acres.

[1594]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 28th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the Consolidated Orders respecting Trading with the Enemy of the 2nd May, 1916 (P.C. 1023), it is declared to be an infraction of such Consolidated Orders to trade or have intercourse with a person who resides or carries on business within territory occupied by a state or sovereign for the time being at war with His Majesty;

And whereas the unstable condition of Russia renders it difficult to ascertain what portions of Russia are occupied by the enemy and what portions are not;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, and under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared that, for the purpose of the Consolidated Orders respecting Trading with the Enemy, the following territory in Russia may be regarded as territory in hostile occupation :—

Esthonia.	Podolia.
Livonia.	Kiev.
Courland.	Kharkov
Kovno.	Orel.
Vilna.	Kurak.
Bialystock.	Bessarabia.
Vitebsk.	Kholm.
Poland.	Kherson.
Grodno.	Ekaterinoslav.
Pskov.	Taurida (including Crimea)
Minsk.	Ardahan.
Mogilov.	Kars.
Volhynia.	Batum.
Tchernigov.	Poltava.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
1-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[The following Order in Council was first published in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *29th June, 1918.*]

[1542]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 22nd day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture and under and by virtue of the powers conferred by the provisions of The War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to Order that the following Regulations shall be and the same are hereby established in regard to any food or foodstuffs stored in excess of the quantities prescribed by any Order of the Governor General in Council or of the Canada Food Board :—

Regulations.

1. Any person duly authorized by the Canada Food Board, who has reason to suspect that any building, vessel, vehicle, receptacle or place contains any food or foodstuffs in excess of the quantities prescribed by any duly authorized order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council or of the Canada Food Board, or who has reason to suspect that any offence against the regulations of the Canada Food Board is being, or has been committed, upon or within such premises, may enter the building, vessel, vehicle, receptacle or place at any time of the day and examine, search and inspect the same or any part therein.

2. Any Justice who is satisfied by information, that there is reasonable ground for believing that there is in any building, vessel, vehicle, receptacle or place

(*a*) Any food or foodstuffs contrary to or in excess of the quantities prescribed by any Order of the Canada Food Board or of any Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

(*b*) Anything which there is reasonable ground to believe will afford evidence as to the commission of any such offence,

may at any time issue a warrant under his hand, authorizing some constable or other person named therein, to search such building, vessel, vehicle, receptacle or place for any such food or foodstuffs or evidence and to seize and carry same before the justice issuing the warrant, or some other justice for the same territorial division, to be by him dealt with according to law.

3. Every search warrant shall be executed by day unless the Justice shall, by the warrant, authorize the constable or other person to execute it at night.

4. Every information and search warrant may be in the form prescribed by Section 1152 of the Criminal Code or as near thereto as may be practicable or convenient.

5. Every person who refuses or fails to admit any person duly authorized by the Canada Food Board or any constable or other person acting under the search warrant issued by any Justice as herein provided, and demanding to enter and execute such search warrant, in the execution of his duty, or who obstructs, or attempts to obstruct the entrance of any person duly authorized as provided herein shall be guilty of an offence and be liable on summary conviction to a fine not less than twenty-five dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars; or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months; or to both fine and imprisonment.

6. Where any person is charged with any violation of any order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, relating to food or foodstuffs, or with any violation of any order of the Canada Food Board, the burden of proving that any food or foodstuffs held by him in his possession or under his control is not contrary to or in excess of the quantities prescribed by any order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council or of the Canada Food Board shall be upon the person charged.

7. Any person violating any of the provisions of any Order or regulation of the Canada Food Board now or hereafter made in pursuance of powers conferred on it, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction before a Police Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars; and not less than one hundred dollars; or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months; or to both fine and imprisonment.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
1-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1511]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 20th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 6th June, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that Miss Margaret Reith of Edmonton, Alberta, has made application for permission to make homestead entry by proxy on behalf of her two nephews, namely, William John Franklin Reith and James Wilbert Reith, at present overseas with the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Miss Reith represents that her two nephews above referred to are respectively thirty and twenty-seven years of age; that they are orphans; that she is the next of kin and that they have requested her to apply for permission to make entries on their behalf.

In view of the relationship and the circumstances above stated, the Minister recommends that Miss Margaret Reith be authorized to make entries by proxy on behalf of her nephews, William John Franklin Reith and James Wilbert Reith.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
1-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1587]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Friday, the 28th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has had under consideration an application from the Corporation of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal for the approval of new By-law No. 125 passed at an ordinary meeting of the Harbour Commissioners held on the 22nd day of May, 1918, dealing with rates to be levied with regard to water supplied to vessels in the Harbour of Montreal.

And whereas the said by-law has been submitted to the Department of Justice and that Department sees no legal objection to its approval;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and under and in accordance with the provisions of chapter 48, 57-58 Victoria, is pleased to approve By-law No. 125 of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, and the same is hereby approved accordingly.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of an ordinary meeting held on the 27th of May, 1918.

RESOLVED that the following be added to the By-laws as By-law No. 125.

By-law No. 125.

FROM and after the date of the coming into force of the present by-law, rates shall be levied as hereinafter set forth with regard to water supplied to vessels in the Harbour of Montreal, viz:—

A minimum charge of $25.00 for the first supply, which will entitle the vessel to receive up to 4,000 cubic feet of water, taken at one time.

For any additional supply taken at the same time, the charge will be $2.00 per 1,000 cubic feet.

For any subsequent delivery of water:

	For vessels lying at wharves between Sections 12 and 27.	For vessels lying at any other wharf of the harbour.
For supply of 2,000 cubic feet or under, taken at one time.....	$ 7.50 per steamship	15.00 "
For supply of 4,000 cubic feet or under, taken at one time.....	15.00 "	30.00 "
Extra supply over 4,000 cubic feet, taken at same time	2.00 per 1,000 cu.ft.	2.00 "

Water will be supplied by the hose of the Commissioners if the ship be within convenient reach of the Commissioners' hydrants and hose, but if that be not convenient or for any other reason the water is to be supplied in barrels, by carts or otherwise than merely through hose and hydrants, the actual extra cost will be charged in addition to the above charges.

The Vessel must receive each supply of water continuously to the full capacity of the hose, otherwise the actual extra cost for delay will be added to the above charges.

The Commissioners do not guarantee to supply water at the time for which it is applied for, they merely undertake to deliver it as soon after such time as can reasonably be done, and the Commissioners shall not be liable or responsible in any way if, and whenever, owing to the lack of supply from the city, or for any other reason, beyond the control of the Commissioners, the Commissioners fail to supply the water in question or any part thereof.

A vessel not ready to receive water at the time for which it is supplied or ordered, forfeits its turn in favour of the next vessel that may be ready. Should, however, no other vessel be ready for water, then the vessel which is not ready shall be charged with waiting time at the rate of $5 por hour or fraction thereof.

In all cases the above rates include the use of hydrants and of hose in and so far as they can be conveniently used and include the necessary labour in that connection.

The Commissioners will not be responsible for any injury to persons or damage to property and the Commissioners will not incur any liability in connection with the purposes for which the water is intended or used nor as to its suitability or otherwise.

Any person tampering with the hydrants or supply pipes or other equipment, or taking or attempting to take water without authority shall be subject to the penalties provided for the infraction of the By-laws of the Commissioners.

Certified,

(Sgd.) M. P. FENNELL, Jr.,
Secretary. 1-2

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[1317]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 29th day of May, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 17th May, 1918, from the Minister of Finance submitting the findings, herewith, of the Commissioners appointed under the provisions of The Currency Act, 1910, for the purpose of ascertaining that the coins, of the currency of Canada, struck during the year 1917 at the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint have been coined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The Minister reports that the findings referred to indicate that the coins, both as to weight and fineness, conform to the standards set up by that Act.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's information.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
1-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

OTTAWA, 8th May, 1918.

The Hon. Minister of Finance,
Ottawa.

Sir,—We have the honour to submit herewith the Verdict of the Assay Commissioners for the Trial of The Ottawa Pyx, for the year 1917.

We have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servants,

(Sgd.) ALFRED STANSFIELD,
WILLIAM NICOL,
WILLIAM HODGSON MILLS.

—

VERDICT OF THE ASSAY COMMISSIONERS AT THE TRIAL OF THE PYX, 1918.

We whose names are hereunder written, having been sworn on the seventh day of May, one thousand nine undred and eighteen, before His Honour Judge D. B. MacTavish at the Royal Mint, in the City of Ottawa, have made the assays and trials of His Majesty's silver coins, there being no gold coins in the Pyx of the Branch Mint at Ottawa, in the Dominion of Canada, which according to accounts of the officers of the Mint were coined at the said Branch Mint from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, both days inclusive.

We ascertained that the coins in each packet produced to us corresponded as to number and denomination with the endorsement on the respective packets and with the account prepared by the officers of the Mint.

We took one coin from each packet amounting to twelve fifty cent pieces, twenty-seven twenty-five cent pieces, twenty ten cent pieces and twenty-four five cent pieces. We weighed each of the said fifty and twenty-five cent pieces separately for remedy, and the said ten and five cent pieces in lots of ten and twenty

coins respectively, for remedy, and ascertained that they were all within the remedy as to weight prescribed in the Schedule of the Currency Act, 1910. We found that the amount of variation from the standard of weight specified in the said Schedule to the said Act was plus fifteen ten-thousandths of an ounce (+ .0015 oz.) on the whole of such coins.

We then melted the said silver coins, so taken out and weighed, into an ingot, and assayed such ingot, comparing it with the pure silver trial-plate produced by the Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue, so as to ascertain whether the metal was within the remedy as to fineness prescribed in the said schedule of the said act; and we found that the amount of variation thereof from the standard of fineness specified in the said schedule of the said act was minus five ten-thousandths (—·0005) and that therefore the said metal was within the prescribed remedy as to fineness. We weighed the residue of the said silver coins in bulk and we ascertained that they were within the prescribed remedy as to weight.

We then took from such residue of silver coins two fifty cent pieces, two twenty-five cent pieces, two ten cent pieces and one five cent piece, and weighed and assayed them separately, and we found that such fifty cent pieces weighed: the first 180.01 grains, the second 179.63 grains, and that such twenty-five cent pieces weighed: the first 90.18 grains, the second 90.26 grains, and that such ten cent pieces weighed: the first 36.12 grains, the second 36.18 grains, and that such five cent pieces weighed 17.97 grains.

We then assayed the said coins separately and we found the millesimal fineness of such fifty cent pieces to be: the first 923.7, the second 924.1, and the millesimal fineness of such twenty-five cent pieces to be: the first 925.5, the second 924.7 and the millesimal fineness of such ten cent pieces to be: the first 925.0, the second 924.3, and the millesimal fineness of the five cent piece to be 923.8.

Dated at Ottawa, the eight day of May, A.D. one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

(Sgd.) ALFRED STANSFIELD,
WILLIAM NICOL,
1–2 WILLIAM HODGSON ELLIS.

[1509]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 22nd day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands within the Forty-five Railway Belt, in the Province of British Columbia, established by Order in Council of 17th September, 1889, shall be and the same are hereby amended by rescinding section 9 thereof and substituting the following therefore:—

9. (1) The word "highway" as used in this section shall mean all public wagon-roads, streets, roads, trails, lanes, bridges and trestles, but shall not include canals, towing-paths or other like public ways.

(2) The authorities of the Province of British Columbia shall, during the pleasure of the Governor in Council and subject to the provisions of these regulations, be authorized and empowered to make and establish such public highways through or over Dominion lands in the railway belt, exclusive of areas set apart as Dominion forest reserves and parks, but including lands held under homestead entry, contract of sale, lease, license or any other form of occupancy, and also including foreshores and lands covered with water, as if the British Columbia Highway Act, chap. 99, of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1911, as amended by chap. 29 of the Statutes of 1913, were applicable to the said Dominion lands.

(3) Notwithstanding the powers conferred upon the Provincial authorities by the preceeding subsection, the Governor in council may authorise the location and construction by any person of such public highways as he may deem expedient through any land subject to these regulations, and for that purpose may take or authorise to be taken without any notice and without any consent on the part of the person owning or occupying such land or having any claim, estate, right, title or interest therein, any requisite area of land, and any existing roads whether the area so taken be or be not in excess of the Provincial allowance for roads, in any section, quarter section or legal subdivision, and may also enter upon or authorise entry upon any such lands and the taking therefrom of any gravel, stone, timber or other material required for the construction of such highway or for the purpose of cutting and maintaining any drains that may be considered necessary.

(4) Whenever any highway is made and declared and has been put into actual use by the Public or whenever the Governor-in-Council has established a highway as provided in the last preceeding sub-section such public highway shall become the property of the Province, the legal title thereto remaining in the Crown for the public use of the Province subject to reversion in the case of closing or abandonment as hereinafter specified, provided that the ownership of any minerals under such roads shall not be affected by the making or establishing of any such highway.

(5) No road so established by the Governor in Council shall be closed up or its direction varied or any part of the land occupied by it sold or otherwise alienated without the consent of the Governor in Council.

(6) Whenever any road constructed by the Provincial authorities over any of the lands subject to these regulations is later closed by the same authorities or by reason of abandonment or otherwise ceases to be a public highway, or whenever any road established by the Governor in Council is closed in the manner specified herein, then, in either such case, the part of such highway, if any, which was comprised of Dominion lands when constructed and which at the time of such closing or ceasing to be used as a public highway, is still situated across or adjacent to Dominion lands, shall revert to and become the property of the Crown in the right of Canada and may be dealt with by the Minister subject to these regulations.

(7) Until necessary highways providing means of egress and ingress to the lands of settlers and landholders shall have been located and constructed, a convenient right of way not exceeding sixty-six feet in width over any Dominion lands disposed of is hereby reserved for the use and convenience of settlers and land-holders in passing from time to time to and from their locations or lands, to and from any now existing public highways, providing always that such settler or landholder making use of the aforesaid privilege shall not damage the fences or crops of the occupier located on the land over which such right of way is reserved.

(8) Notwithstanding any other provisions of these regulations, in case the Provincial authorities and the Governor in Council should both establish highways across the land of any owner or occupier, no greater area shall be taken without compensation from such owner or occupier for the purpose of the said highways than is permitted to be taken by the Provincial authorities under the said British Columbia Highway Act.

(9) Every homestead entry, contract of sale, lease, license or any other form of company, patent or other grant hereafter issued of any Dominion lands within the Railway Belt shall be subject to a reservation providing for the taking of an area for road purposes and compensation for the same as provided herein.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
1–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1621]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 2nd day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Dominion Lands Act (chapter 20 of the statutes of 1908) provides that every application for entry for a homestead shall be made by the applicant in person, unless otherwise provided by regulations made by the Governor in Council;

And whereas under regulations approved by Orders in Council dated the 26th of August, 1908, and the 11th of January, 1915, homestead entry may be made by proxy on behalf of a husband, father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister;

And whereas it is represented that cases are likely to arise where a number of soldiers eligible for soldier grant entry under the terms of the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, and eligible also to make ordinary homestead entry, desire to send one of their number in advance to select and enter for land on their behalf;

And whereas authority has already been taken under section 23 of the Soldier Settlement Regulations to meet a case of this kind in so far as the soldier grant entry is concerned, but there is no corresponding provision in the case of an application for ordinary homestead entry by proxy on behalf of a "settler," as defined by the Soldier Settlement Act;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in view of the above, is pleased, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, to make the following regulation and the same is hereby made and established accordingly:—

In the case of a "settler" as defined by the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, who is eligible to make ordinary homestead entry, application for entry by proxy may be permitted not only in the case of a person making entry on behalf of a husband, father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, but also in the case of a person who for special reasons has been authorized by the Department of the Interior to make entry on behalf of such "settler."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

2-4

[1586]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Friday, 28th June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 21st June, 1918, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that it has been represented to the Department of the Interior that Mr. George Ross who entered for the East ½ of the South-west ¼ of Section 24, Township 10, Range 10, West of Principal Meridian, on the 10th August, 1915, became permanently disabled through illness after obtaining entry, and was, therefore, unable to perform his residence duties in pursuance of the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act of 1908.

Evidence has been submitted that Mr. Ross performed two months' residence, erected a house and broke one acre in 1916, and was admitted to the Home for Incurables at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, on the 17th February, 1917.

A certificate from the Superintendent of that institution, dated the 8th June, has now come to hand, setting out that Mr. Ross is over seventy-five years of age and will never be able to do any further work on the land referred to.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that Mr. Ross be relieved from the performance of any further residence duties, under the provisions of Clause 2, Section 20 of the Act, and that authority be given for the issue of a free patent for the land described, upon proof being furnished in the ordinary way that the other requirements of the law have been complied with.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

2-4

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

NEW RATES.

Tariff G.F.D. No. 246. C.R.C. No. 236.

THE WINDSOR, ESSEX & LAKE SHORE RAPID RAILWAY.

STANDARD Mileage Freight Tariff applying between Stations on the Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Rapid Railway.

Between competitive points the competing railways' mileage will govern if distance is shorter than via W.E. & L.S. Railway.

To be applied in the absence of Tariffs quoting lower rates.

Distances. — Miles.		Classes in Cents per 100 pounds.									
Over	Not over	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	5	9	8	7	6	4½	4½	4½	3½	3½	3½
5	10	11½	9	8	7	6	6	4½	4½	4½	4½
10	15	14	12½	10½	9	7	7	6	6	6	4½
15	20	16	14	12½	10½	8	7	7	7	7	6
20	25	18½	16	14	11½	9	8	7	8	8	6
25	30	20½	18½	16	12½	10½	9	8	9	8	7
30	35	23	20½	17½	15	11½	10½	8	9	9	7
35	40	25½	22	19½	16	12½	11½	9	10½	9	8

Governed by Canadian Freight Classification, and subject to the general rules and conditions of carriage adopted by this company, also to the car service, warehouse storage, cartage and switching rates and regulations published in tariffs relating thereto.

Issued 20th June, 1918. Effective 20th July, 1918.

(Authorized by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada under Order No. 27308.)

Issued by E. S. HUGHES,
Traffic Manager,
Kingsville, Ont.

A. EASTMAN,
Vice-President and General Manager,
Kingsville, Ont. 1-2

HULL ELECTRIC COMPANY.

THE Company's Standard Passenger Tariff, C. R. C. No. P-9, and Standard Tariff, C. R. C. No. F-82, having been approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada under its order number 27411, dated 10th July, the same are hereby published as required by the Railway Act.

Tariff No. 8 C R. C. No. P-9
Cancelling Tariff No. 1 Cancelling C. R. C. P-1

HULL ELECTRIC COMPANY

STANDARD PASSENGER TARIFF

Effective July 22, 1918.

The Standard Passenger Rate shall be 2·875 cents per mile.

G. GORDON GALE,
Vice-President & General Manager.

Issued at Hull, Que., July 9, 1918.

Advance.

C. R. C. No. F. 82
Cancelling
C. R. C. No. F. 1.

H. E. Co. TARIFF No. 82
Cancelling Tariff No. 1.

HULL ELECTRIC COMPANY.

STANDARD Mileage Freight Tariff applying between stations on the Hull Electric Company.

Distance Miles.		(A) Class rates in cents per 100 lbs.									
Over.	Not over.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
..	5	9	8	7	6	4½	4½	4½	3½	3½	3½
5	10	11½	9	8	7	6	6	4½	4½	4½	4½
10	15	14	12½	10½	9	7	7	6	6	6	4½

(A) Advance.

Governed by CANADIAN FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION and subject to the general rules and conditions of carriage adopted by the Hull Electric Co., also to the car service, and warehouse storage regulations in effect at shipping point and destination and published in tariffs relating thereto.

Issued July 9, 1918. Effective July 22, 1918.

G. GORDON GALE,
Vice-President and General Manager,
2-2 Hull, Que.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

CANADIAN MILITIA.

1918.

HEADQUARTERS.

OTTAWA, 23rd May, 1918.

The following appointments, promotions retirements and confirmations of rank are promulgated to the Militia by the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence in Militia Council.

G.O. 79.

DISTRICTS.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4.—10TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.—The period of tenure of appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Spearing, as Brigade Commander, is further extended to the 15th April, 1919.

The period of tenure of appointment of Captain and brevet Major F. W. Farwell, as Brigade Major, is further extended to the 15th April, 1919.

PERMANENT FORCE.

CANADIAN ORDNANCE CORPS.—To be *Deputy Commissary of Ordnance with the honorary rank of Major: Assistant Commissary of Ordnance and honorary Captain R. L. M. Donaldson (to remain seconded). 1st October, 1917.

*Temporary promotion.

CANADIAN ARMY PAY CORPS.—The name of Captain (temporary Major) G. H. Welsby is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia. 15th March, 1918.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

CAVALRY.

4TH HUSSARS.—The period of tenure of appointment of Lieutenant G. H. Guess as Signalling Officer is further extended to the 8th March, 1919.

ARTILLERY.

Canadian Field Artillery.

2ND BRIGADE.—9TH BATTERY—Lieutenant (supernumerary) H. B. Davis is retired. 16th May, 1918.

4TH BRIGADE—10TH (WOODSTOCK) FIELD BATTERY.—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) W. H. Grant is seconded for service with the Royal Air Force. 12th November, 1917.

CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) R. A. Sara is permitted to retire. 15th May, 1918.

To be provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary):
Jules Horace Noel-de-Tilly, gentleman. 8th May, 1918.
James Joseph Slevin,
George Hope, gentlemen. 14th May, 1918.

1ST FIELD TROOP.—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) T. D. Fitz-Gerald is seconded. 9th September, 1916.

CORPS OF GUIDES.

The undermentioned officers are seconded for service with the Royal Air Force, as stated:
Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) F. W. Hagerman. 1st December, 1917.
Provisional Lieutenant C. S. Hadley. 10th December, 1917.

CANADIAN OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY CONTINGENT.—To be Lieutenant (supernumerary): William Wallace Caven, gentleman. 1st May, 1918.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO CONTINGENT.—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) W. J. Irwin is seconded for service with the Royal Air Force. 5th October, 1917.

INFANTRY.

2ND REGIMENT (QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA).—Lieutenant G. G. B. Dineen is seconded for service with the Imperial Army. 22nd March, 1915.

Lieutenant (supernumerary) E. J. Leishman is seconded. 16th January, 1917.

20TH REGIMENT (HALTON RIFLES).—Lieutenant W. H. Watson is seconded for service with the Royal Air Force. 25th January, 1918.

37TH REGIMENT (HALIDMAND RIFLES).—Provisional Lieutenant F. W. Butterworth is permitted to retire. 16th May, 1918.

64TH CHATEAUGUAY AND BEAUHARNOIS REGIMENT.—The period of tenure of appointment of Captain G. H. Gadbois, as Instructor of Musketry is extended to the 1st April, 1919.

67TH REGIMENT (CARLETON LIGHT INFANTRY),—Lieutenant (supernumerary) G. J. Marr is seconded. 29th April, 1918.

72ND REGIMENT (SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA).—To be provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary): Temporary Lieutenant E. Gallant, C.M. 1st February, 1918.

95TH SASKATCHEWAN RIFLES.—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) P. R. Beare is seconded for service with the Royal Air Force. 20th September, 1917.

97TH REGIMENT (ALGONQUIN RIFLES).—The undermentioned officers are seconded: Provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary)
R. E. K. Neelands. 14th December, 1916.
H. M. Gilchrist. 10th March, 1917.

100TH WINNIPEG GRENADIERS.—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. R. MacMillan is permitted to retire. 9th May, 1918.

101st Regiment (Edmonton Fusiliers).—Lieutenant C. L. Beck is permitted to resign his commission. 10th May, 1918.

Army Medical Services.

Army Medical Corps.

Captain J. C. MacKay is dismissed the service by sentence of General Court Martial. 25th April, 1918.

Captain D. V. Desrosiers is permitted to resign his commission. 5th May, 1918.

To be provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary):

*Alexander Donald Lapp, gentleman. 1st June, 1917.

Alexander Stearns McCormick, gentleman. 23rd March, 1918.

*Harry Herschel Pitts.

*Ross Burt Taylor.

*George Leanus Smith.

*John Alexander McLean Bell.

*Peter Harold Patterson.

*John William Gannon.

*Gilbert John McMurtry.

*Clifford Gibson Clements.

*John Wendell McKenzie.

*Crandall Loughery.

*Arthur Roland Newsam.

*Thomas D'Arcy McGregor, gentlemen. 17th April, 1918.

John Reford Davies, gentleman. 20th April, 1918.

*James Wesley Leach.

*Joseph Clarence Copp, gentlemen. 29th April, 1918.

George Cleveland Wagner, gentleman. 3rd May, 1918.

*Robert Bryson Kennedy,

William Fraser Daw, gentlemen. 4th May, 1918.

Joseph Rodrique Lionel Gravel, gentleman. 6th May, 1918.

Withall Piddington Gale, gentleman. 7th May, 1918.

Angus MacDonald Ford, gentleman. 8th May, 1918.

*Subject to qualification under the provisions of Militia Order 65, 1913.

The undermentioned officers are seconded for service with the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Captain E. H. Freeman. 23rd November, 1915.

Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. W. Mackie. 16th September, 1916.

The undermentioned officers revert to regimental duty from the seconded list: Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) W. Dixon. 15th January, 1917.

Captain E. H. Freeman. 24th January, 1918.

To be Quartermaster (supernumerary) with the honorary rank of Lieutenant: Hugh Frederick Hamilton, gentleman. 27th April, 1918.

To be Nursing Sisters (supernumerary):

Josephine Alberta MacArthur. 5th April, 1918.

Olga Bushfield. 7th April, 1918.

Blanche May Wesley. 9th April, 1918.

Emmeline Adelaide Watts. 12th April, 1918.

Muriel Campbell Schaffner. 16th April, 1918.

Mary Anna LaPierre. 17th April, 1918.

Hilda May James. 22nd April, 1918.

Ada Jane Quance,

Mabel Reveler. 29th April, 1918.

Helen Hastings Perry. 6th May, 1918.

The undermentioned Nursing Sisters are seconded for service with the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

A. G. Child,

Z. A. J. Clark. 27th March, 1917.

The undermentioned Nursing Sisters cease to be seconded for service with the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, on transfer to the Army Medical Corps, Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

A. G. Child,

Z. A. J. Clark. 15th April, 1918.

L. M. Conlin. 26th April, 1918.

Canadian Army Dental Corps.

To be Captains: Dalton Madill Boyd, Esquire. 25th April, 1918.

James Joseph Lonergan,

William Wagner Macdonald, Esquire, 27th April, 1918.

James Claude Sharp, Esquire. 1st May, 1918.

Eric Lyons Young, Esquire. 13th May, 1918.

To be Lieutenants (supernumerary): Charles Henry Barr, Joseph Waldemar Rooney, Hyman Mordecai Halperin, gentlemen. 1st May, 1918.

Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.

To be provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary):

Joseph Sylvio Rodolphe Langlois, gentleman. 12th April, 1918.

Joseph Gabriel Anatole Pilon,

Joseph Honorius Aubry, gentlemen. 13th April, 1918.

Guillaume Theobald Labelle, gentleman. 18th April, 1918.

Henri Georges Hibert, gentleman. 30th April, 1918.

The undermentioned officers are seconded for service with the Imperial Army: Provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary)—

J. S. R. Langlois,

J. G. A. Pilon,

J. H. Aubry,

G. T. Labelle,

H. G. Hibert. 15th May, 1918.

P. E. Simard. 16th May, 1918.

Memoranda.

Extract from the "Sixth Supplement to *The London Gazette* of Friday, the 22nd of March, 1918."

War Office,

26th March, 1918.

His Majesty the KING has been pleased to confer the undermentioned rewards for gallantry and distinguished service in the Field. The acts of gallantry for which the decorations have been awarded will be announced in the *London Gazette* as early as practicable:

Awarded The Distinguished Service Order.

Canadian Force.

Major Douglas Bain Bowie, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Lieutenant Evan Edward Price, M.C., Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Awarded a Bar to the Military Cross.

Canadian Force.

Lieutenant Allan Hunter Finlay, M.C., Infantry. (M.C. gazetted 26th September, 1917.)

Lieutenant Walter Wallace Johnson, M.C. Infantry. (M.C. gazetted 4th February, 1918.)

Lieutenant Arnold Homer Jucksch, M.C., Infantry. (M.C. gazetted 26th September, 1917.)

Awarded The Military Cross.

Canadian Force.

Lieutenant Roy Bailey, Infantry.

Lieutenant Gerard Alfred Cloutier, Infantry.

Lieutenant George Alexander Cruickshank, Infantry.

Lieutenant Herbert Cunningham, Dragoons.

Lieutenant Donald Stodart Gwyn, Dragoons.

Lieutenant Henry Vernon LeMesurier, Dragoons.

Lieutenant John Carman Ramsden, Infantry.

Amendments.

The following is the correct description of the officer to whom the Victoria Cross was awarded in the *London Gazette* dated 18th December, 1917: Lieutenant Harcus Strachan, V.C., M.C., Canadian Cavalry.

The following are the correct descriptions of Officers and a Warrant Officer upon whom rewards have recently been conferred:—

Lieutenant Gardner Lazenby Greenlay, M.C., Canadian Corps Cavalry Rt. (M.C. gazetted 14th November, 1916.)

Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Hagarty, C.M., relinquishes the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Canadian Militia conferred upon him by General Order 16, 1916. 4th September, 1916.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) S. W. Band, 2nd Regiment (Queen's own Rifles of Canada), relinquishes the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel conferred upon him by General Order 50, 1916. 14th May, 1918.

Captain J. C. McDonald, Army Medical Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Major in the Canadian Militia, whilst performing the duties of Officer Commanding No. IX Field Ambulance, A.M.C. 20th March, 1918.

Captain A. G. Haultain, C.E.F. (Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) Canadian Engineers), is detailed for duty, temporarily, in the branch of the Adjutant-General at Militia Headquarters. 6th May, 1918.

Frederick William Coyne, Esquire, is granted the temporary honorary rank of Captain in the Canadian Militia, whilst attached to the Canadian Expeditionary Force as a representative of the Young Men's Christian Association. 22nd April, 1918.

Lieutenant L. des Trois Maisons, C.M., is transferred to the Reserve of Officers. 15th January, 1918.

General Order 65, 1918, in so far as it relates to the appointment of Alfred John Pugh, gentleman, as a provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) in the Canadian Engineers, is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned are granted temporary rank in the Canadian Militia, as stated, whilst serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

To be Lieutenants—

William Robert Bertram, gentleman. 22nd September, 1914.

Eric Whidden Macdonald, gentleman. 25th September, 1914.

Guy Seddon Clarkson, gentleman. 30th April, 1915.

Frederick Alexander Gates, gentleman. 25th July, 1915.

Frank Charles Chamberlain Badgley, gentleman. 10th September, 1915.

John Robert Cartwright, gentleman. 29th September, 1915.

Percy Norman Alexander, gentleman. 27th October, 1915.

William Harold Kippen, gentleman. 28th November, 1915.

Arthur Charles Futcher, gentleman. 5th December, 1915.

Harry Harold Coombs, gentleman. 25th January, 1916.

Roger Fyfe Clarke, gentleman. 11th June, 1916.

David Rhys Hill, gentleman. 3rd November, 1916.

Charles Francis Keith Douglas,
Richmond Logan Layton, gentlemen. 4th November, 1916.

Samuel John McClune, gentleman. 5th November, 1916.

Rolf R. Gunter,
George Elwyne Hope Johnston,
Robert Henry Brighton,
John Lee,
George Robert Wilson,
Alexander Stewart Young,
William George Kear,
Sidney George Fieldsend,
Henry Charles Chedzey,
Francis Joseph Airey,
James Ferguson,
Frederick William Oldham,
George William Boughton,
Henry Albert Crane, gentlemen. 8th November, 1916.

Ewart Adamson, gentleman. 12th November, 1916.

John Myles MacCormick,
Eric W. Parker.

John Sproat Hewetson, gentlemen. 13th November, 1916.

Raymond George Foley, gentleman. 17th November, 1916.

Arthur Mortimer, gentleman. 20th November, 1916.

William David Deans, gentleman. 29th November, 1916.

Eldred Dalston Toye, gentleman. 30th November, 1916.

Reginald Willoughby Gee, gentleman. 9th December, 1916.

Herbert Andrews, gentleman. 31st December, 1916.

Willaim Henry Dixon, gentleman. 1st January, 1917.

Fred Campbell Young, gentleman. 5th January, 1917.

Thomas Beavis Smith, gentleman. 6th January, 1917.

William Gowan Watson Moxley, gentleman (since killed in action). 7th January, 1917.

Leo Gauvreau, gentleman (since killed in action). 8th January, 1917.

James Arthur Rooke, gentleman (since killed in action). 9th January, 1917.

Fred Gatenby,
Frederick Ernest Marks, gentlemen. 14th February, 1917.

William Richard Welch, gentleman. 4th March, 1917.

George Lyall Fraser, gentleman. 27th April, 1918.

To be honorary Lieutenants—Frank K. Ludlow, gentleman. 9th May, 1916.

Albert Angus Cameron, gentleman. 15th April, 1918.

Confirmation of Rank.

The undermentioned provisionally appointed officers, having qualified themselves for the appointments, are confirmed in their rank from the dates set opposite their respective names:

Lieutenant T. R. Manning, C.O.T.C. (Toronto, 19th August, 1915.

Lieutenant Supernumerary H. D. Turing, C.O.T.C. (Toronto). 1st August, 1916.

Lieutenant Supernumerary F. G. Lightbourn, C.O.T.C. (Toronto). 7th August, 1916.

Lieutenant Supernumerary S. R. McGibbon, 3rd Regiment. 1st December, 1914.

Lieutenant Supernumerary H. R. Laurie, 7th Regiment. 17th March, 1917.

Lieutenant Supernumerary J. H. Hooper, 64th Regiment. 14th September, 1916.

Lieutenant Supernumerary J. H. Bushnell, 72nd Regiment. 17th July, 1917.

Lieutenant Supernumerary J. K. Simpson, 72nd Regiment. 9th January, 1918.

Lieutenant Supernumerary N. D. McPhie, 91st Regiment. 11th August, 1917.

Lieutenant Supernumerary J. G. Vallerand, 92nd Regiment. 16th April, 1917.

Lieutenant Supernumerary W. M. Beatty, 103rd Regiment. 7th May, 1915.

Lieutenant Supernumerary W. L. Graydon, A.M.C. 6th July, 1917.

Lieutenant Supernumerary T. E. P. Gocher, A.M.C. 6th August, 1917.

Lieutenant Supernumerary W. H. Willson, A.M.C. 7th March, 1918.

By Command,

R. J. GWYNNE,
Brigadier-General,
For Acting Adjutant-General.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

CANADIAN MILITIA.

1918.

HEADQUARTERS,

OTTAWA, 6th June, 1918.

The following appointments, promotions and retirements are promulgated to the Militia by the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence in Militia Council.

G.O. 83.

DISTRICTS.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.—22ND INFANTRY BRIGADE.—The period of tenure of appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Curran, 12th Regiment (York Rangers) as Brigade Major is further extended to the 7th May 1919.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6—18TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.—To be Brigade Commander: Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. McNeil, from Brigade Major, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Potter, who is retired under the provisions of paragraph 267, K.R. & O. (C.M.), 1917, upon expiration of his tenure of appointment. 1st March, 1918.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

CAVALRY.

2ND DRAGOONS.—Lieutenant (supernumerary) L. O. Howse is seconded. 18th May, 1916.

ARTILLERY.

Canadian Garrison Artillery.

1ST (HALIFAX) REGIMENT.—To be honorary Major: Chaplain and honorary Captain The Reverend L. J. Donaldson. 6th February, 1918.

CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

To be provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary): Stanley Appleton, gentleman. 25th May, 1918.

CORPS OF GUIDES.

Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. M. Bruce is permitted to retire. 4th May, 1918.

CANADIAN OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY CONTINGENT.—To be provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary): John Francis Corrigan, gentleman. 22nd April, 1918.

INFANTRY.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS.—Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. Collingwood is permitted to resign his commission. 9th May, 1918.

2ND REGIMENT (QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA).—Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. R. Hunter is seconded for service with the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. 15th June, 1916.

4TH REGIMENT (CHASSEURS CANADIENS).—The period of tenure of appointment of Lieutenant C. N. Dorion as Musketry Instructor is further extended to the 25th April, 1919.

The name of Lieutenant (supernumerary) C. Rheaume is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia. 21st May, 1918.

12TH REGIMENT (YORK RANGERS).—To be Lieutenant-Colonel and to remain seconded: Major and brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. Curran. 26th November, 1917.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel and to command the regiment: Major A. T. Hunter. 26th November, 1917.

23RD REGIMENT (THE NORTHERN PIONEERS).—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) H. A. Richardson is permitted to retire. 29th May, 1918.

27TH LAMBTON REGIMENT (ST. CLAIR BORDERERS).—To be Major: Captain P. S. Robinson. 1st May, 1918.

31ST GREY REGIMENT.—Lieutenant (supernumerary) W. J. Freeman is seconded. 4th August, 1916.

35TH REGIMENT (SIMCOE FORESTERS).—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) D. G. Nesbitt is seconded. 28th June, 1916.

48TH REGIMENT (HIGHLANDERS).—Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. M. Skeaff is seconded for service with the Imperial Army. 22nd February, 1918.

55TH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Trihey is permitted to resign his commission. 29th August, 1917.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel and to command the Regiment: Major W. P. O'Brien, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Trihey, resigned. 10th January 1918.

83RD JOLIETTE REGIMENT.—To be Lieutenant (supernumerary) Emile Oscar Gagnon, from the 80th Nicolet Regiment on disbandment. 15th January, 1918.

100TH WINNIPEG GRENADIERS.—Lieutenant (supernumerary) P. W. R. Field is permitted to resign his commission. 29th May, 1918.

107TH EAST KOOTENAY REGIMENT.—To be Captain: Lieutenant H. B. Hicks (to remain seconded). 1st May, 1918.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.

Army Medical Corps.

To be provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary):
Andrew Edmund Henry, gentleman. 1st June, 1916.
George Eli Armstrong, gentleman. 28th October, 1916.
*Robert Rolfe Struthers, gentleman. 17th April, 1918.
*Walter Howard Batten,
*Harold Wilbert Street,
*LeRoy Wagner,
*Donald Mackintosh Low,
*Charles Alexander Findlay,
*William Alexander Sloan Geddes,
*Charles Clinton Brown, gentlemen. 29th April, 1918.
*John Ernest Drury,
*Harry James McNally, gentlemen. 7th May, 1918.
*James Henry Nesbitt, gentleman. 13th May, 1918.
*Joseph Michael Donnelly. 15th May, 1918.
*Romeo Vallee, gentleman. 16th May, 1918.
*Adolphe Olivier,
*Michael Alexis Renaud, gentlemen. 17th May, 1918.
Francis Patrick Fleming, gentleman. 1st June, 1918.

*Subject to qualification under the provisions of Militia Order 65, 1913.

To be Quartermasters (supernumerary) with the honorary rank of Lieutenant: *Samuel Cossey Gale, gentleman. 10th May, 1918.
John Robert Bothwell, gentleman. 23rd May, 1918.

*Temporary appointment.

To be Nursing Sisters (supernumerary):
Leila Winnifred McKinley,
Grace Theodora Phillips. 10th April, 1918.

Blanche Annie Emerson,
Elizabeth May Miller,
Eleanor Wynona Stainton,
Edith Victoria Davidson. 14th April, 1918.
Marjorie Greenslade Warren. 16th April, 1918.
Elizabeth Bruce Dann. 17th April, 1918.
Ellie Elizabeth Love.
Sophia Pitt Laurie. 30th April, 1918.
Maud Rogers Webb. 10th May, 1918.
Christina May McElroy. 12th May, 1918.
Harriet Mary Ross.
Dorothy Ethel Sheridan. 18th May, 1918.
Edna May Granville. 1st June, 1918.

CANADIAN ARMY DENTAL CORPS.

To be Captain: Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. M. Sheldon. 26th May, 1918.

To be Lieutenant (supernumerary): Percy Lyness Nesbitt, gentleman. 16th May, 1918.

CANADIAN ARMY VETERINARY CORPS.

To be provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary):

Edward Victor Garieny, gentleman. 14th May, 1918.

Joseph Arthur Oswald Touchette, gentleman. 15th May, 1918.

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant-Colonel O. M. Biggar, C.E.F. (Lieutenant (temporary Major) 101st Regiment Edmonton Fusiliers), is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Canadian Militia, whilst holding the appointment of Acting Judge-Advocate-General at Militia Headquarters, and relinquishes the temporary rank of Major conferred upon him by General Order 71, 1916. 30th January, 1918.

Captain W. R. Herbert, M.C., C.E.F., (temporary Lieutenant, C.M.) is detailed for duty, temporarily, as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Military District No. 13, from Acting District Intelligence Officer. 1st May, 1918.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) H. E. Scott, 87th Quebec Regiment, is detailed for duty, temporarily, as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Military District No. 5. 30th May, 1918.

The undermentioned are granted the temporary rank of Captain in the Canadian Militia, as stated:—

Lieutenant S. C. Bate, The Royal Canadian Regiment, whilst performing the duties of Organizer and Inspector of Cadet Corps, Military District No. 13. 30th May, 1918.

Lieutenant (supernumerary) R. M. Macdonald, 6th Regiment, (The Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles) whilst specially employed to consider reports and recommendations for leave of absence, under the Order in Council dated the 22nd May, 1918. (P.C. 1259). 30th May, 1918.

Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) E. R. Hinchey, 60th Rifles of Canada, whilst performing the duties of District Intelligence Officer, Military District No. 12. 30th May, 1918.

To be Chaplain with the honorary rank of Captain: The Reverend William Frederick Seaman. 20th May, 1918.

The Reverend Harold Smith Clugston is granted the temporary honorary rank of Captain in the Canadian Militia, whilst attached to the Canadian Expeditionary Force as a representative of the Young Men's Christian Association. 22nd April, 1918.

The name of temporary honorary Lieutenant C. E. Yearwood, C.M., is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia. 30th May, 1918.

The date of promotion of Lieutenant A. C. Sinclair, Army Medical Corps, to the rank of Captain, which appeared in General Order 118, 1915, is amended to read from the 28th September, 1914.

General Order 56, 1916, in so far as it relates to the appointment of James Arnold Dickie, gentleman, as a temporary Lieutenant, Canadian Militia, is hereby cancelled and the following substituted:—

James Arnold Dickie, gentleman, is granted the temporary honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Canadian Militia, whilst serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force. 20th May, 1916.

With reference to General Order 105, 1916, under "45th Victoria Regiment." for "John Angus McQuarrie substitute "John Allan McQuarrie."

The undermentioned are granted temporary rank in the Canadian Militia, as stated, whilst serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force: –

To be Lieutenants:—

Henry Ernest Sullivan, gentleman (since died of wounds). 12th August, 1914.

James Harold Wallis, gentleman. 24th July, 1915.

Arthur William Ellis, gentleman (since died of wounds). 7th November, 1915.

Walter Elliott Macfarlane, gentleman. 28th November, 1915.

Arthur Clinton Maund, gentleman. 5th December, 1915.

Edgar Arthur Barber, gentleman. 1st September, 1916.

James Frederick Donnellan, gentleman. 28th October, 1916.

Allan Fairlie Neatby, gentleman, 30th October, 1916.

Andrew MacDuff, gentleman. 1st November, 1916.

Edward Davison, gentleman (since killed in action). 4th November, 1916.

Ernest Edward Guile,
Bryson C. Donnan, gentlemen. 12th November, 1916.

Thomas James Lynott, gentleman. 19th November, 1916.

Reginald Hinton Louis (since died of wounds),
William Tims Fleet, gentlemen. 20th November, 1916.

John Sillery Wilson, gentleman. 4th December, 1916.

Raymond George Vincent, gentleman (since died of wounds). 9th December, 1916.

Henry Ramsay, gentleman. 14th January, 1917.
Frank Burton Walsh,
Anthony Lyle Mills
Robert James Muil (since died of wounds),
Charles Edward Cole (since died of wounds),
Basil Ward Binkley (since killed in action),
Alexander MacKenzie MacDonald,
Albert Morton Monks (since killed in action),
Seth Norton,
Walter Maurice Halladey,
Daniel McIntosh Matheson,
Donald Halliday Macartney,
William Hedges,
Leonard Bentley,
Frederick William Lock,
David Grant Davidson (since killed in action),
John Mangar Thrasher,
William Willis Code,
Vivian Lloyd Davies,
Lyle Livingstone Reed,
Thomas Edgar Elliott,
John McMorland Green,
George William Cushway,
Charles Edward Trask,
Frank Stanley McBrine,
Edward Noel Baillon,
William Earle Bolton,
Ernest Alder,
William George Burns,
John D. Williams,
Frederick Webster Best,
Charles Watt,
George Webber Macleod,
George Thomas Jenner,
Leslie Gordon Best,
James Albert McKenzie,
Ralph McKenzie Madill (since killed in action).
Francis Arthur Landrian,
Bliss Wilberforce Ryan (since killed in action),
Richard Babb,
Stuart Thompson, gentlemen. 20th January, 1917.

Alexander Murray,
William Anderson,
James Maxwell McIlquham (since killed in action),
Sydney Waude (since killed in action),
Charles Henry Chapnell Lane (since killed in action), gentlemen. 25th January, 1917.
Clarence Singleton Dunning,
William Harding Lewis, gentlemen. 27th January, 1917.
Norman Godwin Knight (since died), gentleman. 28th January, 1917.
Edward Daniel Zoller (since killed in action),
Alfred James Wall, gentlemen. 30th January, 1917.
Lacy Gully, gentleman. 31st January, 1917.
Henry Cotton,
John Graham,
Paul Howard,
William Gordon Ernst,
Mark Webber Williams (since killed in action),
Harry Edgar Germaine (since died of wounds),
Samuel Neil Francis,
Alban Douglas Reid,
William Frederick Ferguson,
Hubert Percival Collins (since killed in action),
Lawrence Albert Wildman,
John Albert Stewart (since died of wounds),
Robert Soulsby (since killed in action),
Harry Vivian White,
Lawrence Vinton Smith,
Cluny James Lightbody (since died of wounds).
George Stacey Stratford (since killed in action),
Raymond Corbett (since killed in action),
Alfred Legg,
Arnold A. Scobie,
John James Gowan,
Arthur Willans,
George McDonald,
Edward Browne Corsan,
Edward Frank Davis (since died of wounds),
Henry Stanley Wright,
John Simpson Bower-Binns,
Douglas Archibald Wright,
George Victor Watson, gentlemen. 3rd February, 1917.
Gilbert Harold Mills, gentleman. 6th February, 1917.
James McConning Potts,
Charles Hilton Biscoe,
Frederick William Knight,
William Vernon,
John Kerry,
William John Gillespie,
Ralph Charles Geddes,
Ben Richard Edward Allen,
William Frederick Leader,
Alexander Herbert Rutledge (since killed in action),
Gilbert Hyndman Fletcher,
George Edmund Malcolm,
William Harold Fox,
George Walker Blaiklock,
Kenneth Raymond Lindsay,
William George Perry,
Thomas Green Courtenay,
Frederick Henry Morgan,
Benjamin Wood Allen,
Cecil Vivian Booker,
Clair Glendon Durham,
Truman Spurgeon McLanders,
Arthur Chandos Corfield,
John Charles Jamieson,
Harry Percival Freeman (since killed in action),
William Exton Lloyd,
Francis Alexander MacGrotty (since died of wounds),
Thomas Weston Peers,
William David Pearson, gentleman. 14th February, 1917.
John Leno, gentleman. 20th February, 1917.
James Vernon Keirstead, gentleman, 1st July, 1917.
Edmund Featherstone Osler, gentleman. 1st November, 1917.
Victor St. Lawrence Shipway, gentleman. 4th November, 1917.
Thomas Dougall, gentleman. (Since died of wounds). 17th December, 1917.
Joseph Percy Henderson, gentleman. 7th May, 1918.
John Archibald Fraser, gentleman. 8th May, 1918.
William Henry Coleman, gentleman. 14th May, 1918.
Duncan Arrol Thomas, gentleman. 23rd May, 1918.
Leonard Harold Richard Lewis,
George Forbes, gentleman. 1st June, 1918.

By Command,

E. C. ASHTON,
Major-General,
Acting Adjutant-General.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS

CANADIAN MILITIA

1918

HEADQUARTERS.

OTTAWA, 13th June, 1918.

G. O. 84.

The following appointments, promotions and retirements are promulgated to the Militia by the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence in Militia Council.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

CAVALRY.

17TH DUKE OF YORK'S ROYAL CANADIAN HUSSARS (ARGENTEUIL RANGERS).—Provisional Major S. E. Smith is retired under the provisions of para. 267, K.R. & O. (C.M.) 1917, and is permitted to retain the rank of Major (Infantry) on retirement. 28th May, 1918.

ARTILLERY.

Canadian Field Artillery.

10TH BRIGADE—14TH (MIDLAND) BATTERY.—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) A. R. Quirk is seconded for service with the Royal Air Force. 1st November, 1917.

13TH BRIGADE—32ND BATTERY.—Provisional Lieutenant W. P. Kellett is permitted to retire. 3rd June, 1918.

Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) A. S. Winchester is seconded. 4th August, 1916.

CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

To be provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary): Robert Douglas Adams, gentleman. 22nd May, 1918.

1ST FIELD TROOP.—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) W. A. Murray is seconded. 4th March, 1916.

CANADIAN OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY CONTINGENT. — Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. M. Munro is transferred to the Army Medical Corps. 25th May, 1918.

INFANTRY.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS.—Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. H. Christie, M.C., is transferred to the 5th Regiment (Royal Highlanders of Canada). 1st June, 1918.

2ND REGIMENT (QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA).—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) A. L. Flaws is seconded for service with the Royal Air Force. 24th December, 1917.

5TH REGIMENT (ROYAL HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA).—To be Lieutenant (supernumerary): Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. H. Christie, M.C., from the Governor General's Foot Guards. 1st June, 1918.

30TH REGIMENT (WELLINGTON RIFLES).—Lieutenant (supernumerary) R. J. Bennett is permitted to resign his commission. 29th May, 1918.

31ST GREY REGIMENT.—Lieutenant W. D. Mercer is seconded. 11th April, 1917.

Lieutenant (supernumerary) G. K. Lucas is seconded for service with the Royal Air Force. 1st December, 1917.

36TH PEEL REGIMENT.—The undermentioned officers are seconded : Lieutenants (supernumerary)—
J. F. E. Dixon. 2nd December, 1916.
H. S. McCreary. 1st February, 1917.

43RD REGIMENT (THE DUKE OF CORNWALL'S OWN RIFLES).—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) F. L. Code is seconded. 7th May, 1918.

46TH DURHAM REGIMENT.—To be honorary Major: Quartermaster and honorary Captain F. H. Philp. 25th May, 1918.

72ND REGIMENT (SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA.)—To be provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary): Frederick Percy Clapperton, gentleman. 1st April, 1918.

75TH LUNENBURG REGIMENT.—Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. W. Murphy reverts to regimental duty, from the seconded list. 24th May, 1918.

77TH WENTWORTH REGIMENT.—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) W. J. Creen is retired. 6th June, 1918.

78TH PICTOU REGIMENT (HIGHLANDERS).—Captain J. A. Stairs is permitted to resign his commission. 6th June, 1918.

91ST REGIMENT (CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS).—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) C. H. Martin is permitted to retire. 6th June, 1918.

97TH REGIMENT (ALGONQUIN RIFLES).—The undermentioned officers are retired: Provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary)
W. C. Baycroft,
P. R. MacMillan,
L. P. Dubeau,
J. Anderson. 10th June, 1918.

106TH REGIMENT (WINNIPEG LIGHT INFANTRY).—The name of Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. L. Gunn is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia. 7th June, 1918.

CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

No. 2 COMPANY.—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) W. T. Giles is retired. 6th June, 1918.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.

Army Medical Corps.

The undermentioned are granted temporary local rank, as stated, under the provisions of General Order 121, 1917, with pay and allowances for days actually employed :

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 1.

To be temporary local Lieutenant-Colonel :
*Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) H. A. McCallum. 15th December, 1917.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 2.

To be temporary local Lieutenant-Colonel :
*Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) D. J. G. Wishart. 1st April, 1918.
To be temporary local Majors :
Captain W. E. Ogden. 18th March, 1918.
Captain R. E. Gaby.
*Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) G. W. Howland. 1st April, 1918.
Captain B. R. O'Reilly. 26th April, 1918.
To be temporary local Captains :
Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. J. Gee. 1st Januray, 1918.
Lieutenant (supernumerary) (Captain C.M.) W. Baillie. 23rd February, 1918.
*Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) L. H. Cook. 1st March, 1918.
Provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary) *J. D. Loudon, H. S. Hutchison, *C. B. Barker and F. A. Aylesworth. 1st April, 1918.
*Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) W. G. MacKechnie. 22nd April, 1918.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 3.

To be temporary local Lieutenant-Colonels :
*Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. Third. 15th December, 1917.
*Major T. H. Leggett. 30th May, 1918.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 7.

To be temporary local Lieutenant-Colonel :
*Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. White, R.O. 14th February, 1918.
To be temporary local Major :
Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) E. O. Thomas. 30th May, 1918.
To be temporary local Captain :
*Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. A. McIntyre. 1st January, 1918.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 10.

To be temporary local Lieutenant-Colonel :
*Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) H. P. H. Galloway. 16th March, 1918.

*Officers whose names are marked with asterisk are not fully employed on military duties, and will receive field pay, but no other allowances.

To be Captains: Lieutenants (supernumerary)
C. H. Church. 1st June, 1915.
A. C. Scott. 1st December, 1915.
R. H. L. O'Callaghan. 29th January, 1916.
W. F. Luton. 30th January, 1916.
J. E. Griffith. 10th April, 1916.
H. A. McKay. 18th December, 1917.
E. W. Lunney. 2nd April, 1918.
W. S. Turnbull. 5th April, 1918.
Lieutenant (supernumerary) A. E. Macaulay is permitted to resign his commission. 18th April, 1918.
To be Lieutenant (supernumerary): Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. M. Munro from Queen's University Contingent, Canadian Officers Training Corps. 25th May, 1918.
To be provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary):
*Charles Vincent Scott, gentleman. 4th May, 1917.
Hugh A. McCallum, gentleman. 19th September, 1917.
Lorne Hall Cook, gentleman. 31st January, 1918.
Herbert Peter Howell Galloway, gentleman. 16th March, 1918.
David James Gibb Wishart, Archibald Hamilton Newman, gentlemen. 1st April, 1918.
*George Dyck, gentleman. 15th April, 1918.
Kieran Joseph O'Neill, gentleman. 20th April, 1918.
William Graeme MacKechnie, gentleman. 22nd April, 1918.
*William Harris-Benjamin Hermas Orville Harry, gentlemen. 29th April, 1918.
William Wallace Smith, *Clifford Davey Gallagher, gentlemen. 3rd May, 1918.
William Charles O'Donohue, gentleman. 7th May, 1918.
*Frederick Sylvester Lazenby, gentleman. 9th May, 1918.

*Irwin McMurchie Lloyd, gentleman. 10th May, 1918.
*Herbert Sullivan,
*John Russell Lowell Eede,
*Gordon Colfox Kenning,
*Robert Francis Cain,
*William Hugh Holmes, gentlemen. 13th May, 1918.
*Jean Aubin Mignault, gentleman. 15th May, 1918.
Herbert Maxwell Yelland, gentleman. 16th May, 1918.
*Charles Norbert Arpin,
*Lucien Roch, gentlemen. 17th May, 1918.
*William Stanley Aitchison, gentleman. 18th May, 1918.
*Willard Jarvis Henry,
*Joseph Edmund Dube, gentlemen. 20th May, 1918.
*Joseph Reginald Smith, gentleman. 21st May, 1918.
*Ruric Harold Lalande, gentleman. 23rd May, 1918.
*Wilfred Theodore Pocock,
*Sydney Frederick Tichborne, gentlemen. 25th May, 1918.
*Joseph Henri Baril,
*Charles Arthur Bourdon,
*Fletcher Bell Sharp, gentlemen. 27th May, 1918.
*Joseph Albert Frank Yergeau,
*Anatole Patrick Plante, gentlemen. 28th May, 1918.
Joseph Allan Locke, gentleman. 1st June, 1918.

*Subject to qualification under the provisions of Militia Order 65, 1913.

The undermentioned officers revert to regimental duty from the seconded list : Captains
B. F. Keillor. 12th September, 1916.
P. B. Brown. 27th January, 1918.

To be Quartermaster (supernumerary) with the honorary rank of Lieutenant: Albert Charles Ryan, gentleman. 7th June, 1918.

Nursing Sister E. H. Holmes is permitted to retire. 30th May, 1918.

To be Nursing Sisters (supernumerary):
Ethna Neil Wright. 19th April, 1918.
Isabel Mitchell Cartwright,
Eileen Mary Symon. 22nd April, 1918.
Patt Tuckett. 25th April, 1918.
Mary Christina MacCallum. 27th April, 1918.
Barbara Beatrice Bissett. 30th April, 1918.
Eilleen Gertrude Kellett,
Nellie May Lewis. 13th May, 1918.
Jeanne Duhamel. 22nd May, 1918.
Mae Armitt. 23rd May, 1918.
Helen Stratcherd Duff. 27th May, 1918.
Margaret Agnes Gillespie,
Frances Jeanette Munro. 31st May, 1918.

Nursing Sister (supernumerary) F. B. Jackson ceases to be seconded for service with the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, on transfer to the Army Medical Corps, Overseas Military Forces of Canada. 13th May, 1918.

Canadian Army Dental Corps.

To be Captains: Roland Fennell Price, Esquire. 1st May, 1918.
Frank Tuplin Bowness, Esquire. 1st June, 1918.
Robert Dunsmore Thornton, Esquire. 10th June, 1918.

To be Lieutenants (supernumerary): Stanley Victor Saunders, gentleman. 31st May, 1918.
Guy Nobles Stultz,
Lindsay Melbourne Finigan, gentlemen. 1st June 1918.

Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.

To be provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary):
Theodore Bernard Doll, gentleman. 13th April, 1918.
Wilfrid Leopold Joseph Caron, gentleman. 19th April, 1918.
Louis Aurele Sylvain, gentleman. 3rd May, 1918.
Lucien Senecal, gentleman. 8th May, 1918.

The undermentioned are seconded for service with the Imperial Army, as stated: Provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary) W. L. J. Caron. 4th June, 1918.
S. C. McKee, W. S. Grogan, T. B. Doll, L. A. Sylvain, L. Senecal, E. V. Gariepy. 5th June, 1918.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned officers are granted rank as stated in accordance with the provisions of General Order 72, 1918 :

To be Major-Generals: Surgeon-General Sir Eugene Fiset, C.M.G., D.S.O., with seniority from 19th November, 1914.

Surgeon-General G. C. Jones, C.M.G., with seniority from 1st September, 1915.

Surgeon-General J. T. Fotheringham, C.M.G., with seniority from 20th March, 1917.

To be temporary Major-General: Colonel G. La F. Foster, C.B., with seniority from 23rd August, 1917.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. C. Sullivan, Canadian Ordnance Corps, is detailed for duty, temporarily, as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Military District No. 4. 1st June, 1918.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) G. H. Gillespie, Corps Reserve, Canadian Army Service Corps, relinquishes the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel conferred upon him by General Order 35, 1916. 7th June, 1918.

Major D. A. Ross, 34th Fort Garry Horse, ceases to be employed as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Military District No. 10. 12th June, 1918.

Captain and brevet Major G. Barclay, McGill University Contingent, Canadian Officers Training Corps, is detailed for duty, temporarily, as Assistant Judge-Advocate-General at Militia Headquarters, and is graded as an Administrative Staff Officer, 2nd Grade "A", whilst so employed. 28th February, 1918.

Captain (temporary Major) J. W. Hawker, 2nd Field Troop, Canadian Engineers, relinquishes the temporary rank of Major conferred upon him by General Order 101, 1915. 13th June, 1918.

To be Chaplains with the honorary rank of Captain:
The Reverend Arthur Huffman McGreer. 26th September, 1914.
The Reverend Austin Stanton. 23rd May, 1918.

The undermentioned are granted the temporary rank of Captain in the Canadian Militia, whilst serving with the Royal Air Force: Lieutenant (supernumerary) F. H. Bacque, 10th Regiment, (Royal Grenadiers).

Temporary Lieutenant M. H. Toy, C.M. 7th June, 1918.

Officer Clerk and honorary Lieutenant E. J. Harvey, The Corps of Military Staff Clerks, is granted the temporary local honorary rank of Captain, whilst employed as Paymaster, Royal Military College of Canada. 7th June, 1918.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) G. R. Forneret, 13th Royal Regiment, relinquishes the temporary rank of Captain conferred upon him by General Order 111, 1916. 15th October, 1917.

Lieutenant (supernumerary) (temporary Captain) W. Leggat, 3rd Battery, 6th Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, relinquishes the temporary rank of Captain conferred upon him by General Order 33, 1915. 18th December, 1915.

Lieutenant (supernumerary) (temporary Captain) W. M. Hargraft, 9th Mississauga Horse, relinquishes the temporary rank of Captain conferred upon him by General Order 22, 1916. 15th June, 1916.

Lieutenant (supernumerary) (temporary Captain) L. S. Adlard, 12th Regiment (York Rangers) relinquishes the temporary rank of Captain conferred upon him by General Order 67, 1916. 22nd June, 1917.

Provisional Lieutenant (temporary Captain) H. E. McKeen, 1st (Brighton) Field Company, Canadian Engineers, relinquishes the temporary rank of Captain conferred upon him by General Order 46, 1916. 10th September, 1916.

General Order 103, 1901, under "59th Stormont and Glengarry Regiment", in so far as it relates to Lieutenant J. MacDonald is hereby cancelled, and the following substituted:

"Lieutenant J. MacDonald resigns his commission "and is permitted to retain his rank on retirement. "19th July, 1901."

Temporary Lieutenant O. A. Huston, C.M., reverts to regimental duty from the seconded list. 31st May, 1918.

Temporary honorary Lieutenant Francis Stanislaus Szablewski, C.M., has been permitted by Deed Poll to take the name of "Frank Stanley Shablow", and records will be amended accordingly.

The undermentioned are granted temporary rank in the Canadian Militia, as stated, whilst serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force:—

To be Lieutenants :

William Maybin, gentleman. 22nd September, 1914.
Walter de Mayhew King, gentleman. 4th June, 1915.
Frank Morgan Bressey, gentleman. 12th June, 1915.
Clarence Errol Kidd, gentleman. 24th July, 1915.
Charles Edward Connolly, gentleman. 1st August, 1915.
Malcolm McAdam McGregor, gentleman. 29th August, 1915.
Alfred Glynn Pearson, gentleman. 20th December, 1915.
George Russell Birch, gentleman. 29th February, 1916.
Arthur Wilton, gentleman (since died of wounds). 19th March, 1916.
Ernest Victor Graham, gentleman. 9th July, 1916.
Sydney D. Johnson, gentleman. 26th September, 1916.
William Marlow Bexon,
John Rome McColl, gentlemen. 16th October, 1916.
E. Stanley Dawson, gentleman. 4th November, 1916.
Robert Elliott Brown, gentleman. 8th November, 1916.
Lyell C. Spence, gentleman. 10th November, 1916.
James Davidson Thomson, gentleman. 11th November, 1916.
Sydney L. Lamplough, gentleman. 13th November, 1916.
Kenneth Baillie Roberton, gentleman. 16th November, 1916.
R. W. Otty Barnes,
John Oliver Spinney,
Albert Richie, gentlemen. 20th November, 1916.
Andrew Livingstone, gentleman. 25th November, 1916.
John Wallace Kilpatrick, gentleman. 29th November, 1916.
Roy Eli Lindsay, gentleman. 30th November, 1916.
Harry Elsmere McCrudden, gentleman. 2nd December, 1916.
Arthur Robert Evers, gentleman. 18th December, 1916.
Charles Herbert Read, gentleman. 20th December 1916.
Harry Gabbutt, gentleman. 22nd December, 1916.
George Cecil Thomas, gentleman. 23rd December, 1916.
Walter Basil Curtis, gentleman. 26th December, 1916.
Joseph Walter Barnard, gentleman. 28th December, 1916.
Eben A. Boyle,
George Brock Chisholm, gentlemen. 1st January, 1917.
Hugh Wearne, gentleman. 4th January, 1917.
John Edward Stark,
John K. Lawson, gentlemen. 5th January, 1917.
Francis Brooke J. Stephenson,
Arthur John Davies, gentlemen. 8th January, 1917.
Edwin Henry Simpson, gentleman. 15th January, 1917.
Leonard Rider Salmon,
G. Francis Chambers,
Thomas Wellington Brewer,
Edward Peter Tunnicliff,
Charles Lucien Simpson,
Henry Cornwallis Gibbons,
Harold Edmond Flower Ralph,
Frederick Henry Davies, gentlemen. 20th January, 1917.
George E. Gibson,
James Andrew Davin,
James Horace Odell, gentlemen. 25th January, 1917.
Hugh MacKenzie, gentleman (since killed in action). 28th January, 1917.
Arthur W. Gray, gentleman. 31st January, 1917.
Walter Mowbray Scougall (since killed in action),
John James Rowland,
Bruce King,
Frederick Charles Smith,
Frederick Henry Stephens,
James W. McDonald,
Frederick Stewart Stowell,
Archie Nathaniel Jenks,
Lancelot B. Ogilvie,
Henri Emile Skirrow, gentlemen. 3rd February, 1917.
Andrew John Hosie,
Charles Eric Smith Neill,
John Gundry Church,
Bruce Phillips,
Frank McAlpine,
Egerton Edmund Duley,
Roland J. Colton,
J. A. Ludovic Petelle,
Edmund Drury Harris,
R. Dudley Bovill,
James A. McCulloch,
George McRobbie, gentlemen. 14th February, 1917.
Paul Cox Garrard, gentleman. 17th September, 1917.
D'Arcy Albert Latimer, gentleman. 13th April, 1918.
Robert Harold Wallace,
Andrew Roy Courtice, gentlemen. 6th May, 1918.

To be honorary Lieutenants :

Norman Allan Imrie,
Ermin Stuart Copeland, gentlemen. 30th January, 1917.
George Fayette Palmer, gentleman. 20th April, 1918.

By Command,

R. J. GWYNNE,
Brigadier-General,
for Acting Adjutant-General.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

DOMINION LANDS SURVEYS ACT.

IN accordance with the provisions of section 58 of The Dominion Lands Surveys Act, public notice is hereby given that the Minister of the Interior has received a petition from owners of lands or from persons holding lands as homesteads in Township twenty-two, Range eleven, west of the fourth Meridian, representing that the monuments of the original surveys of the said Township have disappeared, and requesting that a resurvey be ordered.

Any person who claims to know the position of one or more of the survey monuments defining the lands to be resurveyed, or to be in possession of information whereby the position of such monuments can be established, is hereby requested to give notice thereof by registered letter addressed to the Minister of the Interior on or before the 15th August, 1918.

E. DEVILLE,
Surveyor General of Dominion Lands.

Ottawa, 13th June, 1918. 51-4

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34348. "But After the Ball Was Over." (Then He Made Up for Lost Time.) Words and music by Bud de Sylva and Arthur J. Jackson. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 3rd July, 1918.

34349. "If She Means What I Think She Means." Words and music by Arthur J. Jackson and Bud de Sylva. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 3rd July, 1918.

34350. "Tackin' 'Em Down." Words by Bud de Sylva. Music by Albert Gumble. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 3rd July, 1918.

34351. "The Second Coming of Our Lord Jesus Christ, Who Was Born in Bethlehem, Well-Nigh 2,000 Years Ago." By Rev. John Maclean Ballard, M.A. (Pamphlet.) Rev. John Maclean Ballard, Toronto, Ont., 4th July, 1918.

34352. "Balaclava." Two-Step. For Piano. By James E. Lemon. (Music.) James E. Lemon, Woodford, Ont., 4th July, 1918.

34353. "Be British; Play the Game;" Song. Words and Music by Jack N. Crichton. (Music.) Jack N. Crichton, Teronto, Ont., 4th July, 1918.

34354. "Algonquin." Words and Music by Margaret Saint Barbe Harrison. (Music.) Margaret Saint Barbe Harrison, Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., 4th July, 1918.

34355. "Official Telephone Directory, Montreal, July, 1918." (Book.) The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal, Que., 4th July, 1918.

34356. "The Canadian Magazine." July, 1918, Volume LI. No. 3. (Book.) Ontario Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 4th July, 1918.

34357. "At Half Past Nine." Words by Sam M. Lewis and Joe Young. Music by Archie Gottler, Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 5th July, 1918.

34358. "Les Diables Bleus." Chant Patriotique. Paroles de Léon Chevalier. Musique de G. Hébert. (Musique.) Geo. Hébert, Montréal, Qué., 5 juillet 1918.

34359. "Canadian Mary and Other Poems." By Henry Deans Chapman. (Booklet.) Henry Deans Chapman, Hull, Que., 5th July, 1918.

34360. "Law Lyrics." By E. Douglas Armour, K. C. (Book.) Edward Douglas Armour, Toronto, Ont., 6th July, 1918.

34361. "Abrégé d'Histoire des Etats-Unis." Leçons —Cartes—Tableaux—Gravures. (Livre.) Sœurs de la Congrégation de Notre-Dame de Montréal, Montréal, Qué., 6 juillet 1918.

34362. "The Might of France." (Poem.) Albert Edward Venn, Valcartier Camp, Que., 6th July, 1918.

34363. "Yankee-Doodle-Doo." Words and Music by Agnes Gilbert Bacon. Whaley, Royce & Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont., 6th July, 1918.

34364. "There's a Little Butterfly in Normandy." Words and Music by Harold Shaw. Whaley, Royce & Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont., 6th July, 1918.

34365. "The Ontario Law Reports, 1917." Volume XLI. Part 3. Editor: Edward B. Brown, K.C. (Book.) Law Society of Upper Canada, Toronto, Ont., 6th July, 1918.

34366. "How Canada is Governed." By the late Sir J. G. Bourinot, K.C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L. Eleventh Edition. Revised and Edited by Francis H. Gisborne, K.C., I.S.O. (Book.) The Copp, Clark Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 8th July, 1918.

34367. "Map of the Business Districts of Regina, June, 1918." (Map.) Duncan A. Davidson, Winnipeg, Man., 8th July, 1918.

34368. "Map of the Business Districts of Vancouver, June, 1918." (Map.) Duncan A. Davidson, Winnipeg, Man., 8th July, 1918.

34369. "Come With Me in My Aeroplane." Words and Music by Florence M. Benjamin. Arranged by Jules Brazil. Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association, Limited, London, England, 8th July, 1918.

34370. "The 'A B C' British Columbia Lumber Trade Directory and Year Book, 1918." Progress Publishing Company, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., 9th July, 1918.

34371. "Bail à Cheptel." (Forme.) Maurice Rodière-Briquet, Ste-Thérèse, Qué., 9 juillet 1918.

34372. "Graphica-Sensible Letters Number, July, 1918. (Book.) The Herald Press and Advertising Agency of Montreal and Toronto, Montreal, Que., 9th July, 1918.

R. E. RITCHIE,
Registrar of Copyrights.

2–1

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada:—

Two Auditors in the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment at an initial salary at the rate of $1,500 per annum. These Auditors will be constantly travelling to audit the accounts in the Unit Offices and they must be capable of investigating the manner in which the general office routine in the Unit Offices is being carried on.

A French translator in the Board of Pensions Commission at an initial salary of $1,500 per annum. Subjects of examination: translation from French into English, translation from English into French and letter-writing. The candidates must state fully their business experience, if any.

A technical clerk for temporary employment in the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, Department of Interior, salary $120 per month. Applicants must be graduates in science or arts of recognized universities and must be versed in economics with a view to the study of the natural resources of a country and their economic relationship.

An electrician in the Department of Public Works at the salary of $85.00 per month. Candidates are required to have experience in open wiring, pipe work and metal moulding, as well as a general knowledge of motor repairs with at least four years experience as an electrician and wireman.

A repairman for steel filing cases in the Department of Public Works, at a salary of $70.84 per month. Candidates are required to have some mechanical knowledge and must be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five on the 10th of August, 1918.

Applications will also be received from accountants and ledger-keepers who would be willing to accept employment in the Civil Service for the duration of the war and 1 or 2 years afterwards at an initial salary of $3.50 a day.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 10th August next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 10th July, 1918. 2–4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners hereby give public notice that applications will be received from candidates qualified to fill the following positions in the Inside Division of the Civil Service of Canada:—

As Inspector of Pickled Fish in the Province of British Columbia, in the Department of the Naval Service, at a salary at the rate of $1,500 per annum on appointment, with an annual increase of $100 until a maximum of $1,800 is reached. Candidates must have served an apprenticeship at the trade of barrel-making, and fish-curing, more especially herring curing in the Scotch method, and have a practical knowledge of the curing of salmon in pickle. They must have at least a good public school education sufficient to conduct correspondence and make reports connected with the work. They must have good health

and strictly temperate habits, and should not be over forty-five years of age. The prospective inspector should be ready to begin his duties as soon as he is chosen. Preference will be given to returned soldiers and, qualifications being equal, to bona fide residents of British Columbia.

Three Assistant Directors for the War Purchasing Commission at an initial salary of $3,000 per annum, with an annual increase of $100 up to a maximum of $4,000. The duties consist of examining and comparing tenders and examining recommendations which have been made to the Commission for the awarding of contracts; assisting to plan the revision of existing routine, tender forms and specifications; searching for new sources of supply; investigating complaints, etc. Detailed technical knowledge of any trade or trades may be of advantage, but is not essential.

An Assistant Director may be required to travel in any part of Canada at any time, and later may be required to reside in any part of Canada. At first his duties will be in connection with the Ottawa office. Applicants for these positions should be men not under 30 and not over 50 years of age, who have had executive experience in commercial work.

Consideration will be given to applications by telegraph for those residing at a distance, and arrangements will be made for personal interviews in Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg, Halifax and elsewhere, if necessary, as well as in Ottawa.

Application forms, or telegrams, must be filled in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 22nd July, 1918, for Assistant Directors, and not later than the 6th August, 1918, for Inspectors of pickled fish, with an extension of ten days for the candidates from British Columbia for the latter position.

Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 4th July, 1918. 1-4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada:—

An Assistant Mining Engineer, in the Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Division of the Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Subdivision A of the Second Division, initial salary $1,600 per annum. Candidates must be graduates in Mining Engineering of a recognized university, and must have had, since graduation, actual experience in the commercial milling of metallic ores.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 29th day of July next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

WM. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 12th June, 1918. 51-4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that a competitive examination will be held under the direction of the Civil Service Commission at Woodstock, Ont., on the 30th July, 1918, for the purpose of filling seven positions for letter carriers in the Post Office Department, for service at Woodstock.

The subjects of examination will be writing, spelling and arithmetic (first four rules).

Candidates must be between the ages of 16 and 35 years on the day of the examination. There is no age limit for returned soldiers and they will be given the preference if eligible.

Application forms of intending candidates, duly filled in, and accompanied by the prescribed examination fee of $2.00, must be filed with the Civil Service Commission not later than the 23rd July. No exception can or will be made to this rule.

Application forms may be obtained from the Postmaster at Woodstock or from the Secretary of the Commission, at Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 27th June, 1918. 52-4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners of Canada hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following position in the Inside Division of the Civil Service:—

An Assistant Ceramic Engineer in the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines, Subdivision "A" of the Second Division, initial salary $1,600 per annum. Candidates must be graduates of the Ceramic department of recognized Technical Colleges, and be competent to undertake investigation of clay and shale deposits both in the field and laboratory in order to determine their economic value; to carry on research work, either physical or chemical on raw materials in Canada, which may be necessary to further their utilization in any branch of clay work or allied silicate industries; and to render assistance in solving problems of a general nature which may arise in the practical use of clays and shale.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 5th August next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, June 29th, 1918. 52-4

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

Ottawa, July 3, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that License No. 751 has been issued to-day to the Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of automobile insurance, excluding insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person, in addition to fire insurance, for which it is already licensed.

G. D. FINLAYSON,
2-4 Superintendent of Insurance.

CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Manitoba and Saskatchewan Bible Society.

WHERAS it is provided by 6-7 Geo. V., Chapter 61, being an Act to incorporate The Manitoba and Saskatchewan Bible Society, that the provisions of the said Act shall not be exercised or become effective until all the rig ts and property held and enjoyed by The Manitoba and Saska chewan Bible Society, a corporation created under the provisions of The Charitable Associations Act of the Province of Manitoba, have been transferred to the said The Manitoba and Saskatchewan Bible Society, as provided by paragraph (b) of section 2 of the said act, and evidence of such transfer satisfactory to the Secretary of State of Canada has been filed with the said Secretary of State of Canada;

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that evidence of such transfer of said rights and property to The Manitoba and Saskatchewan Bible Society has been filed with the Secretary of State of Canada

Dated at Ottawa this twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

MARTIN BURRELL,
1-2 Secretary of State.

THE WAR CHARITIES ACT, 1917.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that under the provisions of The War Charities Act, 1917, certificates of registration have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada to the undermentioned Associations, dated as shown, which said Associations have offices and officers as shown:—

Name.	Head Office.	Date.	President.	Secretary.
Admiral Jellicoe Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Vancouver, B.C.	May 13th.....	Mrs. C. Fitz-Gibbon (Regent).	Mrs. L. M. Disher.
Navy League Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Victoria, B.C...	May 12th.....	Mrs. D. Doig (Regent).	Mrs. J. Thaw.
Prince Rupert Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Winnipeg, Man.	May 13th.....	Miss B. Gunne (Regent).	Miss M. MacDougall
Canadian Convalescent Home for Officers in France.	Toronto. Ont...	May 2nd.....	Mrs. J. F. Ross	Mrs. G. H. Burnham
Fort William Teachers Patriotic Association.	Fort William, Ont.	May 10th.....	Miss M. E. Smith	Miss C. C. Grant.
Jewish War Sufferers Association of London.	London, Ont....	May 10th.....	J. Wolf	M. Hornstein.
Sir George Ross Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	London, Ont....	May 13th.....	Miss M. Granger (Regent).	Miss G. Screaton.
Caxton Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Hamilton. Ont..	May 13th.....	Mrs. W. R. Dunn (Regent).	Mrs. E. G. Reinke.
Avonton Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Downie, Ont....	May 13th.....	Mrs. R. Ballantyne (Regent).	Mrs. D. Neill.
La Verandrye Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Dauphin, Man..	May 2nd.....	Mrs. M. Gofton (Regent).	Mrs. J. Walker.
La Salle Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Kingston, Ont..	May 6th.....	Mrs. H. Moores (Regent).	Miss A. M. Gibson.
Lord Tennyson Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	St. Catharines, Ont.	May 13th.....	Mrs. A. M. Stobie (Regent).	Mrs. R. J. Hawthorne.
Lincoln Military Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	St. Catharines, Ont.	May 13th.....	Mrs. G. Thairs (Regent).	Mrs. A. Dyke.
Captain Fryatt Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Montreal, Que..	May 13th.....	Mrs. de Jersey White (Regent).	Mrs. A. Cross.
Lord Selkirk Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Winnipeg, Man.	May 13th.....	Miss M. Galbraith (Regent).	Mrs. R. E. Gordon.
Gertrude Billyard Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Young, Sask....	May 13th.....	Mrs W. B. Hartie	Mrs. K. Stableford.
Poonahmalee Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Smith Falls, Ont.	May 11th.....	Mrs. C. O'Reilly (Regent).	Miss A. Keith.
Provincial Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Winnipeg. Man.	May 11th.....	Mrs C. H. Campbell (Regent).	Mrs. G. Hughes.
Medicine Hat Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Medicine Hat, Alta.	May 11th.....	Mrs. J. A. Carbert (Regent).	Mrs. O. Boyd.
Col. Arthur Williams Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Port Hope, Ont.	May 11th.....	Mrs. H. A. Mulholland	Miss E, M. White.
Prince Alexander of Teck Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Brandon, Man..	May 11th.....	Mrs. J. H. McGregor (Regent).	Miss M. Mitchell.
St. Catharines Municipal Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	St. Catharines, Ont.	May 11th.....	Mrs. J. S. Campbell (Regent).	Mrs. E. Jenckes.
St. Catharines Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	St. Catharines, Ont.	May 11th.....	Mrs. M. Mullock (Regent).	Mrs. C. Jagger.
Chrysler Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Vernon, B.C. ..	May 11th.....	Mrs. I. Kent (Regent).	Mrs. A. E. Kidston.
"J" Unit Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Victoria, B.C..	May 11th.....	Mrs. H. North (Regent).	Miss F. Alexander.
Henry Morgan Chapter, Junior of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire	Shoal Lake, Man.	May 11th.....	Miss R. Morgan (Regent).	Miss L. Wherrett.
Kingston Municipal Chapter of the Imperial Crder Daughters of the Empire.	Kingston, Ont..	May 11th.....	Mrs. J. Carruthers (Regent).	Mrs. S. C. Calvin.
Peace River Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Peace River, Alta.	May 10th.....	Mrs. D. Grimshaw (Regent).	Mrs. A E. Carlisle.
Elgin Humane Society.....	St. Thomas, Ont.	May 8th.....	C. W. Marlatt.....	Mrs. A. C. Gray.
Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Graddock Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Red Deer, Alta.	May 9th.....	Mrs. M. B. Carscallin (Regent).	Mrs. A. Greig.
Victory Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Kingston, Ont..	May 11th.....	Miss L. Kilborn (Regent).	Miss L. Waddell.
General Leckie Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Vancouver, B.C.	May 11th.....	Mrs. A. Graveley (Regent).	Mrs. A. C. Marpole.
St. Hilda Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Hamilton, Ont..	May 8th.....	Miss E. Moore (Regent).	Miss R. Jamieson.
Walkerton Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Walkerton, Ont.	May 11th.....	Mrs. E. Wiser (Regent).	Miss E. Truax.
Dickenson Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Dickinson's Landing, Ont.	May 11th.....	Mrs. H. Ransom (Regent).	Miss E. Bullock.
Kipling Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Winnipeg, Man.	May 10th.....	Mrs. D. Hislop (Regent).	Miss R. Donaldson.
Westmount Soldiers Wives League. ...	Westmount, Que.	May 6th.....	Mrs. W. Rutherford....	Mrs. T. G. Stewart.
Prairie Gateway Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Portage la Prairie, Man.	May 7th.....	Mrs. H. Stephens (Regent).	T. J. Hall.
Catherine Hamilton Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	St. Catharine, Ont.	May 10th.....	Miss E. Smith (Regent).	Miss V. Voisard.

Dated at Ottawa, this 9th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

2-1

[The following Government Notice was first published in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *24th June, 1918.*]

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

Order No.—49

IN exercise of the powers conferred upon it by Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council dated the 15th day of November, 1917, P.C. 3214, and of all other powers enabling, the Canada Food Board hereby orders as follows:—

1. No person using five barrels of flour or more per month shall manufacture bread, cakes or other bakery products for sale without first obtaining from the Canada Food Board a license to be called "Baker's License," save and except hotels, restaurants and public eating houses baking only for the use of their patrons, and not offering their products for sale to the public over the counter.

2. All applications for such licenses shall be in Form No. 5 hereto attached.

3. All licenses shall expire on the 31st day of December in each year.

4. No baker shall make bread, bread rolls, pastry or other bakery products from wheat flour other than the standard flour as prescribed in Order No. 32 of the Canada Food Board without written permission from the Canada Food Board.

5. The licensee may manufacture bread and offer it for sale only in the following specified weights, or multiples thereof, in the manner hereinafter specified, that is to say :

Within the Province of British Columbia, 18 ounces but not to exceed 19 ounces.

Within the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, 20 ounces but not to exceed 21 ounces.

Within the Province of Manitoba, 16 ounces and 20 ounces but not to exceed 17 ounces and 21 ounces respectively.

Within the Province of Ontario, 12 ounces and 24 ounces but not to exceed 13 ounces and 25 ounces respectively.

Within the Province of Quebec, 24 ounces but not to exceed 25 ounces, save and except the city of Hull, town of Aylmer and village of Gatineau Point, in each of which the weights shall be 12 ounces and 24 ounces, but not to exceed 13 ounces and 25 ounces respectively.

Within those provinces known as the "Maritime Provinces," 24 ounces but not to exceed 25 ounces.

The above specified weights shall be net weight at any time after the bread is baked up to twelve hours thereafter.

6. The licensee may manufacture bread-rolls and offer them for sale only in units weighing 1 or 2 ounces, and said rolls shall be baked in a pan and not on the oven bottom.

The above specified weights shall be net weight at any time after the rolls are baked up to twelve hours thereafter.

7. No person shall be liable to the penalties prescribed by this order for making or offering for sale short weight loaves unless in the case of a manufacturer there be found at least ten short weight loaves and in the case of a retailer there be found at least five short weight loaves, at one time.

8. The licensee in manufacturing bread or bread-rolls shall not use to each barrel of flour of one hundred and ninety-six pounds the following ingredients in amounts exceeding :

"Sugar,"—2 pounds of cane or beet sugar including the sugar in condensed or powdered milk if such is used.

"Malt Extract or Malt Flour,"—2 pounds. If malt is not used the equivalent in weight of sugar may be used

"Fats,"—(either vegetable or animal, or compounds of same) 2 pounds.

"Milk,"—6 pounds of liquid skim milk or its equivalent of condensed or powdered milk.

9. The licensee in making any bread or bread-rolls shall not add any sugars or fats to the dough during the process of baking, or to the bread or bread-rolls when baked.

10. The use of white or granulated sugar in the making of bread is prohibited.

11. Bakers shall manufacture only a single loaf or multiple thereof closely batched together baked in a pan of not less than one and one-half inches in depth, and the loaf or loaves shall in all cases entirely fill the pan.

12. Cutting and washing of bread is prohibited.

13. The making of sole bread is prohibited.

14. Until further directed wrapping of bread or the placing of a band thereon is prohibited except in such municipalities where by-laws have been passed or are hereafter passed requiring that all bread sold within the municipality shall be wrapped.

15. No one except the manufacturer shall be permitted to label bread.

16. All regulations now enacted or hereafter enacted by Orders in Council or by Orders of the Canada Food Board relative to the manufacture, purchase or sale of any food products shall be applicable to and observed by every person subject to these regulations.

(Refer to Orders re Confectioners and Public Eating Places.)

17. The licensee shall not manufacture, distribute, sell or otherwise handle any bakery products and make thereon an unjust, exorbitant, unreasonable, discriminatory or unfair commission, profit or charge.

18. The licensee shall not destroy any bakery products and shall not commit waste, or permit preventable deterioration in connection with the manufacture, distribution or sale of any bakery products.

19. The licensee shall not accept returns of bread or other bakery products, nor make cash payments, nor allow credit, to any retailer for any unsold bread or other unsold bakery products, nor shall the licensee exchange any bread or bakery products for other bread or bakery products which he has sold.

20. The licensee, in selling bakery products, shall keep such products moving to the consumer in as direct a line as practicable and without unreasonable delay. Re-sales within the same trade without reasonable justification, especially if tending to result in a higher market price to the retailer or consumer, will be dealt with as an unfair practice.

21. The licensee shall not buy, contract for, sell, store or otherwise handle or deal in any food commodities in such manner as to unreasonably increase the price, restrict the supply of such commodities, or monopolize or attempt to monopolize, either locally or generally, any of such commodities.

22. The licensee shall not, without the written consent of the Canada Food Board, or a duly authorized representative thereof, keep on hand or have in possession or under control by contract or other arrangement, at any time, flour in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use by him during a period of thirty days ; Provided, however, that this rule shall not prevent the licensee having in transit sufficient flour to maintain the licensee's stock within the limits herein prescribed.

23. Licensees may be required to make reports monthly, and as often, and at such times, and in such from as may be directed in writing by the Canada Food Board showing the stock on hand, or in transit to order of licensee, and such other information as may be required by the Canada Food Board from time to time.

24. Every licensee shall keep such books, invoices, vouchers, and other papers and records as will enable the Canada Food Board, or any person by it thereto authorized, to verify any report or statement that such licensee is required to make to the Canada Food Board.

25. The licensee shall not issue, or make public, market quotations, or make any statements to any person regarding the price at which food commodities are being sold, which quotations or statements cannot be verified either from his own records or from the records of other licensees, and shall not make any other misleading statements which tend to enhance the price of any food commodities.

26. The licensee shall place on every letterhead, contract, order, acceptance of order, invoice, price list, quotation issued and advertisement, the words "Canada Food Board License Number" followed by the number of the license. No licensee shall knowingly buy any food commodities from or sell any such

commodities for any person required to have a license by any order now issued, or which may hereafter be issued, unless such person shall have secured such license and complied with the provisions of this rule.

27. The following shall be the fee chargeable for a license to manufacture bakery products :—

When the value sold does not exceed $10,000 per annum	$ 5 00
When the value sold does not exceed $50,000 per annum	10 00
When the value sold does not exceed $100,000 per annum	15 00
When the value sold does not exceed $200,000 per annum	25 00
When the value sold does not exceed $300,000 per annum	30 00
When the value sold does not exceed $400,000 per annum	40 00
When the value sold does not exceed $500,000 per annum	50 00

and $5 for each $50,000 additional or fraction thereof of the value sold.

28 (*a*) Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations, or any order made thereunder, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction before a police magistrate or two justices of the peace to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, and not less than one hundred dollars ; or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months ; or to both fine and imprisonment.

(*b*) Where the proceedings in any case in which a fine is imposed under the authority of these regulations are instituted at the instance of any municipality, or by any officer of a municipality, the fine shall be paid to the Treasurer of such municipality, to be disposed of as the municipality may direct from time to time. And where such proceedings are instituted at the instance of, or by any provincial officer, such fine shall be paid to the provincial treasurer, to be disposed of as such treasurer may direct from time to time.

29. Order No. 16 of the Canada Food Board is hereby revoked.

Dated at Ottawa this 21st day of June, 1918.

CANADA FOOD BOARD,

HENRY B. THOMSON,
Chairman.

1–2

[The following Government Notice was first published in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *27th June, 1918.*]

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

BREAD SUBSTITUTES.

Order No. 50.

IN exercise of the powers conferred upon it by Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, dated the 12th day of March, 1918, P. C. 596, and of all other powers enabling, the Canada Food Board hereby orders as follows :—

1. In this Order "substitutes" shall mean pure and wholesome corn, oat, barley, rice, rye, buckwheat, tapioca, or potato flour ; bran, shorts, oatmeal, rolled oats cornmeal, cornstarch, hominy, corn grits, rye meal., rice, tapioca or any mixture of same, and potatoes.

In using potatoes 4 pounds of same shall be equivalent to 1 pound of other substitutes.

2. On and after July 1st, 1918:

(a) Bakers, confectioners and public eating places in making any bakery product in which the amount of substitutes for wheat flour are not prescribed in Orders of the Canada Food Board number 34 and 46 shall use 1 pound of substitutes to every 9 pounds of standard wheat flour.

(b) Every person in Canada who bakes for private consumption, bread, rolls, pastry or any other product in which white or standard flour is used shall in making the same use not less than 1 pound of substitutes to every 9 pounds of white or standard wheat flour.

3. (a) On and after July 15th, 1918 :—

Bakers, confectioners and public eating places east of but not including Port Arthur, in making any bakery product in which the amount of substitutes for wheat flour are not prescribed in Canada Food Board Orders Number 34 and 46 shall use 1 pound of substitutes to every 4 pounds of standard wheat flour.

(*b*) Every person in Canada east of but not including Port Arthur who bakes for private consumption bread, rolls, pastry, or any other product in which white or standard flour is used shall in making the same use not less than 1 pound of substitutes to every 4 pounds of white or standard wheat flour.

NOTE.—The quantities of substitutes available west of Port Arthur is at present too uncertain to allow of a date being named for an increase equal to that required by this order for Eastern Canada but bakers and householders will take notice that the amounts of substitutes in Western Canada will be increased as soon as conditions warrant.

(*c*) No licensed dealer shall have in his possession for sale any white or standard flour unless he also has at all times a sufficient stock of substitutes to meet the demands of his customers at reasonable prices.

(*d*) No licensed dealer shall sell to any person for private consumption, east of but not including Port Arthur any white or standard flour who does not purchase from him substitutes in the proportion of not less than 1 pound of substitutes to 2 pounds of white or standard flour or to any person west of and including Port Arthur any white or standard flour who does not purchase from him substitutes in the proportion of not less than 1 pound of substitutes to 4 pounds of white or standard flour.

(*e*) Every baker shall, at the time of baking, place on each loaf of bread a label or sticker bearing his name and address and the words "Victory Bread."

The words "Victory Bread" appearing on any bread shall mean that the bread is guaranteed to contain the prescribed amount of substitutes for standard wheat flour required by this or any other Order of the Canada Food Board.

4. Any licensee using a label or sticker on bread which does not conform to the requirements of this Order, shall be liable to suspension or cancellation of his license by the Canada Food Board.

5. Any person authorized by the Canada Food Board or any Dominion, Provincial or Municipal officer may seize any bread not bearing the label or sticker as herein required, and any bread so seized, shall thereby be forfeited to His Majesty and shall be disposed of in such manner as the said board may from time to time direct.

6. No person shall sell or have in his possession any bread, rolls, pastry or any other product in which white or standard flour is used which does not conform to the requirements of this or any other Order of the Canada Food Board.

7. (*a*) Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction before a Police Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, and not less that one hundred dollars ; or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months ; or to both fine and imprisonment.

(*b*) Where the proceedings in any case in which a fine is imposed under the authority of these regulations are instituted at the instance of any municipality, or by any officer of a municipality, the fine shall be paid to the Treasurer of such municipality to be disposed of as the municipality may direct from time to time. And where such proceedings are instituted at the instance of, or by any provincial officer, such fine shall be paid to the Provincial Treasurer, to be disposed of as such treasurer may direct from time to time.

Dted at Ottawa, this 25th day of June, 1918.

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

HENRY B. THOMSON,
Chairman.

1–2

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE

SPECIAL FISHERY REGULATIONS

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Adopted by Order in Council of the 9th day of February, 1915, as amended to June 15, 1918.

The following regulations shall not apply to waters in Forest Reserves, which are under the control of the Minister of the Interior.

Sec. 1.—Anglers' Permits.

*(*a*) Non-residents of the Province shall not angle or troll for, or take any sporting fish in the waters of the Railway Belt without first having obtained therefor an Anglers' Permit, issued by authority of the Minister of the Naval Service.

(*b*) The annual fee on such Permit shall be $5.

(*c*) One Angler's Permit only shall be issued to an applicant. Such Permit shall not be transferable and can be legally used only by the person whose name appears thereon.

(*d*) A Permitee shall be required to carry his Permit with him when fishing thereunder, and to exhibit the Permit when called upon to do so by a Fishery Officer or Guardian.

(*e*) No one shall take in one day by angling or trolling or by both means, more than 25 cut-throat, rainbow or dolly varden trout, salmon-trout or Rocky Mountain whitefish, or of the different species named than will in the aggregate amount to more than 25 fish.

Sec. 2.—Abalone.

(*a*) No one shall fish for, catch, kill, buy or sell any abalone that shall measure less than three and one-half inches across the shortest diameter of the shell.

(*b*) The year 1917, and every third year thereafter, shall be closed years for abalone fishing.

(*c*) The fee for an abalone license shall be $10.

Sec. 2a—Bass.

No one shall fish for, catch or kill any bass in Christina Lake or Christina Creek, from the 1st day of April to the 24th day of June in each year, both days inclusive.—(Order in Council, April 11, 1916.)

Sec. 3—Crabs.

(*a*) No one shall fish for, catch, kill, buy or sell any crabs measuring less than 6 inches across the diameter or greatest breadth of the shell.

(*b*) The fee for a crab fishing license shall be $2.50.

Sec. 4—Close Season.

See under classes of fish and weekly close times.

Sec. 4a—Districts.

For the purposes of administration the province shall be divided into three fisheries districts, viz:—

District No. 1.—Embracing that portion of the coast of the mainland from the southern boundary line northward to and including Howe Sound and all the waters tributary to this portion of the coast.

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* By arrangement with the Department of the Interior, and with the Provincial Department of Fisheries of British Columbia, permits issued by officers of the Department of The Naval Service will be recognized as allowing fishing in Forest Reserve waters, and in the nontidal waters of the Province outside the Railway Belt, and conversely. Permits issued by Forest Reserve officers, for waters in such reserves, or by Provincial officers for nontidal waters outside the Railway Belt, shall be recognized as allowing fishing in waters of the Railway Belt.

District No. 2.—Embracing the coast and waters tributary thereto of the mainland from Cape Caution northward to the northerly boundary of the province, as well as the coasts and waters of the islands off that portion of the mainland coasts.

District No. 3.—Embracing the remainder of the province.—(Order in Council, March 30, 1917.)

Sec. 5—Export of Fish.

(*a.*) Re export of shell fish (Rescinded May 4.)

(*b.*) No sockeye salmon shall be exported from the Dominion of Canada, except in a frozen, canned, salted, smoked or cured condition.

(*c.*) The export of fresh herring from the province of British Columbia is prohibited, or of herring that have been preserved in salt for a period of less than nine days, or of herring of any kind intended for curing, canning or otherwise preserving, or converting into guano, fish fertilizer or oil outside or beyond the boundaries of Canada: Provided always that fresh herring, taken in gill-nets in the waters of British Columbia, may be exported in a fresh, unsalted condition for immediate consumption; but the onus of proof that such fish, so exported, were taken with gill-nets, shall rest on the possessor or possessors of such fish; provided further that fresh or frozen herring packed in boxes containing not more than two hundred pounds, may be exported.

Sec. 6—Fraser River Channel.

No net shall be cast or allowed to drift on the channel side, in the Fraser river, within 100 yards of the line of buoys between the lightship at the Sandheads and Steveston; and in any other portion of the channel of the river, any net in the water must be hauled in to allow passage to a steamer, on the steamer giving notice to the operator of such net by four sharp whistles, of the necessity for such net being hauled in.

Sec. 7—Herring or Pilchard.

1. (*a*) The use of nets, other than gill-nets, drift-nets, drag seines or purse-seines, shall not be permitted in the capture of herring or pilchard.

(*b*) The length of drift-nets or gill-nets shall not be limited except when operated in a harbour, when not more than a total length of 200 fathoms shall be operated under any one license.

(*c*) The fee on a herring pilchard drift-net or gill-net license shall be $1.—(Order in Council, March 30, 1917.)

(*d*) A herring or pilchard drag-seine shall not exceed 100 fathoms in length, and the mesh thereof shall be 1-inch extension measure.

(*e*) The fee on a herring or pilchard drag-seine license shall be $50.—(Order in Council amending previous regulation.)

(*f*) A herring or pilchard purse-seine shall not exceed two hundred fathoms in length, and the mesh thereof shall be one-inch, extended measure.—(Order in Council, December 19, 1916.)

(*g*) The fee on a herring or pilchard purse-seine shall be seventy-five dollars.

(2) The Chief Inspector of Fisheries shall have authority to prohibit fishing for herring in any water area in which he has ascertained that herring are spawning.

Sec. 8—Leases or Licenses.

1. Fishing with nets or other apparatus and the taking of abalone or crabs, is prohibited except under license from the Minister of the Naval Service.

(*a*) No license shall be granted to any person, company or firm, unless such person is a British subject, resident in the province of British Columbia, or is a *bona fide* settler who has pre-empted or purchased land, or to such company or firm, unless it is a Canadian company or firm, or is licensed to do business in British Columbia.

(*b*) No gill-net or drift-net license shall be transferable, except by special written permision obtained from the Chief Inspector of Fisheries, and in the case of all other licenses, except by permission of the Minister of the Naval Service.

(*c*) Before a trap-net, purse-seine or drag-seine fishery license shall be granted the applicant therefor shall make a statutory declaration setting forth,—

The name or names and nationality or nationalities of the owner or owners of such trap-net, purse-seine or drag-seine, or of the person or persons for whose benefit such trap-net, purse-seine or drag-seine is to be operated.—(Order in Council March 30, 1917.)

2. An Indian may, at any time, with the permission of the Chief Inspector of Fisheries, catch fish to be used as food for himself and his family, but for no other purpose. The Chief Inspector of Fisheries shall have the power in any such permit

(*a*) to limit or fix the area of the waters in which such fish may be caught;

(*b*) to limit or fix the means by which, or the manner in which such fish may be caught, and

(*c*) to limit or fix the time in which such permission shall be operative. An Indian shall not fish for or catch fish pursuant to the said permit except in the waters by the means or in the manner and within the time limit expressed in the said permit, and any fish caught pursuant to any such permit shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of and a violation of the provisions of the said permit shall be deemed to be a violation of these regulations.

(*a.*) Proof of a sale or of a disposition by any other means by an Indian of any fish shall be prima facie evidence that such fish was caught by the said Indian, and that it was caught for a purpose other than to be used as food for himself or his family, and shall throw on the Indian the onus of proving that such fish was not caught under or pursuant to the provisions of any such permit.

(*b*) No Indian shall spear, trap or pen fish on their spawning grounds, or in any place leased or set apart for the natural or artificial propaganda of fish, or in any other place otherwise specially reserved.

(*c*) Any person buying any fish or portion of any fish caught under such permit shall be guilty of an offense against these regulations.—(Order in Council September 11, 1917.)

3. (*a*) In Fisheries District No. 2, British Columbia, no boat shall be allowed to engage in salmon fishing, except when licensed to do so by the Minister of the Naval Service.

(*b*) In the following districts not more than the number of boats stated opposite their names shall be licensed:—

Naas River District	240	boats.
Skeena River District	850	"
Butedale District	60	"
Bella Coola District	70	"
Dean Channel District	80	"
Namu District	25	"
Rivers Inlet District	700	"
Smith Inlet District	115	" (O.C. March 30, 1917.)

(*c*) For the purpose of this subsection these districts shall be taken to mean and include,—

Naas River.—The estuary of the Naas river, as well as Observatory inlet to a straight line drawn across it at a point five miles up said inlet from North Point, at the mouth of the Naas river, as well as Portland Inlet from a straight line drawn across it from Tree Point, on Pearse Island, to Dog-fish Bay, on the opposite shore down to a straight line drawn from Wales Point, on Wales Island, to the southwestern end of Somerville Island.

Skeena River.—The estuary of the Skeena river and the adjacent waters, inside of a straight line drawn from Straight Point, on Digby island, to Reil Point on Stephen island; thence along the eastern shore of Stephens and Prescott islands to western side of Refuge bay, on Percher island; thence around the shore of said island to a point opposite the north end of Elizabeth island; thence to the northwest end of Kennedy island; thence along the western shore of said island and of Marrack island; thence in a southeasterly direction to the shore of the mainland.

Butedale.—Gardner's canal.

Bella Coola.—North Bentick Arm, South Bentick Arm and Burke Channel down to a straight line drawn across it from Kelpa or Low Green Point in a northerly direction to the opposite shore.

Dean Channel.—Dean Channel, down to a straight line drawn in a southeasterly direction from Sunny Island to the opposite shore.

Namu.—Fitz-hugh Sound from a straight line drawn across it from the south end of Addenbrooke Island, northwardly to a straight line drawn across Fisher Channel from Charlie Point in an easterly direction to the opposite shore, not including Burke Channel.

Rivers Inlet.—Rivers Inlet down to a straight line drawn from Swan Rock to Canoe Rocks.

Smith Inlet.—Smith Inlet and Smith Sound, down to a straight line drawn from False Egg Island to Ann Island, and from the southern shore of Table island to Good Shelter Cove on the mainland.

4. A licensee shall at all times, when engaged in fishing, carry his license with him, and shall, on demand by a fishery officer or fishery guardian, produce his license to such fishery officer or fishery guardian.

5. The Chief Inspector of Fisheries for the province is hereby empowered to cancel a fishery license forthwith for a violation of the regulations or condition of the license by the licensee or by his representative who may be operating under such license for him.—(Order in Council, March 30, 1917.)

Section 8a.

6. (1) Before a cannery license shall be granted the applicant therefor shall make a statutory declaration setting forth, in the case of an existing cannery, if it is owned by a company or firm, the name of such company or firm and whether it is a Canadian company or firm licensed to do business in the province, or if not owned by a company or firm, the name or names and nationality or nationalities of the actual owner or owners of such cannery, and in the case of a new cannery, if it will be owned by a company or firm, the name of such company or firm and whether it is a Canadian company or firm licensed to do business in the province, or if it will not be owned by a company or firm, the name or names and nationality or nationalities of the person or persons who will own such cannery, and that in either case the applicant or applicants have the necessary capital to erect and operate such cannery.

(2) A new salmon cannery shall be completed and ready for operation within eighteen months after the date of the issue of the license therefor.—(Order in Council, March 30, 1917.)

Sec. 9—Marking of Boats and Nets.

(*a*) All nets and fishing boats shall bear numbers corresponding with those of the licenses under which they are operated, and each boat shall have its number and the initials of its owner painted on both sides of the bow (on the boat itself and not on anything affixed thereto, so as to permit it being removed from the boat) in black, on a white ground, the figures and letters to be not less than 6 inches in height, and each net shall have its number and the initials of its owner legibly marked on buoys of wood or metal, painted white, and floating in the water attached to each end of the net, and such numbers and initials shall be permanently kept on such boats and nets throughout the fishing season, and shall be so placed as to be visible without taking up the nets, and any boat or net used without such marks shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

(*b*) No licensee shall have the number of his license on more than one boat at the same time.

Sec. 10—Other Fish.

The annual fee for a license for gill-nets or drift-nets, for catching all kinds of fish other than those named in these regulations, shall be $1.

Sec. 11—Oysters.

No one shall fish for or take oysters during the months of May, June, July and August, in each year.

Sec. 12—Pilchard.

(See "Herring.")

Sec. 13—Prohibitions.

1. No salmon gill-net or drift-net shall be cast from a boat, nearer than 100 yards in front of one already in the water.

2. No sunk salmon nets shall be used in salmon rivers, or in the estuaries or approaches to such rivers.

3. No one shall use or operate more than one net under any net license.

4. No one, other than the licensee, shall use or operate a gill-net.

5. No nets of any kind shall be so used as to enclose any bay, cove, creek or inlet; and in all cases one-third of the width of such bay, cove, creek or inlet, shall remain open and unobstructed for the passage of fish.

6. No salmon purse-seine shall be used in any harbour, nor in an area specified by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

7. No fishing boat shall carry a greater length of net than that permitted by the license of the licensee in charge thereof; provided that if a licensee, when engaging in fishing, finds a net, he may take it into his boat, but he shall deliver it to the first Fisheries Patrol boat that may visit him, or at the cannery in connection with which he is fishing, should he visit such cannery before the arrival of a Fisheries Patrol boat. In either instance he shall procure a receipt for the net on delivering it.—(Rescinded Order in Council, March 30, 1917.)

8. (Rescinded March 30, 1917.)

9. The use of bare, unbaited hooks or grapnels (cross-lines) for the taking of sturgeon is prohibited.

10. The export of certain kinds of fish is prohibited. See section 5. (Order in Council, May 4, 1916.)

11. The introduction of non-indigenous or non-native fish alive into the waters of British Columbia, except by special permission of the Minister of the Naval Service, is prohibited.

12. No one shall use a motor boat or a boat propelled otherwise than by oars or sails in salmon gill-net or drift-net fishing operations in District No. 2. (Re-enacted by Order in Council, February 28, 1918.)

13. (*a*) No one shall fish with nets in Saanish Arm, Vancouver Island, inside of a straight line drawn from Hatch Point to James Point, nor in Cowichan Bay, inside of a line drawn from the northwest corner of Cowichan Bay Wharf due north astronomic to a point on Skinner's Bluff, on the opposite shore, nor shall any one fish with any implements in the said waters for commercial purposes.

(*b*) No one shall fish with nets in Cowichan Bay inside of a line drawn from Cowichan Head to Separation Point from the tenth day of November in any year to the twenty-fourth day of September following, both days inclusive, provided that the Chief Inspector of Fisheries may prohibit all net fishing in the said bay at an earlier date than the tenth day of November in any year, should he find that any one or more of the varieties of salmon in such area have so far advanced towards spawning as not to be in a satisfactory condition for food.—(Order in Council, January 5, 1918.)

14. No one shall buy, sell or expose for sale, any salmon that weighs less than two pounds dressed, or two and one-half pounds undressed.—(Order in Council, March 30, 1917.)

15. The Chief Inspector of Fisheries may prohibit the retention of live fish in crates or other enclosures in any area or areas where he finds the conditions are not suitable for the retention of fish.

16. The use of torches, or of artificial lights of any kind, or of spears or snares in the capture of trout of any kind or of steelhead, is prohibited.

17. Notwithstanding the provisions of any regulation heretofore made, no Indian or other person shall send, ship, bring or carry, or cause to be sent, shipped, brought or carried, any sockeye, spring or quinnat, coho, humpback or dog salmon which has been caught, taken or removed above a tidal boundary, to any place below such boundary; provided that when such salmon is in a cured condition, an Indian may bring below such boundary such quantity thereof as he and his family may require for their actual food purposes, but not for sale or barter. (Order in Council, May 4, 1916.)

18. No one shall fish with nets of any kind above the rapids at the entrance to Wyclese lake, which is tributary to Smith Inlet.—(Order in Council, May 4, 1916.)

19. No one shall fish with gill-nets in Quashela creek, nor in the entrance thereof above a straight line drawn from a white flag on Tenas Island to the southwestern side of the entrance to Quashela creek; thence across the entrance to the said Quashela creek to a white flag placed on the south shore of Smith Inlet about 400 yards eastward of the eastern side of the entrance to the said Quashela creek. The said white flags shall be placed in position by a Fishery Officer before the beginning of each fishing season.—(Order in Council, May 17, 1916.)

20. No one shall fish for or catch salmon with a gill-net in that portion of Uchucklesit Harbour, an arm of Alberni canal, above an imaginary line drawn in a northerly and southerly direction across the said Uchucklesit Harbour from Strawberry Point on the one side to a post painted white located on the opposite shore by the Local Fishery Officer.—(Order in Council, October 11, 1917.)

Sec. 14—Prohibited Areas.

Fishing by means of nets of any kind or description is prohibited in,—

(*a*) The waters of Victoria Harbour, inside of an imaginary line drawn from Macaulay Point to Clover Point, and embracing all the waters of the harbour to Victoria Arm and including the Inlet;

(*b*) The waters of Nanaimo Harbour and Departure Bay; provided, however, that herring gill-nets may be permited in these waters; provided also that in the waters of Departure Bay, drag-seines may be used for the purpose of catching herring, but fishing operations with such drag-seines shall be restricted to the hours between 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m., and a weekly close time from 5 p.m. Saturday to 7.30 a.m. the following Monday shall also be observed.

Sec. 15—Smelt and Sardine.

(*a*) The use of nets other than gill-nets or drift-nets, drag-nets or purse-seines for the catching of smelts or sardines is prohibited.

(*b*) After the season of 1916, the mesh of a smelt or sardine drift-net or gill-net shall not be less than 1¼ inches extension measure when in use.

(*c*) The fee for a smelt or sardine gill-net or drift-net shall be $1.

(*d*) After the season of 1916, the mesh of a smelt or sardine drag-seine shall not be less than 1½ inches extension measure in the wings and 1¼ inches extension measure in the bunt.

(*e*) The fee for a smelt or sardine drag-seine license shall be $3.

(*f*) A smelt or sardine purse-seine shall not be more than 50 fathoms in length, and the mesh thereof shall not be less than 1½ inches extension measure in the wings and 1¼ inches extension measure in the bunt.

(*g*) The fee for a smelt or sardine purse-seine license shall be $5. (Order in Council May 4, 1916.)

Sec. 16—Salmon.

1. The use of nets, other than drift-nets or gill-nets, drag-seines, purse-seines and trap-nets, shall not be permitted in the capture of salmon.

2. A gill-net or drift-net for taking salmon shall not exceed 150 fathoms in length and the depth or vertical breadth thereof shall not exceed 60 meshes and the size of the mesh shall not be less than seven inches, extension measure; but in sockeye salmon nets, the size of the mesh shall be $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, extension measure, and nothing shall be done in either instance to practically diminish the size of the mesh: Provided that in the waters north of the 51st parallel of north latitude, salmon drift-nets or gill-nets of a length not exceeding 200 fathoms may be used; but the depth of vertical breadth thereof shall not exceed 50 meshes.

(*a*) The fee for a salmon drift-net or gill-net license shall be $5.

3. A salmon drag-seine shall not exceed 300 fathoms in length and the mesh thereof shall be 3 inches, extension measure.

(*a*) The fee for a salmon drag-seine license shall be $25.

4. A salmon purse-seine shall not exceed 500 fathoms in length, and the mesh thereof shall be 3 inches, extension measure.

(*a*) No license shall be issued to authorize the use of a salmon purse-seine in any harbour, or any reserved area specified by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries for the district.

(*b*) The fee for a salmon purse-seine license shall be $50.

5. A salmon trap-net shall be located on a definite site, specified in the license, and shall be at least 400 fathoms distant from the nearest adjacent trap-net. The mesh of such trap-net shall not be less than 6 inches, extension measure, in the leader or lead, nor than two inches, extension measure, in the heart, crib or pot. A salmon trap-net may be either staked or floated.

(*a*) The fee for a salmon trap-net license, either staked or floating, shall be $75.

(*b*) The operation of a trap-net for the capture of salmon other than sockeye salmon, shall not be begun in any season before a date specified in writing for that season by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries for the province; but should it be found at any time after operation is permitted that sockeye salmon compose more than 10 per cent of the total catch, the trap shall forthwith be closed to the entrance of fish and shall remain so closed until the District Inspector of Fisheries or the local Fishery Officer finds that the sockeye run has passed and gives permission in writing for again operating the trap. (Order in Council, March 30, 1917.)

6. No one, other than a British subject, actually resident on either side of the Fraser River, above, that is east of the New Westminster Bridge, shall be eligible for a license to fish for sockeye salmon in that portion of the Fraser River above, that is east of the New Westminster Bridge, and no sockeye salmon fishing shall be carried on in such portion of the river, except under a special license which shall have conspicuously stamped across its face the words "This license shall be valid between New Westminster Bridge and Mission Bridge." Fishing under this license shall not be conducted in any other portion of the river than that specified.

6*a*. No one shall fish for salmon for commercial purposes by means of trolling except under license from the Minister.

(*a*) The fee on such license shall be $1.—(Order in Council March 30, 1917.)

Close Seasons for Salmon.

7. No one shall fish for or take sockeye salmon from the first of October in each year to the 30th June following, both days inclusive, except in that portion of British Columbia north of 48·30 parallel of north latitude on the west coast of Vancouver island and north of 49·30 parallel of north latitude in the Strait of Georgia, and in the waters north thereof, where the close season for sockeye salmon shall be from the first of October in each year to the 19th June following, both days inclusive, and during such close times no salmon gill-nets or drift-nets having meshes of less than 7 inches extension measure, shall be used. Provided that the Chief Inspector of Fisheries may prohibit the use in any area of salmon gill-nets or drift-nets having meshes of less than seven inches extension measure at an earlier date should he find that any of the species of salmon being caught in such nets in such area, have so far advanced towards spawning as not to be in a satisfactory condition for food: Provided also that sockeye fishing in that portion of the waters, on the east side of Vancouver island between the 50th and 51st parallels of north latitude, as well as fishing with drag-seines, on all parts of the coast, for what are locally known as "Creek Sockeye," may commence on May 1st in each year.—(Order in Council, March 30, 1917.)

8. No one shall fish for or take spring salmon or quinnat from the 1st October to the 15th November in each year, both days inclusive.

9. No one shall fish for any kind of salmon from the tenth day of November to the thirty-first day of December in each year, both days inclusive, and during this

close time no salmon nets of any kind may be placed in the water; provided that the Chief Inspector of Fisheries may prohibit fishing for coho, pink or chum salmon at an earlier date in any water area should he find that any one or more of these varieties of salmon in such area have so far advanced towards spawning as not to be in a satisfactory condition for food.—(Order in Council, October 11, 1917.)

Subsection 9 of section 16 of the Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of British Columbia, adopted by Order in Council of the 11th October, 1917, is amended so as to permit fishing with nets in the Fraser River, and in the adjacent waters through which coho, pink or chum salmon making for the Fraser River pass, during the annual close season for the said coho, pink or chum salmon, in accordance with the conditions otherwise provided in the said regulations; provided, however, that the Chief Inspector of Fisheries may stop all fishing for salmon at any time during the said close season should he find that any one or more of the said species of salmon have so far advanced towards spawning as not to be in a satisfactory condition for food.—(Order in Council, November 10, 1917.)

10. (Rescinded, O. C. June 10th, 1915.)

11. (Rescinded by O. C. June 15, 1918.)

Size Limit for Salmon.

12. No salmon under two and one-half pounds in weight shall be taken by means of nets, and if taken shall be returned to the water alive, and uninjured, at the place it was taken by the person catching it.

Sec. 17—Sturgeon.

1. The use of fishing implements, other than gill-nets or drift-nets, shall not be permitted in the capture of sturgeon.

(*a*) A sturgeon gill-net or drift-net shall not exceed 150 fathoms in length, and the mesh thereof shall not be less than 12 inches, extension measure.

(*b*) The fee for a sturgeon gill-net or drift-net license shall be $2.50.

2. No one shall fish for, catch, kill, or sell any sturgeon that will measure less than three feet in length, measuring from the point of the nose to the tip of the tail, and if any such sturgeon is taken inadvertently, it shall be liberated alive and uninjured at the place it was taken by the person catching it.

Sec. 18—Trout.

Close Season.

No one shall fish for, catch or kill trout of any kind, including steelhead and char of two pounds in weight undressed, or under, from the 15th November in each year to the 25th March following, both days inclusive, except in the waters east of the 120th Meridian, where no one shall fish for, catch or kill trout of any kind from the 15th November, in each year to the 30th April following, both days inclusive; provided that these close seasons shall not apply to Seton and Anderson lakes and waters tributary thereto, nor to dolly varden trout nor steelhead caught in tidal waters by rod and line, or in Okanagan, Kamloops, Shuswap, Arrow and Kootenay lakes, or in streams tributary thereto, nor to land-locked salmon, weighing five pounds, undressed or over; provided that in the non-tidal waters of Vancouver Island, no one shall fish for, catch or kill steelhead, from the 20th March to the 30th November, in each year, both days inclusive.

Size Limit.

2. No trout of any kind under 8 inches in length shall be taken from the waters of British Columbia, and if taken shall be immediately returned to the water alive and uninjured.

(*a*) No trout under three pounds in weight shall be bought, sold or exposed for sale in the province of British Columbia, nor shall any trout be bought, sold or exposed for sale during the close season provided therefor.

3. Fishing for trout through the ice is prohibited.

Sec. 19—Tidal Boundaries.

The tidal boundaries for the purposes of the Fisheries Act in the rivers specified below shall be defined as follows:—

(*a*) *Fraser River.*—A line coinciding with Mission Bridge.

(*b*) Rescinded January 5, 1918.

(*c*) *Naas River.*—A line drawn across the river from Rocky Point to a projecting point on the opposite bank of the said river, immediately above Fishery Bay.

(*d*) *Rivers Inlet.*—A line drawn from the Devil's Slide to a point on the opposite shore marked by a post bearing a white flag, placed there by authority of the Chief Inspector of Fisheries during the fishing season.

(*e*) *Skeena River.*—From a line, marked by beacons, to be placed on either side of the river by authority of the Chief Inspector of Fisheries at the beginning of each fishing season, drawn across the Skeena River seven miles above one drawn from the northeast point of Raspberry Island, along an imaginary line in a northwest direction to a rocky point on the northwest bank of the Skeena River, and from the said northeast point of Raspberry Island, along an imaginary line in a southeast by east half east direction, to a rocky point on the southeast shore—so far as the sockeye salmon fishery is concerned; and from a line drawn across the river from Sand Island on the right bank to Rocky Point on the left, so far as the spring salmon fishery is concerned.

(*f*) *Bella Coola.*—An imaginary straight line drawn from the cannery wharf on the southern side of the inlet to the Government wharf on the northern side of the inlet. (Order in Council, May 4, 1916.)

(*g*) *Kimsquit.*—An imaginary straight line drawn from the beacon painted white on the eastern shore, to a red flag placed on the western shore by the local fishery officer before the beginning of each fishing season.—(Order in Council, May 4, 1916.)

Sec. 20—Weekly Close Times.

(*a*) The weekly close time for salmon fishing shall be from Friday midnight to Sunday at 6 p.m. in all the waters of British Columbia south of the 51st parallel of north latitude; but salmon traps located west of Gonzales Point, Vancouver Island, are excluded from this close time; provided that in the years 1915, 1916, 1918, *et al.*, known as "small run" or "off" years, this weekly close time shall be six hours longer, viz., from Saturday at 6 a.m. to Monday following, at 6 a.m., in that part of the Fraser river between New Westminster bridge and Mission bridge.

(*b*) In the waters north of the 51st parallel of north latitude the weekly close time for salmon fishing shall be from Saturday at 6 a.m. to Sunday at 6 p.m., provided that in the waters of district No. 3 the weekly close time for purse-seine and drag-seine fishing shall be from Saturday noon to Sunday noon.—(Order in Council, March 30, 1917.)

(*c*) The weekly close time for salmon traps located west of Gonzales Point, Vancouver Island, shall be from Friday at 6 p.m. to Sunday following at 6 a.m.

(*d*) The weekly close times for salmon fishing provided by paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) shall apply to trolling for salmon for commercial purposes.—(Order in Council, March 30, 1917.)

2. During the weekly close times above specified salmon fishing with nets shall be strictly prohibited.

3. From 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday in each week to 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday following, no one shall fish for or catch herring with nets of any kind in Pender Harbour.—(Order in Council, December 7, 1916.)

Sec. 21—Net Fishing in Non-tidal Waters.

(*a*) Fishing with nets in the non-tidal waters outside the Railway Belt is prohibited except under license from the Provincial Commissioner of Fisheries.

(*b*) Net fishing in such waters shall be confined to the use of gill-nets and drag-seines.

(*c*) Gill-nets only may be authorized for the capture of whitefish (*C. williamsoni*), char, including (*S. malma* and *C. namaycush*), and lake trout, in the waters of Stuart, Fraser, Francois and Babine lakes, and gill-nets and drag-seines for the capture of little Red-fish or so-called Kokanee, in Okanagan, Arrow and Kootenay lakes.

(*d*) A gill-net license shall authorize the use of not more than two hundred yards of gill-net. The mesh of such net shall not be less than three inches extension measure, and the fee on such license shall be one dollar.

(*e*) A drag-seine license shall authorize the use of not more than one hundred yards of net. The mesh of such net shall not be less than two inches extension measure, and the fee on such license shall be one dollar.

(*f*) No lake trout weighing less than three pounds dressed shall be bought, sold or exposed for sale.—(Order in Council, March 30, 1917.)

(*g*) No one shall use gill-nets or drag-seines in Stuart, Fraser, Francois or Babine lakes from the fifteenth day of July to the thirtieth day of October in each year, both days inclusive, or during the month of April in each year, and no one shall use gill-nets or drag-seines in Okanagan, Arrow or Kootenay lakes from the first day of January in each year to the fifteenth day of August following, both days inclusive.—(Order in Council, November 3, 1917.)

(*h*) The weekly closed time for such fishing shall be from Monday noon to Wednesday noon, and no fish shall be taken during such closed time with gill-nets or drag-seines.—(Order in Council, March 30, 1917.)

Allied Drug Company, Limited.

[CORRECTED NOTICE.]

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the first part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," and amending Acts, letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 20th day of June, 1918, incorporating Grant Cooper, barrister-at law, Clarence Snider, Howard Addison Hall, Thomas Blake Farrell and Frederick Harold McCallum, students-at-law, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To carry on business as pharmaceutical, manufacturing and general chemists and druggists and manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of toilet requisites ; to carry on the business of manufacturers, buyers and sellers of and dealers in all kinds of medicines and medical preparations and drugs whatsoever, and manufacturers of all kinds of boxes and cases of cardboard, wood, metal or otherwise, and printers, colour printers, publishers, stationers, candle makers, manufacturers of perfumes ; to manufacture, buy, sell, let, lease, exchange and deal in germicides, disinfectants, antiseptics, insecticides, vermicides and fungicides, and all other articles and products of similar nature or used for a similar purpose ; also in all kinds of paper and paper articles and products, both for sanitary and for all other purposes for which any kind of paper may now or hereafter be used or useful ; also in drugs, proprietary or otherwise, chemicals, druggists supplies and sundries and the by-products, thereof, and generally to carry on the business of a manufacture of and dealer in the said articles and those of a like nature and all articles entering into the manufacture or composition thereof ; also in soaps of any nature and kind whatsoever, oils, perfumes, glycerine, wool and machinery oils and any and all by-products of tallow, grease, oils and soaps, and all kinds of caustic, carbonate and bicarbonate, alkalies and the like, and any and all materials used in the manufacture of any or all of the said articles ; also in all kinds and descriptions of articles used as sanitary specialties or for sanitary or like purposes, or such as may be useful for or conducive to the production of sanitary conditions ;

(*b*) To manufacture, buy, sell, deal in mineral waters, wines, cordials, liquors, soups, broths, and other restoratives or food, especially suitable or deemed to be suitable for invalids and convalescents ;

(*c*) To acquire by purchase, concession, exchange, lease, or otherwise, and to construct, erect, operate, hold, maintain and manage all factories, stores, shops, depots, laboratories, machine shops, engine houses and other structures and erections necessary or convenient for the carrying on of its business, and all other property, real or personal, necessary or useful for the carrying on of any of the purposes of the company, and to lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the same ;

(*d*) To deal in, import, export, purchase, manufacture, acquire, sell, mine, quarry, concentrate, smelt, reduce, distil, treat, extract, refine, prepare, or produce in any manner whatsoever by any process whatever, any substance whatever. simple, complex, compound, whether mineral, animal, vegetable, metallic, wooden, chemical, or in any physical condition, solid, liquid or gaseous ;

(*e*) To execute and do all manner of printing, lithographing, electrotyping and engraving applicable to the business ;

(*f*) To deal in or to deal with, import, export, purchase, manufacture, acquire or sell machinery, tools, appliances, apparatus, implements, materials, products, packages, receptacles, containers, which may be utilized or required for the preparation, manufacture, disposal, sale, transportation, distribution of any articles of manufacture, or substances, manufactured, produced, sold, purchased, acquired, required or dealt in by the company ;

(*g*) To lend money or credit to and to aid in any manner any corporation whose shares, bonds or other obligations are held or are in any way guaranteed by the company, and while the owner of any such shares, stock, bonds or other obligations of ownership thereof to exercise any and all voting power thereon ;

(*h*) To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated, directly or indirectly, to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property, rights or products ;

(*i*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities or assets of any individual, partnership or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company, and to issue paid-up shares or bonds or both for the payment of the purchase price thereof ;

(*j*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any trade-marks, trade-names, patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited or unlimited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention, formulæ, recipe or process, which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired ;

(*k*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person, partnership or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly, to benefit the company ; and to lend money or securities to, guarantee all or any of the debts, liabilities, contracts or engagements of, or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*l*) To subscribed for, take up or otherwise acquire and hold shares or stock or other securities of or in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as, directly or indirectly, to benefit the company, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same ;

(*m*) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*n*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any private, public, general or useful objects ;

(*o*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the said company or companies, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company ;

(*p*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purpose of its business, and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in trade, appliances, apparatus, materials or substances ;

(*q*) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways and sidings, branches, and tramways, on lands owned or controlled by the company, and bridges, reservoirs, water courses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize, or otherwise assist or take part in the construction,

improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof ;

(*r*) To lend money or securities to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons or corporations ;

(*s*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute, and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*t*) To invest and deal with the moneys o the company not immediately required in such manner as from time to time may be determined ;

(*u*) To pay all costs, charges and expenses incurred or sustained in or about the promotion or establisment of the company, or which the company shall consider to be preliminary ;

(*v*) Upon any issue of shares, debentures or other securities of the company, to employ brokers, commission agents and underwriters and to provide for the remuneration of such persons for their services by payment in cash, or with the approval of the shareholders by the issue of shares, debentures or other securities of the company, or by the granting of options to take the same or in any other manner ;

(*w*) To sell or dispose of the undertakings of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company ;

(*x*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedien , and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books, pamphlets, and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations ;

(*y*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company and to distribute any of the property in specie among its shareholders ;

(*z*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others ;

(*aa*) To do all such other reasonable things as are incidental or conducive to the attainmeut of the above objects.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Allied Drug Company, Limited, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into 10,000 shares of ten dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 6th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
2-1 Under-Secretary of State.

O. Leclair, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 27th day of June, 1918, incorporating Oscar Leclair, pork-packer, Honoré Orpha Patenaude, accountant, Maida Patenaude, wife of the said Honoré Orpha Patenaude, Rolland Leclair, clerk, Philippe Telmas Sylvain, bank manager, and Joseph Albert Tassé, musician, all of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To carry on the business of producers and breeders of fowls and animals of every kind and description, and of all products derived therefrom, eggs, milk, cream, butter, cheese, oleomargarine, etc., and of producers of farm products, fruits and vegatables of every description grown on the farm, in the orchard and in the garden ; as manufacturers of all kinds of animal products, meats and meat products, and of all kinds of farm, fruit, vegetable products ; as porkpackers and wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of animals, fowls and animal and fowl products, in all kinds of meat and meat products, in all kinds of farm products, in all kinds of fruits and fruit products, in all kinds of vegetable and vegetable products, also as wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of fish and fish products, and in all kinds of products from the rivers, lakes and seas, and for the purpose of purchasing the business of O. Leclair, as a running concern, on the first of July, 1918 ;

(*b*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*c*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company ;

(*d*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired;

(*e*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*f*) To take, or otherwise acquire and hold, shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*g*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company;

(*h*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade;

(*i*) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores, and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof ;

(*j*) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined.

(*k*) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons.

(*l*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*m*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company ;

(*n*) To apply for, secure, acquire by assignment, transfer, purchase, or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any charter, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, rights or privilege, which any government or authority or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to grant and to pay for, aid in and contribute towards carrying the same into effect, and to appropriate any of the company's shares, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof ;

(*o*) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered, or to be rendered, in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares in the company's capital, or any debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business ;

(*p*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations ;

(*q*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company ;

(*r*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others ;

(*s*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "O. Leclair, Limited", with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into 1,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 4th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
2-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Dominion Shipbuilding Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1918, incorporating Joseph Max Bullen and Norman Stuart Robertson, barristers-at-law ; Wendell Osborne, student-at-law ; Agnes Porter Traill, accountant, and Lena Duff, stenographer, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To build, construct, hire, purchase, work and charter steamships and other vessels of any class and to establish and maintain lines or regular services of steamships or other vessels and generally to carry on the business of shipbuilders and shipowners, and to enter into contracts for the carriage of mails, passengers and goods, and either by its own vessels or by the vessels or conveyances of others ; to carry on the business of merchandise carriers, shipowners, warehousemen, wharfingers, barge owners, lighter-men and forwarding agents and to carry on the business of iron founders, mechanical engineers and manufacturers of all kinds of munitions, tools, machinery and plant, and to carry on the business of tool makers, brass founders, metal workers, boiler makers, millwrights, iron and steel builders, smelters and woodworkers, bridge builders, metallurgists, electrical and general engineers ;

(*b*) To construct, purchase, take on lease or otherwise acquire and work any shipyard, wharf, pier or piers, docks, buildings or works capable of being advantageously used in connection with the business of the company, as shipbuilders, shipowners, as a shipping company or as engineers ;

(*c*) To purchase the assets of any company, individual or partnership at present carrying on business as shipbuilders or engineers or the shares of any such company, and to pay for the same either in cash or in shares or in other securities or partly in cash and partly in shares or other securities as the company may think advantageous ;

(*d*) To buy and sell merchandise for freighting ships and vessels of the company ;

(*e*) To build, fit out and repair and lend money upon ships and vessels of every description and on goods and merchandise carried or to be carried in any ships or vessels ;

(*f*) To construct and repair steam, electrical, oil, gasoline and other engines, boilers and machinery ;

(*g*) To construct and maintain for the use of the company or for letting out on hire, graving and other docks and other conveniences for the building, repairing or docking of ships and other vessels and to aid in or contribute to the construction of any such works;

(*h*) To buy or otherwise acquire ships and vessels complete or not complete, sound or out of repair for, the purpose of improving, reselling, letting out to hire or otherwise making profit out of the same ;

(*i*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, hire, lease, hold, own, use, operate, sell, assign and otherwise dispose of any and all trade marks, trade names and trade rights, letters patent, licenses, concessions, processes or information with respect thereto or interest therein, and any and all inventions, improvements and processes issued in connection with or secured under Letters Patent of the Dominion of Canada, the United States of America and elsewhere, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account any such letters patent, licenses, concessions, processes or information with respect thereto or interest therein ;

(*j*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*k*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company ;

(*l*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired ;

(*m*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, cooperation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*n*) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*o*) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*p*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its pre

decessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object ;

(*q*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company ;

(*r*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade;

(*s*) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof ;

(*t*) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such person;

(*u*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*v*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company, if and when authorized so to do by the vote of not less than five-sixths of the shareholders present or represented by proxy at a general meeting duly called for considering the matter and holding not less than five-sixths of the issued capital stock of the company ;

(*w*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations ;

(*x*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company ;

(*y*) To do all or any of the things authorized by Letters Patent or Supplementary Letters Patent as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others ;

(*z*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Dominion Shipbuilding Company, Limited," with a capital stock of three million dollars, divided into 30,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

The company shall be deemed to be a private company under the terms of The Companies Act and its Amendments.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 8th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
2-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Industrial Specialty Manufacturing Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the first part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," and amending acts, letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 25th day of June, 1918, incorporating John Wesley Blair and Francis Joseph Laverty, both of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law, of the City of Westmount, in the Province of Quebec ; Charles Albert Hale, advocate, of the Town of Montreal West, in the said Province of Quebec, and Auguste Angers, advocate, and Edythe Lillian Pearson, clerk, of the City of Montreal, in the said Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To carry on business as brass and iron founders, engineers, manufacturers and dealers in brass, copper, zinc, iron, wood and other natural products, and as machinists and smiths, and to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in goods, wares and merchandise made in whole or in part of copper, brass, iron, steel, zinc, wood and other natural products and to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in hardwares and specialties of all description, machines and machine supplies, and to carry on the trade and business of ironmasters, manufacturers and rollers of steel and iron into any and all forms, products, commodities, or articles of every kind; iron and steel makers ; iron and steel converters, tin plate and steel makers in all their respective branches, and to buy, sell and trade in all products and commodities in connection with the above ;

(*b*) To buy, sell, deal in, import, export and manufacture goods, wares and merchandise of all descriptions ;

(*c*) To acquire and take over as a going concern or otherwise, the whole or any part of the undertaking, assets and liabilities of any person, firm or corporation, carrying on any business in whole or in part similar to that which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company, and to pay for the same either wholly or partly in cash or wholly or partly in the bonds, debentures, paid up shares, or other securities of the company or otherwise ;

(*d*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise and to utilize and develop water power and other powers for the production of electricity, hydraulic, and other motive powers and to construct and operate works for the production of such power ;

(*e*) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the Act, to purchase, take or acquire by original subscriptions or otherwise, and to purchase, hold, sell or otherwise dispose of shares, stock, whether common or preferred, debentures, bonds and other obligations in any other company carrying on a business in whole or in part similar to that of the company, and to pay for such shares, stock, debentures or bonds, either wholly or partly in cash, or wholly or partly in the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of the company or otherwise, and to vote all shares owned or held by the company through such agent or agents as the the directors may appoint ;

(*f*) To distribute in specie or otherwise, any assets of the company among its members and particularly the shares, bonds, debentures and other securities of any other company formed to take over the whole or any part of the assets or liabilities of the company ;

(*g*) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined ;

(*h*) To make advances to customers and others having dealings with the company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons ;

(*i*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company ;

(*j*) To sell or dispose of the whole or any part of the assets and undertakings of the company as a going concern, or otherwise, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company ;

(*k*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*l*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, cooperation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or

otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly to benefit the company ; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*m*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise and either alone or in conjunction with others.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Industrial Specialty Manufacturing Company, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec. The company shall be deemed to be a private company under the terms of "The Companies Act and its amendments."

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 6th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
2–1 Under-Secretary of State.

North American Arms Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1918, incorporating Edmond Baird Ryckman and John Shirley Denison, both of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law ; Hugh Day Scully, assistant general manager ; William James Beaton, solicitor ; Elizabeth Young, Edith Emily Duncan and Alma Buchanan, stenographers, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in goods, wares and merchandise of all kinds, including (without restricting the generality hereof) all kinds of arms and munitions of war ;

(*b*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*c*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, brevets d'invention, grants, leases, licences, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to pay for same in cash, shares or other securities of the company or otherwise and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired.

(*d*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*e*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, and to hold, exercise and enjoy in its own name, all or any of the property, franchise and good-will, rights, powers and privileges held or enjoyed by any person or firm or any company or companies, and to pay for such property, franchise, good-will, rights, powers and privileges wholly or partly in shares, debentures or other securities of the company, wholly or partly paid up, and to undertake the liabilities of any such person, firm or company ;

(*f*) To aid in any manner any corporation any of whose shares of capital stock, bonds, debentures or other obligations are held or in any manner guaranteed by this company, and to do any act or things for the preservation and protection, improvement and enhancement of the value of any such shares of capital stock, bonds, debentures or other obligations, and to do any and all acts tending to increase the value of any of the property at any time held or controlled by this company ;

(*g*) To purchase, take or acquire by original subscription or otherwise, and, to hold, with or without guaranty, to sell or otherwise dispose of, shares, stocks, whether common or preferred, debentures, bonds and other obligations in and of any other company carrying on a business in whole or in part similar to that of the company, and to pay for such shares, stocks, debentures, bonds and other obligations either in cash or partly in cash, or to issue shares of this company fully paid up or partly paid up in payment and notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act, use the funds of the company in the purchase of shares, stocks, debentures, bonds and obligations in and of any such other company, and to vote on all shares so held through such agent or agents as the directors may appoint ;

(*h*) To enter into any arrangements with any goverment or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with or surrender any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions;

(*i*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors or associates in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons and to grant annuities, pensions, and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful objects ;

(*j*) To improve, manage, develop, sell, assign, transfer, lease or otherwise dispose of or turn to account or deal with all or any of the property of the company and from time to time to vary the investments or employment of capital of the company ;

(*k*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring or taking over all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company ;

(*l*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real or personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business or capable of being profitably dealt with in connection with any of the company's property or rights for the time being ;

(*m*) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, water courses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works, and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working management, carrying out or control thereof ;

(*n*) To draw, make accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments:

(*o*) To sell, let on hire or otherwise deal with or dispose of the understanding and assets of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, deben-

tures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company;

(*p*) To distribute among the shareholders in kind any property or assets of the company and in particular any shares, debentures or securities of any other companies belonging to or held by the company or which the company may have power to dispose of;

(*q*) To invest any moneys of the company not immediately required in such securities and in such manner as may from time to time be determined;

(*r*) To remunerate any person for services rendered to the company in such manner as the company may deem expedient, and more particularly, with the approval of the shareholders, by the issue and allotment of shares, bonds or other securities of the company, wholly or partly paid up, but nothing in this clause contained shall be deemed to limit the powers of the directors to fix and pay the salary of any and all officers, servants, agents and employees of the company;

(*s*) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to take security for the loan of such money; to guarantee the performance of the contractual and other obligations of any such persons and to give any guarantee or indemnity as may seem expedient;

(*t*) To pay out of the funds of the company all expenses of or incidental to the formation, registration and advertising of the company, or in or about the promotion of this company or the conduct of its business;

(*u*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations;

(*v*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company;

(*w*) To do all or any of the above things, as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others, and either by or through agents, sub-contractors, trustees or otherwise.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "North American Arms Company, Limited," with a capital stock of two million dollars, divided into 20,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 6th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
2-1 Under-Secretary of State.

R. H. Comey Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 4th day of July, 1918, incorporating James Stewart, accountant, Hamilton James Stuart and Arthur Howard Robertson, barristers-at-law, Evelyn Burr, stenographer, and Gertrude Elizabeth Hancock, bookkeeper, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—

(*a*) To carry on and engage in the business of dyers and bleachers and of manufacturers of goods, fabrics, braids and cloth and vegetable fabrics of every sort and description and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, to manufacture, create, construct, convert, repair, store, rent, let-for-hire, import, export, use, operate, buy, sell, exchange or otherwise acquire, hold or dispose of, traffic, deal and trade in and with dyes, bleaches, chemicals, fabrics, cloths, hats, straw and other vegetable fabrics, straw material, and also all kinds of machinery, tools, plant, apparatus, instruments, implements, utensils, appliances, equipment and supplies and all raw materials and other things used in and for the manufacture, construction, creation or conversion of all the foregoing and accessories therefor and all products and by-products thereof; to act as and carry on the business of chemical, mechanical, electrical, civil, designing, consulting, appraising, and contracting engineers and of manufacturing agents and to carry on the business of general contractors and to enter into contracts for, construct, execute, own and carry on all descriptions of works and to carry on for the purposes aforesaid the business of a general construction company and contractors for the construction of public and private works;

(*b*) To acquire, erect, maintain, operate and manage warehouses, storehouses and similar plant;

(*c*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise and to utilize and develop water and other powers or sources of energy for the production, generation, development, transmission, distribution or utilization of hydraulic steam, gas, electric or other power and force and to construct, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and to improve, own, use, operate, maintain and equip works for the development of power, light and heat and to use, purchase, sell, supply, lease or otherwise deal in or contract with reference to power, light and heat, subject always to all local laws or regulations in that behalf; and to charter, own, equip, maintain, operate and manage such power house, structure, plant and equipment as may be considered by the company beneficial to its interests and to build, equip, maintain and operate telegraph and telephone lines and wireless systems in connection with and for the purpose of the company's works and operations;

(*d*) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake and assume all or any part of the assets, capital, business, property, privileges, licenses, contracts, options, or other rights and the obligations and liabilities of any person, firm or company carrying on any business which this company, is authorized to on, or any business similar thereto or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company's business and to issue in payment or part payment for any such property, rights or privileges acquired by the company or for any guarantee of the company's bonds or for services rendered, shares of the company's capital stock whether subscribed for or not as fully paid-up and non-assessable, or the company's bonds;

(*e*) To invest the moneys of the company not immediately required in such investments as may from time to time be determined;

(*f*) To apply for, obtain, register, purchase, lease, take over or otherwise acquire and to hold, use, own, introduce, operate, protect and maintain, prolong, renew and to sell, assign or otherwise dispose of any trade-marks, trade-names, brevets d'invention, concession, protections, licenses, patents or applications for patents, improvements, methods, distinctive marks, formulæ or any secret or other information, processes, industrial designs or copyrights secured under the law of the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, and subject to Royalty or otherwise and to acquire, use, exercise, develop, sell or grant licenses and leases in respect thereof, or otherwise turn to account such property, rights or information as aforesaid, and with a view to working and development of the same to carry on any business, whether dyeing, manufacturing or otherwise which the company may think calculated directly or indirectly to effectuate these objects;

(*g*) To manufacture, purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, own, sell, assign, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, trade, deal in and with goods, wares and merchandise and property of every class and description;

(*h*) To enter into partnership or any arrangement for sharing of profits or expense, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person, partnership, association or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company;

(*i*) To take or otherwise acquire, hold, own, buy, sell or otherwise dispose of shares in the capital stock of, and the bonds, evidence of indebtedness, obligations or other securities, of any company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted

so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company or possessed of property, rights or franchises capable of being used so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company or enhance the value of its undertaking, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44 of the Companies Act, and to guarantee the payment of dividends on any such stock, and the payment of the principal and interest of any such bonds, obligations or other securities and to aid in any manner any such company;

(*j*) To apply for, promote, obtain, purchase or acquire by assignment, transfer or otherwise from the Dominion of Canada or any other authority, whether federal, provincial, imperial, colonial, civic, foreign or otherwise and including subordinate and municipal authorities or any other corporation or public body which may have power so to make, enact or grant and to exercise, carry out, comply with and enjoy any statute, ordinance, decree, order, regulation, license, contract, power, enactment, by-law, authority, franchise, arrangement, concession, privilege, permit or other rights or authorization which may seem desirable to the company or calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company; or to enter into any arrangements with such governments or authorities that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them and to pay for, aid in and contribute towards carrying the same into effect; and to appropriate any of the company's stock, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof;

(*k*) To promote and aid in promoting and to constitute, form or organize, develop, take interest or stock in shares in and assist financially or otherwise companies, firms, syndicates, associations or partnerships of all kinds for the purposes of acquiring or taking over all or any of the property and liabilities of the company or of advancing directly or indirectly the objects thereof and for any other purpose that may be deemed expedient for this company;

(*l*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise and erect, maintain and operate all plant, laboratories, buildings, boats, ships, machinery or other structures that may be useful or necessary in connection with the company's business and generally to improve, develop, exchange, deal in, sell, lease or otherwise turn to account or dispose of the whole or any part of the property and rights of the company;

(*m*) To sell and dispose of any or all of the undertakings of the company for such consideration as the company may think fit, whether for cash, shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar in whole or in part to those of this company, and if deemed advisable to distribute the proceeds or equivalent thereof among the shareholders of this company;

(*n*) To acquire by purchase, lease, hire or otherwise all property, real or personal, that may be deemed necessary for the proper carrying on of the company's business, and to hold, own, operate, develop same, and to sell, lease, dispose of or otherwise turn the same to account, and to erect such buildings, factories, structures and works as may be deemed advantageous for the purposes of the company;

(*o*) To construct, erect, maintain, operate, improve, develop, work, manage, carry out or control all plant, structures and machinery and any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, water-courses, canals, wharves, manufactories, bins, sheds, warehouses, electric works, shops, yards, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof;

(*p*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company or its predecessors in business, or the dependents or connections of such persons, and grant pensions and allowances, and make payment towards insurance, and subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object;

(*q*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations;

(*r*) To lend money to customers and to raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, promise, endorsement, guarantee or otherwise any person or corporation in the capital stock of which the company holds shares, or with which it may have business relations, and to act as employee, agent or manager of any such corporation, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such corporation or by any person or persons with which the company may have business relations and to guarantee the payment or discharge of any debt or liability incurred or borne by any person on behalf of or for the benefit of the company;

(*s*) To distribute in specie or otherwise as may be determined any assets of the company among its members and particularly the shares, bonds, and other securities of any other company owned by this company;

(*t*) To procure the company to be registered, licensed or otherwise recognized in any foreign country and to designate persons therein, according to the laws of such foreign country, to represent this company as attorney or otherwise and to accept service for and on behalf of this company of any process or suit;

(*u*) To consolidate or amalgamate with any other company having objects similar in whole or in part to those of this company;

(*v*) To make and issue promissory notes and bills of exchange and to issue, draw, accept, discount, endorse, pay or otherwsse deal in and with bills, notes, cheques and negotiable and transferable instruments of all kinds;

(*w*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise and by or through trustees, agents or otherwise and either alone or in conjunction with others and to the same extent and as fully as natural persons might or could do;

(*x*) To pay out of the funds of the company all costs, charges and expenses preliminary and incidental to the formation, incorporation and organization of the company;

(*y*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects and to carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or objects, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance or render profitable any of the company's property or rights.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "R. H. Comey Company, Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into 1,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 8th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
2-1 Under-Secretary of State.

John Forsyth, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 1st day of July, 1918, incorporating John Derby Claude Forsyth, manufacturer, Edwin Whyte Clement and William Pope Clement, barristers-at-law, Rubie Mary Fisher and Eva Belle Clemens, stenographers, all of the City of Kitchener, in the Province of Ontario, for following purposes, viz:—

(*a*) To carry on the business of electricians, mechanical engineers, manufacturers, workers and dealers in engines, dynamoes, generators, batteries, storage batteries, switch boards, electric lighting plants, electric power plants, electric appliances and accessoriss of every description, electricity, motive power and light and any business in which the application of electricity

or any power, light or otherwise is or may be useful, convenient or ornamental, or any other business of a like nature; to manufacture and produce and either as principals or agents trade and deal in and with any article belonging to any such business and appliances, apparatus and things in connection therewith or any inventions or patents for the production or accumulation of electricity and electric motive force or other agency similar or otherwise and to apply the same for the production of electric light or power and to light streets, places and buildings, public and private, by means of electricity or otherwise or to enable the same to be lighted, subject to local and municipal regulations, construct, maintain and operate, manufacture and apply electricity and any such articles, appliances and accessories; to carry on the business of suppliers of light and power; to use, manufacture, operate and equip all electric apparatus now known and that may hereafter be invented; to acquire by purchase or otherwise and to obtain, accept and use all permits and franchise, municipal and otherwise; to enter into such contracts and make such arrangements as may be necessary; to carry out the above and to deal in goods, chattels, wares and merchandise of every description;

(*b*) To acquire and take over the business in Canada of The Globe Electric Company, of Milwaukee, United States of America, and to acquire the rights under and to carry out a certain agreement entered into between the said The Globe Electric Company of Milwaukee and Oliver F. Lightcap as trustee, bearing date the ninth day of May, A.D. 1918, and to issue and allot from time to time the stock therein referred to;

(*c*) To acquire, buy, sell, deal in, lease, hold and own lands and real and personal property of every description by purchase, exchange or in any other manner and pay therefor by money or by giving in exchange therefor lands and real and personal property or fully paid-up or partly paid-up stock in the company or partly by one and partly by others of the said methods;

(*d*) To erect buildings, to enter into party wall agreements, and to purchase, acquire and own materials and implements for such purposes and for the purpose of the company;

(*e*) To acquire, use and work the assets, franchises, shares, stock and rights of other companies and to obtain transfers thereof, or to amalgamate the same with this company, to issue, sell or transfer the company's shares in the company's capital stock upon such terms and conditions as the directors may arrange, for the purpose of raising money or giving security and to give the same in whole or in part payment for real or personal property of any description;

(*f*) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the property, assets, good-will, rights and liabilities of any person, firm or corporation carrying on business which the company is authorized to carry on and to pay for the same in cash, stock, bonds or otherwise as the company may decide;

(*g*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company either for cash or partly for cash and partly for such shares, debentures or securities;

(*h*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, trade marks, licences, concessions, and the like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited rights to use any secret or other information as to any invention or trade-marks or trade-name or patent which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired;

(*i*) To enter into any partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person, firm or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly enhance the value of this company, and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any such person, firm or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company and to sell, hold, reissue, with or without guarantee or otherwise deal with the same;

(*j*) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from such authorities any rights, privileges, and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions;

(*k*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of this company, or for any other purpose which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit this company;

(*l*) To draft, make, own, or sell any drawing or drawings, plants, specifications or designs as shall be necessary in connection with the business of the company or otherwise;

(*m*) To distribute any or all of the property of the company in specie among its members;

(*n*) To manufacture, sell and supply electric light to any village, town, city, municipality, corporation or corporations, subject to local and municipal restrictions;

(*o*) To invest the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as from time to time may be determined;

(*p*) To purchase or otherwise acquire, issue, reissue, sell, place and deal in shares, stocks, bonds, debentures and securities of all kinds and to give any guarantee or security for the payment of dividends or interest thereon or otherwise in relation thereto;

(*q*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes and bills of exchange;

(*r*) To procure the company to be registered or recognized to have one or more offices to carry on all or any of its operations and business, and unlimitedly and without restriction to hold, purchase and convey real and personal property.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "John Forsyth, Limited," with a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars, divided into 3,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Kitchener, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 4th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
2-1 Under-Secretary of State.

A. A. Giddings & Co., Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of July, 1918, incorporating Louis Athanase David and Louis Philippe Crepeau, both of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law; Segfried Hinson Read Bush, advocate; George Whittaker, accountant, and John Parker Callaghan, student-at-law, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz:—

(*a*) To take over and continue the business presently carried on by A. A. Giddings & Co.;

(*b*) To manufacture, import, export, buy and sell, lease, rent, install and operate electrical and mechanical appliances, apparatus, machinery and instruments of all kinds appertaining to the electrical and mechanical works;

(*c*) To manufacture, import, export, buy and sell, lease, rent and operate vacuums and vacuum apparatus and appliances, instruments and machinery appertaining to the same, and to carry in all its branches the business of vacuum makers;

(*d*) To act as consulting, appraising, contracting engineers and as manufacturers agents for any company, partnership, or person carrying on a similar business ;

(*e*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, brevets d'invention, trade marks, industrial designs, copyrights, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention wh ch may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit this company ; and to use, exercise, develop, or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise to turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired ;

(*f*) To advertise by electrical signs and other appliances ;

(*g*) To develop and improve any natural waterways and water-powers which may be situated on any lands of the company, and to improve such lands, to erect, construct and build thereon such mills, factories, manufactories or other buildings and works which the company may deem expedient and to operate the same ;

(*h*) To utilize any water-power, so developed for the purpose of generating pneumatic, hydraulic or electrical power, and to use the same to generate light, heat or power and to use and distribute the same as required for the business of the company, provided, however, that any transmission or distribution of pneumatic, hydraulic or elcctric power shall be subject to local and municipal regulations ;

(*i*) To issue, hand over and allot as fully paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company hereby incorporated in payment, or in part payment, of any business, franchise, undertakings, property, rights, powers, privilege, lease, license, estate, stock, assets or other property or rights which it may lawfully acquire by virtue hereof at the value thereof ;

(*j*) To remunerate any person or company for service rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting in placing or guaranteeing the placing of any shares in the company's capital stock, or in or about the incorporation, formation, organization or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business ;

(*k*) To enter into any agreement for sharing profits, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on, and to take and otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold or reissue with or without guarantee or otherwise deal in the same ;

(*l*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute, and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*m*) To apply or subscribe for, accept, hold and dispose of any stock, debentures or securities of any company or corporation, subject to the provisions of Section 44 of the Companies Act ;

(*n*) To distribute among the members of the company in kind any shares, debentures, securities or property belonging to the company ;

(*o*) To amalgamate with or join in any similar business ;

(*p*) To do all and everything necessary, suitable, convenient or proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or attainments of any one or more of the objects herein enumerated or incidental to the powers herein named, or which shall or may at any time appear to be expedient for the protection or benefit of the corporation.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of " A. A. Giddings & Co., Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 6th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

2–1

The Canadian Home Canning Association Limited.
(L' Association Canadienne des Conserves Domestiques, Limitée.)

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1918, incorporating Edouard Fabre Surveyer and William Langley Bond, both of His Majesty's Counsel learned-in-the-law ; Elizabeth May Silver and Jeanne Laflamme, stenographers, and Emile Girard, insurance agent, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :–

(*a*) To carry on business as a manufacturer of, shipper and dealer in all kinds of canned goods, condiments, pickles, jams, jellies, preserves, table delicacies, grocers' sundries and supplies and prepared meats or foods ; to carry on business as a grower, shipper, exporter, importer and dealer in seeds, farm, garden and dairy produce and all other food products, and in connection with the business of the company to establish stores, agencies, depots and other markets for the sale of the products of the company ; to carry on the business of warehousemen, including the operation of cold storage warehouses or plants ;

(*b*) To manufacture and deal in cans, boxes, jars, containers, labels and canners' supplies ;

(*c*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*d*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company ;

(*e*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired ;

(*f*) To take or otherwise acquire and hold, shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*g*) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*h*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company ;

(*i*) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons ;

(*j*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertizing in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations ;

(*k*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of of the property and rights of the company ;

(*l*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others ;

(*m*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Canadian Home Canning Association Limited (L'Association canadienne des Conserves Domestiques, Limitée)," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
2-1 Under-Secretary of State.

John Cowan Chemical Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," and amending Acts, letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1918, incorporating Richard Lister Gaunt, Giffard Lawrence Lafolley and Reginald Tait Gaunt, merchants, and Edward Ernest Wells, chemist, all of the City of Westmount, in the Province of Quebec, and Louis Armand Gelinas, cashier, of the City of Montreal, in the said Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz: —

(*a*) To manufacture, import, export, buy, sell and deal in goods, wares and merchandise of all kinds, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, to manufacture, compound, refine, purchase and sell chemicals, dye stuffs, cements, minerals, superphosphates, soap, fertilizers, paints, varnishes, pigments, polishes, stains, oils, acids, alcohols, coal, coke, coal-tar, coal-tar products and derivatives, peat, peat products, rubber, rubber goods and products, medicines, pharmaceutical supplies, chemical and medicinal preparations, articles and compounds separately or in combination and under all conditions and at all stages of preparation and manufacture ;

(*b*) To purchase or otherwise acquire, take over and assume as a going concern or otherwise the business and undertaking of John Cowan Company, Limited, a body corporate and politic, duly incorporated under the provisions of The Companies Act, 1902(Canada), having its chief place of business in the said City of Montreal, or to purchase or otherwise acquire the outstanding capital stock of the said John Cowan Company, Limited, or any part thereof, or all or any of the assets, including the good-will, trade name or names, and the liabilities thereof, and to pay for the same in cash or paid-up stock or bonds of this company or partly in cash and partly in stock and (or) bonds, as may be agreed upon between the parties ;

(*c*) To purchase, hire, take on lease or exchange, or otherwise acquire and own lands, buildings, mines, minerals, ores, mining properties, mining claims, coal, coal mines, coal lands and measures, peat and peat lands and deposits, petroleum wells and fields, natural gas wells and deposits, privileges, options, grants, concessions, machinery, plant, steam or electric or water power, water and other rights, patents and patent rights, trade marks, trade names, formulae, processes and mechanical or other contrivances, and any real and personal property or any kind, requisite or convenient for the company's business and any estate or interest therein, and either absolutely or conditionally, and either solely or jointly with others, and to let, place under license, sell, dispose of and otherwise deal with the same or any part thereof or any interest therein ;

(*d*) To prospect, search and explore for mines, minerals, coal, coal lands, petroleum and natural gas fields and deposits, peat, peat deposits and lands, and to hold, operate, develop, work, exploit, and manage the same, and to carry on all operations by which the soil, earth, stones, rocks, ores, cold fields and measures, petroleum, and peat fields and deposits may for the purpose of extracting any mineral or other product whatever be mined, quarried, raised, washed, smelted, concentrated, refined, distilled, reduced, crushed, amalgamated or treated in any manner to render such mineral or product or any by-product thereof merchantable by any process or means whatever ; to extract nitrogen or other elements and compounds from the air by electric or other method or process ; to manufacture, extract or obtain by distillation and other methods vegetable oils, acids, salts and other substances, elements and compounds from plants, straw, wood and other vegetable and organic matter ; to acquire by purchase or otherwise, own, exploit and operate timber and pulpwood lands and limits, forest reserves, saw mills, shingle mills, pulp mills, paper mills, and other mills, factories and plant incidental to the manufacture and sale of lumber, pulp, paper and paper products, and any by-products thereof ;

(*e*) To purchase, acquire, generate, develop and transmit electric light, heat and power and other power and force for the purposes of the company provided, however, that any sale, distribution, or transmission of electric, hydraulic, gas or other power or force shall be subject to local and municipal regulations in that behalf ;

(*f*) To subscribe for, purchase or otherwise acquire, to own, hold, sell, assign, transfer, or otherwise dispose of and deal with shares in the capital stock, bonds, debentures or other evidences of indebtedness created by any other companies, states or municipalities, and while the holder thereof to exercise all the rights and privileges of ownership, including the right to vote in respect thereof, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44 of the said Act ;

(*g*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*h*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company ;

(*i*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*j*) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from such authorities any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*k*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company ;

(*l*) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof ;

(*m*) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined;

(*n*) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons ;

(*o*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the

company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company ;

(*p*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company ;

(*q*) To distribute any of the property of the company in specie among its members ;

(*r*) To procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country;

(*s*) To do all the foregoing things whether alone or in conjunction with others and whether as principals, factors or agents for any other companies or persons, or by or through any factors, trustees or agents or on commission ;

(*t*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "John Cowan Chemical Company, Limited," with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, divided into 2,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

The company shall be deemed to be a private company under the terms of the Companies Act and its amendments.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 6th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
2–1 Under-Secretary of State.

E. & A. Gunther Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of July, 1918, incorporating Samuel King, Oscar Heuman King, solicitors, Effie Lane, Lillis Sleeth, and Eva Olive Reid, stenographers, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To carry on business as merchants dealing in all classes of merchandise usually carried in stock by jewellers, silversmiths, watchmakers, clockmakers as well as dealers in all material, tools, machinery, supplies, furniture, fixtures and equipment of and incidental to the said occupations.

(*b*) To manufacture the goods above referred to, parts thereof or materials contained therein.

(*c*) To act as agents for other dealers or manufacturers in any of the above-mentioned merchandise.

(*d*) To deal in, manufacture or import, boxes of all descriptions whether used by the above-mentioned trade or otherwise.

(*e*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*f*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company ;

(*g*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the puposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired.

(*h*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions or otherwise with any person, or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*i*) To take, or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company;

(*j*) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*k*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections, of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object ;

(*l*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company ;

(*m*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade;

(*n*) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, tramways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute, to subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working management, carrying out or control thereof ;

(*o*) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons ;

(*p*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*q*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having object altogether or in part similar to those of the company ;

(*r*) To apply for, secure, acquire by assignment, transfer, purchase or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any charter, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, rights or privilege, which any government or authority or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to grant and to pay for, aid in and contribute towards carrying the same into effect, and to appropriate any of the company's shares, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof ;

(*s*) To procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country and to designate persons there according to the laws of such foreign country to represent the company and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit ;

(*t*) To raise and assist in raising money for, and to aid, by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or other securities or otherwise, any other company or corporation and to

guarantee the performance of contracts by any such company, corporation, or by any other person or persons with whom the company may have business relation ;

(*u*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations ;

(*v*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company ;

(*w*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others ;

(*x*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "E. & A. Gunther, Company, Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into 1,500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 6th day July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

Niagara Panama & Straw Hat Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1918, incorporating Cecil Vanroy Langs and Ewart Gladstone Binkley, barristers-at-law ; Nellie Moore, bookkeeper ; May Tydd and Edna Marguerite Green, stenographers, all of the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in hats, caps, furs and such material and other products as are incidental thereto ;

(*b*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any other person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purpose of the company ;

(*c*) Generally to purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any real and personal property and any rights and privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business ;

(*d*) To construct, maintain and alter any buildings or works, necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company ;

(*e*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions, trade-marks, copyrights and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired ;

(*f*) To issue and allot fully paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company in payment or part payment of any property, real, personal, movable, immovable and of any rights and concessions purchased or acquired by the company ;

(*g*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others ;

(*h*) To draw, make, use, accept and endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*i*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company ;

(*j*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property, rights and liabilities of this company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this company ;

(*k*) To take, or otherwise acquire and hold, shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company ;

(*l*) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined ;

(*m*) To lend money to such persons and on such terms as may seem expedient and in particular to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons ;

(*n*) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares in the company's capital or any debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the company or in or about the formation of the company or the conduct of its business ;

(*o*) To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*p*) To adopt such means of making known the products dealt in by the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circular, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations ;

(*q*) To do all other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The operations of the Company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Niagara Panama & Straw Hat Company, Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into 1,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Niagara Falls, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 9th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
2–1 Under-Secretary of State.

Coals Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the first part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 2nd day of July, 1918, incorporating William Kenneth McKeown, advocate and King's counsel, Lorne Clayton Herdman, stock broker, George Edward Chart, accountant, and Berthe Charlebois and May Beatrice Flanagan, stenographers, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To carry on the business of a wholesale and retail merchant, importer, exporter and dealer generally in coal, coke, peat, oil, wood and fuel of all kinds, and of a timber and lumber merchant and manufacturer, and in connection therewith (1) to search for, get, work, mine, quarry, raise, prepare for sale, refine and make merchantable by any process coal, oil, coke, shale, peat and all other like minerals and substances and to manufacture patent fuel (2) to cut, saw, mill and prepare for market, timber, lumber, logs, fire wood, ties, shingles, piling, telegraph and telephone poles, fence posts, wood, pulp wood and all other products of the forest ;

(*b*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to build, charter, maintain and operate ships, barges, tugs, lighters and vessels of all kinds, whether propelled by steam or otherwise, railway cars, motor cars and other like means for transportation of freight, passengers and mails, docks, wharves, elevators and other buildings and plants useful in connection with the transportation of the products of the company and of other goods, wares, merchandise and freight of any kind, and of passenger and mails ;

(*c*) To acquire by purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise and to own and hold, improve and utilize all and any lands, rights and concessions, coal lands and rights, peat lands, mines, minerals and mining rights, oil lands and rights, timber lands, limits or licenses, water lots, water rights, waterfalls, water privileges or concessions and powers and rights and interest therein and other real and immovable properties and rights of any nature whatsoever that may be useful to the company in connection with any of its businesses, and to erect thereon, maintain and operate all and any plants for mining, treating, cleaning, sorting, refining, storing and generally handling coal, oil, peat and wood of all kinds, briquetting plants, coal yards, saw mills, lumber mills and factories and yards, pulp and paper mills and factories, shipbuilding and repairing plants, engine and boiler works, railways on the property of the company and railway sidings, elevators, cold and dry storage plants, warehouses, stock yards and any other buildings, plants, factories and equipment of any nature whatsoever that may be useful in connection with any of the businesses carried on by the company;

(*d*) To establish, operate and conduct stores and shops for the sale, either in wholesale or retail, of any one or more of the articles and merchandise dealt in by the company or required by its employees, and generally to buy, sell and deal in provisions, produce and general merchandise, and deal in wholesale or retail, in any other goods, wares or merchandise which may be advantageously dealt in in connection therewith ;

(*e*) To construct or acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise and operate works for the production, sale and disposal of steam, electric, pneumatic, hydraulic and other light, heat and power and to produce, create, develop, acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise and to control and generally deal in and use, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of such steam, electric, pneumatic, hydraulic and other light, heat and power for any uses and purposes to which the same are adapted, provided always that the rights, privileges and powers hereby conferred upon the company in this paragraph in acquiring, using and disposing of heat, light and power, when exercised outside the property of the company shall be subject to all the laws and regulations of the provincial and municipal authorities in that behalf ;

(*f*) To aid and assist by way of bonus, advances of money or otherwise, with or without security, settlers and intending settlers upon any lands belonging to or sold by the company or in the neighbourhood of said lands and generally to promote the settlement of said lands ;

(*g*) To apply for, obtain, acquire by assignment, transfer, purchase, lease or otherwise, and to hold, register, exercise, carry out and enjoy and sell, lease, grant licenses in respect thereof and otherwise dispose of and turn to account any patents or inventions, improvements or processes, trade-marks, trade-names, charter, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, rights or privileges which any government or authority or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to grant and to pay for, aid in and contribute towards carrying the same into effect and to apply, appropriate or otherwise make use of any of the company's shares, bonds and assets towards or for the payment, either in whole or in part of the costs, charges and expenses incidental thereto ;

(*h*) To acquire by purchase, exchange, lease or otherwise and to take over the whole or any part, including the good-will of the undertaking, business, property, assets or liabilities of any person, partnership or company or the shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of any company carrying on a business similar in whole or in part to that which the company is authorized to carry on ;

(*i*) To enter into any agreement for sharing of profits, amalgamation, consolidation or union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession, management of the affairs of the company or other arrangements of a like nature with any government, municipal or local authority, person or company or companies carrying on or about to carry on business or transactions capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to take all such steps and proceedings and do all such matters and things as may be necessary or expedient to carry out and give effect to such agreements or any of same;

(*j*) To subscribe for, purchase, take in exchange or in payment or otherwise acquire, hold and own, and while holding the same to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges of holders and owners thereof, receive and distribute as profits and dividends and interests thereon and to guarantee, sell with or without guarantee and otherwise dispose of and notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44, of the said Act, deal in the shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of any other company or companies having purposes and objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company and to establish, promote, raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or other securities, any company or person carrying on or intending to carry on any such business or enterprise ;

(*k*) To invest the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined ;

(*l*) To issue paid-up shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities for the payment, either in whole or in part, of any property, real or personal, movable or immovable, or other rights, lease, business, franchise, undertaking, power, privilege, license or concession which this company may lawfully acquire, as also with the approval of the shareholders in payment or in part payment of services rendered to the company by way of promotion or otherwise, and to issue fully paid shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities in payment of, either in whole or in part or exchange for shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or any other securities of any other company doing a business similar or incidental to the business of this company ;

(*m*) To sell, lease, exchange, dispose of or deal with all or any of the assets, property, rights or undertaking of the company for such consideration and upon such terms and conditions as the company may think proper, and in particular for shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company ;

(*n*) To lend money to persons or companies having dealings with the company, and guarantee with or without security the performance of contracts, as also the performance of any obligations or undertakings of any other company or person in which the company is interested, including the payment of dividends, interest on bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities, mortgages or liabilities of any such company or persons, and to accept as security for such loans and guarantee any security that may be offered by such company or person, including shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock, mortgages, pledges, liens or other securities of such other companies or of or upon the property of such persons or companies :

(*o*) To draw, make, accept, endorse and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, warrants, securities under the Bank Act and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*p*) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind, specie or otherwise as may be resolved by way of dividend, bonus or in any other manner deemed advisable, any property or assets of the company or any proceeds of the sale or disposal of any property of the company, and in particular any shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of or in any other companies belonging to this company or which it may have power to dispose of ;

(*q*) From time to time to do any one or more of the acts and things herein set forth, either alone or in conjunction with others and either as principals, agents, factors or by or through trustees, agents, factors or otherwise, and to exercise and enjoy all such rights and privileges, and to do all such other acts and things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them, as also to carry on any business germane to the purposes and objects above set forth

The operations of the Company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Coals Company, Limited," with a capital stock of one million five hundred thousand dollars, divided into 15,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said Company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 6th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

The Big Six Cereal Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 2nd day of July 1918, incorporating Samuel Gerald Tritt and Saul Tritt, advocates, Nicolas Swan and Herbert Webb, accountants, and Edna Urquhart, secretary, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Québec, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To acquire, take over, carry on, extend and promote as a going concern the business now carried on at Montreal, in the District of Montreal by William E. Elmore, under the firm name and style of "The Big Six Cereal Company," and all or any of the assets and liabilities of the proprietor of that business in connection therewith, and to pay for the same as fully paid up shares of the company ;

(*b*) To carry on any other business which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*c*) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company;

(*d*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, brevets d'invention, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seen capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seen calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired;

(*e*) To enter into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and (to lend money to guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company) and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company and to sell, hold, reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*f*) Generally to purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any real and personal property, and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purpose of its business, and in particular, any land, buildings, machinery, plant, and stock-in-trade.

(*g*) To construct, maintain and alter any buildings or works necessary or convenient for the purpose of the company ;

(*h*) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares in the company's capital, or any debentures or other securities of the company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business ;

(*i*) To draw, make accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable documents ;

(*j*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company ;

(*k*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals, and by granting prizes, rewards and donations ;

(*l*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company ;

(*m*) To grow and deal in grain, wheat, oats, corn, flax, hay, millet, rye and other similar products ; to manufacture and deal in all kinds of cereals and produce and to manufacture all kinds of foods by secret process or otherwise.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Big Six Cereal Company, Limited," with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, divided into 2,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 6th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
2-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Canadian Ukrainian Institute Prosvita.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," and amending Acts, letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 4th day of July, 1918, incorporating John Bassarab, Theodore Stefanik, students-at-law; John Marcinov, carpenter ; Rev. Peter Oleksiv, pastor; Emil Orobks, Stefan Horbachevsky, Stefan Medvid, Michael Havryluk, labourers, and John Zavidovsky, undertaker, all of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To improve mental, social and economic conditions of the Canadian people who are of Ukrainian origin ;

(*b*) To publish books, tracts, essays, magazines, and papers in the Ukrainian language, and, if necessary, in English, and particularly to publish and circulate popular works and tracts useful for farmers and working classes;

(*c*) To provide lectures on popular science, culture, farming, commerce and industry, through means of delegates, teachers and travelling instructors;

(*d*) To establish throughout Canada branches and Prostiva reading clubs, as well as to provide assistance and care for these establishments ;

(*e*) To organize public lectures, and addresses, literary and musical productions, concerts, dramatic, performances, particularly cultivation of music, song and popular theatre and moving pictures ;

(*f*) To organize national holidays, conventions, and picnics with the object of studying the country and its inhabitants and visiting places of interest;

(*g*) To establish and maintain libraries, national museums, public reading rooms, and to collect and publish material helpful for the study of Canada and its people ;

(*h*) To establish a printing press, book binderies, and other enterprises helpful for the attainment of the society's objects ;

(*i*) To establish and maintain schools and evening classes and supplementary training, as well as business, agricultural, industrial and household classes ;

(*j*) To establish homes, institutes, asylums, kindergartens, recreation grounds and charitable instituuions for the education of poor but gifted children in accordance with their natural inclinations and needs of Canadian Ukrainians ;

(*k*) To assist and advise in connection with purchase of seeds, implements, machinery and other household or agricultural articles ;

(*l*) To assist authors, artists, teachers and scientists by means of scholarship, prizes and other means ;

(*m*) To encourage enlightenment and science amongst Canadian Ukrainians, to promote thrift and industry and every branch of activity leaning towards the raising of educational, social and economical standard of Canadian Ukrainians.

The operations of the corporation to be carried on without share capital throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Canadian Ukrainan Institute Prosvita," and the chief office of the said corporation to be at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 6th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
2-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Cornwall Terminal Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 27th day of June, 1918, incorporating George Archibald Campbell, King's Counsel, Auguste Angers, Advocate, Minnie Bradley, Margaret Hartley and Dorothy Eva Vipond, Stenographers, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To carry on the business of warehousemen and wharfingers and to acquire, construct, operate, maintain, lease and dispose of warehouses, storehouses, elevators, yards and buildings for the purpose of storing pulpwood, lumber, lumber products and by-products, grain and cereals of all kinds, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, fruits, vegetables and all other articles of commerce; to carry on the business of forwarders in all its branches, and to collect, receive, transfer, convey and forward lumber and lumber products and by-products, pulpwood, paper, goods, wares, merchandise, produce and all other articles of commerce;

(*b*) To acquire by purchase, exchange, lease or otherwise, and to hold, own, operate, develop, deal in, sell or otherwise dispose of all kinds of real estate and immovable property, lots, buildings, warehouses, factories, residences and structures and any interests or rights connected therewith ;

(*c*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to construct, operate and maintain on the property of the company or on property leased to or controlled by the company, railways, tramways, sidings or other means of transportation, canals, dams, flumes, aqueducts, bridges and machinery.

(*d*) To buy, lease, acquire, coustruct, operate and dispose of plant, machinery and facilities necessary for the operations of the company;

(*e*) To purchase or otherwise acquire and to construct, lease, charter, operate, navigate, maintain, sell or otherwise dispose of steam-boats, ships, barges, dredges, tugs and lighters, and to construct and operate or dispose of dock-yards, wharves or similar entreprises and other transportation facilities and carts, trucks, wagons traction engines, motor and other vehicles of all kinds for the transportation and delivery of goods and persons.

(*f*) To acquire, develop, manufacture, sell or otherwise deal with timber, lumber, pulp, paper, lands, limits, mines, mineral lands and quarries and the products or by-products thereof ;

(*g*) To make advances upon the security of lumber or lumber products, pulpwood, cereals or other merchandise stored with the company, and to issue storage or warehouse warrants or receipts thereon, negotiable, or otherwise, to persons storing or warehousing goods with the company ;

(*h*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to maintain, operate and develop saw-mills, planing mills and other mills or factories, and to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in pulpwood, lumber and other merchandise and the products or by-products thereof ;

(*i*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to develop, operate and maintain water-powers and other works, water lots, water privileges, franchises, concesssions, plant, buildings and machinery for the manufacture, production and conversion of electric, pneumatic, hydraulic or other power or force, and to sell, distribute or otherwise dispose of any surplus of such electric, pneumatic, hydraulic or other power or force, provided that any sale, distribution or transmission of such electric, pneumatic, hydraulic or other power or force shall be subject to any municipal or other local regulations;

(*j*) To purchase or otherwise acquire, and to apply for, hold, develop, manufacture under, deal in or dispose of patents of invention, trade-marks, processes, designs, licenses or franchises;

(*k*) To carry on any other business or undertaking which may seem to the company capable of being economically or conveniently carried on in connection with any portion of the company's business or calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests ;

(*l*) To carry on the business of financier, promoter and fiscal agent for the purpose of the company or for any company, partnership, firm or person in which the company may may be interested or with which the company may have business relations, and to organize, promote and develop business and financial enterprises of all kinds connected with the aforesaid, and to raise money for and to aid by way of bonus, loan, endorsement, guarantee of bonds or otherwise any other company, corporation, person or persons, and to guarantee the execution and performance of contracts by any such company, corporation, person or persons, and to make advances by way of loan, bonus or otherwise to persons, firms or corporations having dealings with the company and to other persons upon such conditions or securiiy as may be deemed advisable, and to guarantee the fulfilment of any obligation or undertaking by any other company, firm or individual having dealings with the company or in which it is in any way interested ;

(*m*) To subscribe for, purchase or acquire, and to accept, hold, deal in, sell and dispose of, issue and reissue any shares, stock, bonds, debentures or securities of any company or corporation notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the Companies Act, and to exercise any and all voting powers thereon by its duly authorized officers, or by proxy duly appointed as fully as a natural person might or could do ;

(*n*) To act as managers or agents for any company, partnership or person carrying on any similar or allied business ;

(*o*) To amalgamate, unite or join with any other person, company or corporation carrying on any similar or allied business and to assume the liabilities thereof ;

(*p*) To sell, lease, transfer or otherwise dispose of the whole or any part of the business and undertaking of the company to any other person, firm, company or corporation, and to accept by way of consideration for such sale, lease or transfer moneys or any shares, stock, debentures, bonds or securities of any other company or corporation ;

(*q*) To enter into any partnership or any agreement for sharing profits, co-operation, or amalgamation with any other person, partnership or company;

(*r*) To issue either fully paid-up or partly paid-up stock, shares, bonds or debentures of the company to any person, firm or corporation for any property or

rights acquired by the company, and to remunerate either in cash or with the approval of the shareholders in stock, bonds or debentures as aforesaid any person, firm or corporation for services rendered or to be rendered to the company in connection with its incorporation, promotion or organization or in connection with the conduct of the company's business ;

(*s*) To distribute in specie or kind from time to time among the shareholders of the company any property, assets or rights of the company.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Cornwall Terminal Company, Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars divided into 1,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec. This company shall be deemed to be a private company under the provisions of the Companies Act and Amending Acts.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 6th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
2-1 Under-Secretary of State.

La Compagnie Nationale des Moulins à Farine, Limitée.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 19th day of June, 1918, incorporating Jean Baptiste Légaré, promoter, Alexandre Papineau Mathieu and Armand Mathieu, avocates ; Henri Valade, accountant, and Henri Guenette, speculator, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :

(*a*) To buy, sell, store, ship, export and trade in grain, flour and other grain products ;

(*b*) To buy and lease lands and erect buildings and appliances for the purpose of receiving, storing and delivering grain and other merchandise and to equip, occupy and utilize, receiving warehouses for grain, to impose and receive from owners or holders of that grain, reasonable tolls for services rendered for the receipt, handling and storing of grain and other merchandise of the same character ;

(*c*) To contract, make arrangements, conventions, contract with owners of grain, farmers, and all who occupy themselves with the production, sale and exchange of grain and other merchandise of the same kind as well as other similar products ;

(*d*) To carry on all manufactures dependent or that may be carried on in connection with the above mentioned businesses including, but not limited, to that of bottlers, bottle makers, bottle stopper systems, crockery, box, sachet, case manufactures, packages and wrappers for flasks, perfumes, powders, creams and liquids necessary for the business of the company ;

(*e*) To buy or otherwise acquire all formulæ, recipes, processes, letters patent, trade-marks, trade-name and registered rights connected with the products of the company or any rights or interests in them or in their mode of manufacture or sale ;

(*f*) To solicit, purchase or otherwise acquire and dispose of any patents of invention and the like and conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to utilize any secret and other information concerning any invention which may seem capable of being utilized for any of the purposes of the company, and the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company and to use, exercise, develop or permit the use or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information thus acquired ;

(*g*) To acquire, build, construct, maintain, alter, repair, withhold or otherwise dispose of all real estate, buildings or works necessary or useful for the purposes of the company ;

(*h*) To establish, open, operate stores, sales rooms, agencies, depots and branch establishments in any part of the world ;

(*i*) To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being carried on in connection with its affairs or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the rights or properties of the company ;

(*j*) To act as agents or representatives of any business house or manufacture having objects similar to those of the company ;

(*k*) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose in whole or in part of the assets, properties and businesses generally of the company for such price or such security and on such conditions that may be deemed suitable by the company and to receive in payment all moneys, shares, debentures or securities of whatsoever company, person, association or syndicate ;

(*l*) To buy, hold, acquire, convey, sell or otherwise dispose of shares, stock or debentures in any other company or companies having objects similar to those of the company for carrying on all business which may be carried on profitably by the company and related to it notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act ;

(*m*) To acquire the good-will, rights, property and assets and assume obligations or any part of these from any person, company, association or corporation now or hereafter engaged wholly or partially in any business the company has the right to carry on, or buy, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose in whole or in part of any rights, privileges, permits, patents or franchises useful or convenient to any of the purposes of the company ;

(*n*) To remunerate in cash or with the consent of the shareholders, by paid-up shares of the company for all services which may be rendered for promoting the company in its formation, in placing or in helping to place, or even in guaranteeing the investment of such part of the capital stock of the company and all advertising and publicity expenses whatever in promoting the sale of the capital stock of the company ;

(*o*) To issue shares of the company wholly paid-up for cash or in payment in whole or part of the purchase price of all real and personal property acquired by the company or in payment for work done for the company and to buy bonds, stock, property or assets of any business and of any company or companies having objects similar to that of the company ;

(*p*) To distribute in kind among the shareholders any of the property or profits of the company.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "La Compagnie Nationale des Moulins à Farine, Limitée," with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars divided into 1,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 25th day of June, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
2-1 Under-Secretary of State.

B. Weiss & Son, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1918, increasing the capital stock of "B. Weiss & Son, Limited," from the sum of forty-five thousand dollars to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, such increase to consist of five hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars each.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 4th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
2-1 Under-Secretary of State.

The A. Macdonald Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of July, 1918, changing the name of "The A. Macdonald Company, Limited," into that of "Western Grocers, Limited."

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 8th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
2–1 Under-Secretary of State.

[The following Government Notice was first published in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *12th June, 1918.*]

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

Order No. 45.

PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

IN exercise of the powers conferred upon it by Order of His Excellency, the Governor General in Council, dated the 15th day of November, 1917, P C. 3214, and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Canada Food Board hereby orders as follows:—

On and after the first day of July, 1918,—

1. No person dealing wholesale in meats, lard, cheese, butter, oleomargarine, or eggs in selling to a retail dealer or others not wholesale dealers, shall charge on each transaction more than ten per centum over his cost price delivered to warehouse; and when salaried men are employed in buying, or commission is paid, the charge for such in computing the cost shall not exceed the recognized charge for buying, or the customary commission paid.

2. No person dealing wholesale in meats, lard, cheese, butter, oleomargarine or eggs, in selling to another wholesale dealer, shall charge on each transaction more than four per centum over his cost price delivered to warehouse, and when salaried men are employed in buying or commission is paid the charge for such in computing the cost shall not exceed the recognized charge for buying or the customary commission paid.

3. A wholesale dealer when selling prints of butter which have been moulded or cut by himself, may be permitted to charge an additional price, not to exceed three per centum of the cost price delivered to warehouse, to cover the cost of such moulding or cutting.

4. A wholesale dealer in selling or storing eggs that have been candled by himself may add to the cost price delivered to warehouse, not more than three cents per dozen, to cover the cost of candling, cases, fillers, and loss from defective eggs; and if a wholesale ealer candles eggs for sale out of cold storage, he may add not more than three per centum to cover the cost of labour, and loss from defective eggs.

5. When the produce dealt in has been stored or held by any wholesale dealer for more than thirty days, the cost of holding or carrying may be added to the cost price delivered to warehouse, and the cost of carrying may include storage at public tariff rates, insurance at Canadian Fire Underwriters' tariff rates, interest at seven per centum and shrinkage, if any, as shown by public weigher's certificate.

6. A wholesale dealer may at any time make a list of separate lots of any article of produce owned by him, and enumerated herein, which list shall show the quantity in each lot, the total cost ascertained by adding carrying charges, if any, as provided in this Order, to the cost price delivered to warehouses, and the average price so ascertained and the date of list may be used when selling or storing for the purposes of complying with the provisions of this Order in its application to limitation of profits and invoicing, but this average price shall not apply to any produce not included in such list. Purchasers of listed produce shall be subject to the limitations provided in clause No. 5, effective from the date of such list. All lists shall be dated and numbered, and the date and number of such lists shall appear on all invoices covering sales.

Cold storage and fresh eggs shall be listed separately.

All lists shall be kept on file, and open to inspection by any officer of the Canada Food Board; and a copy of all such lists shall be mailed to the Canada Food Board within twenty-four hours after being made.

7. The maximum advances over cost provided in this order are not to be regarded as justifiable under normal trade conditions, and dealers are warned that the exaction of such maximum advances will not, under ordinary conditions, be considered fair practice, and are purposely made wide in order to cover conditions when the cost of doing business is in excess of normal.

8. All trading in produce shall be for the purpose of moving the goods in the most direct line from the producer to the consumer, and nothing contained herein may be construed as authorization for any person to increase the number of transactions beyond those absolutely necessary to the economical distribution of the produce.

Dated at Ottawa this 5th day of June, 1918.

CANADA FOOD BOARD,
HENRY B. THOMSON,
1–2 Chairman.

CENSORSHIP NOTICE.

CONSOLIDATED ORDERS RESPECTING CENSORSHIP.

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

Ottawa, 26th June, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, dated the 22nd day of May, 1918, passed under the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, "Industrialisti," a newpaper printed in the Finnish language every day except Sunday, at the City of Duluth, in the State of Minnesota, one of the United States of America, by the Workers Socialistic Publishing Company, has been declared by the Secretary of State of Canada to contain objectionable matter, as defined by the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, and that the possession within Canada of any issue or copy of the said "Industrialisti" whether heretofore or hereafter published, has been prohibited by a warrant of the Secretary of State of Canada, dated the 26th day of June, 1918; and that, as provided by paragraph 3 (1) of Order III of the said Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, any person guilty of an offence against the said Orders shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

THOMAS MULVEY,
1–2 Under-Secretary of State.

GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF CANADA.

Decisions, June-July, 1918.

AMISK; lake, lat. 54° 30′, long 102° 15′ Sturgeon-weir river, Sask. (Not Beaver.)
Cree word meaning "beaver".

Beaver lake. See Amisk.

Big Island lake. See Maristikwan.

BRITANNIA; creek, tributary to Yukon river in lat. 62° 53′, long 138° 40′, Yukon.

BURROWS; lake and river, Kenogami river, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Devilfish).
After A. G. Burrows, geologist, Toronto, who explored the lake.

Cain River village. See Howard.

CANADIAN; creek, tributary to Britannia creek, Yukon river in lat. 62° 49′, long 138° 42′, Yukon.

COCKFIELD; mount, 6,200 feet, lat. 62° 38′, long. 138° 26′, Selwyn river, Yukon.
After W. E. Cockfield, assistant packer on survey parties.

COFFEE ; creek, tributary to Yukon river in lat. 62° 55′, longitude 139° 01′, Yukon.

COLORADO ; creek, tributary to Klotassin river in lat. 62° 31′, long. 138° 49′, Yukon.

Deep creek. See Dip.

Devilfish lake and river. See Burrows.

DIP : creek, tributary to Klotassin river, in lat. 62° 33′, long. 139° 20′, Yukon.

DRYSDALE : mount, lat. 51° 09′, long. 116° 17′, north of Wolverine pass, Kootenay district, B.C.
After C. W. Drysdale, geologist, drowned in Kootenay river, 10th July, 1917.

ELECTION : lake, Tps 64 & 65—25—P, Man.
Surveyed on election day.

EMBURY : lake, Tp. 68—29—P, Man. (Not Trout).
After W. J. Embury, assistant on geological survey party.

Evelyn creek. See Tumbling.

EXCELSIOR ; creek, tributary to Yukon river in lat. 62°51′, long. 138°57′, Yukon.

FARWELL ; lake, Tps. 63 & 64—19 & 20—P. Man.
After member of survey party.

FLINFLON ; lake and creek, emptying into northwest arm of Schist lake, Man.

FRANCŒUR ; hamlet and brook, tributary to southwest branch of Nicolet river, Kingsey township, Drummond county, Que. (Not Francœurville.)

Généreuse (rivière). See Généreux

GÉNÉREUX ; brook, tributary to southwest branch of Nicolet river, Drummond and Nicolet counties, Que. (Not rivière Généreuse).
After man.

GRAY ; mount, lat. 51°08′, long. 116°16′, overlooking Wolverine pass from southeast, Kootenay district, B. C.
After W. J. Gray, geologist, drowned in Kootenay river, 10 July, 1917.

HOWARD ; village, Northumberland county, N. B. (Not Cain River) Decision revised.
After Sir Howard Douglas, governor of New Brunswick in whose honour Howardville was laid out at the mouth of Cain river, 1825–26.

ISAAC ; creek, tributary to Yukon river in lat. 62° 50′, long. 138° 29′, Yukon,

ISKWASUM ; lake, Tp 65–22 & 23–P, Grass river, Man. (Not Island.)
Cree word meaning "he burns it". The west end of the lake has been burned over.

Island lake. See Iskwasum.

Island lake. See Leopard.

JOHNSTONE ; lake, southwest of Moose Jaw, Sask. (Not Johnston.) Decision revised.
Viscount Chaplin, Sir F. J. Johnstone, Bart. and Dr. John Rae hunted in the region in 1861, when the lake was named by Rae.

LEAK ; lake, Tp. 64-22 & 23—P. Man.
Water flows from it through a hole in the limestone rock at the bottom of the lake.

LEOPARD ; lake, east of Lake Nipigon, near head waters of Namewaminikan river, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Island.)
The lake is "spotted" with islands.

MANISTIKWAN ; lake, Tps. 66 & 67-29-P. Man. (Not Big Island.)

MARAICHE ; lake, lat. 54°28′, long. 102°00, Sask. (Not Marie.)

Marie lake. See Maraiche.

MISTIK ; creek, emptying into north arm of Athapapuskow lake, Man.

PAINT ; lake, Namewaminikan river, Thunder Bay district, Ont.

PATTISON ; mount and creek, tributary to Klotassin river in lat. 62°30′, long. 138°45′, Yukon.
After A. E. Pattison, packer on survey parties.

PEMBINA ; lake, Tps. 4 & 5-11–1, Pembina river, Man. (Not Swan).
One of "Pembina or Rib" lakes on Palliser map, 1865.

PROULX ; hill, Kingsey township, Drummond county, Que. (Not Prue).

Prue hill. See Proulx.

ROSIERS (rivière des) ; river, Nicolet river, Warwick township, Arthabaska county, Que. (Not Trout).

SASKOBA ; lake, Tp. 63–30–P, Man. and Sask.
Combination of Sask(atchewan) and (Manit)oba.

SCHIST ; lake, one mile west of north arm of Athapapuskow lake, Man.

SOMME ; creek, tributary to Klotassin river in lat 62° 25′, long 138° 39′, Yukon.
River near battlefront.

Swan lake. See Pembina.

Trout lake. See Embury.

Trout river. See Rosiers.

TUMBLING ; glacier and creek, tributary to Ochre creek, Vermilion river, about lat. 51° 10′, long. 116° 12′, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Evelyn).

VICTOR ; creek, tributary to Dip creek in lat. 62° 38′, long. 138° 50′, Yukon.

WAPITAGUN ; island, point, harbour and strait, gulf of St. Lawrence, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Oupitougan nor Ouapitagone.)

WOLVERINE ; pass, between Vermilion river and Beaverfoot river, Kootenay district, B.C.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 42 of 1918.

(*Atlantic No. 23.*)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(104) Bay of Fundy—Minas basin—Cobequid bay—Masstown—Light discontinued.

Position.—On eastern head at entrance to Moss creek.

Lat. N. 45° 22′ 35″, Long. W. 63° 29′ 10″

Light discontinued.—The maintenance of Masstown light has been discontinued.

N. to M. No. 42 (104) 17-6-18.

Authority: Memo. from Commissioner of Lights.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 353, 1651, 2516, 2666 and 2670.
Publication: Nova Scotia and Bay of Fundy Pilot, 1911, page 267.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 152.
Departmental File: No. 20152K.

QUEBEC.

(105) River St. Lawrence—Quebec harbour—Off mouth of St. Charles river—Change in position of gas buoy.

Previous notice.—No. 126 (411) of 1913.

New position of gas buoy No. 140B.—0.37 mile 17° (N. 36° E. mag.) from Quebec front range light.

Lat. N. 46° 49′ 41″, Long. W. 71° 11′ 41″

The following sextant angles fix the position of the buoy:—

St. Joseph church spire	0°
Notre-Dame church spire	59° 19′
St. Jeán-Baptiste church spire	73° 38′

Colour.—Red.

Character of light.—Occulting red.

Depth.—5 fathoms.

N. to M. No. 42 (105) 17-6-18.

Variation in 1918; 19° W.
Authority: Report from Supt. of Lights and Buoys, Quebec.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 319, 315 and 2830a.
Canadian Naval charts: Nos. 21, 24 and 208.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot below Quebec, 1916, page 138.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 1235.
Departmental File: No. 11785.

St. PIERRE ISLAND.

(106) St. Pierre harbour; and Chien island—Lights extinguished.

The following lights indicating the entrance to the Port of St. Pierre have been extinguished until further notice:—

(1) The fixed white and green light on Canon point, St. Pierre harbour.

Lat. N. 46° 46′ 40″, Long. W. 56° 10′ 0″

(2) The fixed red light on the plain at the north of the town of St. Pierre.

(3) The white and red light at the Government dock, St. Pierre.

(4) The fixed white and red light on Leconte point, Chien island.

N. to M No. 42 (106) 17-6-18.

Authority: Letter from the Consul General for France, Montreal, 12th June, 1918.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 303, 893, 232a, 2516 and 2666.
Departmental File: No. 38493.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 17th June, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

1-2

NOTICE.

Government of Canada Publications.

THE following list of recent Government publications is inserted in the *Canada Gazette* in conformity with Order in Council (P.C. 1522) of 28th October, 1915, which calls for the publication of such lists from week to week.

Where a publication is marked with an asterisk (*) requests for the volume or report in question should be made to the department affected. In all other cases, applications should be addressed to the Chief of Distribution, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa. When the title appears in English it will be understood that the volume is printed in English ; when the title is in French, it means that the report is printed in the French language. The price quoted for publications should in every case accompany the application.

AVIS.

Publications du Gouvernement du Canada.

LA liste suivante des récentes publications du gouvernement est insérée dans la *Gazette du Canada*, en conformité de l'arrêté en conseil (C.P. 1522) du 28 octobre 1915, qui exige que ces listes soient publiées d'une semaine à l'autre.

Lorsqu'une publication est marquée d'un astérisque (*) les demandes au sujet du volume ou du rapport en question devront être adressées au Ministère qui la publie. Dans tous les autres cas, il faudra s'adresser au Chef de la Distribution, département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques, Ottawa. Lorsque le titre est publié en anglais, il est entendu que c'est la version anglaise du volume qui est imprimée ; lorsque le titre est en français, cela signifie que c'est la version française qui est imprimée. Le prix indiqué pour les publications devra dans chaque cas accompagner la demande.

AGRICULTURE

* Agricultural Gazette of Canada for July, 1918 ..... 0.10
* La Gazette Agricole du Canada, mai 1918, 108 pp. illus 0.10
* Patent Office Record and Register of Copyrights and Trade Marks, March, 1918 ..... 0.20
* Seasonable Hints (Prairie edition), July, 1918, 16 pp. Free.
* Tuberculosis : plain statement of facts regarding the disease, prepared especially for farmers and others interested in live stock, 24 pp. Free.
* Labour Saving Devices on the Irrigated Farm (Dominion Experimental Farms). Exhibition Circular No. 72, 4 pp. Free.
* Fruit Crop Report No. 2 (July, 1918) 8 pp. Free.

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

Judgments, Orders, Regulations, and Rulings (fortnightly edition). Vol. VIII, No. 7. (July 1st.)
Single numbers 0.20
Annual subscription 3.00

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Rapport de la Commission pour l'exercice terminé le 31 août 1917, 120 pp 0.10

CUSTOMS.

Rapport du Ministère (tableaux des importations et des exportations) pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 900 pp 0.80

FINANCE.

* Budget Speech delivered by Hon. A. K. Maclean, M.P., Acting Minister of Finance, Tuesday, April 30, 28 pp. Free.

INLAND REVENUE.

* Middlings (Shorts) : Bulletin No. 384, 24 pp. Free.
* Fromage : Bulletin No. 398, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Miel Coulé : Bulletin No. 400, 20 pp. Gratuit.
* Witch Hazel : Bulletin No. 402, 8 pp. Free.
* Ground Allspice : Bulletin No. 403, 24 pp. Free.
* Phosphate de soude : Bulletin No. 395, 32 pp. Gratuit.
* Vins et liqueurs : Bulletin No. 392, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Huile à salade : Bulletin No. 396, 24 pp. Gratuit.

INTERIOR.

Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch, 1916-17, 110 pp 0.10
* Forest Fires in Canada, 1914-15-16, 46 pp. Free.
* Peace River District (its resources and opportunities), 48 pp. Free.

LABOUR.

* Labour Gazette, June, 1918, 97 pp 0.03
* La Gazette du Travail, juin 1918, 104 pp 0.03
* Labour Organization in Canada for calendar year 1917, 226 pp. Free.

MILITIA.

* Pension Regulations for those serving in the Naval Forces of Canada and the Canadian Expeditionary Force, 16 pp. Free.

MINES.

* Preliminary Report of the Mineral Production of Canada during year 1917, 20 pp. Free.
* Museum Bulletin No. 27, Contributions to the Mineralogy of Black Lake area, Quebec, by Eug. Poitevin and R. P. D. Graham. Free
* Memoir 103. Timiskaming County, Quebec, by M. E. Wilson. Free.

NAVAL SERVICE.

Rapport annuel de la direction des pêcheries pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 500 pp 0.30
* Tide Tables for the Eastern Coasts of Canada for year 1919, 84 pp. Free.
* Tide Tables for the Pacific Coast of Canada for year 1919, 64 pp. Free.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Annual report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1917, 94 pp 0.10

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA PUBLICATIONS —*Continued.*

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Statutory List—Containing the names of all persons residing and carrying on business in neutral countries with whom persons in Canada are prohibited from trading, 74 pp..... 0.20
Rapport annuel du secrétaire d'Etat pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 180 pp..... 0.15

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1918, 40 pp..... 0.05
Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada, February, 1918 ..... 0.20
Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, report of the, for year ending August 31, 1917, 144 pp..... 0.10
Census of Prairie Provinces (Population and Agriculture), 422 pp..... 0.30
* Monthly Bulletin of Agric. Statistics, May, 1918. Free.
* Bulletin mensuel de la Statistique Agricole, mai 1918. Gratuit.
* Trade Bulletin, No. 754. Free.
* Canada's Opportunity for Exports of Food (by R. J. McFall, Ph.D.), 16 pp. Free.

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS.

War Purchasing Commission, second report of the—Jan. 1st, 1917, to March 31st, 1918, 164 pp..... 0.15
* **Atlas of Canada.** 124 pp. 17 x 12, 80 maps, 64 diagrams. 12 pp. statistics, cloth and leather binding..... 3.00
Debates of Senate of Canada, 1918 (English), one volume, bound (in the press)..... 3.00
Debates of House of Commons of Canada, 1918 (English), 2 volumes, bound, per set (in the press)..... 5.00
Statutes of Canada, 1918 (in the press) 2.50
Statuts du Canada, 1918 " " 2.50
* **Tables of Values,** of Bonds for $100 yielding 5% to 8%, correct to the nearest sixth decimal, 125 pp, issued by the Department of Insurance..... 5.00
Women's War Conference, report of the, February 28-March 2, 1918, 48 pp. Free.
" **Labour and the War":** Speeches delivered in the Canadian House of Commons, April 26, 1918, and before the Canadian Club, Ottawa, April 27, 1918, by Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, 12 pp. Free.

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

OFFICE : RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA.

* **War Meals :** Practical suggestions to save Beef, Bacon, Wheat and Flour to meet the War-needs Overseas, 12 pp. Free.
* **Can for Victory :** Pamphlet No. 2, 16 pp. Free.
* **Food Service :** hand-book for speakers, 16 pp. Free.
* **La victoire par les conserves:** Feuillet No. 2, 16 pp. Gratuit.
* **Canadian Food Bulletin,** July 6, 1918, No. 17, 12 pp. Free.
* **Food Laws:** Manual of Orders in Council and Orders of the Canada Food Board relating to the Production, Conservation and Distribution of Food, 72 pp. Free.

COAL.

" **Coal Resources of the World,"** per set of 3 vols., with large Atlas accompanying 12.50
(NOTE:—This publication, which was intended for world-wide distribution, is now, consequent upon the stock on hand and the difficulty in disposing of copies on the continent of Europe, offered at half the original cost.)

1918-19 1918-19

STATEMENT

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the Dominion of Canada, as by returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 30th June, 1917 and 1918.

PUBLIC DEBT.			1917	1918
LIABILITIES.			$ cts.	$ cts.
FUNDED DEBT—				
Payable in Canada			465,304,123 91	884,676,316 68
do in London			362,703,312 40	362,703,312 40
do in New York			75,357,000 00	75,873,000 00
Temporary Loans			284,877,474 68	584,904,797 39
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund			5,755,554 26	5,799,609 27
Dominion Notes			172,872,336 29	270,541,652 92
SAVINGS BANKS—	1917.	1918.		
Post Office Savings Banks	$41,105,644 92	$39,907,222 11		
Dominion Government Savings Banks	13,167,436 64	12,390,236 01		
			54,273,081 56	52,297,458 12
Trust Funds			10,159,437 27	10,805,964 55
Province Accounts			11,920,481 20	11,920,481 20
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts			36,476,679 21	27,407,395 56
Total Gross Debt			1,479,699,480 78	2,286,929,988 09
ASSETS.				
INVESTMENTS—				
Sinking Funds			14,035,525 12	16,818,396 17
Other Investments			139,725,845 73	270,461,771 65
Province Accounts			2,296,327 90	2,296,327 90
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts			482,668,614 37	843,345,777 08
Total Assets			638,726,313 12	1,132,922,272 80
Total Net Debt 30th June			840,973,167 66	1,154,007,715 29
do do to 31st May			828,793,769 76	1,144,235,627 35
Increase of Debt			12,179,397 90	9,772,087 94

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Month of June, 1917.	Total to 30th June, 1917.	Month of June, 1918	Total to 30th June, 1918.
REVENUE—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	13,564,500 14	43,969,438 97	13,242,368 74	41,991,336 99
Excise	2,073,393 28	5,686,302 81	2,339,664 50	6,195,987 89
Post Office	1,700,000 00	4,750,000 00	1,700,000 00	4,800,000 00
Public Works, including Railways and Canals	2,728,838 66	5,788,880 25	3,187,409 91	6,508,050 47
Miscellaneous	1,761,848 32	3,127,967 56	2,999,861 30	7,575,349 38
Total	21,828,580 40	63,322,589 59	23,469,304 45	67,070,724 73
EXPENDITURE	5,989,408 31	10,335,961 75	7,985,658 78	17,598,326 74
EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.				
War	9,250,611 85	20,650,487 39	14,291,523 39	19,387,728 12
Public Works, including Railways and Canals	1,033,013 12	2,078,804 02	1,496,524 31	1,855,916 85
Railway Subsidies				
Total	10,283,624 97	22,729,291 41	15,788,047 70	21,243,644 97

The above statement represents only the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance

Certified correct,
J. G. MACFARLANE, Chief Accountant and Dominion Bookkeeper.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, June 30, 1918.

49-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE

Provincial	$ 27,746 25
Fractional	1,153,550 55
$1	15,169,212 50
$2	11,981,025 50
$4	41,687 00
$5	4,250,292 50
$50	4,500 00
$100	
$500	2,184,500 00
$1,000	3,570,000 00
$500 Legal Tender Notes for Banks	131,000 00
$1,000 " " "	1,031,000 00
$5,000 " " "	241,795,000 00
	$ 281,339,514 30

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

$1	$ 11,296 50
$2	6,060 00
$5	4,199 75
$10	2,180 00
$20	860 00
$50	650 00
$500	2,500 00
	$ 27,746 25

Gold held June 30th, 1918, by the Minister of Finance	$120,181,363 47
Gold reserve to be held on Savings Banks. Deposits— 10 p.c. on $52,297,458.12 under The Savings Banks Act	5,229,745 81
Gold held for redemption of Dominion Notes	$114,951,617 66
Dominion Notes outstanding against deposits of approved securities, under Finance Act, 1914	$ 108,095,000 00

J. E. ROURKE,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th of July, 1918

2–tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of May, 1918.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
EXCISE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	246,879 32	
Malt Liquor	446 85	
Malt	148,731 63	
Tobacco	1,912,136 55	
Cigars	96,294 07	
Manufactures in Bond	11,199 58	
Acetic Acid	1,296 37	
Seizures	862 85	
Other Receipts	4,694 03	
Total Excise Revenue		2,416,541 25
Methylated Spirits		26,158 24
Ferry		223 00
Inspection of Weights and Measures		12,062 48
Gas Inspection		5,524 80
Electric Light Inspection		7,880 10
Law Stamps		569 65
Other Revenues		610 00
War Tax		447,033 08
Grand Total Revenue		2,916,602 60

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Asst. Deputy Minister.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, June 26, 1918.

1–tf

POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of February, 1918.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Savings Bank Act, Chap. 30, Rev. Stat. Can., 1906.)

DR.			CR.
	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE in hands of Minister of Finance on 31st January, 1918	39,820,625 66	WITHDRAWALS during the month	677,389 94
DEPOSITS in Post Office Savings Bank during the month	794,123 56	Difference (short) between *estimate* of interest and amount actually accrued and made principal to 31st March 17 : Estimate $1,120,370 15, Actual 1,118,952 23	1,417 92
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :— PRINCIPAL $ INTEREST accrued from 1st April to date of transfer			
DEPOSITS transferred from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada	4,480 11		
INTEREST allowed to depositors on accounts closed during month	8,414 58	BALANCE at the credit of depositor's accounts on 28th February, 1918	39,948,836 05
	40,627,643 91		40,627,643 91

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.

Certified,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER,
Superintendent Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th April, 1918.

51–t

POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of March, 1918.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Savings Bank Act, Chap. 30, Rev. Stat. Can., 1906.)

DR.			CR.
	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE in hands of Minister of Finance on 28th February, 1918	39,948,836 05	WITHDRAWALS during the month	834,503 61
DEPOSITS in Post Office Savings Bank during the month	1,007,973 12		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :— PRINCIPAL $ INTEREST accrued from 1st April to date of transfer			
DEPOSITS transferred from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada	7,976 23		
INTEREST accrued on depositors' accounts and made principal on 31st March, 1918.— *Estimate*	1,141,014 09		
INTEREST allowed to depositors on accounts closed during month	12,182 96	BALANCE at the credit of Depositor's accounts on 31st March, 1918	41,283,478 84
	42,117,982 45		42,117,982 45

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.

Certified,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER,
Superintendent Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 25th May, 1918.

51tf

STATEMENT of the Balance at Credit of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks on the thirtieth of March, 1918. Published in accordance with Revised Statutes, Chapter 30, Section 39.

BANKS.	Balance on February 28, 1918.	Deposits March, 1918.	Total.	Withdrawals for March, 1918.	Balance on March 30, 1918.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	507,993 84	4,077 00	512,070 84	3,807 20	508,263 64
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	1,096,883 91	26,103 81	1,122,987 72	24,036 55	1,098,951 17
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,823,301 36	27,452 00	1,850,753 36	30,311 93	1,820,441 43
New Brunswick :—					
Newcastle	237,966 65	1,864 00	239,830 65	7,977 83	231,852 82
St. John	4,591,535 24	57,835 44	4,649,370 68	71,534 82	4,577,835 86
Nova Scotia :—					
Barrington	102,122 19	145 00	102,267 19	404 85	101,862 34
Guysboro'	95,007 03	1,311 00	96,318 03	1,165 67	95,152 36
Halifax	2,328,592 88	51,113 02	2,379,705 90	35,775 22	2,343,930 68
Kentville	237,554 23	3,149 00	240,703 23	6,013 62	234,689 61
Lunenburg	435,643 74	3,072 00	438,715 74	10,292 81	428,422 93
Port Hood	71,400 45	541 00	71,941 45	25 00	71,916 45
Shelburne	218,534 89	1,360 86	219,895 75	2,745 12	217,150 63
Sherbrooke	78,788 81	289 10	79,077 91	664 68	78,413 23
Totals	11,825,325 22	178,313 23	12,003,638 45	194,755 30	11,808,883 15

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th April, 1918.

42-t

DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE Supreme Court of Canada will hold a special session at the City of Ottawa, on Thursday, the eighteenth day of July, 1918, for the purpose of hearing a case of *habeas corpus* and for other purposes.

By order of the Chief Justice.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1918.

C. H. MASTERS,
Acting Registrar.

2 1

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules:

1. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3. **The rates are as follows: Notices, first insertion, ten cents per agate line (fourteen to the inch); subsequent insertions, five cents per line. Translation of documents, forty cents per one hundred words.**

A provisional remittance should accompany the copy; the amount of which should be calculated as follows:

First insertion:	
Flat charge for title and signature.....	$1 00
Add two cents per word actual count.....	
Translation, if any, to be made, at 40 cents per 100 words.....	
Other insertions:	
Flat charge for title and signature.....	0 50
Add one cent per word actual count.....	
Multiply by number of such other insertions.....	
Total.....	

After the first insertion an invoice will be made showing the exact amount due, the amount received and any difference over or under in the remittance will be adjusted.

NO ADVERTISEMENT IS INSERTED FOR A LESS CHARGE THAN ONE DOLLAR.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions:—

Notices of applications for divorce—14 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—3 calendar months.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—5 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent under Loan Companies Act (per O. in C. published in *Gazette* of 15th June, 1901)—2 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Interim Copyrights—1 insertion.

The Companies Act—Change of chief place of business, of by-laws, etc.—1 insertion.

Works in navigable waters, approval of plans, etc.—5 insertions.

Notices received up to 12 o'clock noon on Thursdays will be inserted in the following Saturday morning's *Gazette*.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

J. de LABROQUERIE TACHE,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery.
Ottawa, 24th December, 1914.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

As Revised and brought in force 22nd March, 1916.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during at least three months before the consideration by the Committee on Divorce of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the district in Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia or the Northwest Territories, or in the county or union of counties in other provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining district or county or union of counties.

Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the district, but otherwise shall be published in one newspaper in both languages. If a notice given for any session of Parliament is not completed in time to allow the petition to be dealt with during that session the petition may be presented and dealt with during the next ensuing session, without any further publication of such notice.

A copy of the said notice and a copy of the petition to be presented shall, at the instance of the applicant, and not less than two months before the consideration by the Committee of the petition, be served personally, when that can be done, on the person from whom the divorce is sought, who is hereinafter called "the respondent."

If the residence of the respondent is not known or personal service cannot be effected, then, if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Committee that all reasonable efforts have been made to effect personal service, and, if unsuccessfull, to bring such notice and petition to the knowledge of the respondent, what has been done may be deemed and taken by the Committee sufficient service.

No petition for a bill of divorce shall be presented to the Senate after the first sixty days of the Session.

The petition of an applicant for bill for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, the names in full of the parties thereto, their ages and occupations, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the domicile and residence of each of the parties at the time of the marriage, their matrimonial domicile, residence, and any change thereof, the material facts upon which the petitioner relies as the grounds on which relief is asked, and the nature of the relief prayed for.

The petition should also negative connivance at, or condonation of the wrong complained of and collusion in the application for divorce.

The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the petitioner, under *The Canada Evidence Act, 1893*.

The copy of the petition served upon the respondent shall have endorsed thereon, or appended thereto, he following information:—

(*1*) The petitioner's residence at the time of service.

(*2*) A Post Office address in Canada at which letters and notices for the petitioner may be delivered.

(*3*) The name and address of the solicitor, if any, acting for the petitioner.

(*4*) If such solicitor's address is not at Ottawa, the name and address of some agent for him at Ottawa, upon whom all notices and papers may be served.

(*5*) That if the respondent desires to oppose the granting of the divorce and to be heard by the Senate Committee on Divorce, the respondent must send a notice to that effect to the Clerk of the Senate at the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, within two months from the date of service upon the respondent, and must in the notice to the Clerk of the Senate give:—

(*a*) The respondent's residence at the time of sending such notice.

(*b*) A Post Office address in Canada at which letters and notices for the respondent may be delivered.

(*c*) The name and address of the solicitor, if any, acting for the respondent.

(*d*) If such solicitor's address is not at Ottawa, the name and address of some agent for him at Ottawa upon whom all notices and papers may be served.

(*6*) That, if the respondent does not so notify the Clerk of the Senate, the petition may be considered, and a bill of divorce founded thereon may be passed, without any further notice to the respondent.

(*7*) When the petition is one by a husband for a divorce from his wife, that, if the wife shows to the

satisfaction of the Senate Committee on Divorce that she has, and is prepared to establish upon oath, a good defence to the charges made by the petition, and that she has not sufficient money to defend herself, the Committee may make an order that her husband shall provide her with the necessary means to sustain her defence, including the cost of retaining Counsel and the travelling and living expenses of herself and of witnesses summoned to Ottawa on her behalf.

No petition for a bill of Divorce shall be considered by the Committee unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred and ten dollars, ($210).

The petition when presented to the Senate shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy of the notice and of a copy of the petition.

A copy of every petition for a Bill of Divorce, or relating to any matter arising out of an application for divorce, and of every document and paper accompanying such petition or produced in evidence before the Committee, shall be furnished to the Committee by the person on whose behalf the petition, document or paper is presented or produced.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Clerk of the Senate.

THE SENATE.

Notices for Private Bills.

EXTRACTS FROM THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE.

107. All applications to Parliament for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever, shall be advertised by a notice published in the *Canada Gazette*, such notice shall clearly and distinctly state the nature and object of the application, and shall be signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same; and, when the application is for an Act of Incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice.

In addition to the notice in the *Canada Gazette* aforesaid a similar notice shall be given as follows:—

A. When the application is for an Act to incorporate,—

1. *A Railway or Canal Company:*—In some leading newspaper published in the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal is to be constructed.

2. *A Telegraph or Telephone Company:*—In a leading newspaper in the principal city or town in each Province or Territory in which the company proposes to operate.

3. A company for the *construction of any works* which in their construction or operation might specially affect a particular locality; or for obtaining any *exclusive rights or privileges;* or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others:—In a leading newspaper in the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

4. A Banking Company; An Insurance Company; A Trust Company; A Loan Company; or an Industrial Company, without any exclusive powers:—In the *Canada Gazette* only.

5. And, if the works of any company (incorporated or to be incorporated) are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, such intention shall be specially mentioned in the notice; and the applicants shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered letter to the clerk of each county council and of each municipal corporation which may be specially affected by the construction or operation of such works, and also to the Secretary of the Province in which such works are, or may be located; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

B. When the application is for the purpose of amending an existing Act.

1. For an extension of any line of railway, or of any canal; or for the construction of branches thereto;—the same *mutatis mutandis* as for an Act to incorporate a Railway or Canal Company.

2. For an extension of the time for the construction or completion of any line of railway, or of any canal, or of any telegraph or telephone line, or of any other works already authorized:—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company, or is authorized to be.

3. For the extension of the powers of a company (when not involving the granting of any exclusive rights); or for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of any company; or for increasing or altering its bonding or other borrowing powers; or for any amendment which would in any way affect the rights or interests of the shareholder or bondholders or creditors of the company:—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company is situated.

C. All such notices, whether inserted in the *Canada Gazette* or in a newspaper shall be published at least once a week for a period of five consecutive weeks; and, when published in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, shall be in both the English and French languages; and *Marked* copies of each issue of all newspapers containing any such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate, endorsed "Private Bill Notice"; or a statutory declaration as to due publication may be sent in lieu thereof.

Every notice by registered letter shall be mailed in time to reach the Secretary of the Province and the Clerk of each County Council and municipal corporation not less than five weeks before the consideration of the petition by the Committee on Standing Orders; and a statutory declaration establishing the fact of such mailing shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate.

108. No petition praying for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or of a Canal Company, or for an extension of the line of any existing or authorized railway or canal, shall be considered by the Standing Orders Committee, until there has been filed with the Committee a map or plan, showing the proposed location of the works, and each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal, or any branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed.

109. Before any petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a toll bridge is presented to the Senate the person or persons intending to petition for such bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding rules, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, and the intervals between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels; and shall also mention whether they intend to erect a drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of the same.

110. No petition for any Private Bill (except a Bill of Divorce) is received by the Senate after the first three weeks of each Session; nor may any Private Bill be presented to the Senate after the first four weeks of each Session; nor may any Report of any Standing or Special Committee upon a Private Bill be received after the first six weeks of each Session.

114. Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, if it is intended that the Bill shall originate in the Senate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for the translation of the same by the officers of the Senate, and the printing of 600 copies in English and 200 in French. The applicant shall also pay the Clerk of the Senate, immediately after the second reading and before the consideration of the Bill by the Committee to which it is referred, a sum of $200, with the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt for the same with the Clerk of such Committee.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Clerk of the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RULES RELATIVE TO PETITIONS AND PRIVATE BILLS.

Petitions for Private Bills.

88. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House if presented within the first six weeks of the session, and every Private Bill shall be pre-

sented to the House within two weeks after the petition therefor ha been favourably reported upon by the Examiner or by the Committee on Standing Orders, and no motion for the suspension of this Rule shall be entertained unless a report has been first made by the Committee on Standing Orders recommending such suspension and giving their reasons therefor.

Instruction to Committees.

97. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called on two separate occasions for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

Deposit of Bills and Fees.

89. (1) Any person desiring to obtain any Private Bill, shall deposit with the Clerk of the House, at least eight days before the meeting of the House, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same; the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the Department of Public Printing, and if such Bill is not deposited by the time above specified the applicant shall, in addition to the charges for printing and translation pay the sum of five dollars for each and every day which intervenes between the said eighth day before the meeting of the House and the date of the filing of the Bill; but such additional charge shall not exceed in the aggregate in any one case the sum of two hundred dollars.

2. After the second reading of a Bill and before its consideration by the Committee to which it is referred, the applicant shall in every case pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and a fee of two hundred dollars.

Additional charges.

3. The following charges shall also be levied and paid in addition to the foregoing, viz.:—

(*a.*) When any Rule of the House is suspended in reference to a Bill or the Petition therefor, for each such suspension	$100 00
(*b.*) When a Bill is presented in the House after the eighth week of the session and before the end of the twelfth week	100 00
(*c.*) When a Bill is presented in the House after the twelfth week of the session	200 00
(*d.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $250,000 and does not exceed $500,000	100 00
e.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $500,000 and does not exceed $750,000	150 00
(*f.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $750,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000	200 00
(*g.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $1,000,000 and does not exceed $1,500,000	300 00
(*h.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $1,500,000 and does not exceed $2,000,000	400 00
(*i.*) For every additional million dollars or fractional part thereof	100 00

4. When a Bill increases the capital stock of an existing company, the additional charge shall be according to the foregoing tariff upon the amount of the increase only.

5. When a Bill increases or involves and increase in the borrowing powers of a company without any increase in the capital stock the additional charge shall be $300.

6. If any increase in the amount of the proposed capital stock or borrowing powers of a company be made at any stage of a Bill, such Bill shall not be advanced to the next stage until the charges consequent upon such change have been paid.

7. In this Rule the term "proposed capital stock" includes any increase thereto provided for in the Bill; and where power is taken in a Bill to increase at any time the amount of the proposed capital stock, the additional charge shall be levied on the maximum amount of such proposed increase which shall be stated in the Bill.

8. The additional charges provided for in this Rule shall also apply to Private Bills originating in the Senate; provided, however, that if a petition for any such Bill has been presented in this House within the first six weeks of the session, the additional charge made under paragraphs *b* or *c* of subsection 3 shall not be levied thereon.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Clerk House of Commons.

RULES RELATIVE TO NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

91. All applications to Parliament for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever, shall be advertised by a Notice published in the *Canada Gazette;* such Notice shall clearly and distinctly state the nature and objects of the application, and shall be signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same; and when the application is for an Act of incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice. If the works of any company (incorporated, or to be incorporated) are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, such intention shall be specifically mentioned in the notice; and the applicants shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered letter to the Clerk of each county or municipality which may be specially affected by the construction or operation of such works, and also to the Secretary of the Province in which such works are or may be located; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

In addition to the notice in the *Canada Gazette* aforesaid, a similar notice shall also be published in *some leading newspaper*, as follows:—

A. When the application is for an Act to incorporate:

1. *A Railway or Canal Company:*—In the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal is to be constructed.

2. *A Telegraph or Telephone Company:*—In the principal city or town in each Province or Territory in which the company proposes to operate.

3. A company for the *construction of any works* which in their construction or operation might specially affect the particular locality; or for obtaining any *exclusive rights or privileges;* or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation affect the rights or property of others:—In the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

4. A Banking Company; An Insurance Company; A Trust Company; A Loan Company; or an Industrial Company without any exclusive powers:—In the *Canada Gazette* only.

B. When the application is for the purpose of amending an existing Act:

1. For an extension of any line of railway, or of any canal, or for the construction of branches thereto:—In the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which such extension or branch is to be constructed.

2. For the continuation of a charter or for an extension of the time for the construction or completion of any line of railway, or of any canal, or of any telegraph or telephone line, or of any other works already authorized; or for an extension of the powers of a company (when not involving the granting of any exclusive rights); or for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of any company, or for increasing or altering its bonding or other borrowing powers; or for any amendment which would in any way affect the rights or interests of the shareholders or bondholders or creditors of the company:—In the place where the head office of the company is situated, or is authorized to be.

(C.) When the application is for the purpose of obtaining for any person or existing corporation any exclusive rights or privileges or the power to do any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others:—In the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

All such notices, whether inserted in the *Canada Gazette* or in a newspaper, shall be published at least once a week, for a period of five consecutive weeks; and when published in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, shall be in both the English and French languages; and if there be no newspaper in a locality where a notice is required to be given, such notice shall be given in the next nearest locality wherein a newspaper is published; and proof of the due publication of notice shall be established in each case by statutory declaration; and all such declarations shall be sent to the Clerk of the House endorsed, "Private Bill Notice."

(D.) Every such notice by registered letter shall be mailed in time to reach the Secretary of the Province and the Clerk of such County Council and Municipal Corporation not less than two weeks before the consideration of the petition by the Examiner or the Committee on Standing Orders, and a statutory declaration establishing the fact of such mailing shall be sent to the Clerk of the House.

(E.) All private bills for Acts of incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such bills;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the bill indicating the provisions thereof in which the *General Acts* is proposed to be departed from;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any committee passes upon the *clauses*.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Clerk House of Commons.

The attention of Applicants to Parliament for Railway Charters is hereby drawn to the following Rules of the House of Commons with regard to the filing of maps:—

MAP OR PLAN, WITH PETITION.

93. "No petition praying for the incorporation of a "railway company, or of a canal company, or for an "extension of the line of any existing or authorized "railway or canal, shall be considered by the Examiner "or by the Standing Orders Committee until there "has been filed with that committee a map or plan, "showing the proposed location of the works, and "each county, township, municipality or district "through which the proposed railway or canal, or any "branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed."

MAPS, PLANS AND EXHIBITS, WITH BILLS.

94. "No bill for the incorporation of a railway "or canal company or for changing the route of the "railway or of the canal of any company already "incorporated shall be considered by the Railway "Committee until there has been filed with the com- "mittee, at least one week before the consideration "of the bill:—'

(*a.*) "A map or plan drawn upon a scale of not "less than half an inch to the mile, showing the "location upon which it is intended to construct "the proposed work, and showing also the lines of "existing or authorized works of a similar character "within, or in any way affecting the district, or any "part thereof, which the proposed work is intended "to serve; and such map or plan shall be signed "by the engineer or other person making the same;"

(*b.*) "An exhibit showing the total amount of "capital proposed to be raised for the purpose of the "undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed "to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, "bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the "amount of each, respectively."

NOTICE is hereby given that Wilmot Orley Wiles, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Machinist, a Corporal in the British Army at present on furlough, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lillian May Wiles, of the said City of Toronto, married woman, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, Province of Ontario, 4th day of May, 1918.

C. W. PLAXTON,
411-414 Continental Life Bldg.,
Toronto,
46-14 Solicitor for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Gladys Agnes Wilson, of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a bill of divorce from her husband, Edmund John Edward Hawkins, on the grounds of adultery, cruelty and desertion.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this twentieth day of May, 1918.

GLADYS A. WILSON,
Applicant.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Solicitors for applicant. 48–14

NOTICE is hereby given that Vernon Baln Bailey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a bill of divorce from his wife, Anna Bailey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, upon the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, this 3rd day of June, A.D., 1918.

NESBITT & MARKHAM,
26 Queen St., East,
50-14 Solrs. for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Lillian North, formerly Lillian Thompson, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, married woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Frank North, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

Dated at Toronto this 18th day of June, A.D. 1918.

LILLIAN NORTH,
by her solicitors,
ROBINETTE, GODFREY, PHELAN & LAWSON,
52–14 76 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

NOTICE is hereby given that William Lewis Evans, of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, manager, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, for the purpose of obtaining a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Meta Rogers, of New York, in the United States of America, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 7th day of July, 1918.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Solicitors for Applicant,
2–14 169 St. James Street, Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Burton Mattin, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, munition worker and formerly Sergeant 75th Battalion, C.E.F., will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Lillie Mattin, formerly residing at 569A St. Clarens Avenue, Toronto, and now believed to be residing in the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Toronto, Province of Ontario, the 7th day of July, 1918. } FLETCHER KERR, 156 Yonge Street, Toronto. Solicitor for Applicant.

2–14

NOTICE is hereby given that Andrew Pepper, of the Town of Neepawa, in the Province of Manitoba, Railway employee, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Alice Conaghy Pepper, formerly of Neepawa now of the City of Winnipeg, in Manitoba, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at the Town of Neepawa, in Manitoba, this eighteenth day of January, 1918.

J. ADRIAN DAVIDSON,
Solicitor for the applicant.

41–14

MISCELLANEOUS.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

ON and after Thursday, the 1st day of August next, this Bank will pay to its shareholders a dividend of two and a quarter per cent (being at the rate of nine per cent per annum) upon its paid-up capital, for the quarter ending on the 31st of July next.

This dividend will be paid according to the list of shareholders of record on the 16th of July next.

By order of the board of directors,

N. LAVOIE,
General manager.

Quebec, 11th June, 1918. 51–5

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R.S.C., CHAPTER 115.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to chapter 115 Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, McLennan Foundry and Machine Works, Limited, one month from the date of the first publication of this notice will apply to the Governor in Council for the approval of the site and of the plans of a certain wharf to be constructed on the Restigouche River, in the Town of Campbellton, in the County of Restigouche and Province of New Brunswick.

The plan and discription of the site and of the wharf to be constructed have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and a duplicate of such plan and description has been deposited in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Restigouche at Dalhousie, in the said County of Restigouche.

Dated at the Town of Campbellton in the County of Restigouche, this sixth day of June, A.D. 1918.

McLENNAN FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS, LIMITED,
Per ALEXANDER McLENNAN,
President.

50–5

NAVIGABLE WATER'S PROTECTION ACT.

R.S.C. CHAPTER 115.

BRYDON Lorne Tingley of Port Clements, B.C hereby gives notice that he has, under section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Msnister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District of Prince Rupert, B.C, a description of the site and plan of wharf to be built at Port Clements on Masset Inlet, Graham Island, in front of part of Block 44, District Lot 746, Queen Charlotte Island's District, A.C.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, Bryson Lorne Tingley, will, under Section 7 of the said Act apply to the Minister of Public Works, at his office in the City of Ottawa, for approval of the said site and plan and for leave to construct the said wharf.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 15th day of June, 1918.

BRYDON LORNE TINGLEY,
By E. A. Cleveland,
Civil engineer,
Vancouver, B.C.

52–5

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent for the current quarter, being at the rate of ten per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and will be payable at its banking house in this city and at its branches, on and after the 1st day of August next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of July.

By order of the Board,

D. C. MACAROW,
General manager.

Montreal, 26th June, 1918. 52–5

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 112.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of twelve per cent (12 %) per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the three months ending 31st July, 1918, and that the same will be payable at the head office and branches on and after Thursday, the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st July, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. HAY,
General manager.

Toronto, 19th June, 1918. 52–5

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE No. 111.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of thirteen per cent per annum upon the capital stock of this bank has this day been declared for the quarter ending the 31st of July, 1918, and that the same will be payable at head office in this City and at its branches on and after Thursday, the 1st day of August, to shareholders of record of the 22nd of July, 1918.

By order of the Board,

C. H. EASSON,
General manager.

Toronto, June 22, 1918. 52–1—2–1

THE CANADIAN LAST BLOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXTRACT from Minutes of a Special meeting of the Directors of the Canadian Last Block Company, Limited.

Present Messrs. L. E. Robin, President, D. J. Ouimet, L. P. Deslongchamps and Oscar Dufresne.

It was proposed by Mr. Ouimet that the office of the Company be at Iberville instead of Montreal, and that this proposal when voted on, shall become a by-law.—Adopted.

That whatever is required be done to make this by-law according to law.

—

We the undersigned, L. E. Robin, President, J. Alf. Belanger, Secretary-Treasurer certify that the above copy of the resolution conforms in every respect with the entry in the Minute Book of the Company, dated 18th May, 1918.

THE CANADIAN LAST BLOCK COMPANY, LTD.

L. E. ROBIN,
[L.S.] President.

J. ALF. BELANGER,
2 1 Sec.-Treas.

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent (1½%) for the quarter ending 31st July, inst., [being at the rate of six per cent (6%) per annum], on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the head office and branches of the Bank on and after the 15th day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th of July to the 31st of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

A. H. WALKER.
General Manager.

Toronto, 10th July, 1918. 2–5

WILLIAM LEE, LIMITED.

BY-LAW FOR INCREASE OF DIRECTORS.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of a meeting of the Directors of William Lee, Limited.

By-law No. 24.

WHEREAS it is expedient to increase the number of directors of Wm. Lee, Limited, from five to seven ;

Whereas the existing By-law No. 9, providing for the managing of the company's affairs by a board of three or five directors, as the shareholders may from time to time provide, must accordingly be abrogated, annulled and set aside ;

Now, therefore, be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted :

1. That By-law No. 9 of the By-laws of Wm. Lee, Limited, be and it is hereby abrogated, annulled and set aside.

2. That in its place, the following by-law, to be known as By-law No. 24, be, and it is hereby enacted, to wit :—

"The affairs of the company shall be managed by a board of seven directors. Four directors shall form a quorum. The directors shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are appointed. The directors may at any time by resolution fill a vacancy in the board pending the holding of an annual general meeting."

The By-law No. 24, being put to the meeting, it was moved, seconded and unanimously resolved that the same be, and it is hereby passed and declared to be By-law No. 24 of the by-laws of Wm. Lee, Limited.

Certificate.

I, the undersigned, the Secretary of Wm. Lee, Limited, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of By-law No. 24, of the by-laws of Wm. Lee, Limited, and that the same was passed at a meeting of the directors held at Montreal on the 11th day of June, 1918, and was unanimously confirmed and approved at a meeting of the shareholders of the same company, held at Montreal, on the 26th day of June, 1918, at which more than two-thirds of the issued stock of the company was represented in person.

Montreal, 27th June, 1918.

And I have signed,

[L.S.] L. E. VAN DEN BORSCHE,
Secretary,
WM. LEE, LIMITED.

2-1

BRITISH COLONIES TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.—Under the provisions of The Companies Act, British Colonies Transportation Company, Limited, hereby gives public notice that it has sanctioned a by-law for the purpose of increasing the number of directors of the company, of which the following is a true copy :

"Whereas the number of the directors of British Colonies Transportation Company, Limited, is five and it is expedient that the number should be increased.

"Now therefore the said British Colonies Transportation Company, Limited, enacts as follows :—

"That the number of directors of the said company be, and the same is, hereby increased to seven."

M. E. SWEETMAN,
President.

A. W. HOLMESTED,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto, this 4th day of July, 1918. 2–1

CANADIAN NORTHERN ROLLING STOCK, LIMITED.

Ottawa, 12th July, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 12th day of July, 1918, in accordance with the provisions of 6 & 7 Edward VII, Chapter 38, Section 4, there was deposited in the office of the Secretary of State for Canada, duplicate original of a lease bearing date 1st July, 1918, and actually executed 9th July, 1918, made by the Canadian Northern Rolling Stock, Limited, to The Canadian Northern Railway Company, covering certain rolling stock as set out therein, there being attached to said lease an assignment thereof to The Pennsylvania Company for insurances on lives and granting annuities.

R. P. ORMSBY,
Secretary,
2–1 Canadian Northern Rolling Stock, Limited

NAVIGABLE WATER PROTECTION ACT

R.S.C. CHAPTER 115.

THE Great Northwestern Telegraph Company hereby gives notice that it has, under section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, in the office of the Registrar of the Land Registry District of British Columbia at Victoria, B.C., a description of the site and the plans of the proposed laying and landing of a submarine telegraph cable in the Straits of Juan de Fuca ; said cable to land at the foot of Douglas Street, Victoria, B.C.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company will under section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa, for approval of the said site and plans, and for leave to lay and land said submarine cable.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 1st day of July, 1918.

THE GREAT NORTHWESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF CANADA,

By F. N. MILLER, JR.,
Superintendent.

2-4

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Il a plu à SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire les nominations suivantes :—

OTTAWA, 2 juillet 1918.

GILBERT C. LANGLEY, de la cité de Calgary, dans la province d'Alberta : Officier des pêcheries avec le grade de surveillant des pêcheries dans et pour la province d'Alberta et avec les pouvoirs d'un juge de paix pour toutes les fins de la *Loi des pêcheries*, durant son terme d'office en cette dite qualité de surveillant des pêcheries, au lieu et place de N. J. Hoad, démissionnaire, à compter du 1er août 1918.

LYMAN CHENEY, de Grand-Harbour, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick : Maître de havre, temporaire, pour le port de Grand-Harbour, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick.

PROCLAMATIONS.

DEVONSHIRE

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A tous ceux à qui les présentes parviendront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Sous-ministre de la Justice, Canada.

ATTENDU que dans et par l'article 18 d'une loi du parlement du Canada, passée en la session du dit parlement, tenue en les première et deuxième années de Notre règne, chapitre 10, et intitulée *Loi concernant les réserves forestières et les parcs*, tel que statué par l'article 5 d'une loi modifiant la dite loi passée en la session du dit parlement tenue en les troisième et quatrième années de Notre règne, chapitre 18, et intitulée *Loi modifiant la Loi des réserves forestières et des parcs fédéraux*, il est entre autres choses en substance statué que le Gouverneur en conseil peut, par proclamation, désigner telles réserves ou étendues dans les limites de réserves forestières ou telles autres étendues qu'il juge à propos dont le titre Nous est attribué pour le Canada, qui peuvent être et seront connues sous le nom de Parcs fédéraux ;

ET ATTENDU qu'il a plu à Notre Gouverneur en conseil d'ordonner qu'une proclamation soit émanée désignant les réserves ou étendues suivantes, respectivement, qui pourront être et seront connues sous le nom de Parcs fédéraux, savoir :

Le parc de Pointe Pelée, dans la province d'Ontario, comprenant l'étendue suivante :

Toutes les terres de la Couronne comprenant Pointe Pelée, telles qu'indiquées sur le plan de la réserve navale à Pointe Pelée, dans le canton de Mersea, suivant l'arpentage d'Alexander Baird, arpenteur provincial, daté le 10e jour de septembre 1881 et déposé au département de l'Intérieur.

SACHEZ DONC que par et avec l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada Nous désignons et proclamons par la présente, en conformité du statut à cet effet, que la superficie ci-dessus décrite est et sera connue sous le nom de Parc fédéral.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets, et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis de prendre connaissance et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN: Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor-Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière ; membre de Notre très honorable Conseil privé ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre Cité d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-NEUVIÈME jour de MAI, en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit, et de Notre règne la neuvième.

Par ordre,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

2–3

DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs du Dominion du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dit Dominion, à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé à jeudi, le quatrième jour du mois de juillet prochain, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa : SACHEZ MAINTENANT, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et à chacun de vous de vous trouver avec Nous en Notre Parlement du Canada, en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, MARDI, le TREIZIÈME jour du mois d'AOUT prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dit Dominion du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN : Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière ; membre de Notre très honorable Conseil Privé ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, en Notre dit Dominion, ce VINGT-HUITIÈME jour de JUIN en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit et de Notre Règne la neuvième.

Par ordre,

JAMES G. FOLEY,

Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie pour le Canada.

52–tf

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[1263]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 3e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que l'article 32 de la *Loi des terres fédérales, 1908*, prescrit que les terres arables ne seront à vendre que subordonnément à des règlements établis par le Gouverneur en conseil, et qu'il ne sera pas vendu à une même personne, sous le régime de ces règlements, une étendue de terre de plus d'une section sans un décret spécial du Gouverneur en conseil ; mais que le Ministre peut vendre un quart de section fractionnaire, avec ou sans les conditions exigées pour les homesteads, à un prix ne devant pas être inférieur à trois dollars l'acre;

Et attendu que lors de l'adoption de la dite loi il existait certains règlements régissant la vente, la colonisation, l'usage et l'occupation des terres fédérales dans la province de Manitoba et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, règlements décrétés par l'arrêté en conseil du 17 septembre 1889 (C.P. 2167), ainsi que modifié par les arrêtés en conseil du 18 mai 1891 (C.P. 832) et du 23 janvier 1897 (C.P. 146), l'effet des dits règlements en ce qui concerne les ventes de terres étant de fixer les prix des terres fédérales à trois dollars l'acre, avec un prix minimum d'un dollar l'acre, le Ministre étant autorisé à varier le prix des terres dans les limites fixées par la loi ;

Et attendu que toutes les ventes de terres fédérales depuis la mise en vigueur de la *Loi des terres fédérales de 1908* ont été faites sous le régime des règlements ci-dessus mentionnés, sauf lorsque la vente était autorisée par un arrêté en conseil spécial ;

Et attendu que certain doute ayant surgi quant à savoir si la validité de ces règlements était affectée par l'adoption de la *Loi des terres fédérales de 1908*, le Ministre, afin d'enlever tout doute à ce sujet, recommande que soit confirmé le pouvoir de vendre des terres fédérales conféré au ministre de l'Intérieur par les trois arrêtés en conseil ci-dessus mentionnés, et qu'à l'avenir toutes les ventes des terres fédérales soient faites conformément aux règlements suivants dans lesquels rien ne sera censé limiter le pouvoir du Ministre de vendre un quart de section fractionnaire quelconque, avec ou sans les conditions de homestead, à un prix n'excédant pas trois dollars l'acre.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, de faire et décréter par les présentes les règlements suivants :

RÈGLEMENTS.

Étendue du terrain.

1. Il n'y aura aucune vente à une même personne d'une étendue de terrain excédant une section.

Evaluation du terrain.

2. Aucune vente de terrain n'aura lieu avant qu'une évaluation en ait été faite par un fonctionnaire compétent du département, après une inspection personnelle, et cette inspection constituera la base sur laquelle se fera la vente; mais aucun terrain ne sera offert en vente à moins de trois dollars l'acre.

Prix minimum.

3. Les conditions de la vente seront déterminées par le Ministre et peuvent être variées par lui selon que les circonstances l'exigeront.

Conditions d'établissements.

4. Le Ministre peut faire toute vente sujet à l'accomplissement de telles obligations d'établissement qu'il jugera à propos dans tout cas quelconque.

Améliorations du terrain.

5. Au cas où il y a des améliorations sur le terrain offert en vente, l'acheteur peut être requis de payer la valeur de ces améliorations en outre de l'obligation de se conformer aux autres conditions de la vente.

Mise à prix.

6. Tout terrain offert en vente à l'enchère sera vendu à une mise à prix déterminée par le Ministre.

Vente à l'enchère.

7. Au cas de ventes de terres à l'enchère, aucune vente n'aura lieu sans qu'un avis public d'au moins trente jours ait été donné.

Retrait de la vente.

8. En tout temps avant la date de la vente, le Ministre peut annuler la réserve et rendre le terrain de nouveau disponible pour l'aliénation sous le régime des dispositions de homestead de la Loi, après avis public dûment donné.

Ventes à prix réduit.

9. Quand un terrain quelconque offert en vente à l'enchère n'est pas vendu à la mise à prix, le Ministre peut de nouveau offrir le terrain en vente à un prix réduit et à telles conditions qui peuvent assurer la vente du terrain, ou il peut soustraire le terrain de la vente et en disposer aux conditions de homestead de la Loi.

Annulation par défaut.

10. Si l'acheteur néglige de se conformer aux conditions de la vente, soit en ce qui concerne le paiement du prix de l'achat et de l'intérêt, soit quant à l'accomplissement des obligations d'établissement prescrites, la vente peut être annulée à la discrétion du Ministre.

Remboursements.

11. Quand une vente est annulée par le Ministre pour défaut de la part de l'acheteur de se conformer aux conditions ou pour toute autre raison, le Ministre peut à sa discrétion rembourser à l'acheteur, en tout ou en partie, le montant qu'il a payé à compte sur le prix d'achat.

Cession de droit.

12. Avant l'émission de la patente un acheteur ne peut céder ou transférer à une personne quelconque son droit ou partie de son droit sur le terrain, excepté par permission spéciale du Ministre.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
51-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[L'arrêté en conseil suivant a paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 29 juin 1918.*]

[1542]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 22e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Agriculture et en vertu des pouvoirs conférés par les dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, de décréter que les règlements suivants soient par les présentes établis en ce qui concerne toute provision de vivres et de produits alimentaires excédant les quantités prescrites par un arrêté quelconque du Gouverneur général en conseil ou un décret de la Commission des Vivres du Canada :

Règlements.

1. Toute personne dûment autorisée par la Commission des Vivres du Canada, qui a raison de soupçonner qu'un bâtiment, un vaisseau, véhicule, réceptable ou endroit quelconque contient des vivres ou des produits alimentaires en quantités excédant celles prescrites par un décret dûment autorisé de Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil ou de la Commission des Vivres du Canada, ou qui a raison de soupçonner qu'une infraction des règlements de la Commission des Vivres du Canada est ou a été commise sur ou dans ces

lieux, peut pénétrer dans le bâtiment, vaisseau, véhicule, réceptacle ou endroit, à n'importe quelle heure du jour, et l'examiner, l'inspecter et en faire la perquisition, ou en examiner et inspecter une partie quelconque.

2. Tout juge qui est convaincu d'après les renseignements fournis qu'il y a raison de croire qu'il se trouve dans un bâtiment, vaisseau, véhicule, réceptacle ou endroit quelconque

(*a*) des vivres ou produits alimentaires contrairement aux prescriptions d'un décret quelconque de la Commission des Vivres du Canada ou d'un arrêté de Son Excellence le Gouverneur genéral en conseil ou en quantités excédant celles prescrites par tel décret ou arrêté ;

(*b*) toute chose qu'on peut raisonnablement croire être une preuve de la commission de telle infraction,

peut en tout temps émettre un mandat sous sa signature autorisant un constable ou autre personne nommée dans ce mandat à faire une perquisition dans tel bâtiment, vaisseau, véhicule, réceptacle ou endroit à la recherche de tels vivres ou produits alimentaires ou de telles pièces à conviction et les confisquer et transporter devant le juge qui a émis le mandat, ou un autre juge de la même division territoriale, pour qu'il en dispose conformément à la loi.

3. Tout mandat de perquisition sera exécuté pendant le jour, à moins que par son mandat le juge n'autorise le constable ou autre personne à l'exécuter pendant la nuit.

4. Toute dénonciation et tout mandat de perquisition peut être en la forme prescrite par l'article 1152 du Code Criminel ou se rapprocher de telle forme autant que possible ou commode.

5. Quiconque refuse d'admettre ou n'admet pas une personne dûment autorisée par la Commission des Vivres du Canada, ou un constable ou autre personne chargée d'un mandat de perquisition émis par un juge ainsi que prescrit aux présents règlements, et demandant d'entrer et d'exécuter tel mandat en l'accomplissement de son devoir, ou qui entrave ou tente d'entraver l'entrée d'une personne dûment autorisée comme ci-dessus prescrit, sera coupable de délit et passible sur conviction sommaire d'une amende d'au moins vingt-cinq dollars et n'excédant pas mille dollars, ou d'emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas trois mois, ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

6. Lorsqu'une personne quelconque est accusée d'une infraction d'un arrêté de Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil concernant les vivres ou les produits alimentaires, ou de violation d'un décret de la Commission des Vivres du Canada, la preuve que les vivres ou produits alimentaires en sa possession ou sous sa charge n'y sont pas contrairement à un arrêté du Gouverneur géneral en conseil où un décret de la Commission des Vivres du Canada, ou en quantités excédant celles prescrites par tel arrêté ou décret, est à la charge de la personne accusée.

7. Toute personne qui viole une disposition quelconque d'un décret ou règlement de la Commission des Vivres maintenant ou plus tard promulgué conformément aux pouvoirs à elle conférés, est coupable de délit et passible sur conviction sommaire devant un magistrat de police ou deux juges de paix d'une amende n'excédant pas mille dollars et d'au moins cent dollars, ou d'emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas trois mois, ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
1–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1299]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 29e jour de mai 1918.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU qu'en vertu d'un arrangement conclu avec le bureau du commerce de guerre des Etats-Unis, il n'est permis d'exporter au Canada des articles indispensables contenant du platine que s'il est exporté du Canada aux Etats-Unis un poids équivalent de platine sous une forme quelconque ;

Et attendu qu'il y a menace d'un manque sérieux de platine pour les fins de la guerre et autres fins essentielles ;

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Ministre de l'Industrie et du Commerce, de décréter par les présentes ce qui suit :

1. Tous fabricants de bijoux, affineurs, marchands de métaux et autres personnes, firmes ou compagnies ayant en leur possession du platine ou des débris de platine, ou qui en font le commerce, sont immédiatement requis de fournir à la Commission du Commerce de guerre un état complet de tout le platine et tous débris de platine, ainsi que de tous articles contenant plus de 25% de platine en valeur qu'ils ont en mains ou en leur possession.

2. Est interdit à tout bijoutier, affineur, marchand de métaux ou autres personnes, firmes ou compagnies, ayant en mains du platine ou des débris de platine, ou qui en font le commerce, d'acheter ou de vendre du platine ou des débris de platine avant que telle vente ou tel achat ait été autorisé par permis de la Commission du Commerce de guerre.

3. Nul bijoutier, affineur, marchand de métaux ou autres personnes, firmes ou compagnie ayant en sa possession du platine ou débris de platine, ou en faisant le commerce, ne fera usage de platine ou de débris de platine dans la fabrication d'ornements ou d'articles de bijouterie quelconques sans un permis de la Commission du Commerce de guerre.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
1–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1354]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 3e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU qu'en vertu de la loi financière, 1914, le rachat en or des billets du Dominion a été suspendu pendant quelque temps ;

Et attendu que telle mesure a été prise en vue de conserver autant que possible le montant d'or sous le contrôle du Dominion du Canada ;

Et attendu que pour aider à la conservation de cet or le Ministre des Finances est d'avis que l'exportation du Canada de l'or monnayé, de l'or en lingots et de l'or fin en barres devrait être prohibée, sauf sur un permis du ministre des Finances ;

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre des Finances et en vertu des dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, de décréter par les présentes que sauf sur permis du ministre des Finances, dans tels cas où il le jugera nécessaire, soit prohibée l'exportation du Canada de l'or monnayé, de l'or en lingots et de l'or fin en barres.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
1–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[11/1614]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 2e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre des Douanes et du ministre du Revenu de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes que le nom du port auxiliaire de douane de Rondeau soit changé en celui de Erieau.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
2–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1443]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 12e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que M. Alexander Kennedy, de Peace River, dans la province d'Alberta, a demandé la concession gratuite du lot numéro 15 de l'établissement de Wabisoaw, dans ladite province d'Alberta, contenant 50.3 acres, plus ou moins ; basant sa demande sur le fait qu'il occupait ce terrain à la date de l'extinction du titre des sauvages ;

Et attendu qu'il a été établi que le requérant occupait réellement ce terrain à la date du traité indien numéro 8 à l'été de 1899.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur et sous le régime des dispositions de l'article 76 de la *Loi des terres fédérales*, d'autoriser par les présentes la concession gratuite du terrain ci-dessus décrit au dit Alexander Kennedy.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1310]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 29e jour de mai 1918.

PRESENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre de l'Intérieur, daté le 22 mai 1918, représentant que la division de la biologie du département des mines du Canada a demandé la permission de recueillir des spécimens biologiques d'oiseaux et de petits mammifères dans le parc Jasper, au cours de l'été prochain.

Par conséquent, comme la collection n'est que pour des fins purement scientifiques, le ministre recommande que dans ce cas soient suspendus les règlements établis par un arrêté en conseil du 21 juin 1909 et appliqués au parc Jasper, par un arrêté en conseil du 6 juin 1911, défendant la chasse et la capture de tout animal ou oiseau sauvage dans les limites du parc, et que permission soit accordée à M. William Spreadborough du département des mines du Canada, de recueillir des spécimens biologiques d'oiseaux et de petits mammifères au cours de l'été de 1918, cette permission étant limitée, toutefois, à cinq spécimens mâles et cinq spécimens femelles de chaque espèces de petits mammifères et dix de chaque espèce d'oiseaux.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1464]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 17e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, daté le 4e jour de juin 1918, représentant que William Henry Hammond, propriétaire du Basque Ranche, comprenant une superficie d'à peu près 2,057.5 acres, situé dans la zone des chemins de fer près d'Ashcroft, province de la Colombie-Britannique, a demandé d'acheter, sujet aux conditions d'irrigation, 873.7 acres de terres fédérales attenantes à son terrain, avec l'intention d'y établir un système d'irrigation.

Les terres demandées ont été examinées par des fonctionnaires du département, qui les représentent comme impropres à l'agriculture sans irrigation, et qui font rapport qu'elles peuvent être irriguées pourvu qu'on puisse se procurer l'eau nécessaire. Ces terres sont vacantes et disponibles.

Le ministre, par conséquent, recommande que les terrains énumérés dans l'annexe ci-jointe soient vendus à William Henry Hammond aux condilions suivantes:

(*a*) Les terrains ainsi vendus doivent être rendus propres à la culture par l'irrigation.

(*b*) Le prix d'achat sera de cinq (5) dollars l'acre ; le coût des travaux d'irrigation, n'excédant pas $2 l'acre, pourra en être déduit et le total du coût de telle irrigation sera censé être un versement en argent fait à la date de la vente. Le prix d'achat sera payé comme suit : Un ($1) dollar l'acre au cours de l'année qui suit la date d'autorisation de la vente par le Gouverneur en conseil, et la balance dans les trois ans de la date de telle autorisation ou si toutes les autres conditions de la vente sont remplies et si l'intérêt à 5% est payé avant telle expiration de trois années.

(*c*) Les droits hydrauliques nécessaires seront obtenus du gouvernement provincial de la Colombie-Britannique.

Il ne sera fait aucuns travaux sur le terrain avant que des droits hydrauliques aient d'abor été obtenus de la province.

(*d*) Les travaux seront commencés au cours de l'année suivant la date de l'autorisation de la vente par arrêté en conseil et parachevés à la satisfaction du ministre de l'Intérieur dans les trois ans de telle date, sauf dans le cas où d'autres dates seraient fixées par les autorités provinciales en rapport avec les droits hydrauliques, alors que les dates provinciales pourront être acceptées si le ministre de l'Intérieur les approuve.

(*e*) L'examen des travaux sera fait par les ingénieurs du département de l'Intérieur à leur parachèvement.

(*f*) Lorsque les conditions seront remplies, patente de ceux de ces terrains rendus propres à la culture par l'irrigation sera délivrée

(*g*) La vente pourra être annulée si le prix de vente n'est pas payé ou si l'acheteur ne se conforme pas à une quelconque des conditions de la vente.

(*h*) Avant que la patente soit délivrée il ne sera fait aucun transfert du terrain ni de droits au terrain sans le consentement du ministre de l'Intérieur.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU
52-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

ANNEXE—Terrains qui doivent être vendus à William Henry Hammond, sujet aux conditions d'irrigation.

Section. — Partie.	N°	Township.	Rang.	Méridien.	Superficie.	Observations.
Frac						
S.L.	3	19	24	O.6	4·7	
S.L.	4	19	24	"	28·8	
S.L.	6	19	24	"	7·0	
S.L.	7	19	24	"	3·7	
S.L.	10	19	24	"	22·8	
S.L.	11	19	24	"	0·5	
S.L.	15	19	24	"	11·7	
S.L.	16	19	24	"	6·9	
S.L.	12	29	24	"	1·5	O. de la rivière Thompson.
S.L.	13	29	24	"	3·8	O. de la rivière Thompson.
S.L.	1	30	24	"	19·5	O. de la rivière Thompson.
S.L.	2	30	24	"	21·9	
S.L.	3	30	24	"	5·7	
S.L.	7	30	24	"	17·2	
S.L.	8	30	24	"	24·7	O. de la rivière Thompson.
S.L.	9	30	24	"	35·0	O. de la rivière Thompson.
S.L.	10	30	24	"	14·6	
S.L.	14	30	24	"	9·4	
S.L.	15	30	24	"	20·0	
S.L.	16	30	24	"	39·4	
N.-E.	¼	31	24	"	10360	O. de la rivière Thompson.
N.-O.	¼	31	24	"	160·0	
S.-E.	½	31	24	"	126·3	O. de la rivière Thompson.
S.-O.	¼	31	24	"	160·0	
S.L.	6	20	24	"	12·6	
S.L.	6	20	24	"	13·0	
Total.....				.....	873·7	Acres.

1317]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 29e jour de mai 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre des Finances, daté le 17 mai 1918, transmettant le verdict des commissaires nommés sous l'empire des dispositions du *Currency Act, 1910*, dans le but de constater que les pièces de la monnaie du Canada frappées au cours de l'année 1917, à la succursale d'Ottawa de la Monnaie Royale, l'ont été conformément aux dispositions de la loi.

Le Ministre fait rapport que ce verdict indique que ces pièces, quant au poids et au titre de fin, sont conformes aux étalons établis par cette loi.

Le comité soumet ce rapport pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

—

Ottawa, 8 mai 1918.

A l'honorable ministre des
Finances, Ottawa.

Monsieur,—Nous avons l'honneur de vous transmettre ci-joint le verdict des Commissaires Essayeurs sur l'épreuve de la boîte d'essai de la Monnaie (Pyx) d'Ottawa, pour l'année 1917.

Nous avons l'honneur d'être,
Monsieur,
Vos obéissants serviteurs,

(Signé) ALFRED STANSFIELD,
WILLIAM NICOL,
WILLIAM HODGSON ELLIS.

—

VERDICT DES COMMISSAIRES ESSAYEURS SUR L'ÉPREUVE DE LA BOITE D'ESSAI DE LA MONNAIE (*PYX*) D'OTTAWA, 1918.

Nous, dont les noms sont écrits ci-dessous, ayant été assermentés le 7e jour de mai mil neuf cent dix-huit, par devant Son Honneur le juge D. B. MacTavish, à la Monnaie Royale, en la cité d'Ottawa, avons fait les essais et les épreuves des pièces d'argent de Sa Majesté, il n'y avait pas de pièces d'or, dans la boîte d'essai de la Monnaie Succursale d'Ottawa, dans le Dominion du Canada, lesquelles, d'après les registres des officiers de la Monnaie, ont été frappées à la dite Monnaie Succursale du 1er jour de janvier au 31e jour de décembre mil neuf cent dix-sept, ces deux jours inclus.

Nous avons constaté que les pièces dans chaque paquet qui nous a été soumis correspondaient, quant à la dénomination et au nombre, à la suscription sur chaque paquet et à l'état préparé par les fonctionnaires de la Monnaie.

Nous avons pris une pièce dans chaque paquet, soit douze pièces de cinquante cents, vingt-sept pièces de vingt-cinq cents, vingt pièces de dix cents et vingt-quatre pièces de cinq cents. Nous avons pesé séparément chacune desdites pièces de cinquante et de vingt-cinq cents, et lesdites pièces de dix et de cinq cents en lots de dix et de vingt pièces respectivement, et avons constaté qu'elles étaient toutes, quand au poids, dans la limite de tolérance prescrite à l'annexe du *Currency Act, 1910*. Nous avons trouvé que le chiffre de variation d'avec l'étalon de fin spécifié dans ladite annexe dudit acte était "plus" quinze dix-millièmes (+.0015) d'une once sur le total des pièces.

Nous avons alors fondu en un lingot les dites pièces d'argent ainsi sorties et pesées, et nous avons essayé ce lingot en le comparant avec la plaque d'essai d'argent pur fournie par le sous-ministre du Revenu de l'Intérieur, de façon à s'assurer si le métal était dans le degré de tolérance prescrit pour le titre de fin dans l'annexe du dit acte, et avons trouvé que le chiffre de variation d'avec l'étalon de fin spécifié dans la dite annexe du dit acte était "minus" cinq dix-millièmes (-.0005), et, en conséquence, que le dit métal était dans le degré de tolérance prescrit pour le titre de fin. En pesant le résidu des dites pièces d'argent en bloc, nous avons constaté qu'elles étaient dans les limites de tolérance quant au poids.

Nous avons ensuite pris de ce résidu de pièces d'argent deux pièces de cinquante cents, deux pièces de vingt-cinq cents, deux pièces de dix cents et une pièce de cinq cents, et, après les avoir pesées et essayées séparément, nous avons trouvé que ces pièces de cinquante cents pesaient: la première 180.01 grains, la seconde 179.63 grains; et que ces pièces de vingt-cinq cents pesaient respectivement: la première 90.18 grains, la seconde 90.26 grains; et que les pièces de dix cents pesaient respectivement: la première 36.12 grains, la seconde 36.18 grains; et que la pièce de cinq cents pesait 17.97 grains.

Nous avons ensuite essayé les dites pièces séparément et avons constaté que le titre de fin millésime de ces pièces de cinquante cents était, pour la première 923 7, et pour la seconde 924.1; et que le titre de fin millésime de ces pièces de vingt-cinq cents était, pour la première 925.5, et pour la seconde 924-7; et que le titre de fin millésime des dites pièces de dix cents était de 925.0 pour la première et de 924.3 pour la seconde; et que le titre de fin millésime de la pièce de cinq cents était de 923.8.

Daté à Ottawa, ce huitième jour de mai mil neuf cent dix-huit.

Signé: ALFRED STANSFIELD
WILLIAM NICOL
WILLIAM HODGSON ELLIS.

1-2

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1510

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 20e jour de juin 1018.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du Ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, daté le 8 juin 1918, représentant que le 13 novembre 1913, Raoul Pirmez et George Roels, de la ville de Calgary, dans la province d'Alberta, ont demandé la permission d'acheter certains terrains sous le lac Kleskun et y aboutissant, township 73, rangs 3, 4 et 5, à l'ouest du 6e méridien, comprenant 18,400 acres, plus ou moins, pour assèchement par le drainage.

Le projet de drainage et d'asséchement des requérants a été approuvé par le directeur des arpentages de la province d'Alberta, au nom du gouvernement de cette province, et les travaux d'assèchement ne nuiront à aucun intérêt connu.

Il résulte d'enquêtes faites par l'ingénieur du département de l'Intérieur que le lac n'est d'aucune utilité comme source d'approvisionnement d'eau et que l'assèchement des terrains adjacents et de ceux qu'il recouvre seraient d'intérêt public.

Le terrain n'est d'aucune valeur dans sa condition actuelle.

Les enquêtes nécessaires pour déterminer la practicabilité du projet et les conditions auxquelles la vente pouvait être recommandée n'ont été complétées qu'en juillet 1914, et la déclaration de la guerre força M. Roels à retourner en Belgique, au commencement du mois d'août 1914, et M. Pirmez, en décembre de la même année. M. Roels est officier de réserve dans l'armée belge et M. Pirmez était le consul belge à Calgary, Alberta.

Vu que le projet d'assèchement avait été reconnu praticable et d'intérêt public et que ne pouvait être mise en doute l'intention des requérants de construire les travaux nécessaires et de procéder à l'assèchement du terrain dès qu'ils en auraient l'autorisation, le ministre a réservé le terrain afin de respecter la priorité d'intérêts de ces requérants.

Le 31 décembre 1915, les requérants transférèrent leurs droits à Charles Frédérick Adams, et le 25 août 1917, Adams transféra lui-même ses droits à Edmund Thompson, de Kingman, Alberta. Ces deux transfers ont été inscrits au Département de l'Intérieur.

Il a été établi d'une manière satisfaisante que M. Thompson est en position de mener à bonne fin l'exécution du projet.

Le Ministre, par conséquent, recommande que la vente dudit terrain audit Edmund Thompson soit autorisée et que le Ministre de l'Intérieur, à titre de représentant de Sa Majesté le Roi George V, et le requérant souscrivent à une convention contenant les conditions et restrictions stipulées dans la formule de convention annexée.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
1-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1594]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 28e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que dans le Code des décrets concernant le commerce avec l'ennemi (C.P. 1023), promulgué le 2 mai 1916, il est déclaré que c'est une infraction de ces décrets de trafiquer ou d'avoir des relations avec une personne qui réside ou exerce un commerce dans un territoire occupé par un état ou un souverain actuellement en guerre avec Sa Majesté ;

Et attendu que vu l'état instable de la Russie il est difficile de s'assurer quelles parties de ce pays sont occupées par l'ennemi et quelles parties ne le sont pas ;

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Secrétaire d'Etat et en vertu des dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, d'ordonner et déclarer, et il est par les présentes ordonné et déclaré que pour les fins des décrets codifiés concernant le commerce avec l'ennemi le territoire suivant en Russie peut être considéré territoire en occupation hostile ;

Esthonie.	Podolie.
Livonie.	Kiev.
Courland.	Rharkov.
Qovno.	Orel.
Vilna.	Kurak.
Bialystock.	Bessarabie.
Vitebsk.	Kholm.
Pologne.	Kherson.
Grodno.	Ekaterinoslav.
Pskov.	Tauride (y compris la Crimée).
Minsk.	Ardahan.
Mogilov.	Kars.
Volhynie.	Batoum.
Tchernigov.	Poltava.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
1-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1587]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 28e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries a pris en considération une demande de la corporation des Commissaires du havre de Montréal, pour l'approbation du nouveau règlement n° 125 adopté à une assemblée ordinaire des Commissaires du havre, tenue le 22e jour de mai 1918, concernant le tarif des droits qui seront prélevés pour l'eau fournie aux vaisseaux dans le havre de Montréal ;

Et attendu que ledit règlement a été soumis au département de la Justice, qui ne voit aucune objection légale à son approbation ;

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries, et conformément aux dispositions du chapitre 48, 57-58 Victoria, d'approuver le règlement n° 125 des Commissaires du havre de Montréal, et ce règlement est par les présentes approuvé en conséquence.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

COMMISSAIRES DU HAVRE DE MONTRÉAL.

Extrait des minutes d'une assemblée ordinaire tenue le 27 mai 1918.

Résolu, que ce qui suit soit ajouté aux règlements comme règlement n° 125.

RÈGLEMENT N° 125.

A partir de la date de la mise en vigueur du présent règlement le tarif de droits suivant sera prélevé pour l'eau fournie aux vaisseaux dans le havre de Montréal, savoir :

Un minimum de $25 pour le premier service, qui donne droit aux vaisseaux de recevoir jusqu'à 4,000 pieds cubes d'eau, prise au même temps

Pour toute quantité additionnelle, prise au même temps, $2.00 par 1,000 pieds cubes.

Pour toute livraison subséquente d'eau : Pour les vaisseaux mouillés aux quais entre les sections 12 et 27. Pour les vaisseaux mouillés à tout autre quai du havre.

Pour 2,000 pieds cubes d'eau, ou moins, prise au même temps	$ 7.50	par vaisseau.
	15.00	" "
Pour 4,000 pieds cubes d'eau, ou moins, prise au même temps	15.00	" "
	30.00	" "
Pour toute quantité excédant 4,000 cubes, prise au même temps	2.00	par 1,000 pieds cubes.
	2.00	" 1,000 " "

L'eau sera fournie par le service des Commissaires si le vaisseau est à portée commode des tuyaux et bornes-fontaines des Commissaires, mais s'il en est autrement ou que pour toute autre raison l'eau doive être fournie en barils, par voiture ou autrement que par les tuyaux et les bornes-fontaines, les frais additionnels de ce service seront ajoutés au tarif ci-dessus.

Le vaisseau doit recevoir chaque approvisionnement d'eau à la pleine capacité du tuyau ; sinon les frais additionnels dus au délai seront ajoutés au tarif ci-dessus.

Les Commissaires ne garantissent pas de fournir l'eau au temps précis où on la demande ; ils ne s'engagent à fournir l'eau qu'aussi promptement qu'ils peuvent raisonnablement le faire ; les Commissaires ne seront aucunement responsables si à cause de défaut du service de la ville, ou pour toute autre raison hors de leur contrôle, ils ne fournissent pas l'eau demandée ou une partie de cette eau.

Un vaisseau qui n'est pas prêt à recevoir l'eau alors que la Commission est prête à la fournir ou lorsqu'il en a fait la commande perd son tour en faveur du vaisseau suivant qui peut être prêt. Cependant, si nul autre vaisseau est prêt à recevoir l'eau, celui qui n'est pas prêt devra payer pour le délai au taux de $5 l'heure ou fraction d'heure.

Dans tous les cas le tarif ci-dessus comprend l'usage des bornes-fontaines et des tuyaux, en autant qu'ils peuvent commodément servir, ainsi que la main-d'œuvre nécessaire pour le service.

Les Commissaires ne seront pas responsables des blessures aux personnes ou des dommages à la propriété, et ils n'auront non plus aucune responsabilité en rapport avec les fins auxquelles l'eau est destinée ou pour lesquelles elle est employée, ni quant à la qualité de l'eau ou autrement.

Toute personne qui manie illicitement les bornes-fontaines, tuyaux d'alimentation ou autre outillage, ou qui prend ou tente de prendre de l'eau sans autorisation, est passible des peines prescrites pour infraction des règlements des Commissaires

Certifié.

(Signé) M. P. FENNELL, jeune,
1-2 Secrétaire.

[1459]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 12e jour de juin 1918.

PRESENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU qu'une dépêche, datée le 14 février 1918, a été reçue du Secrétaire d'Etat pour les colonies, ainsi que copie d'une lettre du India Office concernant l'obligation au service militaire des Indous au Canada;

Attendu que le Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant des Affaires Extérieures représente qu'il est stipulé dans la dite lettre, d'après les instructions du Secrétaire d'Etat pour l'Inde, que sous l'empire de l'Ordonnance du Conseil Militaire n° 1711-16, datée le 12 septembre 1916, les natifs de l'Inde de pure souche asiatique ne seront pas appelés au service militaire ; et que l'effet de cette ordonnance, considérée en rapport avec l'article un de la convention avec la France, datée le 4 octobre 1917, concernant l'obligation au service militaire des sujets britanniques résidant en France, est que des certificats d'exemption du service militaire sont accordés aux Indous en France ;

Et attendu que le Secrétaire d'Etat pour les Indes suggère que les Indous résidant en Canada soient placés sur le même pied en ce qui concerne l'obligation au service militaire qu'ils le sont maintenant dans le Royaume-Uni et la France.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant pour les Affaires Extérieures, avec l'approbation du ministre de la Justice et en vertu des pouvoirs conférés au Gouverneur en conseil par la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, et autrement, de décréter que les natifs de l'Inde de pure souche asiatique ne seront pas appelés au service militaire sous l'empire des dispositions de la *Loi militaire, 1917*, ou des règlements établis sous le régime de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
1-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1586]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 28e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre de l'Intérieur, daté le 21 juin 1918, représentant que le département de l'Intérieur a été saisi du fait que M. George Ross qui, le 10 août 1915, a obtenu une inscription de homestead pour la moitié est du quart sud-ouest de la section 24, township 10, rang 10, à l'ouest du méridien principal, a été frappé d'invalidité permanente par la maladie après avoir obtenu son inscription et qu'il lui a été par conséquent impossible de remplir ses obligations de résidence conformément aux dispositions de la *Loi des terres fédérales*.

Il a été établi que M. Ross a accompli deux mois de résidence, a érigé une maison et fait un acre de défoncement en 1916. Il a été admis à l'hospice des incurables à Portage-la-Prairie, Manitoba, le 17 février 1917.

Un certificat du surintendent de l'institution, daté le 8 juin, déclare que M. Ross est âgé de plus de 75 ans et ne sera jamais plus capable de faire aucun travail sur le dit terrain.

Le Ministre, par conséquent, recommande que M. Ross soit relevé de toute obligation de résidence à venir, en vertu des dispositions du paragraphe 2, article 20 de la loi, et que l'émission d'une patente gratuite du dit terrain soit autorisée sur preuve fournie de la manière ordinaire que les autres conditions de la loi ont été remplies.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
2-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1511]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 20e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, daté le 6e jour de juin 1918, représentant que mademoiselle Margaret Reith, d'Edmonton, Alberta, a demandé la permission de s'inscrire par procuration pour un homestead, dans l'intérêt de ses deux neveux, William John Franklin Reith et James Wilbert Reith, qui sont actuellement avec le corps expéditionnaire canadien outremer.

Mademoiselle Reith représente que ses deux neveux sont âgés de 35 et 27 ans respectivement ; ils sont orphelins, elle est leur plus proche parente et ils l'ont priée de s'inscrire par procuration pour un homestead dans leur intérêt.

Vu la parenté et les circonstances précitées, le Ministre recommande que mademoiselle Margaret Reith soit autorisée à s'inscrire par procuration pour un homestead dans l'intérêt de ses neveux William John Franklin Reith et James Wilbert Reith.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
2-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

COMMISSION DES CHEMINS DE FER.

HULL ELECTRIC COMPANY.

LES tarifs fondamentaux pour les voyageurs C. R. C. No P. 9 et C. R. C. No F. 82 ayant été approuvés par l'ordre numéro 27411, de la Commission des Chemins de fer pour le Canada, en date du 10 juillet, sont en conséquence publiés par le présent tel que le requiert la *Loi des chemins de fer*.

Tarif n° 8	C. R. C. n° P. 9.
cancelle le tarif n° 1.	cancelle C. R. C. P. 1.

Le prix de passage fondamental pour les voyageurs sera de 2·875 cents par mille.

En vigueur le 22 juillet 1918.

Publié le 9 juillet 1918.

G. GORDON GALE,
Vice-président et gérant général.

H. E. Co. Tarif No 82.	C.R.C. No F. 82.
Cancelle Tarif No 1.	Cancelle C.R.C. No F. 1.

TARIFS fondamentaux pour fret, par mille, s'appliquant entre les stations de la "Hull Electic Company."

Distance. Milles.		(A) Taux classifiés en cents par 100 lbs.									
Plus de	N'excédant pas	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
..	5	9	8	7	6	4½	4½	4½	3½	3½	3½
5	10	11½	9	8	7	6	6	4½	4½	4½	4½
10	15	11	12½	10½	9	7	7	6	6	6	4½

(A) Augmentation.

Régis par la CLASSIFICATION CANADIENNE DU FRET et sujets aux règlements généraux et conditions de transport adoptés par la Hull Electric Co., ainsi qu'aux règlements du service des voitures et de l'emmagasinage d'entrepôt en vigueur aux points d'expédition et de destination et publiés dans les tarifs les concernant.

Publié le 9 juillet 1918.

En vigueur le 22 juillet 1918.

G. GORDON GALE,
2-2 Vice-président et gérant général.

NOMINATIONS, PROMOTIONS ET RETRAITES.

MILICE CANADIENNE.

1918.

QUARTIER GÉNÉRAL,

OTTAWA, 23 mai 1918.

Les nominations, promotions, retraites et confirmations de grade qui suivent sont promulguées pour l'usage de la milice par l'honorable ministre de la Milice et de la Défense en conseil de la milice.

O.G. 79.

DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT MILITAIRE No 4. — 10E BRIGADE D'INFANTERIE.—La durée de la nomination du lieutenant-colonel R. J. Spearing, en qualité de commandant de brigade, est de nouveau prorogée jusqu'au 15 avril 1919.

La durée de la nomination du capitaine et major à brevet E. W. Farwell, en qualité de major de brigade, est de nouveau prorogée jusqu'au 15 avril 1919.

TROUPES PERMANENTES.

CORPS DES MAGASINS MILITAIRES CANADIENS. — Est nommé *sous-commissaire des magasins militaires avec le grade honorifique de major: l'aide-commissaire des magasins militaires et capitaine honoraire R. L. M. Donaldson (et il demeure hors cadre). 1er octobre 1917.

*Promotion temporaire.

TRÉSORERIE MILITAIRE CANADIENNE. — Le nom du capitaine (major temporaire) G. H. Welsby est retranché de la liste des officiers de la milice active. 15 mars 1918.

MILICE ACTIVE.

CAVALERIE.

4E HUSSARDS.—La durée de la nomination du lieutenant G. H. Guess, en qualité d'officier signaleur, est de nouveau prorogée jusqu'au 8 mars 1919.

ARTILLERIE.

Artillerie de campagne canadienne.

2E BIGADE—9E BATTERIE.—Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) H. B. Davis est retraité. 16 mai 1918.

4E BRIGADE. — 10E BATTERIE DE WOODSTOCK. — Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) W. H. Grant est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 12 novembre 1917.

GÉNIE CANADIEN.

Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) R. A. Sara a la permission de se retirer. 15 mai 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires):
Jules Horace Noël de Tilly, gentilhomme. 8 mai 1918.
James Joseph Slevin,
George Hope, gentilhomme. 14 mai 1918.

1RE TROUPE DE CAMPAGNE.—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) T. D. Fitz-Gerald est hors cadre. 9 septembre 1916.

CORPS DES GUIDES.

Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air comme suit :

Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) F. W. Hagerman. 1er décembre 1918.

Le lieutenant provisoire C. S. Hadley. 10 décembre 1918.

CORPS DE DRESSAGE DES OFFICIERS CANADIENS.

CONTINGENT DE L'UNIVERSITÉ MCGILL.—Est nommé lieutenant (surnuméraire): William Wallace Caven, gentilhomme. 1er mai 1918.

CONTINGENT DE L'UNIVERSITÉ DE TORONTO. — Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) W. J. Irwin est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 5 octobre 1917.

INFANTERIE.

2E RÉGIMENT (QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA.)— Le lieutenant G. G. B. Dineen est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans l'armée impériale. 22 mars 1915.

Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) E. J. Leishman est hors cadre. 16 janvier 1917.

20E RÉGIMENT (HALTON RIFLES).—Le lieutenant W. H. Watson est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 25 janvier 1918.

37E RÉGIMENT (HALDIMAND RIFLES).— Le lieutenant provisoire F. W. Butterworth a la permission de se retirer. 16 mai 1918,

64E RÉGIMENT DE CHATEAUGUAY ET BEAUHARNOIS.— La durée de la nomination du capitaine G. H. Gadbois, en qualité d'instructeur de mousqueterie, est prorogée jusqu'au 1er avril 1919.

67E RÉGIMENT (CARLETON LIGHT INFANTRY). — Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) G. J. Marr est hors cadre. 29 avril 1918.

72E RÉGIMENT (SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA). Est nommé lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) : le lieutenant temporaire E. Gallant, C.M. 1er février 1918.

95E CARABINIERS DE LA SASKATCHEWAN.—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) P. R. Beare est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 20 septembre 1917.

97E RÉGIMENT (ALGONQUIN RIFLES.) — Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont hors cadre : les lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires)—
R. E. K. Neelands. 14 décembre 1916.
H. M. Gilchrist. 10 mars 1917.

100E GRENADIERS DE WINNIPEG.—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) J. R. MacMillan a la permission de se retirer. 9 mai 1918.

101E RÉGIMENT (EDMONTON FUSILIERS).—Le lieutenant C. L. Beck a la permission de démissionner. 10 mai 1918.

SERVICES DE SANTÉ DE L'ARMÉE.

Personnel du service de santé militaire.

Le capitaine J. C. MacKay est renvoyé du service par jugement d'une cour martiale générale. 26 avril 1918.

Le capitaine D. V. Desrosiers a la permission de démissionner. 5 mai 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires) :
*Alexander Donald Lapp, gentilhomme. 1er juin 1917.
Alexander Stearns McCormick, gentilhomme. 23 mars 1918.
*Harry Herschel Pitts,
*Ross Burt Taylor,
*George Leanus Smith,
*John Alexander McLean Bell,
*Peter Harold Patterson,
*John William Ganon,
*Gilbert John McMurtry,
*Clifford Gibson Clements,
*John Wendell McKenzie,
*Crandall Loughery,
*Arthur Roland Newsam,
*Thomas d'Arcy McGregor, gentilshommes. 17 avril 1918.
John Reford Daviesg, gentilhomme. 20 avril 1918.
*James Wesley Leach,
*Joseph Clarence Copp, gentilshommes. 29 avril 1918.
George Cleveland Wagner, gentilhomme. 3 mai 1918.
*Robert Bryson Kennedy,
William Fraser Daw, gentilshommes. 4 mai 1918.
Joseph Rodrigue Lionel Gravel, gentilhomme. 6 mai 1918.

Withall Piddington Gale, gentilhomme. 7 mai 1918.
Angus MacDonald Bord, gentilhomme. 8 mai 1918.

* Pourvu qu'il subisse les examens requis en vertu des dispositions de l'ordre de milice 65, 1913.

Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les services de santé de l'armée royale :—

Le capitaine E. H. Freeman. 23 novembre 1915.

Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) J. W Mackie. 16 septembre 1916.

Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés reprennent leur service régimentaire de la liste des officiers hors cadre :

Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) W. Dixon. 15 janvier 1917.

Le capitaine E. H Freeman. 24 janvier 1918.

Est nommé quartier-maître (surnuméraire) avec le grade honorifique de lieutenant : Hugh Frederick Hamilton, gentilhomme. 27 avril 1918.

Sont nommées sœurs hospitalières (surnuméraires):—

Josephine Alberta MacArthur. 5 avril 1918.
Olga Bushfield. 7 avril 1918.
Blanche May Wesley. 9 avril 1918.
Emmeline Adelaide Watts. 12 avril 1918.
Muriel Campbell Schaffner. 16 avril 1918.
Mary Anna LaPierre. 17 avril 1918.
Hilda May James. 22 avril 1918.
Ada Jane Quance,
Mabel Reveler. 29 avril 1918.
Helen Hastings Perry. 6 mai 1918.

Les sœurs hospitalières ci-dessous mentionnées sont hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les services hospitaliers militaires impériaux de la Reine Alexandra:—

A. G. Child,
Z. A. J. Clark. 27 mars 1917.

Les sœurs hospitalières ci-dessous mentionnées cessent d'être hors cadre en service dans les services hospitaliers militaires impériaux de la Reine Alexandra à leur transfert dans les services de santé de l'armée, forces militaires d'outre-mer du Canada :

A. G. Child,
Z. A. J. Clark. 15 avril 1918.
L. M. Conlin. 26 avril 1918.

SERVICE DENTAIRE MILITAIRE CANADIEN

Sont nommés capitaines : Dalton Madill Boyd, écuyer. 25 avril 1918.

James Joseph Lonergan,
William Wagner Macdonald, écuyers. 27 avril 1918.
James Claude Sharp. 1er mai 1918.
Eric Lyons Young, écuyer. 13 mai 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenants (surnuméraires) : Charles Henry Barr, Joseph Waldemar Rooney, Hyman Mordecai Halperin, gentilhomme. 1er mai 1918.

VÉTÉRINAIRES MILITAIRES CANADIENS.

Sont nommés lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires) :

Joseph Sylvio Rodolphe Langlois, gentilhomme. 12 avril 1918.

Joseph Gabriel Anatole Pilon,
Joseph Honorius Aubry, gentilshommes. 13 avril 1918.

Guillaume Theobald Labelle, gentilhomme. 18 avril 1918.

Henri George Hibert, gentilhomme. 30 avril 1918.

Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont hors cadre pour prendre du service dans l'armée impériale : les lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraire) :

J. S. R. Langlois,
J. G. A. Pilon,
J. H. Aubry,
G. T. Labelle,
H. G. Hibert. 15 mai 1918.
P. E. Simard. 16 mai 1918.

MEMORANDA.

(Extrait du "Sixième Supplément de la LONDON GAZETTE *de vendredi, le 22 mars 1918.")*

WAR OFFICE,
26 mars 1918.

IL a plu à Sa Majesté le ROI de décerner les récompenses ci-dessous mentionnées pour bravoure et services distingués en campagne. Les actes de bravoure pour lesquels les décorations ont été décernées seront publiés dans la *London Gazette* aussitôt que possible.

Ont obtenu la récompense de l'Ordre du Service Distingué

TROUPES CANADIENNES.

Le major J. Douglas Bain Bowie, drag. roy. can.

Le lieutenant Evan Edward Price, C.M., drag. roy. can.

Ont obtenu une agrafe à la Croix Militaire.

TROUPES CANADIENNES.

Le lieut. Allan Hunter Finlay, C.M., inf.
(C.M. publié le 26 septembre 1917.)
Le lieut. Walter Wallace Johnson, C.M., inf.
(C.M. publié le 4 février 1918.)
Le lieut. Arnold Homer Jucksch, C.M., inf.
(C.M publié le 26 septembre 1917.)

Ont obtenu la Croix militaire.

TROUPES CANADIENNES.

Le lieut. Roy Bailey, inf.
Le lieut. Gerard Alfred Cloutier, inf.
Le lieut. George Alexander Gruickshank, inf.
Le lieut. Herbert Cunningham, dns.
Le lieut. Donald Stodart Gwyn, dns.
Le lieut. Henry Vernon LeMesurier, dns.
Le lieut. John Carman Ramsden, inf.

MODIFICATIONS.

Ci-suit la description exacte de l'officier auquel la Croix de Victoria a été décernée et qui fut publiée dans la *London Gazette*, en date du 18 décembre 1917:

Le lieut. Harcus Strachan, C.V., C.M., cav. canad.

Ci-suit la description exacte des officiers et du sous-officier à brevet auxquels des récompenses ont été récemment décernées :

Le lieut. Gardner Lazenby Greenlay, C.M., corps de cav. R. can.
(C.M. publié le 14 novembre 1916.)

Le lieutenant-colonel honoraire E. W. Hagarty, C.M., renonce au grade temporaire de lieutenant-colonel de la milice canadienne qui a été conféré par l'ordre général 16, 1916. 4 septembre 1916.

Le major (lieutenant-colonel temporaire) S. W. Band, 2e régiment (Queen's Own Rifles of Canada), renonce au grade temporaire de lieutenant-colonel qui lui a été conféré sous l'ordre général 50, 1916. 14 mai 1918.

Le grade temporaire de major de la milice canadienne est conféré au capitaine J. C. McDonald, service de santé de l'armée, tant qu'il remplira les fonctions d'officier commandant l'ambulance de campagne n° IX, S. de S. de l'A. 20 mars 1918.

Le capitaine A. G. Haultain, S.E.C., lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire), génie canadien, est détaché pour services, temporairement, dans la division de l'adjudant-général au quartier général de la milice. 6 mai 1918.

Le grade temporaire honorifique de capitaine de la milice canadienne est conféré à Frederick William Coyne, écuyer, tant qu'il sera attaché aux troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes en qualité de représentant de la "Young Men's Christian Association." 22 avril 1918.

Le lieutenant L. des Trois Maisons, M.C., est transféré à la réserve des officiers. 15 janvier 1918.

L'ordre général 65, 1918, en tant qu'il conserve la nomination de Alfred John Pugh, gentilhomme, en qualité de lieutenent provisoire (surnuméraire) dans le génie canadien, est retranché par le présent.

Un grade temporaire dans la milice canadienne, comme ci-après, est conféré aux messieurs ci-dessous mentionnés, tant qu'ils feront du service dans les troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes:

Sont nommés lieutenants :

William Robert Bertram, gentilhomme. 22 septembre 1914.

Eric Whidden Macdonald, gentilhomme. 25 septembre 1914.

Guy Seddon Clarkson, gentilhomme. 30 avril 1915.

Frederick Alexander Gates, gentilhomme. 25 juillet 1915.

Frank Charles Chamberlaiu Badgley, gentilhomme. 10 septembre 1915.

John Robert Cartwright, gentilhomme. 29 septembre 1915.

Percy Norman Alexander, gentilhomme. 27 octobre 1915.

William Harold Kippen, gentilhomme. 28 novembre 1915.

Arthur Charles Futcher, gentilhomme. 5 décembre 1915.

Harry Harold Coombs, gentilhomme. 25 janvier 1916.

Roger Fyfe Clarke, gentilhomme. 11 juin 1916.

David Rhys Hill, gentilhomme. 3 novembre 1916.

Charles Francis Keith Douglas,
Richmond Logan Layton, gentilshommes. 4 novembre 1916.

Samuel John McClune, gentilhomme. 5 novembre 1916.

Rolf R. Gunter,
George Elwyne Hope Johnston,
Robert Henry Brighton,
John Lee,
George Robert Wilson,
Alexander Stewart Young,
William George Kear,
Sidney George Fieldsend,
Henry Charles Chedzey,
Francis Joseph Airey,
James Ferguson,
Frederick William Oldham,
George William Boughton,
Henry Albert Crane, gentilshommes. 8 novembre 1916.

Ewart Adamson, gentilhomme. 12 novembre 1917.

John Myles MacCormick,
Eric W. Parker,
John Sproat Hewetson, gentilshommes. 13 novembre 1916.

Raymond George Foley, gentilhomme. 17 novembre 1916.

Arthur Mortimer, gentilhomme. 20 novembre 1916.

William David Deans, gentilhomme. 29 novembre 1916.

E dred Dalston Toye, gentilhomme. 30 novembre 1916.

Reginald Willoughby Gee, gentilhomme. 9 décembre 1916.

Herbert Andrews, gentilhomme. 31 décembre 1916.

William Henry Dixon, gentilhomme. 1er janvier 1917.

Fred. Campbell Young, gentilhomme. 5 janvier 1917.

Thomas Beavis Smith, gentilhomme. 6 janvier 1917.

William Gowan Watson Moxley, gentilhomme (tué à l'ennemi depuis). 7 janvier 1917.

Leo Gauvreau, gentilhomme (tué à l'ennemi depuis). 8 janvier 1917.

James Arthur Rooke, gentilhomme (tué à l'ennemi depuis). 9 janvier 1917.

Fred Gatenby,
Frederick Ernest Marks, gentilshommes. 14 février 1917.

William Richard Welch, gentilhomme. 4 mars 1917.

George Lyall Fraser, gentilhomme. 27 avril 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenants honoraires : Frank Ludlow, gentilhomme. 9 mai 1916.

Albert Angus Cameron, gentilhomme. 15 avril 1918.

CONFIRMATION DE GRADE.

Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés, ayant passé l'examen exigé pour leurs nominations, sont confirmés dans leur grade à compter des dates apposées à leurs noms respectifs :

Le lieutenant T. R. Manning, corps de dressage des officiers canadiens (Tor.). 19 août 1915.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire H. D. Turing, corps de dressage des officiers canadiens (Tor.). 1er août 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire F. G. Lightbourn, corps de dressage des officiers canadiens (Tor.). 7 août 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire S. R. McGibbon, 3e régiment, 1er décembre 1914.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire H. R. Laurie, 7e régiment, 17 mars 1917.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire J. H. Hooper, 64e régiment, 14 septembre 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire J. H. Bushnell, 72e régiment, 17 juillet 1917.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire J. K. Simpson, 72e régiment, 9 janvier 1918.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire N. D. McPhie, 91e régiment, 11 août 1917.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire J. G. Vallerand, 92e régiment, 16 avril 1917.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire W. M. Beatty, 103e régiment, 7 mai 1915.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire W. L. Graydon, services de santé de l'armée. 6 juillet 1917.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire T. E. P. Gocher, services de santé de l'armée. 6 août 1917.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire W. H. Willson, services de santé de l'armée. 7 mars 1918.

Par ordre,

R. T. GWYNNE,

Brigadier général,
Ponr l'adjudant général suppléant.

NOMINATIONS, PROMOTIONS ET RETRAITES.

1918.

QUARTIER GÉNÉRAL,

OTTAWA, 6 juin 1918.

O.G. 83.

Les nominations, promotions et retraites qui suivent sont promulguées pour l'usage de la milice par l'honorable ministre de la Milice et de la Défense en conseil de la milice.

DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT MILITAIRE N° 2.—22E BRIGADE D'INFANTERIE.—La durée de la nomination du lieutenant-colonel A. Curran, 12e régiment (York Rangers), en qualité de major de brigade, est de nouveau prorogée jusqu'au 7 mai 1919.

DISTRICT MILITAIRE N° 6.—18E BRIGADE D'INFANTERIE.—Est nommé commandant de brigade : le lieutenant-colonel E. F. McNeil, de major de brigade, *vice* le lieutenant-colonel E. A. Potter, qui est retraité sous l'empire des dispositions du paragraphe 267, O. et R.R. (M.C.), 1917, à l'expiration de son terme d'office.

MILICE ACTIVE.

CAVALERIE.

2E DRAGONS.—Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) L. O. Howse est hors cadre. 18 mai 1916.

ARTILLERIE.

Artillerie de place canadienne.

1ER RÉGIMENT (HALIFAX).—Est nommé major honoraire : l'aumônier et capitaine honoraire le révérend L. J. Donaldson. 6 février 1918.

GÉNIE CANADIEN.

Est nommé lieutenant (surnuméraire) : Stanley Appleton, gentilhomme. 25 mai 1918.

CORPS DES GUIDES.

Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) J. M. Bruce a la permission de se retirer. 4 mai 1918.

CORPS DE DRESSAGE DES OFFICIERS CANADIENS.

CONTINGENT DE L'UNIVERSITÉ MCGILL.—Est nommé lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) : John Francis Corrigan, gentilhomme. 22 avril 1918.

INFANTERIE.

GARDES À PIED DU GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL. — Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) J. Collingwood a la permission de démissionner. 9 mai 1918.

2E REGIMENT (QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA).— Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) J. R. Hunter est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans la réserve navale royale volontaire. 15 juin 1916.

4E RÉGIMENT (CHASSEURS CANADIENS).—La durée de la nomination du lieutenant C. N. Dorion, en qualité d'instructeur de mousqueterie, est de nouveau prorogée jusqu'au 25 avril 1919.

Le nom du lieutenant (surnuméraire) C. Rhéaume est retranché de la liste des officiers de la milice active. 21 mai 1918.

12E RÉGIMENT (YORK RANGERS).—Est nommé lieutenant-colonel et demeure hors cadre : le major et lieutenant-colonel à brevet A. Curran. 26 novembre 1918.

Est nommé lieutenant-colonel et commandant du régiment : le major A. T. Hunter. 26 novembre 1917.

23E RÉGIMENT (THE NORTHERN PIONEERS) : Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) H. A. Richardson a la permission de se retirer. 29 mai 1918.

27E RÉGIMENT DE LAMBTON (ST. CLAIR BORDERERS).— Est nommé major : le capitaine P. S. Robinson. 1er mai 1918.

31E RÉGIMENT DE GREY.—Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) W. J. Freeman est hors cadre. 4 août 1916.

35E RÉGIMENT (SIMCOE FORESTERS).—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) D. G. Nesbitt est hors cadre. 28 juin 1916.

48E RÉGIMENT (HIGHLANDERS).—Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) J. M. Skeaff est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans l'armée impériale. 22 février 1918.

55E RÉGIMENT.—Le lieutenant-colonel H. J. Trihey a la permission de démissionner. 29 août 1917.

Est nommé lieutenant-colonel et commandant du régiment : le major W. P. O'Brien, *vice* le lieutenant-colonel H. J. Trihey, démissionnaire. 10 janvier 1918.

83E RÉGIMENT DE JOLIETTE.—Est nommé lieutenant (surnuméraire) : Emile Oscar Gagnon, du 80e régiment de Nicolet, au licenciement de ce régiment. 15 janvier 1918.

100E GRENADIERS DE WINNIPEG.—Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) P. W. R. Field a la permission de démissionner. 29 mai 1918.

107E RÉGIMENT (EAST KOOTENAY).—Est nommé capitaine : le lieutenant H. B. Hicks (et il demeure hors cadre). 1er mai 1918.

SERVICES DE SANTÉ DE L'ARMÉE.

Personnel du service de santé militaire.

Sont nommés lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires) :

Andrew Edmund Henry, gentilhomme. 1er juin 1916.

George Eli Armstrong, gentilhomme. 28 octobre 1916.

* Robert Relfe Struthers, gentilhomme. 17 avril 1918.

* Walter Howard Batten,
" Harold Wilbert Styest,
" LeRoy Wagner,
" Donald MacKintosh Low,
" Charles Alexander Findlay,
" William Alexander Sloan Geddes,
" Charles Clinton Brown, gentilshommes. 29 avril 1918.

* John Ernest Drury,
" Harry James McNally, gentilhomme. 7 mai 1918.
" James Henry Nesbitt, gentilhomme. 13 mai 1918.
" Joseph Michael Donnelly. 15 mai 1918.
" Roméo Vallée, gentilhomme. 16 mai 1918.
" Adolphe Olivier,
" Michel Alexis Renaud, gentilhomme. 17 mai 1918.

Francis Patrick Fleming, gentilhomme. 1er juin 1918.

* Pourvu qu'ils subissent les examens requis en vertu des dispositions de l'ordre de milice 65, 1913.

Sont nommés quartiers-maîtres (surnuméraires) avec le grade honorifique de lieutenant : * Samuel Cossey Gale, gentilhomme. 10 mai 1918.

John Robert Bothwell, gentilhomme. 23 mai 1918.

* Nomination temporaire.

Sont nommées sœurs hospitalières (surnuméraires) :
Leila Winnifred McKinley,
Grace Theodora Phillips. 10 avril 1918.
Blanche Annie Emerson,
Elizabeth May Miller,
Eleanor Wynona Stainton,
Edith Victoria Davidson. 14 avril 1918.
Marjorie Greenslade Warren. 16 avril 1918.
Elizabeth Bruce Dann. 17 avril 1918.
Ellie Elizabeth Love. 30 avril 1918.
Sophia Pitt Laurie. 30 avril 1918.
Maud Rogers Webb. 10 mai 1918.
Christina May McElroy. 12 mai 1918.
Harriet Mary Ross,
Dorothy Ethel Sheridan. 18 mai 1918.
Edna May Granville. 1er juin 1918.

SERVICE DENTAIRE MILITAIRE CANADIEN.

Est nommé capitaine : le lieutenant (ssurnuméraire) J. M. Sheldon. 26 mai 1918.

Est nommé lieutenant (surnuméraire) : Percy Lyness Nesbitt, gentilhomme. 16 mai 1918.

VÉTÉRINAIRES MILITAIRES CANADIENS.

Sont nommés lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires) :

Edouard Victor Gariepy, gentilhomme. 14 mai 1918.

Joseph Arthur Oswald Touchette, gentilhomme. 15 mai 1918.

Le grade temporaire de lieutenant-colonel de la milice canadienne est conféré au lieutenant-colonel O. M. Biggar, T. E. C., (lieutenant-major temporaire) 101e régiment (Edmonton Fusiliers), tant qu'il remplira les fonctions de juge-avocat général suppléant au quartier général de la milice, et il renonce au grade temporaire de major qui lui a été conféré par l'ordre général 71, 1916. 30 janvier 1916.

Le capitaine W. R. Herbert, C. M. T. E. C., (lieutenant temporaire, M. C.), est détaché pour faire du service, temporairement, en qualité de sous-aide-adjudant et quartier-maître général, district militaire No 13, d'officier suppléant du service des renseignements de district. 1er mai 1918.

Le lieutenant (capitaine temporaire) H. E. Scott, 87e régiment de Québec, est détaché pour faire du service, temporairement, en qualité de sous-aide-adjudant et quartier-maître général, district militaire no 5. 30 mai 1918.

Le grade temporaire de capitaine de la milice canadienne, tel que ci-après, est conféré aux officiers ci-dessous mentionnés :

Au lieutenant S. O. Bate, régiment royal canadien, tant qu'il remplira les fonctions d'organisateur et d'inspecteur des corps des cadets, district militaire no 13. 30 mai 1918.

Au lieutenant (surnuméraire) R. M. MacDonald, 6e régiment (The Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles), tant qu'il sera employé d'une manière spéciale à l'étude des recommandations pour absences en permission sous l'empire de l'arrêté en conseil en date du 22 mai 1918. (C. P. 1259).

Au lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) E. R. Hinchey, 60e carabiniers du Canada, tant qu'il remplira les fonctions d'officier du service des renseignements de district, district militaire no 12. 30 mai 1918.

Est nommé aumônier avec le grade honorifique de capitaine : le révérend William Frederick Seaman. 20 mai 1918.

Le grade honorifique temporaire de capitaine de la milice canadienne est conféré au révérend Harold Smith Clugston, tant qu'il sera attaché aux troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes en qualité de représentant de la Young Men's Christian Association. 22 avril 1918.

Le nom du lieutenant honoraire temporaire C. E. Jearwood, M.C., est retranché de la liste des officiers de la milice active. 30 mai 1918.

La date de la promotion du lieutenent A. C. Sinclair, services de santé de l'armée, au grade de capitaine, pububliée dans l'ordre général 118, 1915, est modifiée de manière à se lire : "28 septembre 1914."

L'ordre général 56, 1916, en tant qu'il concerne la nomination de James Arnold Dickie, gentilhomme, en qualité de lieutenant temporaire, milice canadienne, est cancellé et ce qui suit lui est substitué :

Le grade honorifique temporaire de lieutenant de la milice canadienne est conféré à James Arnold Dickie, gentilhomme, tant qu'il fera du service dans les troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes. 20 mai 1916.

Relativement à l'ordre général 105, 1916, *sous* "45e régiment de Victoria," *pour* "John Angus McQuarrie," *substituez* "John Allan McQuarrie."

Un grade temporaire dans la milice canadienne, tel que ci-après, est conféré anx messieurs ci-dessous mentionnés, tant qu'ils feront du service dans les troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes :

Sont nommés lieutenants :

Henry Ernest Sullivan, gentilhomme (mort de blessures depuis). 12 août 1914.

James Harold Wallis, gentilhomme. 24 juillet 1915.

Arthur William Ellis, gentilhomme (mort de blessures depuis). 7 novembre 1915.

Walter Elliott Macfarlane, gentilhomme. 28 novembre 1915.

Arthur Clinton Maund, gentilhomme. 5 décembre 1915.

Edgar Arthur Barber, gentilhomme. 1er septembre 1916.

James Frederick Donnellan, gentilhomme. 28 octobre 1916.

Allan Fairlie Neatby, gentilhomme. 30 octobre 1916.

Andrew MacDuff, gentilhomme. 1er novembre 1916

Edward Davison, gentilhomme (tué à l'ennemi depuis). 4 novembre 1916.

Ernest Edward Guile,

Bryson C. Donnan, gentilshommes. 12 novembre 1916.

Thomas James Lynott, gentilhomme. 19 novembre 1916.

Reginald Hinton Louis (mort de blessures depuis),

William Tims Fleet, gentilshommes. 20 novembre 1916.

John Sillery Wilson, gentilhomme. 4 décembre 1916.

Raymond George Vincent, gentilhomme (mort de blessures depuis). 9 décembre 1916.

Henry Ramsay, gentilhomme. 14 janvier 1917.

Frank Burton Walsh,

Anthony Lyle Mills,

Robert James Muil (mort de bessures depuis),

Charles Edward Cole (mort de blessures depuis),

Basil Ward Binkley (tué à l'ennemi depuis),

Alexander MacKenzie MacDonald,

Albert Morton Monks (tué à l'ennemi depuis),

Seth Norton,

Walter Maurice Halladay,

Daniel McIntosh Matheson,

Donald Halliday Macartney,

William Hedges,

Leonard Bentley,

Frederick William Lock,

David Grant Davidson (mort de blessures depuis).

John Mangar Thrasher,

William Willis Code,

Vivian Lloyd Davies,

Lyle Livingstone Reed,

Thomas Edgar Elliott,

John McMorland Green,

George William Cushway,

Charles Edward Trask,

Frank Stanley McBrine,

Edward Noel Baillon,

William Earle Bolton,

Ernest Alder,

William George Burns,

John D. Williams,

Frederic Webster Best,

Charles Watt,

George Webber Macleod,

George Thomas Jenner,

Leslie Gordon Best,

James Albert McKenzie,

Ralph Mckenzie-Madill (tué à l'ennemi depuis),

Francis Arthur Landrian,

Bliss Wilberforce Ryan (tué à l'ennemi depuis),

Richard Babb,

Stuart Thompson, gentilshommes. 20 janvier 1917.

Alexander Murray,

William Anderson,

James Maxwell McIlquham (tué à l'ennemi depuis),

Sydney Waude (tué à l'ennemi depuis),

Charles Henry Chapnell Lane (tué à l'ennemi depuis), gentilshommes. 25 janvier 1917.

Clarence Singleton Dunning,

William Harding Lewis, gentilshommes. 27 janvier 1917.

Norman Dodwin Knight (mort depuis), gentilhomme. 28 janvier 1917.

Edward Daniel Zoller (tué à l'ennemi depuis),

Alfred ames Wall, gentilshommes. 30 janvier 1917J.

Lacy Gully, gentilhomme. 31 janvier 1917.

Henry Cotton,

John Graham,

Paul Howard,

William Gordon Ernst,

Mark Webber Williams (tué à l'ennemi depuis),

Harry Edgar Germaine (mort d blessures depuis),

Samuel Neil Francis,

Alban Douglas Reid,

Willtam Frederick Ferguson,

Hubert Percival Collins (tué à l'ennemi depuis),

Lawrence Albert Wildman,

John Albert Stewart (mor' de blessures depuis),

Robert Soulsby (tué à l'ennemi depuis),

Harry Vivian White,

Lawrenee Vinton Smith,

Cluny James Lightbody (mort de blessures depuis),

George Stacey Stratford (tué à l'ennemi depuis),

Raymond Corbett (tué à l'ennemi depuis),

Alfred Legg,

Arnold A. Scobis,

John James Gowan,

Arthur Williams,

George McDonald,

Edward Browne Corsan,

Edward Frank Davis (mort de blessures depuis),

Henry Stanley Wright,

John Simpson Bower-Binns,

Douglas Archibald Wright,

George Victor Watson, gentilhomme. 3 février 1917.

Gilbert Harold Mills, gentilhomme. 6 février 1917.

James McConning Potts,

Charles Hilton Biscoe,

Frederick William Knight,

William Vernon,

John Kerry,

William John Gillespie,

Ralph Charles Geddes,

Ben Richard Edward Allen,

William Frederick Leader,

Alexander Herbert Rutledge (tué à l'ennemi depuis),

Gilbert Hyndman Fletcher,

George Edmond Malcolm,

William Harold Fox,

George Walker Blaiklock,

Kenneth Raymond Lindsay,

William George Perry,

Thomas Green Courtenay,

Frederick Henry Morgan,

Benjamin Wood Allen,

Cecil Vivian Booker,

Clair Glendon Durham,

Truman Spurgeon McLanders,

Arthur Chandos Corfield,

John Charles Jamieson,

Harry Percival Freeman (tué à l'ennemi depuis),

William Exton Lloyd.

Francis Alexander MacGrotty (mort de blessures depuis),
Thomas Weston Peers,
William David Pearson, gentilshommes. 14 février 1917.
John Leno, gentilhomme. 20 février 1917.
James Vernon Keirstead, gentilhomme. 1er juillet 1917.
Edmund Featherstone Osler, gentilhomme. 1er novembre 1917.
Victor St. Lawrence Shipway, gentilhomme. 4 novembre 1917.
Thomas Dougall, gentilhomme (mort de blessures depuis). 17 décembre 1917.
Joseph Percey Henderson, gentilhomme. 7 mai 1918.
John Archibald Fraser, gentilhomme. 8 mai 1918.
William Henry Coleman, gentilhomme. 14 mai 1918.
Duncan Arrol Thomas, gentilhomme. 23 mai 1918.
Leonard Harold Richard Lewis,
George Forbes, gentilshommes. 1er juin 1918.

Par ordre,
E. C. ASHTON,
Major général,
Adjudant général suppléant.

NOMINATIONS, PROMOTIONS ET RETRAITES.

1918.

QUARTIER GÉNÉRAL,

OTTAWA, 13 juin 1918.

O.G. 84

Les nominations, promotions, retraites et confirmations de grade qui suivent sont promulguées pour l'usage de la milice par l'honorable ministre de la Milice et de la Défense en conseil de la milice.

MILICE ACTIVE.

CAVALERIE.

17E HUSSARDS ROYAUX CANADIENS DU DUC D'YORK (ARGENTEUIL RANGERS.)—Le major provisoire S. E. Smith est retraité en vertu des dispositions du para. 267 des O. et R. R. (M.C.), 1917, et il a la permission de conserver le grade de major (infanterie) en se retirant. 28 mai 1918.

ARTILLERIE.

Artillerie de campagne canadienne.

10E BRIGADE.—14E BATTERIE DE MIDLAND.—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) A. R. Quirk est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 1er novembre 1917.

13E BRIGADE.—32E BATTERIE.—Le lieutenant provisoire W. P. Kellett a la permission de se retirer. 3 juin 1918.

Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) A. S. Winchester est hors cadre. 4 août 1916.

GÉNIE CANADIEN.

Est nommé lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) : Robert Douglas Adams, gentilhomme. 22 mai 1918.

1RE COMPAGNIE DE CAMPAGNE.—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) W. A. Murray est hors cadre. 4 mars 1916.

CORPS DE DRESSAGE DES OFFICIERS CANADIENS.

CONTINGENT DE L'UNIVERSITÉ DE QUEEN.—Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) J. M. Munro est transféré aux services de santé de l'armée. 25 mai 1918.

INFANTERIE.

GARDES À PIED DU GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL.—Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) J. H. Christie, C.M., est transféré au 5e régiment (Royal Highlanders of Canada). 1er juin 1918.

2E RÉGIMENT (QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA).—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) A. L. Flaws est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 24 décembre 1917.

5E REGIMENT (ROYAL HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA).—Est nommé lieutenant (surnuméraire) : le lieutenant (surnuméraire) J. H. Christie, M.C., des gardes à pied du Gouverneur général 1er juin 1918.

30E RÉGIMENT (WELLINGTON RIFLES).—Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) R. J. Bennett a la permission de démissionner. 29 mai 1918.

31E RÉGIMENT DE GREY.—Le lieutenant W. D. Mercer est hors cadre. 11 avril 1917.

Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) G. K. Lucas est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 1er décembre 1917.

36E RÉGIMENT DE PEEL.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont hors cadre : les lieutenant (surnuméraires)—
J. F. Dixon. 2 décembre 1916.
H. S. McCreary. 1er février 1917.

43E RÉGIMENT (THE DUKE OF CORNWALL'S OWN RIFLES).—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) F L. Code est hors cadre. 7 mai 1918.

46E RÉGIMENT DE DURHAM.—Est nommé major honoraire : le quartier-maître et capitaine honoraire F. H. Philip. 25 mai 1918.

72E RÉGIMENT (SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA).—Est nommé lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire):
Frederick Percey Clapperton, gentilhomme. 1er avril 1918.

75E RÉGIMENT DE LUNENBURG.—Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) J. W. Murphy reprend son service régimentaire de la liste des officiers hors cadre. 24 mai 1918.

77E RÉGIMENT DE WENTWORTH.—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) W. J. Creen est retraité. 16 juin 1918.

78E RÉGIMENT DE PICTOU (HIGHLANDERS.)—Le capityine J. A. Stairs a la permission de démissionner. 6 juin 1918.

91E RÉGIMENT (CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS).—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) C. H. Martin a la permission de se retirer. 6 juin 1918.

97E RÉGIMENT (ALGONQUIN RIFLES).—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont retraités : les lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires)
W. C. Baycroft,
P. R. MacMillan,
L. P. Dubeau,
J. Anderson. 10 juin 1918.

106E RÉGIMENT (WINNIPEG LIGHT INFANTRY).—Le nom du lieutenant (surnuméraire) J. L. Gunn est retranché de la liste des officiers de la milice active. 7 juin 1918.

INTENDANCE MILITAIRE CANADIENNE.

COMPAGNIE N° 2.—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) W. T. Giles est retraité. 6 juin 1918.

SERVICES DE SANTÉ DE L'ARMÉE.

Personnel du service de santé militaire.

Un grade local temporaire comme ci-après est conféré aux officiers ci-dessous mentionnés, en vertu des dispositions de l'ordre général 121, 1917, avec la solde et les allocations pour les jours durant lesquels ils seront réellement employés :

DISTRICT MILITAIRE N° 1.

Est nommé lieutenant colonel local temporaire : le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) E. A. McCallum. 15 décembre 1917.

DISTRICT MILITAIRE N° 2.

Est nommé lieutenant-colonel local temporaire : *le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) D. J. G. Wishart. 1er avril 1918.

Sont nommés majors locaux temporaires : le capitaine W. E. Ogden. 18 mars 1918.

Le capitaine R. E. Gaby,

*Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) G. W. Howland. 1er avril 1918.

Le capitaine B. R. O'Reilly. 26 avril 1918.

Sont nommés capitaines temporaires locaux :

Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) J. J. Gee, 1er janvier 1918.

Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) (Captaine C. M.) W. Baillie, 23 février 1919.

*Le lieutenant proviscire (surnuméraire) L. H. ook. 1er mars 1918.

Les lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires) J. D. Loudon, H. S. Hutchinson, *C. B. Barker et F. A. Aylesworth. 1er avril 1918.

*Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) W. G. MacKechnie (surnuméraire), 22 avril 1918.

DISTRICT MILITAIRE N° 3.

Sont nommés lieutenants-colonels temporaires locaux

*Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) J. Third 15 décembre 1917.

*Le major T. H. Leggett. 30 mai 1918.

DISTRICT MILITAIRE N° 7.

Est nommé lieutenant-colonel local temporaire : *le lieutenant-colonel W. W. White, O. R. 14 février 1918.

Est nommé major local temporaire : le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) E. O. Thomas. 30 mai 1918.

Est nommé capitaine local temporaire : *le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) J. A. McIntyre. 1er janvier 1918.

DISTRICT MILITAIRE N° 10.

Est nommé lieutenant-colonel local temporaire : *le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) H. P. H. Galloway. 16 mars 1918.

*Les officiers dont les noms sont indiqués par un astérique ne sont pas exclusivement employés au service militaire et ils recevront la solde de campagne, mais aucune autre allocation.

Sont nommés capiaines : les lieutenants (surnuméraires)

C. H. Church. 1er juin 1915.

A. C. Scott. 1er décembre 1915.

R. H. L. O'Callaghan. 29 janvier 1916.

W. F. Luton. 30 janvier 1916.

J. E. Griffith. 10 avril 1916.

H. A. McKay. 18 décembre 1917.

E. W. Lunney. 2 avril 1918.

W. S. Turnbull. 5 avril 1918.

Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) A. E. Macaulay a la permission de démissionner. 18 avril 1918.

Est nommé lieutenant (surnuméraire) : le lieutenant (surnuméraire) J. M. Munro du Contingent de l'Université Queen, corps de dressage des officiers canadiens. 25 mai, 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires) :

*Charles Vincent Scott, gentilhomme. 4 mai 1917.

Hugh A. McCallum, gentilhomme. 19 septembre, 1917.

Lorne Hall Cook, gentilhomme. 31 janvier 1918.

Herbert Peter Howell Galloway, gentilhomme. 16 mars 1918.

David James Gibb Wishart,

Archibald Hamilton Newman, gentilshommes, 1er aviil 1918.

*George Dyck, gentilhomme. 15 avril 1918.

Kieran Joseph O'Neill, gentilhomme. 20 avril 1918.

William Graeme MacKechnie, gentilhomme. 22 avril 1918.

*William Harris.

Benjamin Hermas Orville Harry, gentilshommes. 29 avril 1918.

William Wallace Smith,

*Clifford Davey Gallagher, gentilshommes. 3 mai 1918.

William Charles O'Donohue, gentilhomme. 7 mai 1918.

*Frederick Sylvester Lazenby, gentilhomme. 9 mai 1918.

*Irwin McMurchie Lloyd, gentilhomme. 10 mai

*Herbert Sullivan,

*John Russell Lowell Eede,

*Gordon Colfox Kenning,

*Robert Francis Cain,

*William Hugh Holmes, gentilshommes. 15 mai 1918.

*Jean Aubin Mignault, gentilhomme. 15 mai 1918.

Herbert Maxwell Yelland, gentilhomme. 16 mai 6918.

*Charles Norbert Harpin,

*Lucien Roch, gentilshommes. 17 mai 1918.

*William Stanley Aitchison, gentilhomme. 18 mai 1918.

*Willard Jarvis Henry,

*Joseph Edmund Dube, gentilshommes. 20 mai 1918.

*Joseph Reginald Smith, gentilhomme. 21 mai 1918.

*Ruric Harold Lalande, gentilhomme. 23 mai 1918.

*Wilfrid Theodore Pocock.

*Sydney Frederick Tichborne, gentilshomme. 25 mai 1918

*Joseph Henri Baril.

*Charles Arthur Bourdon.

*Fletcher Bell Sharp, gentilshomme. 27 mai 1818.

*Joseph Albert Frank Yergeau.

*Anatole Patrick Plante, gentilshommes. 28 mai 1918.

Joseph Allan Locke, gentilhomme. 1er juin 1818.

*Pourvu qu'ils subissent les examens en vertu des dispositions de l'Ordre de la Milice 65, 1913.

Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés reprennent leur service régimentaire de la liste des officiers hors cadres :

B. F. Keillor. 12 septembre 1916.

P- B. Brown. 27 janvier 1918.

Est nommé quartier-maître surnuméraire avec grade honorifique de lieutenant : Albert Charles Ryan, gentilhomme. 7 juin 1918.

La sœur hospitalière E. H. Holmes a la permission de se retirer. 30 mai 1918.

Sont nommées sœurs hospitalières (surnuméraires):

Ethna Neil Wright. 19 avril 1918.

Isabel Mitchell Cartwright.

Eileen Mary Symon. 22 avril 1918.

Patt Tuckett. 25 avril 1918.

Mary Christina MacCallum. 27 avril 1918.

Barbara Beatrice Bissett. 30 avril 1918.

Eilleen Gertrude Kellett.

Nellie May Lewis. 13 mai 1918.

Jeanne Duhamel. 22 mai 1918.

Mae Armitt. 23 mai 1918.

Helen Stratcherd Duff. 27 mai 1918.

Margaret Agness Gillespie.

Frances Jeanette Munro. 31 mai 1918.

La sœur hospitalière (surnuméraire) F. B. Jackson cesse d'être hors cadre en service dans les services hospitaliers militaires impériaux de la Reine Alexandra, à son transfert aux services de santé de l'armée, forces militaires d'outre-mer du Canada. 13 mai 1918.

SERVICE DENTAIRE MILITAIRE CANADIEN.

Sont nommés capitaines : Roland Fennell Prince, écuyer. 1er mai 1918.

Frank Tuplin Bowness, écuyer. 1er juin 1918.

Robert Dunsmore Thornton, écuyer. 10 juin 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenants (surnuméraires): Stanley Victor Saunders, gentilhomme. 31 mai 1918.

Guy Nobles Stultz,

Lindsay Melbourne Finigan, gentilhommes. 1er juin 1918.

VÉTÉRINAIRES MILITAIRES CANADIENS.

Sont nommés lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires):

Théodore Bernard Doll, gentilshomme. 13 avril 1918.

Wilfrid Léopold Joseph Caron, gentilhomme. 19 avril 1918.

Louis Aurèle Sylvain, gentilhomme. 3 mai 1918.

Lucien Sénécal, gentilhomme. 8 mai 1918.

Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont hors cadre pour prendre du service dans l'armée impériale, tel que ci-après : les lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires)—

W. L. J. Caron. 4 juin 1918.

S. C. McKee, W. S. Grogan, T. B. Doll, L. A. Sylvain, L. Sénécal, E. V. Gariépy. 5 juin 1918.

MEMORANDA.

Un grade temporaire, tel qu'indiqué, est conféré aux officiers ci-dessous mentionnés en conformité des dispositions de l'ordre général 72, 1918 :

Sont nommés majors généraux : le surgeon-general sir Eugène Fiset, C.M.G., O.S.D., avec ancienneté à compter du 19 novembre 1914.

Le surgeon-general G. C. Jones, C.M.G., avec ancienneté à compter du 1er septembre 1915.

Le surgeon-general J. T. Fetheringham, C.M.G., avec ancienneté à compter du 20 mars 1917.

Est nommé major général temporaire : le colonel G. La F. Foster, C.B., avec ancienneté à compter du 23 août 1917.

Le lieutenant-colonel W. F. C. Sullivan, corps des magasins militaires canadiens est détaché pour faire du service, temporairement, en qualité de sous-aide-adjudant et quartier-maître général, district militaire n° 4. 1er juin 1918.

Le major (lieutenant-colonel temporaire) G. H. Gillespie, réserve des corps, intendance militaire canadienne, renonce au grade temporaire de lieutenant-colonel qui lui a été conféré par l'ordre général 35, 1916. 7 juin 1918.

Le major D. A. Ross, 34e cavalerie de Fort-Garry, cesse d'être employé en qualité de sous-aide adjudant et quartier-maître général, district militaire n° 10. 12 juin 1918.

Le capitaine et major à brevet G. Barclay, contingent de l'université McGill, corps de dressage des officiers canadiens, est détaché pour faire du service, temporairement, en qualité d'aide-juge-avocat général au quartier général de la milice, et le grade d'officier d'état-major administratif, 2e grade "A", lui est conféré tant qu'il sera employé en cette qualité. 28 février 1918.

Le capitaine (major temporaire) J. W. Hawker, 2e troupe de campagne, génie canadien, renonce au grade temporaire de major qui lui a été conféré par l'ordre général 101, 1915. 13 juin 1918.

Sont nommés aumôniers avec le grade honorifique de capitaine :

Le révérend Arthur Huffman McGreer. 26 septembre 1914.

Le révérend Austin Stanton. 23 mai 1918.

Le grade temporaire de capitaine de la milice canadienne est conféré aux officiers ci-dessous mentionnés tant qu'ils feront du service dans les troupes royales de l'air :

Au lieutenant (surnuméraire) F. H. Bacque, 10e régiment (Royal Grenadiers),

Au lieutenant temporaire M. H. Toy, M.C. 7 juin 1918.

Le grade honorifique temporaire local de capitaine est conféré à l'officier commis et lieutenant honoraire E. J. Harvey, corps des commis militaires d'état-major, tant qu'il sera employé en qualité de payeur, collège militaire royal. 7 juin 1918.

Le lieutenant (capitaine temporaire) G. R. Forneret, 13e régiment royal, renonce au grade temporaire de capitaine qui lui a été conféré par l'ordre général 111, 1916. 15 octobre 1917.

Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) (capitaine temporaire) W. Leggat, 3e batterie, 6e brigade, artillerie de campagne canadienne, renonce au grade temporaire de capitaine qui lui a été conféré par l'ordre général 33, 1915. 18 décembre 1915.

Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) (capitaine temporaire) W. M. Hargraft, 9e cavalerie de Mississauga, renonce au grade temporaire de capitaine qui lui a été conféré par l'ordre général 22, 1916. 15 juin 1916.

Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) (capitaine temporaire) L. S. Adlard, 12e régiment (York Rangers), renonce au grade temporaire de capitaine qui lui a été conféré par l'ordre général 67, 1916. 22 juin 1917.

Le lieutenant provisoire (capitaine temporaire) H. E. McKeen, 1re compagnie de campagne (Brighton), génie canadien, renonce au grade temporaire de capitaine qui lui a été conféré par l'ordre général 46, 1916. 10 septembre 1916.

L'ordre général 103, 1901, *sous* "59e régiment de Stormont et Glengarry," en tant qu'il s'agit du lieutenant J. MacDonald est cancellé par le présent, et ce qui lui est substitué :

"Le lieutenant J. MacDonald démissionne et il a la "permission de conserver son grade en se retirant. "19 juillet 1901."

Le lieutenant temporaire O. A. Huston, M.P., reprend son service régimentaire de la liste des officiers hors cadre. 31 mai 1918.

Le lieutenant honoraire temporaire Frances Stanislaus Szablewski, M.C., a obtenu la permission, par acte enregistré, de prendre le nom de "Frank Stanley Shablow," et les archives seront modifiées en conséquence.

Un grade temporaire dans la milice canadienne, tel que ci-après, est conféré aux messieurs ci-dessous mentionnés tant qu'ils feront du service dans les troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes :

Sont nommés lieutenants :

William Maybin, gentilhomme. 22 septembre 1914.

Walter de Mayhew King, gentilhomme. 4 juin 1915.

Frank Morgan Bressey, gentilhomme. 12 juin 1915.

Clarence Errol Kidd, gentilhomme. 24 juillet 1915.

Charles Edward Connolly, gentilhomme. 1er août 1915.

Malcolm McAdam Mcgregor, gentilhomme. 29 août 1915.

Alfred Glynn Pearson, gentilhomme, 20 décembre 1915.

George Russell Birch, gentilhomme. 29 février 1916.

Arthur Wilton, gentilhomme (mort de ses blessures depuis). 19 mars 1916.

Ernest Victor Graham, gentilhomme. 9 juillet 1916.

Sydney D. Johnson, gentilhomme. 26 septembre 1916.

William Marlow Bexon.

John Rome McColl, gentilshommes, 16 octobre 1916.

E. Stanley Dawson, gentilhomme. 4 novembre 1916.

Robert Elliott Brown, gentilhomme. 8 novembre 1916.

Lyell C. Spence, gentilhomme. 10 novembre 1916.

James Davidson Thomson, gentilhomme. 11 novembre 1916.

Sydney L. Lamplough, gentilhomme. 13 novembre 1916.

Kenneth Baillie Robertson, gentilhomme. 16 novembre 1916.

R. W. Otty Barnes.

John Oliver Spinney.

Albert Richie, gentilshommes. 20 novembre 1916.

Andrew Livingstone, gentilhomme. 25 novembre 1916.

John Wallace Kilpatrick, gentilhomme. 29 novembre 1916.

Roy Elie Lindsay, gentilhomme. 30 novembre 1916.

Harry Elsmere McCrudden, gentilhomme. 2 decembre 1916.

Arthur Robert Evers, gentilhomme. 18 décembre 1916.

Charles Herbert Read, gentilhomme. 29 décembre 1916.

Harry Gabbutt, gentilhomme. 22 décembre 1916.

George Cecil Thomas, gentilhomme. 23 décembre 1916.

Walter Basil Curtis, gentilhomme. 26 décembre 1916.

Joseph Walter Barnard, gentilhomme. 28 décembre 1916.

Eben A. Boyle,

George Brock Chisholm, gentilshommes. 1er janvier 1917.

Hugh Wearne, gentilhomme. 4 janvier 1917.

John Edward Stark,

John K. Lawson, gentilshommes. 5 janvier 1917.

Francis Brooke J. Stephenson,

Arthur John Davies, gentilshommes. 8 janvier 1917.

Edwin Henry Simpson, gentilhomme. 15 janvier 1917.

Leonard Rider Salmon,

G. Francis Chambers,

Thomas Wellington Brewer,

Edward Peter Tunnicliff,

Charles Lucien Simpson,

Henry Cornwallis Gibbons,

Harold Edmond Flower Ralph,

Frederick Henry Davies, gentilshommes. 20 janvier 1917.
George E. Gibson,
James Andrew Davin,
James Horace Odell, gentilshommes. 25 janvier 1917.
Hugh MacKenzie, gentilhomme (tué à l'ennemi depuis). 28 janvier 1917.
Arthur W. Gray, gentilhomme. 31 janvier 1917.
Walter Mowbray Scougall (tué à l'ennemi depuis),
John James Rowland,
Bruce King,
Frederick Charles Smith,
Frederick Henry Stephens,
James W. McDonald,
Frederick Stewart Stowell,
Archie Nathaniel Jenks,
Lancelot B. Ogilvie,
Henri Emile Skirrow, gentilshommes. 3 février 1917.
Andrew John Hosie,
Charles Eric Smith Neill,
John Gundry Church,
Bruce Phillips,
Frank McAlpine,
Egerton Edmund Duley,
Roland J. Colton,
U. A. Ludovic Petelle,
Edmund Drury Harris,
R. Dudley Bovill,
James A. McCulloch,
George McRobbie, gentilshommes. 14 février 1917.
Paul Cox Garrard, gentilhomme. 17 septembre 1917.
D'Arcy Albert Latimer, gentilhomme. 13 avril 1918.
Robert Harold Wallace,
Andrew Roy Courtice, gentilshommes. 6 mai 1918.
Sont nommés lieutenants honoraires :
Norman Allan Imrie,
Ermin Stuart Copeland, gentilshommes. 30 janvier 1917.
George Fayette Palmer, gentilhomme. 20 avril 1918.

Par ordre,
E. C. ASHTON,
Major général,
Adjudant général suppléant.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA.

LES Commissaires du service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de candidats capables de remplir les positions ci-dessous dans la division intérieure du service civil du Canada :

Un aide-ingénieur céramique dans la division des Mines du département des Mines, dans la subdivision des Mines, dans la subdivision A de la deuxième division, au traitement initial de $1,600 par année. Les aspirants doivent être gradués de la division de céramique d'un collège technique autorisé, et avoir la compétence voulue pour faire l'examen des dépôts d'argile et de schisme, tant en campagne qu'au laboratoire, dans le but d'établir leur valeur économique ; pour faire des experiences, soit physiques, soit chimiques, sur des matières premières au Canada, dans le but d'arriver à leur utilisation dans une branche quelconque de la céramique ou des industries de sœurs silice, et pour aider à résoudre des problèmes d'une nature générale qui peuvent se présenter dans l'emploi pratique des argiles et des schismes.

Les formules de demande, dûment remplies, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil au plus tard le 5 août prochain. Les aspirants de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules en s'adressant au Secrétaire de la Commission, à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,
WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 22 juin 1918. 52-4

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA

LES Commissaires du Service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de candidats capables de remplir les positions suivantes dans le Service civil du Canada :

Un aide-ingénieur des mines dans la division de la préparation des minerais et de la métallurgie du département des Mines, dans la subdivision A de la deuxième division, au traitement initial de $1,600 par année. Les candidats doivent être gradués dans le génie des mines de quelque université autorisée et avoir eu au moins deux ans d'expérience pratique dans le rafinement commercial des minérais métalliques depuis qu'ils sont gradués.

Les formules de demande, dûment remplies, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission pas plus tard que le 29 juillet prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules du Secrétaire de la Commission, à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,
WM. FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 12 uin 1918. 51-4

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL. DU CANADA.

AVIS public est par le présent donné qu'un examen de concours sera tenu sous la direction de la Commission du service civil à Woodstock, Ont., le 30 juillet 1918, en vue de remplir sept positions de facteurs dans le département des postes, pour service à Woodstock.

Les sujets d'examen seront l'écriture, l'orthographe et l'arithmétique (les quatre règles simples).

Les candidats doivent être âgés d'au moins 16 ans et de pas plus de 35 à la date de l'examen. Il n'y a pas de limite d'âge pour les soldats réformés, et ils auront la préférence s'ils ont les minimums requis.

Les demandes d'inscription des candidats, dûment remplies et accompagnées des honoraires requis de $2.00, devront parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil pas plus tard que le 23 juillet. Aucune exception sera faite à cette règle.

On peut obtenir les formules de demande en s'adressant au maître de Poste, à Woodstock, ou au Secrétaire de la Commission, à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,
WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 27 juin 1918. 52-4

AVIS DE CENSURE.

CODE DES DÉCRETS CONCERNANT LA CENSURE.

Secrétariat d'Etat du Canada.

OTTAWA, 26 juin 1918.

AVIS est donné par le présent, en conformité du Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, en date du 22e jour de mai 1918, adopté en vertu des dispositions de l'article 6 de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, que le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada par intérim a déclaré qu'un journal "Industrialisti," imprimé en langue finnoise, tous les jours excepté le dimanche, dans la cité de Duluth, dans l'Etat du Minnesota, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, par la compagnie dite "The Workers Socialistic Publishing Company," contenait de la matière censurable, telle que définie par le Code des Décrets concernant la Censure et que, par son mandat en date du 26 juin 1918, le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a défendu que soit possédé au Canada tout exemplaire ou copie du dit "Industrialisti," et que tel que stipulé au paragraphe 3 (1) du Décret III dudit Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, toute personne coupable d'une contravention aux dits décrets est passible d'une amende n'excédant pas cinq mille dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour un terme n'excédant pas cinq ans ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

1-2

[L'avis du gouvernement suivant a paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 12 juin 1918.*]

COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA.

Ordre n° 45. (Version corrigée.)

MARCHANDS DE PRODUITS.

DANS l'exercice des pouvoirs qui lui ont été conférés par un décret de Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, en date du quinzième jour de novembre dix-neuf cent dix-sept (C.P. 3214), et de tous les autres pouvoirs qui lui ont été accordés pour la même fin, la Commission des Vivres du Canada décrète par les présentes ce qui suit :

Le et après le premier jour de juillet 1918,—

1. Aucune personne faisant le commerce de gros dans les viandes, le saindoux, le fromage, le beurre, l'oléomargarine, ou les œufs, en vendant à un détaillant ou autres n'étant pas des commerçants de gros, ne devra charger sur chaque transaction plus de dix pour cent au-dessus de son prix coûtant livré à l'entrepôt ; et lorsque des hommes à salaire sont employés pour faire les achats, ou que ces achats se font sous commission, le salaire et la commission, dans l'évaluation du coût, ne devront pas depasser le salaire et la commission ordinairement payés pour ce genre de service.

2. Aucune personne ne faisant le commerce de gros de viandes, de saindoux, de fromage, de beurre, d'oléomargarine ou d'œufs, en vendant à un autre commerçant de gros ne devra charger sur chaque transaction plus de quatre pour cent au-dessus de son prix coûtant, livré à l'entrepôt ; et lorsque des hommes à salaire sont employés pour faire les achats, ou que ces achats se font sous commission, le salaire et la commission, dans l'évaluation du coût, ne devront pas dépasser le salaire et la commission ordinairement payés pour ce genre de service.

3. Un marchand de gros, vendant du beurre en pains, qui ont été moulés ou coupés par lui-même, aura la permission de charger un prix additionnel, qui ne devra pas dépasser trois pour cent du prix coûtant, livré à l'entrepôt, pour pourvoir au coût de préparation du moulage ou du taillage.

4. Un commerçant de gros vendant ou entreposant des œufs qui ont été mirés par lui-même pourra ajouter au prix coûtant, livré à l'entrepôt, pas plus de trois cents par douzaine, pour couvrir le coût du mirage des œufs, des caisses, des empaquetages et des pertes provenant d'œufs défectueux ; et si un commerçant de gros mire des œufs pour être vendus hors d'entrepôts frigorifiques, il pourra ajouter pas plus de trois pour cent pour couvrir le coût du travail et la perte provenant d'œufs défectueux.

5. Lorsque le produit dont on fait le commerce a été entreposé ou détenu par aucun commerçant de gros pendant une période de plus de trente jours, le coût pour détenir ou pour garder en mains pourra être ajouté au prix coûtant, livré à l'entrepôt, et le coût de tenir en mains pourra comprendre l'entreposage aux taux de tarifs publics, l'assurance aux taux de tarifs de la "Canadian Fire Underwriters," l'intérêt à sept pour cent, et la perte causée par la diminution du poids, s'il en existe une, tel que démontré par le certificat du peseur public.

6. Un commerçant de gros pourra en aucun temps préparer une liste de lots séparés d'aucun article de produits lui appartenant, et ci-haut énumérés, laquelle liste démontrera la quantité contenue dans chaque lot, le coût total vérifié en ajoutant les dépenses de retenue en magasin, s'il en existe, tel que pourvu par cet ordre, au prix coûtant livré à l'entrepôt, et le prix moyen, ainsi vérifié, et la date de la liste pourra être invoquée en vendant ou en entreposant dans le but de se soumettre aux dispositions de cet ordre dans son application à la limitation des profits et du prix de facture. Mais ce prix moyen ne devra pas s'appliquer à aucun produit, non compris dans une telle liste. Les acheteurs de produits mentionnés sur la liste seront sujets aux limitations pourvues dans la clause n° 5 qui sera en vigueur à partir de la date que portera telle liste. Toutes les listes devront être datées et numérotées, et la date et le numéro de telles listes devront paraître sur toutes les factures accompagnant les ventes.

Les œufs d'entrepôts frigorifiques et les œufs frais devront être sur des listes séparées.

Toutes les listes devront être gardées en filières, et devront être pour l'inspection à la disposition d'aucun officier de la Commission des Vivres, et une copie de toutes telles listes devra être expédiée par la malle à la Commission des Vivres en dedans de vingt-quatre heures, du moment de leur préparation

7. Les augmentations maxima au-dessus du coût pourvu dans cet ordre ne seront pas considérées comme étant justifiables dans des conditions normales de commerce, et les commerçants sont avertis que le fait d'exiger de telles augmentations maxima ne sera pas considéré, dans des conditions ordinaires, comme étant une pratique juste, et elles sont intentionnellement larges, afin de comprendre les conditions où le coût de poursuivre le commerce est au-dessus des conditions normales.

8. Tout le commerce en fait de produits sera destiné à faire circuler les marchandises de la façon la plus directe du producteur au consommateur, et rien contenu dans cet ordre de pourra être interprêté comme étant une autorisation pour aucune personne d'augmenter le nombre de transactions au delà de celles qui sont absolument nécessaires à la distribution économique des produits.

Daté à Ottawa, ce cinquième jour de juin 1918.

COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA.

HENRY B. THOMSON,
1–2 Président.

[L'avis du gouvernement suivant a paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 24 juin 1918.*]

LA COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA.

Ordre n° 49.

DANS l'exercice des pouvoirs qui lui ont été conférés par un décret de Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil en date du 15ième jour de novembre 1917, C.P. n° 3214, et de tous les autres pouvoirs qui lui ont été accordés pour la même fin, la Commission des Vivres du Canada décrète par les présentes ce qui suit :

1. Aucune personne faisant usage de cinq barils de fleur par mois ou plus, ne pourra fabriquer du pain, des gâteaux ou autres produits de boulangerie pour vendre, avant d'avoir au préalable obtenu de la Commission des vivres, une licence qui s'appellera "licence de boulanger", sauf et excepté les hôtels, les restaurants et les établissements où l'on sert à manger qui ne font du pain que pour les clients de leurs établissements et non pour être vendu au public au comptoir.

2. Toutes applications pour telles licences devront être faites d'après la formule n° 5 ci-incluse.

3. Toutes licences expireront le 31 décembre de chaque année.

4. Aucun boulanger ne fera du pain, des "rolls," des pâtisseries ou autres produits de boulangerie, en se servant de la farine de blé autre que la farine Standard, tel que prescrit dans l'ordre numéro trente-deux de la Commission des Vivres du Canada, sans une permission par écrit de la Commission des Vivres du Canada.

5. Le porteur d'une licence ne pourra fabriquer du pain et l'offrir en vente que des poids suivants spécifiés et de la manière suivante, savoir :

Dans la province de la Colombie-Britannique, 18 onces, mais ne devant pas excéder 19 onces.

Dans la province d'Alberta, Saskatchewan, 20 onces, mais ne devant pas excéder 21 onces.

Dans la province de Manitoba, 16 et 20 onces, mais ne devant pas excéder 17 et 21 onces respectivement.

Dans la province d'Ontario, 12 onces et 24 onces, mais ne devant pas excéder 13 onces et 25 onces respectivement.

Dans la province de Québec, 24 onces, mais ne devant pas excéder 25 onces, excepté la ville de Hull, le village de la Gatineau et le village d'Aylmer, où les poids sont de 12 et de 24 onces, mais ne devant pas excéder 13 onces et 25 onces respectivement.

Dans les trois provinces connues sous le nom de "Provinces Maritimes", 24 onces, mais ne devant pas excéder 25 onces.

Les poids spécifiés plus haut devront être des poids nets à aucun temps après que le pain a été cuit jusqu'à douze heures après le moment de la cuisson.

6. Le porteur d'une licence pourra fabriquer des "rolls" et les offrir en vente dans les poids seulement de 1 once ou de 2 onces chaque, et les dits "rolls" devront être cuits dans des moules et non sur le bas de fourneau.

Les poids spécifiés plus haut devront être des poids nets à aucun temps après que le pain a été cuit jusqu'à douze heures après le moment de la cuisson.

7. Aucune personne ne sera passible aux pénalités prescrites par cet Ordre pour fabriquer ou offrir en vente des pains qui n'ont pas le poids voulus excepté dans le cas d'un manufacturier où l'on trouverait au moins dix pains qui n'ont pas le poids requis et dans le cas d'un détaillant chez qui l'on trouverait au moins cinq pains qui n'auraient pas le poids requis à un temps spécifié.

8. Le porteur d'une licence, en fabricant le pain ou les "rolls" ne devra pas faire usage pour chaque baril de farine de cent quatre-vingt-seize livres, des ingrédients suivants en poids excédant:

Sucre.—2 livres de sucre de canne ou de betterave, y compris le sucre contenu dans le lait concentré ou en poudre si on en fait usage.

Extrait de malt ou farine de malt.—2 livres, si l'on n'emploie pas de malt l'équivalent en poids en sucre peut être utilisé.

Matières grasses (soit végétales ou animales, ou leurs composés).—2 livres.

Lait.—6 livres de lait écrémé liquide ou son équivalent en lait concentré ou en poudre.

9. Le porteur d'une licence en fabriquant aucun pain ou aucuns rolls ne devra pas ajouter aucuns sucres ou matières grasses à la pâte durant le procédé de la cuisson, ou au pain ou petits pains (rolls) lorsqu'ils sont cuits.

10. L'usage du sucre blanc ou granulé dans la fabrication du pain est défendu.

11. Les boulangers ne pourront manufacturer seulement qu'un pain simple ou qu'un pain double cuits ensemble dans une lèche-frite ayant une profondeur de pas moins d'un pouce et demi, et le pain ou les pains devront dans tous les cas remplir la lèche-frite.

12. Le procédé du coupage (cutting) et du lavage (washing) du pain est défendu.

13 La fabrication du pain sur la sole est défendue.

14. Jusqu'à nouvel ordre il sera défendu d'envelopper le pain ou de l'entourer avec une bandelette en papier, excepté dans telles municipalités où des règlements ont été passés ou pourront être à l'avenir passés obligeant d'envelopper le pain qui est vendu dans les limites de la municipalité.

15. Personne excepté le manufacturier n'aura le droit d'étiquetter le pain.

16. Tous les règlements maintenant en vigueur ou qui le seront à l'avenir par des Arrêtés en Conseil ou par des Ordres de la Commission des Vivres du Canada au sujet de la manufacture, de l'achat ou de la vente d'aucuns produits alimentaires seront applicables à et observés par toute personne sujette à ces règlements. (Référez aux règlements *re* les confiseurs et les établissements où l'on donne à manger.)

17. Le porteur d'une licence ne pourra fabriquer, distribuer, vendre ou tenir aucuns produits des boulangeries et réaliser dessus une commission, un profit et une surcharge qui serait injustes, exhorbitants, déraisonnables, discriminatoires.

18. Le porteur d'une licence ne devra pas détruire aucuns produits de boulangerie et ne devra pas commettre de gaspillage, ou permettre des détériorations qui pourraient être évitées en rapport avec la fabrication, la distribution ou la vente d'aucuns produits de boulangerie.

19. Le porteur d'une licence ne devra pas reprendre du pain ou autres produits de boulangerie, ou faire tels paiements, ou accorder un crédit, à aucun détailleur pour du pain non vendu ou autres produits de boulangerie, non vendus, non plus que le porteur d'une licence ne pourra échanger aucun pain ou produits de boulangerie pour d'autre pain ou produits de boulangerie qu'il a vendus.

20. Le porteur d'une licence, en vendant des produits de la boulangerie, devra fournir ces produits aux consommateurs de la façon la plus directe possible en évitant tout retard déraisonnable. La revente dans le même commerce sans justification suffisante, surtout si le résultat doit être une augmentation dans les prix courants, au marchand de détail ou au consommateur, sera considérée comme une pratique malhonnête.

21. Le porteur d'une licence ne devra pas acheter, prendre de contrat pour, vendre, emmagasiner ou autrement manier ou faire le commerce d'aucuns produits alimentaires de telle manière à augmenter les prix d'une façon déraisonnable, ou d'imposer une restriction sur ces produits, ou de monopoliser, soit d'une façon locale ou générale, aucuns de ces produits.

22. Le porteur d'une licence ne pourra pas, sans le consentement écrit de la Commission des Vivres du Canada ou d'un représentant dûment autorisé par elle, avoir en main ou avoir en possession ou sous contrôle par contrat ou autre arrangement, en aucun temps, de la fleur en une quantité excédant les besoins raisonnables de son commerce, pour une période de trente jours, POURVU, CEPENDANT, que cette règle n'empêche pas le porteur d'une licence d'avoir en transit assez de fleur pour maintenir le stock du porteur de la licence, dans la proportion ici prescrite.

23. Le porteur d'une licence pourra être obligé de faire des rapports mensuels, et aussi souvent, et à telles époques, et de telle forme qui pourront être exigés par écrit, par la Commission des Vivres du Canada, montrant le stock en mains, ou en transit à l'ordre du porteur de licence, et telle autre information qui puisse être exigée de temps en temps par la Commission des Vivres du Canada.

24. Chaque porteur de licence devra tenir tels livres, factures, reçus et autre documents ou pièces justificatives qui puissent permettre à la Commission des Vivres du Canada, ou à aucune personne par elle autorisée, de vérifier aucun rapport ou aucune déclaration qu'un tel porteur de licence est obligé de faire à la Commission des Vivres du Canada.

25. Le porteur d'une licence ne devra pas émettre ou rendre public, des prix du marché, ou faire aucune déclaration à qui que ce soit au sujet des produits alimentaires, lesquelles déclarations ne peuvent être vérifiées soit par ses propres livres ou par les rapports des autres porteurs de licences, et ne devra pas faire d'autres déclarations erronnées qui peuvent avoir pour résultat de faire augmenter les prix d'aucuns produits alimentaires.

26. Le porteur d'une licence devra placer sur chaque entête de lettre, contrat, commande, acceptation de commande, facture, liste de prix, cote et annonce, les mots "Numéro de licence de la Commission des vivres du Canada", suivi du numéro de la licence. Aucun porteur d'une licence ne devra avec connaissance de cause acheter aucuns produits alimentaires de ou vendre aucuns tels produits pour aucune personne qui devrait avoir une licence d'après aucun ordre maintenant émis, ou qui pourra être émis plus tard, à moins que cette personne ne se soit procurée telle licence et se soit soumise aux exigences de la présente règle.

27. Les honoraires suivants seront imposables pour une licence pour fabriquer des produits de boulangerie :

Quand la vente ne dépasse pas $10,000 par année	$ 5 00
Quand la vente ne dépasse pas $50,000 par année	10 00
Quand la vente ne dépasse pas $100,000 par année	15 00
Quand la vente ne dépasse pas $200,000 par année	25 00
Quand la vente ne dépasse pas $300,000 par année	30 00
Quand la vente ne dépasse pas $400,000 par année	40 00
Quand la vente ne dépasse pas $500,000 par année	50 00

et $5 pour chaque $50,000 additionnel ou fraction de ce chiffre, de la valeur représentée parla vente.

28. (*a*) Aucune personne violant aucune des dispositions de ces règlements, ou aucun ordre qui en découle, est coupable d'une offense, et sera passible, sur preuve sommaire de culpabilité, devant un magistrat de police ou deux juges de Paix, d'une pénalité n'excédant pas la somme de mille piastres et de pas moins de cent piastres ; ou d'un emprisonnement pendant une période n'excédant pas trois mois, ou des deux, soit l'amende et l'emprisonnement.

(*b*) Lorsque les poursuites dans aucun cas où une amende est imposée d'après l'autorité de ces règlements sont intentées à l'instance d'aucune municipalité, ou par aucun officier d'une municipalité, l'amende sera payée au trésorier d'une telle municipalité, pour être disposée tel que la municipalité pourra décider de temps en temps. Et quand de telles poursuites sont intentées à l'instance d'un, ou par aucun officier provincial, une telle amende sera payée au trésorier provincial, pour être disposée tel que tel trésorier pourra décider de temps en temps.

29. L'Ordre n° 16 de la Commission des Vivres du Canada est par les présentes révoqué.

Daté à Ottawa, ce 21e jour de juin 1918.

COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA,
HENRY B. THOMSON,
1-2 Président.

[L'avis du gouvernement suivant a paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 27 juin 1918.*]

COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA.

Ordre n° 50.

SUBSTITUTS DU PAIN.

Dans l'exercice des pouvoirs qui lui ont été conférés par un décret de Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général en Conseil, en date du 12ème jour de mars 1918, C.P. 596, et de tous les autres pouvoirs qui lui ont été accordés pour la même fin, la Commission des Vivres du Canada par les présentes ordonne ce qui suit :

1. Dans cet Ordre "Substituts" voudra dire la farine pure et saine de maïs, d'avoine, d'orge, de riz, de seigle, de sarrasin, de tapioca ou de pommes de terre ; le son, la moulée, le gruau d'avoine, l'avoine roulée, le gruau de maïs, le "cornstarch", l'hominy, les recoupes de maïs, le gruau de seigle, le riz, le tapioca ou aucun autre mélange de ceux-ci, et les pommes de terre.

En faisant usage de pommes de terre, quatre livres de celles-ci équivaudront à une livre d'autres substituts.

2. Le et après le 1er juillet 1918 ;

(*a*) Les boulangers, les confiseurs et les établissements où l'on donne à manger en faisant aucun produit de la boulangerie dans lequel le montant de substituts à la farine de blé n'est pas prescrit dans les ordres de la Commission des Vivres du Canada Nos. 34 et 46 devront faire usage d'une livre de substituts pour chaque neuf livres de farine de blé Standard.

(*b*) Chaque personne en Canada, qui cuit pour la consommation privée du pain, des petits pains, (rolls), de la pâtisserie, ou aucun autre produit dans lequel on fait usage de farine blanche ou de farine Standard, devra, en faisant ces produits, employer pas moins d'une livre de substituts pour chaque neuf livres de farine de blé blanche ou Standard.

3. (*a*) Le et après le 15 juillet 1918 :

Les boulangers, les confiseurs et les établissements où l'on donne à manger à l'est de, mais ne comprenant pas Port-Arthur, en faisant aucun produit de la boulangerie dans lequel le montant de substituts à la farine de blé n'est pas prescrit dans les Ordres numéros 34 et 46 de la Commission des Vivres du Canada devront faire usage d'une livre de substituts pour chaque quatre livres de farine de blé Standard.

(*b*) Toute personne en Canada à l'est de, mais ne comprenant pas Port-Arthur, qui cuit pour la consommation privée du pain, des petits pains (rolls), de la pâtisserie, ou tout autre produit dans lequel on fait usage de farine blanche ou Standard, devra en faisant ceux-ci employer pas moins d'une livre de substituts pour chaque quatre livres de farine de blé blanche ou Standard.

NOTE.—Les quantités de substituts disponibles à l'ouest de Port-Arthur sont en ce moment trop incertaines pour permettre de fixer une date pour une augmentation égale à celle requise par cet Ordre pour l'est du Canada, mais les boulangers et ceux qui tiennent maison prendront avis que les montants de substituts dans l'ouest du Canada seront augmentés aussitôt que les circonstances le permettront.

(c) Aucun commerçant porteur d'une licence ne devra avoir en sa possession pour vendre aucune farine blanche ou Standard à moins qu'il ait aussi, en tout temps, un stock suffisant de substituts pour faire face aux demandes de ses clients à des prix raisonnables.

(*d*) Aucun commerçant porteur d'une licence ne devra vendre à aucune personne pour la consommation privée, à l'est de, mais ne comprenant pas Port-Arthur, aucune farine, blanche ou standard, qui n'achète pas de lui des substituts dans la proportion de pas moins d'une livre de substituts pour deux livres de farine blanche ou Standard, ou à aucune personne à l'ouest de, et comprenant Port-Arthur, aucune farine blanche ou Standard, qui n'achète pas de lui des substituts dans la proportion de pas moins d'une livre de substituts pour quatre livres de farine blanche ou Standard.

(*e*) Chaque boulanger devra, au moment de cuire, placer sur chaque pain une étiquette ou papier gommé, portant son nom et son adresse et les mots "Pain de Victoire."

Les mots "Pain de Victoire" paraissant sur aucun pain devront signifier que le pain est garanti comme contenant le montant prescrit de substituts en farine de blé Standard requis par cet Ordre ou par aucun autre Ordre de la Commission des Vivres du Canada.

4. Aucun porteur de licence faisant usage d'un étiquette ou papier gommé sur du pain qui n'est pas conforme aux exigences de cet Ordre, sera passible d'une suspension ou de la cancellation de sa licence par la Commission des Vivres du Canada.

5. Aucune personne autorisée par la Commission des Vivres du Canada ou par aucun officier fédéral, provincial ou municipal, pourra saisir aucun pain ne portant pas l'étiquette ou papier gommé, tel qu'ici requis, et aucun pain, ainsi saisi, sera par le fait même confisqué en faveur de Sa Majesté, et sera disposé de telle façon que la dite Commission pourra de temps en temps décider.

6. Aucune personne ne devra vendre ou avoir en sa possession aucun pain, petits pains (rolls), pâtisserie, ou aucun autre produit où il est fait usage de farine blanche ou Standard qui ne se conforme pas aux exigences de cet Ordre ou d'aucun autre Ordre de la Commission des Vivres du Canada.

7. (a) Aucune personne violant aucune des dispositions de ces règlements, est coupable d'une offense et sera passible sur preuve sommaire de culpabilité, devant un magistrat de police ou deux juges de paix, à une pénalité ne dépassant pas mille piastres et de pas moins de cent piastres ; ou à l'emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas trois mois ; ou à l'amende et à l'emprisonnement à la fois.

(*b*) Lorsque les poursuites dans aucun cas où une amende est imposée d'après l'autorité de ces règlements sont intentées à l'instance d'aucune municipalité, ou par aucun officier d'une municipalité, l'amende sera payée au trésorier de telle municipalité pour être disposée telle que la municipalité jugera à propos de temps en temps. Et lorsque telles poursuites sont intentées à l'instance d'un, ou par un officier provincial, telle amende sera payée au trésorier provincial pour être disposée de telle manière que tel trésorier jugera à propos de temps en temps.

Daté à Ottawa, ce 25ème jour de juin 1918.

COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA.
HENRY B. THOMSON,
1-2 Président.

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA.

LES Commissaires du service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir les situations ci-dessous dans le service civil du Canada :

Un inspecteur de poisson salé pour la Colombie-Britannique, dans le département du Service naval, à un traitement initial au taux de $1,500 par année avec une augmentation annuelle de $100, jusqu'à un maximum de $1,800. Les candidats doivent avoir fait un apprentissage dans le métier de tonnelier et le sécha e du poisson—spécialement dans le séchage du hareng, d'après la méthode écossaise—et avoir une connaissance pratique de la salaison du poisson en saumure. Leur instruction doit être celle des meilleures écoles publiques : en écriture, orthographe, composition et arithmétique, de façon à ce qu'ils soient capables de faire la correspondance et les rapports que nécessite la position. Ils doivent jouir d'une bonne santé et être d'une tempérance absolue et ne pas être âgés de plus de quarante-cinq ans. Le titulaire devra être prêt à entrer en fonction dès qu'il sera choisi. Préférence sera accordé aux soldats réformés et, les autres qualifications étant égales, aux résidents de la Colombie-Britannique.

Trois aides-directeurs pour la Commission des achats de guerre, au traitement initial de $3,000 par année avec augmentation annuelle de $100, jusqu'à un maximum de $4,000. Leurs fonctions consisteront dans l'examen et la comparaison de soumissions et dans l'examen des recommandations faites à la Commission relativement à l'adjudication des contrats; à donner leur attention à un plan de revision relativement à la routine suivie, aux formules de soummissions et devis; à chercher de nouvelles sources d'approvisionnement; à faire des enquêtes au sujet de plaintes, et cætera. Une connaissance technique approfondie d'un ou de plusieurs métiers serait un avantage, mais n'est pas essentielle.

Applications par télégraphe, pour les personnes résidant au loin, seront prises en considération et des dispositions seront prises pour des entrevues personnelles à Vancouver, Calgarry, Winnipeg, Halifax, et ailleurs, si nécessaire, ainsi qu'à Ottawa.

Les formules d'application ou les télégrammes devront être déposées au bureau de la Commission du Service Civil pas plus tard que le 22 juillet 1918 pour les Assistants Directeurs, et pas plus tard que le 6 août 1918 pour les Inspecteurs du poisson salé, avec une prolongation de dix jours pour les candidats de la Colombie Britannique pour cette dernière position.

On peut obtenir ces formules du Secrétaire de la Commission à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 4 juillet 1918. 1-4

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL.

LES Commissaires du service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir les positions suivantes dans le service civil du Canada :

Deux auditeurs dans le département du rétablissement civil des soldats à un traitement initial au taux de $1,500 par année. Ces auditeurs voyageront continuellement pour contrôler les comptes dans les bureaux de districts, et ils doivent être capables de se rendre compte de la manière dont on fait le travail de routine générale du bureau dans les districts.

Un traducteur français au bureau des pensions militaires à un traitement initial de $1,500 par année. Sujets d'examens : traduction du français à l'anglais, traduction de l'anglais au français et rédaction de lettres. Les candidats doivent expliquer au long leur expérience des affaires, s'ils en ont eue.

Un commis technicien pour emploi temporaire dans la division des recherches relatives aux ressources naturelles, au ministère de l'Intérieur, traitement : $120 par mois. Les candidats doivent être gradués en science ou en art d'une université reconnue. Ils doivent être bien versés dans l'économie publique, de façon à pouvoir étudier les ressources naturellesd'un pays et leurs relations économiques.

Un électricien au ministère des Travaux publics à un salaire de $85 par mois. Les candidats doivent avoir eu de l'expérience dans la pose des fils, le travail des tuyaux et le moulage des métaux et une connaissance générale du réparage des moteurs. Il doivent avoir exercé le métier d'électricien depuis au moins quatre ans.

Un préposé aux réparations des casiers d'acier au ministère des Travaux publics à un salaire de $70.84 par mois. Les candidats doivent avoir une certaine connaissance de la mécanique et doivent être âgés d'au moins 21 ans et de pas plus de 35 au 10 août 1918.

Des demandes seront aussi reçues de la part de teneur de livres qui seraient prêts à accepter de l'emploi temporaire pour la durée de la guerre et 1 ou deux ans après à un salaire initial de $3.50 par jour.

Les formules d'inscription, dûment remplies, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil pas plus tard que le 10 août prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules du secretaire de la Commission, Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 10 juillet 1918. 2 4

The Sherbrooke Business Corporation, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 25e jour de juin 1918, constituant en corporation Patrick John Wolfe, entrepreneur, Camille Sifroid Milette, agent de manufacture, Frank Payette, agent d'assurance, Joseph Wilfrid Grégoire, architecte, et Léonidas Bachand, notaire, tous de la cité de Sherbrooke, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Acheter, louer ou autrement acquérir, pour placement ou pour revendre, et détenir absolument comme propriétaire ou comme créancier hypothécaire ou autrement, trafiquer de terres, maisons et autres propriétés quelle qu'en soit la tenure et d'aucun intérêt dans iceux ; créer, vendre et disposer de terrains concédés en constitut ou à bail et généralement disposer, trafiquer par vente, location, échange ou autrement de propriétés en terres ou de maisons et autres propriétés foncières ou personnelles ; développer, faire valoir tout terrain acquis par la compagnie ou dans lequel la compagnie est intéressée, et particulièrement en la disposant et préparant pour des fins de construction ou autrement et en construisant, modifiant, démolissant, décorant, maintenant, meublant, aménageant et améliorant des bâtiments, et en plantant, pavant, drainant, affermant, cultivant, louant sur bail commercial, ou sur convention commerciale, en avançant des deniers ; en concluant des contrats et des arrangements de toute nature avec des constructeurs, entrepreneurs, locataires ou autres ; exercer toutes ou aucune des industries de constructeurs, agents de maisons, négociants en pierre, chaux, briques, bois, ciment, quincaillerie et autres choses nécessaires à la construction;

(*b*) Faire, conclure des arrangements ou conventions pour paver, macadamiser, réparer, réduire les pentes, nettoyer, arroser les rues ou routes et pour construire, ouvrir, réparer et maintenir des conduites, citernes, drains, égouts, réservoirs et approvisionnement d'eau ;

(*c*) Tenir, construire, acheter, vendre, louer, maintenir, réparer, améliorer des magasins, acheter, vendre ou échanger des marchandises, articles de toutes sortes ou autres effets, en conduire des agences comme il en sera requis pour les affaires de la compagnie ou autrement ; donner des représentations ou reproductions usuellement et généralement données dans les théâtres de vues animées ou autres places d'amusements, émettre et vendre des billets et percevoir des prix d'entrée ;

(*d*) Exercer aucune autre industrie manufacturière ou autre que la compagnie jugera capable de pouvoir être convenablement exercée en rapport avec ses affaires

ou de nature, directement ou indirectement, à augmenter la valeur ou à rendre profitable aucun des droits ou propriétés de la compagnie ;

(*e*) Acquérir, assumer tout ou partie de l'entreprise, actif et passif de toute personne ou compagnie exerçant une industrie que cette compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou possédant des propriétés convenant aux fins de l'industrie de la compagnie ;

(*f*) Prendre ou autrement acquérir et détenir des actions d'aucune autre compagnie exerçant, en tout ou partie, une industrie semblable à celle que la compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou aucune autre industrie pouvant être, directement ou indirectement, avantageusement exercée pour cette compagnie ;

(*g*) Conclure des arrangements avec aucune autorité, municipale, locale ou autre qui seront de nature à atteindre les objets de la compagnie ou aucun d'eux, et obtenir de ces gouvernements ou autorités tous les droits, privilèges et concessions que la compagnie jugera convenable d'obtenir et exécuter, exercer et se conformer à tous tels arrangements, ententes, droits, privilèges et concessions ;

(*h*) Prêter des fonds aux clients ou autres ayant des relations avec la compagnie, garantir l'exécution des contrats par telles personnes ;

(*i*) Tirer, faire, accepter, endosser, exécuter, émettre des billets à ordre, lettres de change, mandats, connaissements et autres effets négociables et transférables ;

(*j*) Vendre ou autrement disposer en tout ou en partie de la propriété et entreprise de la compagnie, pour telle compensation que la compagnie jugera convenable et en particulier pour des actions exerçant une industrie semblable, en tout ou en partie, à celle que cette compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ;

(*k*) Faire toutes ou aucune des choses ci-dessus comme principaux, agents, entrepreneurs et seuls ou conjointement avec d'autres ;

(*l*) Faire toutes autres choses qui permettront d'atteindre les objets ci-dessus.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "The Sherbrooke Business Corporation, Limited," avec un capital-actions de quarante-neuf mille dollars, divisé en 490 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Sherbrooke, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 3e jour de juillet 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
2-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

Peterson Fruit Company, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'État du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 26e jour de juin 1918, constituant en corporation Peter Theodore Peterson, gérant, Walter Stewart, vendeur, Sidney Ahern, commis, Henry Noël Chauvin, conseil du Roi, et Harold Earle Walker, avocat, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Acheter, vendre ou autrement disposer et amalgamer toutes espèces d'articles, effets, marchandises, articles de commerce et produits, agir comme agents, marchands à commission, courtiers ou représentants de maisons de commerce ;

(*b*) S'amalgamer avec toute autre compagnie ayant des objets semblables à ceux de cette compagnie ;

(*c*) Émettre et répartir comme du stock complètement libéré, des actions du capital-actions de la compagnie en compensation de travaux faits, propriété acquise ou, avec l'approbation des actionnaires, pour services rendus ou devant être rendus pour l'avancement des objets de la compagnie, y compris les services rendus ou à rendre par les promoteurs de la compagnie ;

(*d*) Distribuer entre ses membres, en espèces ou autrement, comme il pourra en être résolu, tous biens de la compagnie, et particulièrement les actions, obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie formée pour assumer tout ou partie de l'actif ou du passif de cette compagnie ;

(*e*) Payer tous les frais, charges et dépenses préliminaires ou incidentes encourues en rapport avec la promotion, organisation, formation, établissement, enregistrement et incorporation de la compagnie;

(*f*) Exercer toute autre industrie, manufacturière ou autre, que la compagnie jugera pouvoir être convenablement exercée en rapport avec ses affaires ou de nature, directement ou indirectement, à augmenter ou rendre profitable aucune des propriétés ou des droits de la compagnie ;

(*g*) Acquérir ou assumer tout ou partie de l'industrie, propriété et passif de toute personne ou compagnie exerçant une industrie que la compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou possédant des propriétés convenant aux fins de la compagnie ;

(*h*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir, tous brevets, licences, concessions et choses de même nature, conférant un droit exclusif ou non exclusif ou limité d'utiliser, ou tout secret ou autre information concernant toute invention qui paraîtra capable d'être utilisée pour aucune des fins de la compagnie, ou dont l'acquisition sera jugée propre à profiter directement ou indirectement à la compagnie; et utiliser, exercer, développer ou permettre l'usage ou autrement faire valoir la propriété, droits ou renseignements ainsi acquis ;

(*i*) S'associer ou conclure des arrangements au sujet du partage des profits, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques ou autrement avec toute personne ou compagnie exerçant ou engagée ou se proposant d'exercer ou de s'engager dans une entreprise ou transaction que la présente compagnie est autorisée à exercer ou entreprendre toute industrie ou transaction capable d'être conduite de façon à profiter directement ou indirectement à cette compagnie, et prêter des fonds, garantir les contrats ou autrement aider telle personne ou compagnie, prendre ou autrement acquérir des actions ou valeurs de toute telle compagnie, et les vendre, détenir, réémettre avec ou sans garantie ou autrement en disposer;

(*j*) Prendre ou autrement acquérir, détenir des actions de toute autre compagnie ayant de objets en tout ou en partie semblables à ceux de cette compagnie, ou exerçant une industrie pouvant être, directement ou indirectement, conduite avantageusement pour la compagnie, nonobstant l'article 44 de la dite loi ;

(*k*) Promouvoir toute compagnie ou compagnies dans le but d'acquérir toutes et aucunes propriétés et engagements de la compagnie, ou pour toute autre fin pouvant être, directement ou indirectement, d'une nature avantageuse pour la compagnie ;

(*l*) Acheter, prendre à bail ou en échange, louer ou autrement acquérir tous biens personnels et tous droits et privilèges que la compagnie jugera nécessaires et avantageux pour les fins de ses industries, et en particulier tout outillage, machinerie ou fonds de commerce ;

(*m*) Prêter des fonds aux clients ou autres ayant des relations avec la compagnie, garantir l'exécution des contrats par toutes telles personnes ;

(*n*) Tirer, faire, accepter, endosser, exécuter et émettre des billets à ordres, des lettres de change, des connaissements, des mandats et autres instruments négociables ou transférables ;

(*o*) Vendre, disposer en tout ou en partie de l'entreprise de la compagnie pour telle compensation que la compagnie jugera convenable, et en particulier pour des actions, débentures et autres valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ayant en tout ou en partie des objets similaires à ceux de la compagnie ;

(*p*) Vendre, améliorer, gérer, développer, échanger, louer, disposer, faire valoir ou autrement trafiquer de tout ou partie des biens de la compagnie ;

(*q*) Faire toutes choses utiles ou nécessaires pour atteindre les objets ci-dessus.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada, et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Peterson Fruit Company, Limited," avec un capital-actions de vingt-cinq mille dollars, divisé en 250 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'État du Canada, ce 3e jour de juillet 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
2-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

N. C. Polson & Co., Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 25e jour de juin 1918, constituant en corporation Neil Currie Polson, aîné, et Neil Currie Polson, jeune, manufacturiers, Stuart McDowall Polson, médecin, Jessie Currie Polson, fille majeure et Isabella Johnson Davis, femme mariée, tous de la cité de Kingston, dans la province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Acquérir et assumer l'industrie de la fabrication de produits chimiques et de la droguerie en gros de N. C. Polson et Cie, comme une industrie active, avec sa clientèle et tous ses biens, sujet à tous ses engagements, à eux payables en actions complètement libérées de cette compagnie ;

(*b*) Exercer la dite industrie et manufacturer, acheter, vendre des préparations médicinales et généralement exercer les affaires de gros comme manufacturiers, acheteurs, vendeurs de toute espèce de médecines, produits chimiques, articles brevetés, appareils scientifiques, instruments et fournitures de chirurgie, exercer l'industrie de pharmaciens, droguistes, apothicaires, de commerçants, importateurs et manufacturiers de préparations médicinales et pharmaceutiques ;

(*c*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir des brevets, licences, concessions et choses semblables conférant un droit exclusif, non-exclusif ou limité d'utiliser, ou tout secret ou autre information concernant toute invention ou découverte qui semblera de nature à pouvoir être employée pour aucune des fins de la compagnie ou dont l'acquisition semblera, directement ou indirectement, d'une nature avantageuse pour la compagnie, et utiliser, exercer, développer, en octroyer des permis ou autrement faire valoir les propriétés, droits ou informations ainsi acquis.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "N. C. Polson & Co., Limited," avec un capital-actions de trois cent mille dollars, divisé en 3,000 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 3e jour de juillet 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
2-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

Toplis & Harding, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies* et de ses amendements, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 24e jour de juin 1918, constituant en corporation John Wesley Blair et Francis Joseph Laverty, tous deux du conseil du Roi, de la cité de Westmount, dans la province de Québec, Charles Albert Hale et Auguste Angers, avocats, de la cité de Montréal, dans la dite province de Québec, et Graham Harding, de la cité de Londres, Angleterre, dispacheur, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Agir comme agents, acheter, vendre et vendre à commission des stocks, actions, obligations, débentures et toute espèce d'instruments négociables, valeurs, placements, contrats de vente avec faculté de rachat ; exercer l'industrie de courtiers, d'agents et d'évaluateurs d'immeubles, et de courtiers en hypothèques, de négociateurs et d'agents pour l'achat, la vente, pour hypothéquer et engager toute espèce de propriété foncière et personnelle et pour la location, affermage de telles propriétés tel qu'elles pourront être affermées, données ou prises ou location, agir comme agents pour des individus, firmes au corporations pour le placement de deniers sur garantie d'hypothèques, obligations, débentures, billets à ordre, lettres de change ou autres valeurs de quelque nature qu'elles soient, garantir le paiement ou la suffisance de toute garantie ou garanties répondant des deniers ainsi placés, acheter, vendre, échanger, louer ou autrement disposer de biens fonciers et de propriétés immobilières et exercer l'industrie d'inspecteurs d'assurance et de dispacheurs dans toutes ses branches ;

(*b*) Acquérir l'achalandage, droits et propriétés de toute personne, firme, association ou corporation et les payer en espèces, stock de cette compagnie, obligations ou autrement, détenir ou disposer d'aucune manière de la totalité ou de partie de la propriété ainsi achetée, conduire de n'importe quelle manière toute ou partie des industrie ainsi acquises, exercer les pouvoirs nécessaires ou convenant à la conduite et à la gérance de telles affaires ;

(*c*) Acheter, vendre, disposer, louer, détenir, améliorer des biens-fonds et les aménagements et propriétés s'y rapportant ou y étant reliés et, avec cela en vue, acquérir par achat, location ou autrement des terres, tènements, héritages ou tout intérêt dans iceux, les améliorer et généralement détenir, gérer, disposer, améliorer la propriété de la compagnie et vendre, louer ou autrement disposer de terres, tènements, héritages et autres propriétés de la compagnie ;

(*d*) S'associer ou conclure des arrangements pour le partage des profits, la fusion des intérêts, les concessions réciproques ou la coopération avec toute personne, maison ou compagnie exerçant une industrie semblable, en tout ou en partie à celle de la compagnie, et promouvoir, aider à la promotion, constituer, former ou organiser des compagnies, syndicats ou sociétés dans le but d'acquérir toute compagnie et d'assumer tout passif de cette compagnie ou pour avancer, directement ou indirectement, leurs objets ou pour aucune autre fin que cette compagnie jugera à propos ;

(*e*) Vendre ou disposer de l'entreprise de la compagnie, ou d'une partie d'icelle, pour telle compensation que la compagnie jugera convenable et en particulier pour des actions, débentures ou valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ayant des objets similaires, ou en partie similaires à ceux de cette compagnie ;

(*f*) S'amalgamer avec toute autre compagnie ayant des objets en tout ou en partie similaires à ceux de cette compagnie ;

(*g*) Distribuer de temps à autre, en espèces, parmi les actionnaires de la compagnie toute propriété, biens ou droits de la compagnie, et vendre, améliorer, gérer, développer, échanger, louer, disposer, faire valoir ou autrement disposer de toute ou partie de la propriété et droit de la compagnie ;

(*h*) Emettre et répartir des actions complètement libérées du capital-actions de cette compagnie en compensation de franchises, contrats, privilèges, propriété foncière ou personnelle, droits, intérêts, brevets ou toute autre propriété achetée ou acquise ou pour travaux faits, ou pour toute garantie donnée ou à être donnée ou, avec l'approbation des actionnaires pour services rendus ou à rendre dans l'intérêt de la compagnie ;

(*i*) Exercer toute industrie que la compagnie jugera pouvoir convenablement exercer en rapport avec ses affaires ou de nature, directement ou indirectement, à augmenter la valeur ou rendre profitable aucune des propriétés ou des droits de la compagnie ;

(*j*) Prêter des deniers aux clients et autres ayant des relations avec la compagnie et garantir l'exécution des contrats par telles personnes ;

(*k*) Acquérir, détenir, posséder des actions dans aucune autre compagnie ayant, en tout ou en partie, des objets semblables à ceux de la compagnie, ou exerçant une industrie pouvant être, directement ou indirectement, conduite au bénéfice de la compagnie et les payer en espèces ou partie en espèces et partie en nature ou en paiement total ou partiel, émettre des actions de la compagnie totalement ou partiellement libérées ou autrement, comme il pourra en être convenu, et les vendre ou autrement en disposer, nonobstant l'article 44 de la loi.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Toplis et Harding, Lmited," avec un capital-actions de trois mille dollars, divisé en 30 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en

la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec. La compagnie sera censée être une compagnie privée, en vertu des dispositions de la dite loi et de ses amendements.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 3e jour de juillet 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
2-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

Dominion Shoe, Limited.
La Chaussure Dominion, Limitée.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 3e jour de juillet 1918, constituant en corporation Eugène Côté et Rosario Côté, manufacturiers, Maria Giguère, sténographe, Henri Bourbonnière, Joseph Martel et Jules Noël, cordonniers, et Prime Prenovost, agent, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Faire, manufacturer, réparer, échanger, acheter, vendre, importer, exporter, et généralement faire le commerce en gros et en détail, comme principaux et comme agents et facteurs pour d'autres, de toutes sortes de bottes, souliers, articles en cuir de tous genres, de bottes et souliers en caoutchouc, chaussures en caoutchouc et tous appareils, choses et fournitures s'y rattachant, cirage, vernis et autres préparations pour les chaussures ou le cuir, patrons, formes, formes brisées, tire-bottes, crochets, lacets, attaches, boucles et tous autres accessoires;

(*b*) Exercer toute autre industrie et faire le commerce de toutes autres marchandises ou effets que la compagnie se croira capable d'exercer et de faire à son avantage, conjointement ou non avec son commerce de chaussures ou pouvant augmenter la valeur de ses biens;

(*c*) Acquérir par achat ou autrement, tout ou partie de l'actif et se charger ou non du passif de " Dominion Shoe Company " actuelle, notamment lui succéder, payer son prix d'achat en actions acquittées de la compagnie, continuer ses affaires, ainsi que d'associer avec d'autres personnes ou compagnie ou compagnies exerçant déjà ou désirant exercer en commun tels commerces ou industries, permis à cette compagnie, par des entreprises en vue de profits communs ;

(*d*) Conduire toute succursale ou succursales d'affaires se rapportant à la bonne exécution des objets pour lesquels la présente compagnie a été constituée et qu'elle jugera utiles ou convenables à son commerce et à son industrie ;

(*e*) Obtenir ou acheter et exploiter, vendre ou autrement céder tous ou toutes marques de commerce, brevets, secrets, moyens ou procédés de composition ou de fabrication ou tous autres droits et privilèges que la compagnie jugera utiles ou convenables à ses commerce et industrie ;

(*f*) Acquérir par achat, bail, échange ou autrement, utiliser, vendre, transférer toute propriété immobilière ou bien fonds ou tout intérêt en iceux, en tant que la chose sera nécessaire ou utile à l'industrie de la compagnie ;

(*g*) Ériger sur sa propriété les travaux, arbres de couche, moulins, bâtiments, maisons et structures et faire les améliorations de toute nature, et exercer et jouir de tous les privilèges et immunités et faire tous actes requis ou incidents ou commodes ou nécessaires pour l'exécution de son entreprise ;

(*h*) Eriger, acheter, vendre, exploiter ou affermer un outillage de force et une usine pour manufacturer, produire, accumuler et emmagasiner le courant électrique, pour les fins de la compagnie seulement, et en vendre l'excédent ;

(*i*) Vendre ou autrement disposer de tout ou de partie seulement des affaires de la compagnie aux conditions qu'elle pourra juger convenables ;

(*j*) Recevoir, posséder, souscrire, tirer, endosser, échanger, transporter des billets, lettres de change, obligations, garanties et tous autres effets de commerce que la compagnie pourra juger dans son intérêt ;

(*k*) Payer en obligations ou autres valeurs ou par l'émission et la distribution des parts acquittées de son capital actions, toutes réclamations valables contre la compagnie pour propriétés ou droits acquis en son nom, pour services rendus ou à lui être rendus, avec l'approbation et du consentement des deux tiers des porteurs des actions payées.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Dominion Shoe, Limited,"—" La Chaussure Dominion, Limitée," avec un capital-actions de cent mille dollars, divisé en 1,000 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 6e jour de juillet 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
2-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

Canadian Refractories, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 24e jour de juin 1918, constituant en corporation Peter Bercovitch, avocat et conseil du Roi, Ernest Lafontaine et Nathan Gordon, avocats, James Johnston, comptable, et Margaret McMartin, commis, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Exercer l'industrie de fabricants de briques et particulièrement de briques réfractaires, tuiles, tuyaux, poterie, porcelaine, terre-cuite et céramique de tous genres ; exercer l'industrie de paveurs et de négociants en pierre atificielle pour construction, pavage et autres fins;

(*b*) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre, importer et exporter, trafiquer et disposer de toute manière de toute espèce de briques, béton, pierre et matériaux de construction, articles et marchandises émaillées et, dans ce but, acheter, posséder et affréter des mines, carrières, bateaux à vapeur, remorqueurs à vapeur, chalands et autres bateaux et construire, améliorer, exploiter des lignes de tramways de et à ces mines et carrières pour le seul usage de la compagnie ;

(*c*) Prendre, acquérir, acheter, détenir, posséder, louer, échanger, hypothéquer, améliorer, cultiver, développer et autrement disposer et trafiquer d'aucune et de toutes les propriétés foncières et personnelles de toute description, se rapportant ou pouvant être employées en relation avec les industries ci-dessus mentionnées ou aucune d'elles ;

(*d*) Acheter, louer ou autrement acquérir toutes terres, tènements, entrepôts, magasins, installations, machinerie et autres propriété, et ériger, construire tous bâtiments, installations, machinerie et choses nécessaires ou convenant à l'exercice d'aucune des fins de la compagnie ;

(*e*) Acheter et acquérir toute autre industrie ou industries d'un caractère semblable aux affaires transigées par la compagnie ou tout intérêt dans icelles, les payer en espèces ou en actions ou débentures de la compagnie ou partie d'une de ces manières et partie d'une autre ou d'autres ;

(*f*) Placer le capital de la compagnie pour aucune des fins susdites, en construisant ou améliorant autrement ou ajoutant à la valeur marchande des terres ou autre propriété acquises de temps à autre par la compagnie, faire, maintenir et employer tels travaux comme la compagnie le jugera nécessaire ou opportun pour aucun des buts susdits;

(*g*) Distribuer parmi ses membres, en espèces, toute propriété de la compagnie ou tout produit de la compagnie ou tout produit de la vente ou de la disposition d'aucune propriété de la compagnie ; mais aucune distribution équivalant à une réduction du capital ne sera faite excepté, avec la sanction (s'il en existe) requise par la loi pour le temps présent ;

(*h*) S'amalgamer, s'unir ou coopérer généralement ou pour une période limitée, déterminable, continue ou autrement, avec toute corporation, compagnie ou personnes déjà établies ou se proposant de s'établir, ou

engagées dans des objets semblables ou analogues à ceux de la compagnie, ou aucun d'eux, se reliant à l'exercise de l'industrie de la compagnie, ou aucune partie d'icelle, et dans ce but faire et conclure des contrats, arrangements, conventions pour s'associer, partager les bénéfices, égaliser les intérêts ou autrement, souscrire ou autrement acquérir et détenir, des actions, stocks, obligations, bons ou débentures, hypothéquaires dans ou débités au capital de l'entreprise de toute corporation ou compagnie déjà formée ou devant être formée subséquemment ;

(*i*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir et assumer tout ou partie de l'industrie, propriété et passif d'aucune autre compagnie, corporation, individu ou société exerçant une industrie que la compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ;

(*j*) Faire, accepter, endosser, exécuter des billets à ordre, lettres de change et autres instruments négociables ;

(*k*) Former, organiser, mettre à jour ou en opération toute compagnie ou corporation comprenant dans ses objets aucun objet semblable ou similaire à ceux de la compagnie, et émettre ou garantir l'émission ou le paiement des intérêts sur les actions, débentures, actions-débentures ou obligations d'aucune telle compagnie ;

(*l*) Créer ou promouvoir de nouvelles compagnies, demander, acquérir, détenir ou vendre et disposer du stock, actions, obligations ou autres valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ou association existante ou devant être formée subséquemment et ayant des objets semblables à aucun des objets de cette compagnie ou pouvant être, directement ou indirectement, exercée avantageusement pour la compagnie ;

(*m*) Conclure des arrangements d'exploitation de tous genres avec d'autres compagnies, corporations ou personnes, faire et mettre à exécution des conventions pour l'union des intérêts ou l'amalgamation en totalité ou en partie ou tous autres arrangements avec toutes autres compagnies, corporations ou personnes ;

(*n*) Placer les deniers de la compagnie non immédiatement requis en telles valeurs qui seront déterminées de temps à autre ;

(*o*) Vendre, améliorer, gérer, développer, louer, disposer ou autrement trafiquer d'aucune partie de la propriété de la compagnie ;

(*p*) Vendre l'entreprise de la compagnie, ou une partie d'icelle, pour telle compensation que la compagnie jugera convenable, et en particulier pour des actions, débentures ou valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ayant des objets en tout ou en partie semblables à ceux de la compagnie ;

(*q*) Faire toutes ou aucune des choses ci-dessus, autorisées pour le temps présent, dans toute partie du monde, seuls ou en société ou conjointement avec toute personne, compagnie ou association, comme principaux ou agents ;

(*r*) Emettre et répartir des actions de la compagnie complètement ou partiellement libérées soit en échange ou pour paiement comptant ou le prix d'aucune autre compensation ;

(*s*) Transiger et faire toutes autres matières et choses pouvant être nécessaires ou utiles aux objets ci-dessus.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Canadian Refractories, Limited," avec un capital-actions de vingt mille dollars, divisé en 200 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 3e jour de juillet 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
2–1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

Lymco Corporation Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 27e jour de juin 1918, constituant en corporation Joseph Edouard Hurtubise, secrétaire privé ; Joseph Louis Lemieux, ouvrier ; Philip Reynolds, ingénieur de la marine ; Hirsch Noah Friedman, marchand retiré des affaires, et Thomas Francis McCaffery, comptable, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre et disposer de toute espèce de munitions de guerre, matériel de guerre, artillerie, projectiles, explosifs et munitions de tous genres et de quelque composition qu'elles soient ainsi que les divers articles employés dans leur fabrication, et tous leurs sous-produits et tous les articles en étant composés partiellement ou totalement et tous les matériaux, substances, fournitures et choses requises ou se rapportant à la fabrication, préparation, adaptation, usage, décharge ou travaux des munitions de guerre, matériel de guerre, artillerie, projectiles, explosifs et munitions ou leur emballage, emmagasinage, transport ou disposition ; construire, manufacturer, réparer, acheter ou autrement acquérir, bâtir, vendre, louer et disposer de canons, affûts, caissons, mitrailleuses, torpilles et artillerie, armement, armes et munitions de toute description et nature, et toutes leurs parties, pièces et accessoires, et de matériaux, machinerie ou appareils de tous genres nécessaires ou utiles dans la production d'aucun de ces articles ; exercer l'industrie de maîtres de forge et de charbonnages, fabricants d'acier, mineurs, fondeurs de fer, cuivre et autres métaux, machinistes, fabricants d'outils, tréfileurs, fabricants de tuyaux, métallurgistes, ouvriers en métaux, ajusteurs, constructeurs d'usines, selliers, fabricants de boîtes d'emballage, galvaniseurs, laqueurs, émailleurs, fabricants de plaquage galvanique et toutes autres branches de détail ou d'industrie usuellement et commodément reliées aux industries sus-mentionnées pour préparer ou achever les articles pour la vente ou pour des fins auxiliaires, ainsi que pour les fins des industries susdites et dans un but de bénéfices comme industrie indépendante ; exercer l'industrie de constructeurs de navire et de charpentiers de navire dans toutes ses branches ; acheter ou autrement acquérir, bâtir, construire, manufacturer, aménager, équiper, réparer, vendre, louer et disposer de navires et vaisseaux de tous genres, y compris des navires de guerre, torpilleurs, sous-marins et vaisseaux de toute description, qu'ils soient destinés à la guerre, au commerce ou à aucune fin ; des mines sous-marines et toute espèce de machinerie, palans, navires, meubles, approvisionnements et autres articles de toute description requis ou employés dans la construction, équipement, ameublement ou aménagement de navires ou vaisseaux de toute description ; exercer l'industrie d'électriciens, ingénieurs électriciens, manufacturiers et négociants de tous appareils et choses requis en rapport avec la production, distribution, fourniture, accumulation ou emploi de l'électricité ;

(*b*) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre et disposer de tous genres de voitures automobiles, plates formes, moteurs pour traction, aéroplanes et toutes les parties et articles employés ou requis en rapport avec iceux ;

(*c*) Manufacturer en totalité ou en partie les marchandises, substances, machines, outils, articles, appareils ou choses pour la fabrication desquels ou pour les procédés de fabrication desquels l'outillage, machinerie et propriété de la compagnie peuvent de temps à autre être disponibles ou adaptables ;

(*d*) Acquérir ou ériger, construire, équiper, maintenir, améliorer tous entrepôts, ateliers, fabriques, bassins de radoub ou autres, édifices pour essayer les canons et obus, terrains de tir et autres édifices et choses nécessaires ou convenant à l'exercice des objets de la compagnie ;

(*e*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir, détenir, louer ou autrement disposer de propriétés foncières, personnels, mobilières, immobilières ou mixtes, droits ou privilèges pouvant être nécessaires ou utiles à l'exercice de l'industrie de la compagnie ;

(*f*) Construire, maintenir, exploiter sur la propriété de la compagnie tous travaux, tramways, lignes de téléphone et de télégraphe, ponts, réservoirs, flumes, jetées et autres travaux et commodités qui, directement ou indirectement, sembleront nécessaires à aucun des objets de la compagnie ;

(*g*) Construire, acquérir, posséder, gérer, affréter, exploiter, louer toute espèce de bateaux à vapeur et à voiles, bateaux, remorqueurs, chalands et autres vaisseaux, quais, bassins, élévateurs, entrepôts, hangars à

fret et autres bâtiments nécessaires ou convenant aux fins de la compagnie ;

(*h*) Construire ou acquérir par bail, achat ou autrement, et exploiter des usines pour la production, vente ou disposition du pouvoir à vapeur, pneumatique, électrique, hydraulique, et produire, créer, développer, acquérir par bail ou autrement, contrôler et généralement trafiquer, utiliser, vendre, louer, ou autrement disposer de tels pouvoirs à vapeur, électrique, hydraulique, pneumatique et autres pour tels usages ou fins auxquels ils sont adaptés ; pourvu, cependant, que les droits, privilèges et pouvoirs conférés à la compagnie dans ce paragraphe pour acquérir, employer et disposer de la chaleur, lumière et force motrice, quand ils seront exercés au délà des propriétés de la compagnie, soient soumis aux lois et règlements des autorités provinciales et municipales les concernant ;

(*i*) Demander, acquérir à n'importe quels termes, des brevets d'invention, droits de brevet, procédés, concessions, licences, marques de fabrique, droits d'auteur et autres privilèges et protections de même nature se rapportant à toute matière, article ou sujet de manufacture de l'industrie de la compagnie, ou lui convenant, et les faire valoir en les manufacturant, travaillant, en en octroyant des permis ou autrement ;

(*j*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir ou assumer tout ou partie de l'industrie, propriété, dettes ou passif de toute personne, société ou compagnie, exerçant une industrie ayant, en tout ou en partie, des objets semblables à ceux de la compagnie ou possédant des propriétés convenant ou propres aux fins de la compagnie;

(*k*) Emettre des actions libérées, obligations ou débentures, en paiement total ou partiel, d'aucune propriété foncière ou personnelle, droits, réclamations, privilège, concession et autres avantages que cette compagnie peut légalement acquérir, et aussi telles actions libérées, obligations ou autres valeurs en paiement, total ou partiel, ou en échange d'actions, obligations, actions-débentures ou autres valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie faisant des affaires semblables ou se rapportant aux affaires de cette compagnie ;

(*l*) Acheter, acquérir, détenir et posséder le capital-actions ou autres valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie, corporation ou individu, exerçant ou engagé dans une industrie que cette compagnie a le pouvoir d'exercer ou entreprendre et acquérir, détenir ou autrement disposer de telles actions, obligations ou autres valeurs, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la *Loi des compagnies ;*

(*m*) Conclure des arrangements pour le partage des bénéfices, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques ou autrement, avec toute personne, société ou compagnie exerçant ou engagée ou la veille d'exercer une industrie ou transaction que cette compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou entreprendre ou s'amalgamer avec toute telle compagnie ;

(*n*) Lever ou aider à lever des fonds ou aider par voie de bonus, prêt, promesse, endossement, garantie d'obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs ou autrement toute compagnie ou corporation et garantir l'exécution de contrats par telle compagnie, corporation ou aucune autre personne ou personnes avec lesquelles la compagnie peut avoir des relations d'affaires ;

(*o*) Placer les fonds de la compagnie non immédiatement requis de telle manière qu'il en sera déterminé de temps à autres ;

(*p*) Distribuer en nature, aucuns biens ou propriétés de la compagnie parmi ses actionnaires et particulièrement les actions, débentures ou valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie qui pourra avoir acheté ou assumer tout ou partie de la propriété, de l'actif ou du passif de la compagnie ;

(*q*) S'amalgamer avec aucune autre compagnie ou compagnies ayant des objets semblables à ceux énumérés dans les présentes ;

(*r*) Conclure des arrangements avec aucun gouvernement ou autorité suprême, autorité fédéral, municipal, local ou autres qui seront de nature à atteindre les objets de la compagnie ou aucun d'eux, et obtenir de ces autorités tous les droits, privilèges, franchises et concessions que la compagnie jugera convenable d'obtenir, et exécuter ou exercer et se conformer à tous tels arrangements, droits, privilèges, franchises et concessions ;

(*s*) Faire des donations et souscriptions à tout objet de nature à promouvoir les intérêts de la compagnie, créer et contribuer à des fonds de pensions et autres fonds et projets pour le bénéfice des personnes employées par la compagnie ou de leurs femmes, veuves, enfants et dépendants ou toutes telles personnes, souscrire ou garantir des fonds pour tout objet charitable ou public.

(*t*) Faire tous autres actes et choses se rapportant aux ou permettant d'atteindre les objets ci-dessus ou aucun d'eux, exercer toute industrie ou toute industrie alliée aux fins et objets mentionnés dans les présentes ou que la compagnie jugera pouvoir être commodément exercée par la compagnie ou, directement ou indirectement, de nature à augmenter la valeur ou à rendre profitable aucun de ses droits ou propriétés;

(*u*) Payer, avec l'approbation des actionnaires, pour tous services rendus à la compagnie, ou acquis par elle, ou pour toute autre acquisition de la compagnie, totalement ou partiellement en espèces ou totalement ou partiellement en billets, actions libérées ou obligations de la présente compagnie ;

(*v*) Tirer, faire, accepter, endosser, négocier, exécuter et émettre des billets à ordre, lettres de change, connaissements, lettres de crédit et autres effets négociables et transférables.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Lymco Corporation, Limited," avec un capital-actions de trois cent mille dollars, divisé en 3,000 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 3e jour de juillet 1918

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat

52-1

ETAT non revisé des revenus de l'Intérieur acquis durant le mois de mai 1918.

Source des revenus.	Montants.	Total.
ACCISE.	$ c.	$ c.
Spiritueux	246,879 32	
Liqueur de malt	446 85	
Malt	148,731 63	
Tabac	1,912,136 55	
Cigares	90,294 07	
Fabrication en entrepôt	11,199 58	
Acide acétique	1,296 37	
Saisies	862 85	
Autres revenus	4,694 03	
Total du revenu de l'accise		2,416,541 25
Spiritueux pyroxyliques		26,158 24
Passages d'eau		223 00
Inspection des poids et mesures		12,062 48
Inspection du gaz		5,524 80
Inspection de la lumière électrique		7,880 10
Timbres de pièces judiciaires		569 65
Autres revenus		610 00
Taxe de guerre		447,033 08
Grand revenu total		2,916,602 60

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Sous-ministre intérimaire.

MINISTÈRE DU REVENU DE L'INTÉRIEUR,
Ottawa, 22 juin 1918.

1-tf

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de février 1918.

(Fourni au Ministre des Finances conformément à la Loi des caisses d'épargne, chap. 30, Statuts Revisés Can., 1906.)

DT.			AV.	
	$ c.			$ c.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances au 31 janvier 1918	39,820,625 66	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois		677,389 94
DÉPÔTS à la caisse d'épargne des Postes durant le mois	794,123 56			
DÉPÔTS transférés des caisses d'épargne du gouvernement durant le mois :—		Différence *(en moins)* entre l'évaluation des intérêts et le montant actuellement accumulé et converti en principal au 31 mars 1917 :		
PRINCIPAL $		Evaluation $1,120,370 15		
INTÉRÊT acquis au 1er avril jusqu'à la date du transfert		Actuel 1,118,952 23		
				1,417 92
DÉPÔTS transférés de la caisse d'épargne des Postes du Royaume-Uni à la caisse d'épargne des Postes du Canada	4,480 11			
INTÉRÊT alloué aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	8,414 58	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 31 décembre 1917		39,948,836 05
	40,627,643 91			40,627,643 91

Certifié,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'épargne.

R. M. COULTER,
Sous-maître général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 15 avril 1918. 51-tf.

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de mars 1918.

(Fourni au Ministre des Finances conformément à la Loi des caisses d'épargne, chap. 30, Statuts Refondus Can., 1906.)

DT.			AV.	
	$ cts.			$ cts.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances au 28 février 1918	39,948,836 05	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois		1,503 61
DÉPÔTS à la Caisse d'épargne des Postes durant le mois	1,007,973 12			
DÉPÔTS transférés des Caisses d'épargne du Gouvernement durant le mois :—				
PRINCIPAL $				
INTÉRÊT acquis du 1er avril jusqu'à la date du transfert				
DÉPÔTS transférés de la Caisse d'épargne des Postes du Royaume-Uni à la Caisse d'épargne des Postes du Canada	7,976 23			
INTÉRÊT accru et porté au compte du capital et ajouté au principal le 31 mars 1918.. *Prévisions*	1,141,014 09			
INTÉRÊT alloué aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	12,182 96	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 31 mars 1918		41,283,478 84
	42,117,982 45			42,117,982 45

Certifié,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargne.

R. M. COULTER,
Sous-maître général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 25 mai 1918. 51-tf

1918-19 **1918-19**

ÉTAT

DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE ET DU REVENU ET DES DÉPENSES de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 30 juin 1917 et 1918.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.			1917	1918
PASSIF.			$ c.	$ c.
DETTE FLOTTANTE—				
Payable au Canada			465,304,123 91	884,676,316 68
Payable à Londres			362,703,312 40	362,703,312 40
Payable à New-York			75,357,000 00	75,873,000 00
Prêts temporaires			284,877,474 68	584,904,797 59
Fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques			5,755,554 26	5,799,609 27
Billets du Dominion			172,872,336 29	270,541,652 92
CAISSES D'ÉPARGNES—	1917.	1918.		
Caisses d'épargnes des Postes	$41,105,644 92	$39,907,222 11		
Caisses d'épargnes du Gouvernement	13,167,436 64	12,390,236 01		
			54,273,081 56	52,297,458 12
Fonds en fidéicommis			10,159,437 27	10,805,964 55
Comptes des provinces			11,920,481 20	11,920,481 20
Divers, et comptes de banques			36,476,679 21	27,407,395 56
Total de la dette brute			1,179,699,480 78	2,286,929,988 09
ACTIF.				
PLACEMENTS—				
Fonds d'amortissement			14,035,525 12	16,818,396 17
Autres placements			139,725,845 73	270,461,771 65
COMPTES DES PROVINCES			2,296,327 90	2,296,327 90
DIVERS, ET COMPTES DE BANQUES			482,668,614 37	843,345,777 08
Total de l'actif			638,726,313 12	1,132,922,272 80
Total de la dette nette au 30 juin			840,973,167 66	1,154,007,715 29
" " 31 mai			828,793,769 76	1,144,235,627 35
Augmentation de la dette			12,179,937 90	9,772,087 94

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de juin 1917.	Total au 30 juin 1917.	Mois de juin 1918	Total au 30 juin 1918.
REVENU :	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Douanes	13,564,500 14	43,969,438 97	13,242,368 74	41,991,336 99
Accise	2,073,393 28	5,686,302 81	2,339,664 50	6,195,987 89
Département des Postes	1,700,000 00	4,750,000 00	1,700,000 00	4,800,000 00
Travaux publics, y compris les chemins de fer et canaux	2,728,838 66	5,788,880 25	3,187,409 91	6,508,050 47
Divers	1,761,848 32	3,127,967 56	2,999,861 30	7,575,349 38
Total	21,828,580 40	63,322,589 59	23,469,304 45	67,070,724 73
DÉPENSES	5,989,408 31	10,335,961 75	7,985,658 78	17,598,326 74

DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Guerre	9,250,611 85	20,650,487 39	14,291,523 39	19,387,728 12
Travaux publics, y compris chemins de fer et canaux.	1,033,013 12	2,078,804 02	1,496,524 31	1,855,916 85
Subventions aux chemins de fer				
Total	10,283,624 97	25,729,291 41	15,788,047 70	21,243,644 97

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du département des Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

T. C. BOVILLE,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,

J. G. MACFARLANE, comptable en chef et teneur de livres du Dominion.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES Ottawa, 30 juin 1918.

49-tf

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous:

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. **Les taux sont comme suit: Avis, première insertion, dix cents la ligne agate (quatorze lignes au pouce); insertions subséquentes, cinq cents par ligne. Traduction de documents, quarante cents par cent mots.**

Une remise provisoire devra accompagner la copie dont la somme peut être computée comme suit:

Première insertion:	
Pour le titre et la signature.....	$1 00
Ajoutez deux cents par mot pour le reste.....	
Traduction, si elle doit être faite, à 40 cents par 100 mots.....	
Autres insertions:	
Pour le titre et la signature.....	0 50
Ajoutez un cent par mot pour le reste.....	
Multipliez par le nombre de ces insertions.....	
Total.....	

Une facture sera expédiée aussitôt après la première insertion indiquant le montant exact dû, le montant reçu, et toute différence dans la remise, en moins ou en plus, sera réglée.

AUCUNE ANNONCE N'EST INSÉRÉE POUR MOINS D'UN DOLLAR.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous:

Les avis de demandes de divorce—14 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—3 mois de calendrier.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes en vertu de l'*Acte des compagnies de prêt* (A. C. publié dans la *Gazette* 15 juin 1901)—2 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Droits provisoires d'auteurs—1 insertion.

Lois des compagnies—Changement du principal lieu d'affaires, du nombre de directeurs, etc.—1 insertion.

Protection des eaux navigables, approbation des plans des travaux, etc.—5 insertions.

Les avis reçus jusqu'à midi le jeudi, seront insérés dans la *Gazette* du samedi suivant.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cents, et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ,
Imprimeur du Roi et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.
Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques.
Ottawa, 24 décembre 1914.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

SENAT.

SUBSTANCES DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

Telles que revisées et mises en vigueur le 22 mars 1916.

Tout pétitionnaire en divorce doit annoncer son intention de demander un bill de divorce, par un avis spécifiant contre qui et pour quelle cause le divorce sera demandé; il fait insérer cet avis, pendant trois mois au moins avant la prise en considération par le comité des divorces de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux—du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de sa séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan, l'Alberta, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province; et à défaut de ce nombre de journaux, l'avis doit se publier dans le district, dans le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins.

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba, les insertions doivent se faire dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district; autrement, elles se font en anglais et en français au même journal. Si l'avis donné pour une session expire trop tard pour qu'il puisse être statué sur la pétition pendant cette session, la pétition pourra être présentée et accueillie à la session suivante sans nouvelle publication d'avis.

Une copie de cet avis et une copie de la pétition qui sera présentée doit, à la diligence du pétitionnaire et au moins deux mois avant la prise en considération de la pétition par le comité, être signifiée en main propre si cela est possible, à la personne contre laquelle le divorce sera demandé, ci-après appelée "partie défenderesse".

Si la résidence de la partie défenderesse n'est pas connue, ou que la remise de l'avis ne peut être faite en ses mains, s'il est prouvé, d'une manière jugée satisfaisante par le comité, que tous les efforts raisonnables ont été faits pour opérer la signification en main propre, et, en cas d'inutilité de ces efforts, pour porter l'avis et la pétition à la connaissance de la partie défenderesse, ces diligences peuvent être tenues pour une suffisante notification.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est recevable après l'expiration des soixante premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce doit être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énonce sommairement le fait du mariage, en indiquant les noms au long, l'âge et l'état des parties, en quel temps, en quel lieu et par qui a été faite la célébration; le domicile et la résidence de chacune des parties à l'époque du mariage, leur domicile conjugal, leur résidence et tout changement qui en aurait eu lieu; les traits essentiels sur lesquels est fondée la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé.

La pétition doit aussi contenir l'assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu ni connivence, ni pardon pour les torts qui donnent lieu à la plainte, ni collusion dans la demande en divorce.

Les allégations de la pétition doivent être appuyées d'une déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite conformément à l'*Acte de la preuve en Canada, 1893*.

La copie de la pétition signifiée à la partie défenderesse portera en endos ou en annexe les renseignements suivants:

(*1*) La résidence du étitionnaire à l'époque de la signification.

(*2*) Une adresse postale en Canada à laquelle les lettres et avis pour le pétitionnaire puissent être délivrés.

(*3*) Le nom et l'adresse de l'avocat, s'il y en a un, agissant pour le pétitionnaire.

(*4*) Si cet avocat n'a pas d'adresse à Ottawa, le nom et l'adresse de quelque agent le représentant à Ottawa à qui tous avis et pièces puissent être signifiés.

(*5*) Si la partie défenderesse veut s'opposer à la demande en divorce et être entendue par le comité des divorces du Sénat, elle doit adresser un avis à cet effet au greffier du Sénat aux édifices du Parlement, Ottawa, dans les deux mois de la signification faite à la partie défenderesse et donner dans cet avis au greffier du Sénat:

(*a*) La résidence de la partie défenderesse à l'époque de l'envoi de l'avis.

(*b*) Une adresse postale en Canada à laquelle les lettres et avis pour la partie défenderesse puissent être délivrés.

(*c*) Le nom et l'adresse de l'avocat, s'il y en a un agissant pour la partie défenderesse.

(*d*) Si cet avocat n'a pas d'adresse à Ottawa, le nom et l'adresse de quelque agent le représentant à Ottawa, à qui tous avis et pièces puissent être signifiés.

(*6*) Si la partie défenderesse ne notifie pas ainsi le greffier du Sénat, la pétition peut être prise en considération, et un bill de divorce basé sur cette pétition peut suivre son cours sans autre avis à la partie défenderesse.

(7) Lorsque la pétition est présentée par un mari pour obtenir le divorce contre sa femme, si celle-ci fait voir au comité d'une manière satisfaisante qu'elle peut opposer et qu'elle est prête à produire sous serment de bons moyens de défense contre les accusations portées dans la pétition, et qu'elle n'a pas l'argent nécessaire pour faire valoir ces moyens, le comité peut rendre un ordre que son mari ait à lui fournir la somme nécessaire pour qu'elle puisse présenter sa défense en retenant les services d'un conseil, payer ses frais de voyage et de séjour et ceux des témoins assignés de sa part à Ottawa.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est prise en considération par le comité que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $210.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation au Sénat doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis et d'une déclaration établissant qu'une copie de l'avis de la pétition a été signifiée.

Une copie de toute pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce, ou relative à quelque demande de divorce,—et une copie de tous documents et papiers accompagnant cette pétition, ou à produire devant le comité, devra être fournie par la personne au nom de laquelle la pétition, les documents ou les papiers seront présentés ou produits.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Greffier du Sénat.

SENAT.

Avis de bills privés.

EXTRAIT DES RÈGLES DU SÉNAT.

107. Toute demande au Parlement, pour obtenir un bill privé, de quelque nature qu'il soit, doit être annoncée par avis inséré à la *Gazette du Canada;* cet avis doit indiquer d'une manière claire et précise la nature et l'objet de la demande, être signé par les pétitionnaires ou en leur nom et contenir l'adresse des signataires; et si elle a pour objet l'obtention d'un acte constitutif, il faut donner aussi dans l'avis le nom de la compagnie projetée.

Outre l'avis à insérer dans la *Gazette du Canada,* il doit en être publié un semblable, comme il suit:—

A) Lorsque la demande a pour objet l'obtention d'un acte constituant en corporation,—

1. Une *compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal,* —dans un des principaux journaux de la principale cité ou ville ou le principal village de chaque comté ou district par où passerait le chemin de fer ou le canal dont la construction est projetée;

2. Une *compagnie de télégraphe ou de téléphone,* —dans un des principaux journaux de la principale cité ou ville de chaque province ou territoire où elle se propose d'opérer;

3. Une *compagnie pour la confection de travaux quelconques,* dont la confection ou l'exploitation intéresserait spécialement telle localité particulière; ou une compagnie tendant à obtenir des droits ou privilèges exclusifs, ou l'autorisation de faire une chose dont l'opération pourrait porter atteinte aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui,—dans un des principaux journaux de l'endroit ou des endroits que l'acte demandé intéresse;

4. Une *compagnie de banque;* une *compagnie d'assurance;* une *compagnie de crédit;* une *compagnie de prêt;* ou une *compagnie industrielle,* sans pouvoirs exclusifs,—dans la *Gazette du Canada* seulement.

5. Et si les travaux d'une compagnie (constituée ou à constituer) doivent être déclarés d'utilité générale pour le Canada, cette intention sera spécifiquement mentionnée dans l'avis; et les requérants feront envoyer par lettre enregistrée une copie de cet avis au secrétaire de chaque conseil de comté et de chaque corporation municipale spécialement intéressée dans la construction ou l'exploitation de ces travaux, ainsi qu'au secrétaire de la province dans laquelle ces travaux sont ou seront situés; et la preuve de l'accomplissement de cette prescription par les requérants devra s'établir par une déclaration statutaire.

B) Lorsque la demande a pour objet de modifier un acte existant,—

1. Afin de prolonger une ligne de chemin de fer ou un canal, ou de construire des embranchements qui s'y relient, l'avis sera de même, *mutatis mutandis,* que celui pour l'obtention d'un acte constituant en corporation une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal;

2. Afin de proroger le délai fixé pour la confection ou l'achèvement d'une ligne de chemin de fer, d'un canal, d'une ligne télégraphique ou téléphonique, ou d'autres travaux quelconques déjà autorisés,—dans un des principaux journaux de l'endroit où la compagnie a son siège ou est autorisée à avoir son siège;

3. Afin d'étendre les pouvoirs d'une compagnie (sans attribution de pouvoirs exclusifs); d'accroître ou de réduire le capital-actions d'une compagnie, ou d'augmenter ou modifier sa faculté d'émettre des obligations ou de faire des emprunts, ou d'effectuer des changements pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou intérêts des actionnaires, obligataires ou créanciers de la compagnie,—dans un des principaux journaux du lieu de la situation de son siège.

C) Dans tous ces cas, les avis insérés soit à la *Gazette du Canada* ou dans les journaux, doivent se publier au moins une fois par semaine pendant cinq semaines consécutives; et, lorsqu'ils se publient dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba, ils doivent être en langue anglaise et en langue française. Il faut envoyer au greffier du Sénat des exemplaires *marqués* de chaque numéro de tous les journaux contenant l'avis, avec, sur le pli de la feuille, les mots: *"Avis de bill privé"*; ou l'on peut transmettre, au lieu des journaux, une déclaration statutaire que l'avis a été dûment publié.

Tout avis par lettre enregistrée sera déposé à la poste à temps pour parvenir au secrétaire de la province et au greffier de chaque conseil de comté et de chaque corporation municipale cinq semaines au moins avant la considération de la pétition par le comité des Ordres permanents; et une déclaration statutaire établissant le fait du dépôt à la poste sera transmise au greffier du Sénat.

108. Nulle pétition pour la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou d'un canal existant ou autorisé, n'est prise en considération par le comité des Ordres permanents, à moins qu'il n'ait été déposé devant le comité une carte ou un plan indiquant le tracé proposé des travaux ainsi que les comtés ou les districts par où doit passer le chemin de fer, le canal, l'embranchement ou le prolongement qu'on veut construire.

109. Avant d'adresser au Sénat la pétition pour en obtenir la permission de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, la ou les personnes qui ont l'intention de faire cette pétition doivent, en donnant l'avis prescrit par les règles précédentes mentionner en même temps et de la même manière, les péages qu'elles se proposent de percevoir, l'étendue du privilège, la hauteur des arches, l'espace libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des trains de bois et des bateaux; en outre, mentionner si le pont sera mobile ou non, et indiquer les dimensions de la partie mobile.

110. Aucune pétition en obtention d'un bill privé n'est reçue par le Sénat après les trois premières semaines de la session; aucun bill privé ne peut lui être présenté après les quatre premières semaines de la session; aucun rapport d'un comité permanent ou spécial sur un bill n'est reçu après les six premières semaines de la session.

114. Toute personne qui voudra obtenir un bill privé, si elle se propose de la présenter au Sénat, devra déposer entre les mains du greffier de cette Chambre, huit jours avant la réunion du Parlement, une copie du bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française avec une somme d'argent suffisante pour en payer la traduction, laquelle sera faite par les traducteurs du Sénat, et payer l'impression de 600 exemplaires anglais et de 200 exemplaires français; elle aura pareillement à verser entre les mains du greffier du Sénat, aussitôt après la deuxième lecture du bill, et avant la prise en considération par le comité auquel il aura été renvoyé, une somme de $200, avec les frais d'insertion de l'acte au corps des Statuts; et elle remettra au commis-greffier du comité un reçu constatant le versement de ces sommes.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Greffier du Sénat.

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

RÈGLES RELATIVES AUX PÉTITIONS ET AUX BILLS PRIVÉS.

88. (1) Les pétitions pour bills privés ne sont reçues par la Chambre que si elles sont présentées pendant les six premières semaines de la session, Mettout bill privé sera présenté à la Chambre dans les deux semaines à compter de l'époque où l'examinateur ou le comité des ordres permanents auront fait un rapport favorable sur la pétition, et nulle motion à l'effet de suspendre cette règle ne sera acceptée, à moins qu'au préalable le comité des ordres permanents n'ait présenté un rapport recommandant cette suspension et exposant les raisons la motivant.

Instructions aux comités.

97. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être discutées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommendation que ces bills soient retirés.

Dépôt de bills et honoraires.

89. (1) Toute personne qui voudra obtenir un bill privé sera tenu de déposer entre les mains du greffier de la Chambre, au moins huit jours avant la réunion de la Chambre, un exemplaire de ce bill en anglais ou en français, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression, la traduction en devant être faite par les fonctionnaires de la Chambre, et l'impression par le département des impressions publiques, et si pareil bill n'est pas déposé dans le délai ci-dessus prescrit, le solliciteur devra, en sus des frais d'impression et de traduction, payer la somme de cinq dollars pour chaque jour qui s'écoulera entre le dit huitième jour avant la réunion de la Chambre et la date de la présentation du bill; mais ces taxes additionnelles ne devront pas dépasser en totalité la somme de deux cents dollars.

2. Après la deuxième lecture d'un bill et avant son examen par le comité auquel il a été renvoyé, celui qui en fait la demande doit dans tous les cas verser le prix de l'impression de la loi dans les statuts ainsi qu'un droit de deux cents dollar

Taxes supplémentaires.

3. Les taxes suivantes seront également imposées et payées, en sus de celles qui précèdent, savoir:—

(*a*) Lorsqu'une règle de la Chambre est suspendue relativement à un bill, ou à la pétition de ce bill pour chaque suspension.....	$100 00
(*b*) Lorsqu'un bill est présenté dans la Chambre après la huitième Semaine de la session et avant la fin de la douzième.....	100 00
(*c*) Lorsqu'un bill est présenté dans la Chambre après la douzième semaine de la session.....	200 00
(*d*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $250,000, et n'excède pas $500,000.....	100 00
(*e*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $500,000, et n'excède pas $750,000.....	150 00
(*f*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $750,000, et n'excède pas $1,000,000.....	200 00
(*g*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $1,000,000, et n'excède pas $1,500,000.....	300 00
(*h*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $1,500,000, et n'excède pas $2,000,000.....	400 00
(*i*) Pour chaque million ou fraction de million de dollars additionnel....	100 00

4. Quand l'objet d'un bill est d'augmenter le capital social d'une compagnie existante, le droit additionnel est déterminé selon le tarif ci-dessus, mais n'est calculé que sur le montant de la majoration.

5. Quand un bill est à l'effet d'augmenter ou tend augmenter pour une compagnie sa faculté d'emprunter sans qu'il y ait augmentation du capital social, le droit additionnel est de $300.

6. Si, à quelque phase d'un bill, il est apporté quelque augmentation au chiffre du capital social projeté d'une compagnie, ou à celui de sa faculté d'emprunter, le bill ne passe pas à la phase subséquente tant que les droits découlant de ce changement n'ont pas été versés.

7. Dans la présente règle, l'expression "capital social projeté" comprend toute augmentation de ce capital prévue dans le bill, et dans les cas où un bill accorde le pouvoir d'augmenter, à quelque date que e soit, le montant du capital social projeté, le droit additionnel sera prélevé sur le chiffre maximum de telle augmentation projetée, tel qu'il en est fait mention dans le bill.

8. Les taxes supplémentaires prescrites en la présente règle s'appliqueront aussi aux bills privés prenant naissance au Sénat, sauf, toutefois, que si une pétition demandant pareil bill privé a été présentée en cette Chambre dans les six premières semaines de la session, la taxe supplémentaire imposée sous l'empire des alinéas *b* ou *c* de l'article 3, ne sera pas exigée.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLES RELATIVES AUX AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

91. Toutes demandes, quelles qu'elles soient, adressées au Parlement pour bills privés, devront être précédées d'un avis dans la *Gazette du Canada;* le dit avis devra énoncer clairement et distinctement la nature et l'objet de la demande, et devra être signé par les postulants ou en leur nom avec les adresses des signataires; et lorsque la demande aura pour objet un acte constitutif, le nom de la compagnie projetée devra être donné dans l'avis. Et si les travaux de quelque compagnie (constituée ou à être constituée en corporation) doivent être déclarés à l'avantage général du Canada, cette intention sera spécifiquement mentionnée dans l'avis; et les postulants feront adresser une copie du dit avis, par lettre enregistrée, au greffier de chaque comté ou municipalité qui pourra être spécialement concernée dans la construction ou l'exploitation des dits travaux, et aussi au secrétaire de la province dans laquelle les dits travaux sont ou pourront être situés; et une déclaration conforme à la loi devra attester que cette formalité a été remplie par les postulants.

Outre l'avis susdit à publier dans la *Gazette du Canada*, un avis semblable devra aussi être publié dans *quelque journal important* comme suit:—

A) Lorsque la demande sera faite pour un acte constituant en corporation,—

1. *Une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal:*—Dans la principale cité et ville ou dans le principal village dans chaque comté où devront être construits le chemin de fer ou le canal projetés.

2. *Une compagnie de télégraphe ou de téléphone:*—Dans la principale cité ou ville dans chaque province ou territoire où la compagnie se propose de faire des opérations.

3. *Une compagnie pour la construction de travaux quelconques* de nature à produire un changement dans une localité particulière par suite de leur construction ou exploitation; ou pour obtenir quelques *droits ou privilèges exclusifs*; ou pour faire quelques opérations pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou à la propriété de particuliers:—Dans la localité ou les localités qui pourraient être atteintes par la législation projetée.

4. Une *compagnie de banque;* une *compagnie d'assurance;* une *compagnie de fidéicommis;* une *compagnie de prêt;* ou une *compagnie industrielle*, sans pouvoirs exclusifs quelconques:—Dans la *Gazette du Canada* seulement.

B) Lorsque la demande sera aux fins d'amender un acte existant,—

1. Pour le prolongement de quelque ligne de chemin de fer ou de quelque canal, ou pour la construction d'embranchements des dits chemin de fer ou canal:—Dans la principale cité, la principale ville ou le principal village dans chaque district ou comté devant être traversé par le prolongement ou cet embranchement.

2. Pour la prolongation d'une charte ou du délai fixé pour la construction ou l'achèvement d'une ligne de chemin de fer, d'un canal, ou d'une ligne de télé-

graphe ou de téléphone quelconques, ou de tous autres travaux déjà autorisés; ou pour l'extension des pouvoirs d'une compagnie (lorsque cela n'implique pas la concession de droits exclusifs); ou pour l'augmentation ou la réduction du capital social de quelque compagnie; ou pour augmenter ou modifier ses pouvoirs d'émettre des obligations ou de contracter des emprunts, ou pour tout amendement pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou intérêts des actionnaires ou des porteurs d'obligations ou des créanciers de la compagnie:—Dans la localité où le bureau principal de a compagnie est ou doit être autorisé à s'établir.

C) Lorsque la demande a pour objet d'obtenir pour une personne ou une corporation déjà constituée des droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou le pouvoir de faeir quelque chose dont l'accomplissement pourrait porter atteinte aux droits ou aux biens d'autres personnes dans la localité ou les localités particulières que l'acte projeté pourrait atteindre.

Tous ces avis, qu'ils soient insérés dans la *Gazette du Canada* ou dans un journal, devront être publiés au moins une fois par semaine pendant une durée de cinq semaines consécutives; et en ce qui concerne les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, ils devront y être publiés en anglais et en français; et dans le cas où il n'y aura;t pas de journal dans une localité où l'avis doit êtr e donné, cet avis sera donné dans la localité la plus rapprochée dans laquelle il se publie un journal; et la preuve de la publication régulière de l'avis sera établie dans chaque cas par une déclaration conforme à la loi; et toutes ces déclarations devront être transmises au greffier de la Chambre et être endossées "Avis de bill privé".

D) Tout pareil avis sera transmis par la poste par lettre enregistrée de manière à parvenir au secrétaire de la province, et au greffier du conseil de comté et de la corporation municipale, au moins deux semaines avant que l'Examinateur ou le comité des ordres permanents ne prennent la pétition en délibération, et une déclaration conforme à la loi et établissant ce dépôt à la poste, sera adressée au greffier de la Chambre.

E) Tous bills privés pour actes constitutifs devront être dressés de manière à incorporer, par mode de renvoi, les clauses des actes généraux se rapportant aux détails auxquels ces bills doivent pourvoir; l'on devra énoncer les raisons spéciales de toute déviation de ce principe, ou de l'introduction d'autres dispositions relatives à ces détails, et une note devra être annexée au bill pour indiquer les dispositions du bill au sujet desquelles l'on propose de s'écarter de l'*acte général;* les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette *règle,* devront être remodelés par les promoteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais avant qu'aucun comité passe à l'examen de leurs *clauses.*

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Greffier de la Chambre des Communes.

Quiconque désire obtenir du Parlement une charte de chemin de fer, devra observer les règles ci-dessous, établies par la Chambre des Communes, au sujet de la production de cartes:—

CARTE OU PLAN ACCOMPAGNANT LA PÉTITION.

93. "L'Examinateur ou le comité des Ordres permanents ne prendra connaissance d'aucune pétition demandant la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer, ou d'une compagnie ayant pour objet la construction d'un canal, ou demandant un prolongement de la ligne d'un chemin de fer ou d'un canal existant ou autorisé, avant que voit produit devant ce comité une carte ou un plan, ndiquant l'emplacement projeté des ouvrages, et haque comté, township, municipalité ou district à travers lesquels le chemin de fer, le canal, l'embranchement ou le prolongement projeté, doit être construit."

CARTES, PLANS ET PIÈCES ACCOMPAGNANT LES BILLS.

. "Nul bill tendant à la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal ou à l'effet de changer le tracé du chemin de fer ou du canal d'une compagnie déjà constituée, ne sera mis à l'étude par le comité des Chemins de fer, à moins qu'il n'ait été produit devant le comité, au moins une semaine avant l'examen du bill—

(*a*) "Une carte ou un plan à une échelle d'au moins un demi-pouce au mille, et indiquant le territoire sur lequel il est question de construire les ouvrages projetés, et indiquant aussi les ouvrages analogues existants ou autorisés, dans la région ou partie de la région que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou qui ont quelque effet sur la dite région; et cette carte ou ce plan doit porter la signature de l'ingénieur ou autre personne qui l'a fait;

(*b*) "Une pièce faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de consacrer aux fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de se le procurer, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, d'obligations, de débentures ou d'autres valeurs, et le montant respectif à réaliser de chacun de ces chefs."

AVIS est donné par le présent que Andrew Pepper, employé de chemin de fer, de la ville de Neepawa, dans la province de Manitoba, s'adressera au Parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse, Alice Conaghy Pepper, jadis de Neepawa, maintenant de la ville de Winnipeg, dans le Manitoba, pour cause d'adultère et d'abandon.

Daté à la ville de Neepawa, dans le Manitoba, ce dix-huitième jour du mois de janvier 1918.

J. ADRIAN DAVIDSON,
41–14 Procureur du requérant.

AVIS est donné par le présent que Gladys Agnès Wilson, de la cité et du district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son époux, Edmund John Edward Hawkins, pour cause d'adultère, cruauté et abandon.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20e jour de mai 1918.

GLADYS A. WILSON,
Requérante.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Procureurs de la requérante. 48–14

AVIS est donné par le présent que William Lewis Evans, de la cité et du district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, gérant, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse, dame Meto Rogers, de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère et abandon.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, le septième jour de juillet 1918.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Procureurs du réquérant,
189, rue Saint-Jacques,
2–14 Montréal.

AVIS DIVERS.

BANQUE DES MARCHANDS DU CANADA.

DIVIDENDE TRIMESTRIEL.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de deux et demi pour cent pour le trimestre courant, étant au taux de 10 pour cent par année sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré, et sera payable à la banque en cette cité et à ses succursales, dès et après le 1er jour d'août prochain, aux actionnaires enregistrés à la clôture des affaires le 15e jour de juillet.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

D. C. MACAROW,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 25 juin 1918. 52–5

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

JEUDI, le premier août prochain, et après, cette banque paiera à ses actionnaires un dividende de deux et quart pour cent (étant au taux de neuf pour cent par année), sur son capital versé, pour le trimestre finissant le 31 juillet prochain.

Ce dividende sera payé suivant la liste des actionnaires inscrits à la date du 16 juillet prochain.

Par ordre du bureau de direction.

N. LAVOIE,
Gérant général.

Québec, le 18 juin 1918. 51–5

WILLIAM LEE, LIMITED.

EXTRAIT du procès verbal d'une assemblée des directeurs de la compagnie dite William Lee, Limited.

RÈGLEMENT N° 24.

Règlement augmentant le nombre des directeurs.

ATTENDU qu'il est opportun d'augmenter le nombre des directeurs de la compagnie dite : W. Lee, Limited, de cinq à sept ;

Attendu que le règlement en force n° 9, pourvoyant à l'administration des affaires de la compagnie par un Bureau de trois à cinq directeurs, que les actionnaires peuvent nommer de temps à autre, doit en conséquence être abrogé, annulé et mis de côté ;

En conséquence, qu'il soit statué et il est par les présentes statué :

1. Que le règlement n° 9, des règlements de la compagnie dite : Wm. Lee, Limited, soit, et il est par les présentes abrogé, annulé et mis de côté.

(2) Qu'à sa place le règlement suivant, devant être connu comme Règlement n° 24, soit et est par les présentes statué, à savoir :

"Les affaires de la compagnie seront administrées par un Bureau de sept directeurs, quatre directeurs formeront un quorum. Les directeurs resteront en charge pendant un an, ou jusqu'à ce que leurs successeurs soient nommés. En aucun temps les directeurs pourront, par résolution, remplir une vacance jusqu'à ce qu'une assemblée générale annuelle soit tenue."

Le règlement n° 24 étant présenté à l'assemblée, il a été proposé, appuyé et résolu à l'unanimité qu'il soit, et il est par les présentes adopté et déclaré être le Règlement n° 24 des règlements de la compagnie dite Wm. Lee, Limited.

Certificat.

Je, soussigné, secrétaire de Wm. Lee, Limited, certifie que ce qui précède est une vraie copie du règlement n° 24, des règlements de Wm. Lee, Limited, et que le dit règlement a été adopté à une assemblée des directeurs, tenue à Montréal le 11e jour de juin 1918, et a été unanimement confirmé et approuvé à une assemblée des actionnaires de la même compagnie, tenue à Montréal le 26e jour de juin 1918, à laquelle plus des deux-tiers du stock émis de la compagnie étaient personnellement représentés.

Et j'ai signé,

L. E. VAN DEN BORSHE,
[L.S.] Secrétaire.
2–1 Wm. Lee, Limited.

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DE LA



Gazette du Canada

PUBLIÉE PAR AUTORITÉ

OTTAWA, SAMEDI, 13 JUILLET 1918.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

MINISTÈRE DU SERVICE NAVAL.

RÈGLEMENTS DE PÊCHE PARTICULIERS À LA PROVINCE DU MANITOBA.

Adoptés par le Décret du Conseil en date du 11 juin 1917, tels qu'amendés jusqu'au 30 novembre 1917.

Les règlements de pêche particuliers à la province du Manitoba, adoptés par le décret du conseil du 9 février 1915, ainsi que tous les amendements s'y rapportant, sont par les présentes abrogés et remplacés par les dispositions suivantes:

Les règlements suivants ne s'appliquent pas aux eaux situées dans les limites des réserves forestières, et qui sont du ressort du ministre de l'Intérieur.

1. Excepté en vertu d'une licence ou d'un permis délivré par le ministre du Service Naval, toute personne qui exerce la pêche d'amateur, ne peut le faire qu'au moyen de la ligne à main, et il ne lui est jamais permis de vendre le poisson ainsi capturé ni d'en trafiquer.

L'expression "pêche à la ligne à la main" embrasse dans sa signification la pêche à la ligne traînante et comprend la capture du poisson au moyen d'hameçons et de lignes tenues à la main ou d'hameçons et de lignes attachées à une canne de pêche, cette dernière tenue dans la main, mais ne signifie pas une série de lignes ou des lignes attachées à une embarcation.

2. Il n'est permis d'accorder cette licence qu'aux seules personnes qui sont sujets britanniques et qui habitent la province du Manitoba, ou encore aux seules sociétés canadiennes dont les bureaux-chefs sont situés dans la province.

3. Tous colons établis, y compris les Indiens, ont droit à un permis annuel de pêche les autorisant à faire usage de cent verges au plus de filet à mailler, d'un carrelet ou de cinquante hameçons eschés, au plus, et cela pour leurs usages domestiques seulement car il n'est jamais permis de vendre le poisson ainsi capturé ni d'en trafiquer.

Ces permis sont délivrés gratuitement.

4. Il n'est pas permis de passer à un autre sa licence, excepté par permission spéciale écrite et émanant de l'inspecteur des pêcheries de l'arrondissement.

5. Pour la pêche à bord de remorqueurs, voiliers ou esquifs, les licenciés doivent être les propriétaires du bateau, des filets et autres engins de pêche qu'ils emportent avec eux. En ce qui concerne toutes les autres méthodes de faire la pêche au moyen de filets à mailler ou de carrelets, nulle personne autre que le détenteur d'une telle licence, ne peut exploiter, ni aider à exploiter un filet à mailler ou un carrelet.

6. On est tenu de numéroter lisiblement tous les bateaux, bouées ou filets au moyen d'étiquettes ou autres procédés. Chaque bateau doit porter son numéro peint en noir sur fond blanc sur l'un ou l'autre côté de la proue. Les caractères ne peuvent mesurer moins de six pouces de hauteur et le numéro des bouées doit être fixé de façon à ce qu'on puisse l'apercevoir, sans qu'il y ait besoin de les lever. Quant aux étiquettes numérotées des filets il faut les attacher de façon à ce qu'elles soient visibles, quand lesdits filets sont mis en caisses ou enroulés sur dévidoirs. Les numéros des bateaux, bouées ou filets sont désignés par l'inspecteur des pêcheries de l'arrondissement à l'époque de la délivrance de la licence.

7. Il n'est pas permis de faire la pêche au moyen d'engins, autres que les filets à mailler, les carrelets, les hameçons eschés ou les lignes à main.

8. Les licences commerciales de carrelets n'autorisent l'usage que d'un seul carrelet pour la capture de la carpe ou autres poissons communs non protégés par la saison prohibée. Les droits d'une telle licence sont de deux dollars.

LAC WINNIPEG.

9. *Pêche d'été pour poisson blanc.*—La pêche d'été pour le poisson blanc n'est autorisée qu'en vertu des licences de remorqueur, voilier ou esquif, et peut commencer le premier juin pour se poursuivre jusqu'à l'époque où on aura capturé une quantité de poisson égale à trois millions de livres de poisson blanc, apprêté, ou jusqu'au 15 d'août inclusivement de chaque année. Si la quantité de poisson blanc apprêté ci-haut désignée est prise avant le 15 d'août, l'inspecteur des pêcheries de l'arrondissement doit ordonner que tous les filets pour poisson blanc soient enlevés, et tout filet non retiré à la suite de cette injonction, ou à défaut d'elle, le 15 d'août, est susceptible d'être saisi et confisqué, et les licenciés deviennent par le fait même passibles des pénalités décrétées par la Loi des Pêcheries. (D. C. 29 novembre 1917.)

(a) Une licence de remorqueur n'autorise l'usage que de cinq mille verges de filet à mailler, et les droits imposés s'élèvent à cinquante dollars.

(b) Une licence de voilier n'autorise l'usage que de trois mille verges de filet à mailler, et les droits imposés s'élèvent à dix dollars.

(c) Une licence d'esquif n'autorise l'usage que de mille cinq cents verges de filet à mailler, et les droits imposés s'élèvent à cinq dollars.

(2) Les mailles de ces filets ne doivent pas mesurer moins de cinq pouces et demi au moment de leur emploi.

(3) Il est défendu de tendre des filets pour tullipi, à partir du 1er au 15 d'août de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

10. (a) *Pêche d'été et d'automne de la sandre ou doré.*—La pêche de la sandre ou doré au moyen de filets à mailler dans le lac Winnipeg peut commencer le premier juin de chaque année, et se poursuivre dans toutes les parties du lac non interdites par les présents règlements, jusqu'à ce que la pêche d'été du poisson blanc soit terminée, tel que stipulé dans l'article 9, et conséquemment, et jusqu'au 15 octobre inclusivement de chaque année, la pêche du doré au filet à mailler à bord d'esquifs, ne peut se pratiquer que dans cette partie du lac s'étendant au sud d'une ligne tirée dans la direction est-ouest magnétique, par le travers du lac, à partir de la pointe nord de l'ile Black-Bear. Tout poisson blanc involontairement pris dans un filet à mailler pour la sandre ou doré, à bord d'esquifs, peut être retenu et vendu.

(b) Pour la pêche d'été et d'automne de la sandre ou doré, il n'est pas permis de faire usage de plus de quinze cents verges de filet à mailler, et les mailles ne doivent pas mesurer moins de quatre pouces et un quart au moment de leur emploi. Les droits d'une telle licence s'élèvent à cinq dollars.

11. *Pêche d'été de la barbue.*—Pour la pêche d'été de la barbue, il est défendu de se servir de plus de cinq cents verges de filet ou de plus de cinq cents hameçons eschés. Les mailles de ces filets ne doivent pas mesurer moins de cinq pouces et demi au moment de leur emploi, et les droits de licence s'élèvent à trois dollars.

12. *Pêche d'hiver dans le lac Winnipeg.*—On est autorisé à faire usage de filets à mailler pour la pêche d'hiver, du 20 novembre au dernier jour de février suivant de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

13. Une licence de filet à mailler pour poisson blanc n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de mille cinq cents verges de filet, et les droits imposés s'élèvent à cinq dollars. Les mailles de ces filets ne doivent pas mesurer moins de quatre pouces et quart au moment de leur emploi.

14. Une licence de filet à mailler pour doré n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de mille cinq cents verges de filet, et les droits imposés s'élèvent à cinq dollars. Les mailles de ces filets ne doivent pas mesurer moins de quatre pouces et quart au moment de leur emploi.

15. Un filet à mailler pour tullipi, laquaiche et brochet n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de mille cinq cents verges de filet, et les droits imposés s'élèvent à cinq dollars. Les mailles de ces filets ne doivent pas mesurer moins de trois pouces et trois-quarts au moment de leur emploi.

(1) Les filets à tullipi ne peuvent être tendus que dans les eaux spécifiées par l'inspecteur des pêcheries de l'arrondissement.

RIVIÈRE ROUGE.

16. Un filet à mailler pour brochet n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de cinq cents verges de filet, à partir du 20 novembre jusqu'au dernier jour de février suivant de chaque année, ces deux jours compris. Les droits de licence s'élèvent à deux dollars.

Les mailles ne doivent pas avoir moins de trois pouces et trois-quarts au moment de leur emploi.

LACS WINNIPEGOSIS ET WATER HEN.

17. *Pêche d'hiver.*—On peut autoriser l'usage des filets à mailler pour la pêche d'hiver dans les lacs Winnipegosis et Water Hen, du 20 novembre de chaque année au dernier février suivant, ces deux jours compris.

18. Une licence de filet à mailler pour poisson blanc n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de mille cinq cents verges de filet, et les droits imposés s'élèvent à cinq dollars.

Les mailles de ces filets ne doivent pas mesurer moins de cinq pouces et un quart au moment de leur emploi.

19. La licence de filet à mailler pour la sandre ou doré n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de mille cinq cents verges de filet, et les droits imposés s'élèvent à cinq dollars.

Les mailles de ces filets ne doivent pas mesurer moins de quatre pouces et un quart au moment de leur emploi.

20. *Pêche d'été.*—Il est permis de faire la pêche d'été dans le lac Winnipegosis à partir du 16 d'août au 30 septembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, et pendant cette période on n'y peut faire la pêche qu'à bord de voiliers ou d'esquifs.

(*a*) Une licence de voilier n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de trois mille verges de filet à mailler et les droits imposés s'élèvent à dix dollars.

(*b*) Une licence d'esquif n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de mille cinq cents verges de filet à mailler, et les droits imposés sont de cinq dollars.

(2) Les mailles des filets à mailler pour poisson blanc ne doivent pas mesurer moins de cinq pouces et un quart au moment de leur emploi.

(*a*) Les mailles des filets à mailler pour la sandre ou doré ne doivent pas mesurer moins de quatre pouces et un quart au moment de leur emploi.

LACS MANITOBA ET SAINT-MARTIN.

21. L'usage des filets à mailler pour la pêche d'hiver dans le lac Manitoba est permis à partir du 20 novembre de chaque année jusqu'au dernier jour de février suivant, ces deux jours compris.

22. Une licence de filet à mailler pour poisson blanc n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de mille cinq cents verges de filet, et les droits imposés s'élèvent à cinq dollars.

Les mailles de ces filets ne peuvent mesurer moins de cinq pouces et un quart au moment de leur emploi.

23. Une licence de filet à mailler pour la sandre ou doré, le brochet ou poisson commun n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de mille cinq cents verges de filet, et les droits imposés s'élèvent à cinq dollars.

Les mailles de ces filets ne peuvent mesurer moins de quatre pouces au moment de leur emploi.

LAC DAUPHIN.

24. L'usage des filets à mailler pour la pêche d'hiver dans le lac Dauphin est permis du 20 novembre de chaque année au dernier jour de février suivant, ces deux jours compris.

25. Une licence de filet à mailler pour la sandre ou doré, le brochet ou le poisson commun n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de mille cinq cents verges de filets et les droits imposés s'élèvent à cinq dollars.

Les mailles de ces filets ne peuvent mesurer moins de quatre pouces au moment de leur emploi.

LAC DE L'ORIGNAL.

26. *Pêche d'été.*—Il est permis de faire la pêche d'été au filet à mailler à bord d'esquifs seulement dans le lac de l'Orignal, à partir du 1er juin inclusivement de chaque année jusqu'à ce qu'on ait pris une quantité totale de deux cent mille livres de poissons divers apprêtés, ou jusqu'au 15 septembre. S'il arrivait à une personne de prendre avant le 15 septembre une quantité de deux cent mille livres de poissons divers apprêtés, le garde-pêche local serait tenu de lui intimer l'ordre d'enlever sans délai, tous ses filets; et tous filets non enlevés immédiatement à la suite d'une telle injonction, ou à défaut d'elle, le 15 de septembre, sont susceptibles d'être saisis et confisqués, et les licenciés deviennent passibles des pénalités stipulées par la Loi des Pêcheries.

(*a*) Une licence n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de mille cinq cents verges de filets à mailler, et les droits imposés s'élèvent à cinq dollars.

Les mailles de ces filets ne peuvent mesurer moins de cinq pouces et quart au moment de leur emploi.

27. *Pêche d'hiver.*—Il est permis de faire la pêche d'hiver dans le lac de l'Orignal au moyen de filets à mailler, du 10 novembre de chaque année au dernier jour de février suivant, ces deux jours compris.

(*a*) Une licence de filet à mailler n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de mille cinq cents verges de filet, et les droits imposés s'élèvent à cinq dollars.

Les mailles de ces filets ne peuvent mesurer moins de cinq pouces et quart au moment de leur emploi.

(*b*) Seules les personnes habitant le long des rives du lac auront le droit de se pourvoir de permis pour la pêche d'hiver.

AUTRES EAUX.

28. C'est au ministre qu'il appartient de décider pour une saison donnée si la pêche d'été ou d'hiver peut être autorisée dans les lacs du nord, et lorsqu'il permet cette pêche, il peut aussi fixer les quantités totales de poisson autorisées pour chacun des lacs au cours de la campagne de pêche.

(*a*) Quand la pêche d'été est permise dans un lac, elle peut commencer le 1er juin, et se poursuivre jusqu'à ce qu'on se soit procuré les quantités de poisson autorisées, ou jusqu'au 15 septembre inclusivement. S'il arrivait qu'on s'en procurât la quantité totale spécifiée avant le 15 septembre, le garde-pêche local est tenu de donner immédiatement l'ordre d'enlever tous les filets; et tous filets non immédiatement enlevés à la suite de cette injonction, ou à défaut d'elle, le 15 septembre, sont susceptibles d'être saisis et confisqués, et les licenciés deviennent passibles des pénalités décrétées par la Loi des Pêcheries.* (D.C. 17 juillet 1917.)

(*b*) Quand la pêche d'hiver est autorisée dans un lac, elle peut commencer le 10 novembre pour se poursuivre jusqu'au dernier jour de février suivant.

(*c*) Une licence de filet à mailler pour la pêche d'été ou d'hiver dans un lac n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de mille cinq cents verges de filet, et les droits imposés s'élèvent à cinq dollars pour l'une ou l'autre saison. Les mailles de ces filets ne peuvent mesurer moins de cinq pouces et quart au moment de leur emploi.

RÈGLEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX.

29. *Esturgeon.*—(1) Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ni tuer de l'esturgeon autrement qu'au moyen de filets à mailler ou d'hameçons eschés.

(2) Une licence de pêche commerciale pour esturgeon n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de cinq cents verges de filet à mailler ou de cinq cents hameçons eschés. Les droits imposés s'élèvent à cinq dollars.

(*a*) Une licence de pêche pour la capture de l'esturgeon destiné aux besoins domestiques n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de cent verges de filet à mailler ou de cinquante hameçons eschés.

(3) Les mailles d'un filet à mailler employé à la pêche de l'esturgeon dans le lac Winnipeg ne doivent pas mesurer moins de douze pouces, cependant que les mailles des filets employés à la pêche dans les autres eaux ne doivent pas comporter moins de onze pouces au moment de leur emploi.

(a) Les empiles auxquelles sont fixées les hameçons eschés doivent être attachés à la bauffe à des intervalles de trois pieds au moins.

(4) Il n'est pas permis de pratiquer la pêche commerciale de l'esturgeon dans la rivière Winnipeg, en amont d'une ligne tirée par le travers du lac, à partir du moulin Papineau jusqu'à la pointe Sproule cette ligne passe à environ un demi mille en aval de la Chute-aux-Pins.

(5) Il n'est pas permis de retenir un esturgeon pesant moins de dix-huit livres non apprêté, et tout esturgeon pesant moins de dix-huit livres non apprêté, doit être relâché vivant, et si possible sans blessures, à l'endroit où on l'a capturé.

(6) Il est défendu de parquer ou d'enchaîner des esturgeons.

(7) Une licence d'esturgeon pour les besoins domestiques n'autorise pas la capture de plus de trois esturgeons par semaine. Quand on a atteint ce chiffre pour une semaine donnée, en vertu de son permis, le filet à mailler ou les hameçons eschés, selon le cas, doivent être enlevés de l'eau et gardés à terre pour le reste de la semaine.

(8) Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer ni vendre de l'esturgeon du 16 octobre au 15 juin suivant de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

30. On peut émettre une licence autorisant dans les eaux de la province l'usage de deux cents hameçons eschés au plus pour la capture de la barbue. Les droits imposés sont de deux dollars.

SAISONS PROHIBÉES.

31. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer ni vendre de la sandre ou doré, de la laquaiche ou du brochet à partir du 15 avril jusqu'au dernier jour de mai de chaque année, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.)—(*Voir* la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

32. A moins qu'il n'en soit autrement décrété, nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer ni vendre du poisson blanc ou de la truite des lacs du 15 septembre au 19 novembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.) (*Voir* la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.

*L'abréviation D.C. Signifie le Décret en Conseil adopté en amendement des règlements antécédents.

TEMPS PROHIBÉ HEBDOMADAIRE.

33. Excepté pendant la saison d'hiver, les filets ou les hameçons eschés, employés à la capture du poisson, doivent être enlevés ou disposés de façon à ce que les poissons puissent les franchir, les traverser ou les contourner, à partir de six heures de l'après-midi le samedi jusqu'à six heures de l'avant-midi le lundi suivant.

DÉFENSES ET PROHIBITIONS.

34. Il est défendu de faire la pêche dans les lacs Manitoba et Dauphin, à partir du 1er mars jusqu'au 19 novembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

35. Il est défendu de faire usage, pour la pêche, de filets à enclos, de parcs, de dards, gaffes ou de grappins.

36. Il n'est pas permis de faire usage d'aucun autre procédé de pêche, si ce n'est la ligne, en deça de cinq cents verges des butées, érigées à l'entrée de l'extrémité d'aval de l'écluse et de l'extrémité d'amont de l'écluse du canal des rapides Saint-André.

37. La pêche commerciale d'été est défendue dans les étendues d'eau suivantes du lac Winnipeg ainsi que dans leurs tributaires:—

(1) A l'est d'une ligne tirée par le travers du débouché du lac Cross jusqu'à une ligne tirée par le travers de l'embouchure de la grande rivière Saskatchewan.

(2) Les eaux de la baie Limestone, en deça d'une ligne tirée par le travers de l'entrée de la baie, à partir de la pointe Limestone à la rive ouest du lac.

(3) L'étendue suivante est réservée pour des fins de pisciculture, et il n'est jamais permis d'y faire la pêche commerciale en aucune époque:—

A l'ouest et au sud d'une ligne tirée de la pointe Saskatchewan à la pointe sud-ouest de l'île Reindeer, pour de là longer la rive ouest de ladite île jusqu'à sa pointe nord-ouest, et pour enfin s'avancer dans la direction franc ouest jusqu'à la rive du lac.

MINISTÈRE DU SERVICE NAVAL.

RÈGLEMENTS DE PÊCHE PARTICULIERS AUX PROVINCES DE LA SASKATCHEWAN ET DE L'ALBERTA ET AUX TERRITOIRES S'ÉTENDANT AU NORD DES DITES PROVINCES.

Adoptés par le Décret du Conseil du 9 février 1915, tels qu'amendés jusqu'au 30 novembre 1917.

Les règlements suivants n'affectent pas les eaux situées dans les limites des réserves forestières et dont l'administration relève du ministère de l'Intérieur.

1. Il est défendu de pêcher au moyen de filets ou autres procédés sans y être autorisé par le ministre du Service Naval.

2. Tout Indien ou Métis domiciliés dans l'une ou l'autre de ces provinces peuvent se procurer un permis de pêche annuel, les autorisant à se servir de soixante verges de filet à mailer au plus pour leurs besoins domestiques, mais ne conférant pas le droit de vendre du poisson ni d'en trafiquer. En vertu de ce permis on peut se procurer du poisson pour sa consommation domestique quotidienne, mais on ne peut ni le préparer, ni le faire sécher au cours des saisons prohibées ci-après désignées. Ces permis sont délivrés gratis.

3. On ne peut accorder de licences de pêche qu'à des personnes domiciliées dans une desdites provinces ou territoires, et qui sont des sujets britanniques, ou à des colons de bonne foi.

4. Il n'est permis de faire la pêche que dans les eaux spécifiées dans la licence.

5. Il y a quatre catégories de licences délivrées dans ces provinces et territoires, à savoir: les licences domestiques, les licences de pêcheurs, les licences commerciales et les licences pour esturgeon.

LICENCES DOMESTIQUES.

6. (*a*) Tout sujet britannique domicilié dans l'une de ces provinces ou tout colon de bonne foi peuvent obtenir une licence domestique les autorisant, eux ou un des membres de leur famille à pêcher au moyen de filets à mailler de soixante verges au plus, ou d'un verveux, ou encore au moyen d'une ligne pourvue de vingt hameçons eschés.

(*b*) Le poisson pris en vertu de cette licence ne peut servir qu'à la consommation domestique, et on ne peut ni le vendre, ni en trafiquer. Les droits annuels exigés pour l'obtention d'une telle licence s'élèvent à deux dollars.

LICENCES DE PÊCHEURS.

7. Tout sujet britannique ou tout colon de bonne foi peuvent obtenir une licence de pêcheurs qui leur donneront le droit de pêcher au moyen de filets à mailler de trois cents verges au plus, et cela dans la province qu'ils habitent. Les droits annuels exigés pour l'obtention d'une telle licence s'élèvent à cinq dollars.

LICENCES COMMERCIALES.

8. Tout sujet britannique peut obtenir une licence commerciale qui lui confère le droit de pêcher au moyen d'un filet à mailler de six cents verges au plus dans la province qu'il habite. Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'une telle licence se chiffrent à dix dollars. Ces licences n'autorisent qu'à pêcher dans les plus grands lacs, et ne sont valables que pour la saison de leur délivrance, en été ou en hiver.

LICENCES OU PERMIS AUTORISANT À PRENDRE DIVERSES ESPÈCES DE POISSONS.

9. Les permis délivrés aux Indiens ou aux Métis, les licences domestiques, les licences de pêcheurs, les licences commerciales, donnent le droit de pêcher toutes espèces de poissons, excepté l'esturgeon.

ESTURGEON.

10. (1) Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer de l'esturgeon qu'au moyen de filets à mailler ou d'hameçons eschés.

(2) (a) Une licence de pêche de l'esturgeon pour des fins commerciales n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de 500 verges de filet à mailler, ou de 500 hameçons eschés. Les droits exigés pour ces licences s'élèvent à $5.00.

(b) Un permis de pêche de l'esturgeon pour des fins domestiques n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de 100 verges de filet à mailler ou de 50 hameçons eschés.

(3) (a) Les mailles d'un filet à mailler pour l'esturgeon, employé pour la pêche dans le lac Winnipeg, Manitoba, ne doivent pas mesurer moins de 12 pouces et les mailles des filets en usage pour la pêche dans les autres eaux des provinces du Manitoba, de la Saskatchewan, de l'Alberta et des territoires situés au nord desdites provinces, ne sauraient comporter moins de 11 pouces au moment de leur emploi.

(b) Les empiles auxquelles sont attachés les hameçons eschés doivent être fixées à la bauffe, à des intervalles ne dépassant point 3 pieds.

(4) Pour des fins commerciales, il n'est pas permis de pêcher de l'esturgeon dans la rivière Winnipeg, Manitoba, en amont d'une ligne traversant ladite rivière, à partir du moulin Papineau jusqu'à la Pointe-Sproule; ladite ligne se trouve située à environ un demi-mille en aval de la Chute-aux-Pins.

(5) Il n'est pas permis de conserver des esturgeons non apprêtés pesant moins de 18 livres, et tout esturgeon non apprêté pesant moins de 18 livres doit être relaché immédiatement et si possible, sans blessures dans les eaux où on l'a pêché.

(6) Il est défendu de parquer ou d'enchaîner des esturgeons.

(7) En vertu d'un permis de pêche de l'esturgeon pour des fins domestiques il n'est pas permis de prendre plus de 3 esturgeons par semaine. Dès qu'on aura atteint ce nombre, pour une semaine donnée, on est tenu d'enlever et de tenir hors de l'eau pour le reste de la semaine, et le filet à mailler, et les hameçons eschés.

(8) Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre de l'esturgeon à partir du 16 octobre jusqu'au 15 juin suivant de chaque année, ces deux jours compris. (D.C. 16 décembre, 1915.)

AUTRES CONDITIONS ET EXIGENCES.

11. Dans la délivrance des licences et permis on procèdera de préférence dans l'ordre suivant:—1er. Permis délivré aux Indiens ou aux Métis. 2e. Licences domestiques. 3e. Licences de pêcheurs et licences à l'esturgeon. 4e. Licences commerciales.

12. Il n'est pas permis de passer sa licence à une autre personne, sans en avoir obtenu l'autorisation par écrit de l'inspecteur des pêcheries de l'arrondissement.

13. Nul autre que le détenteur d'une licence n'est autorisé à exploiter un filet à mailler, un verveux ou des hameçons eschés, exception faite toutefois pour les cas prévus à l'article 6.

14. On sera tenu de numéroter lisiblement tous les filets, bouées et bateaux employés à la pêche. Les étiquettes numérotées des filets doivent être attachées de façon à être visibles quand les filets sont placées dans les caisses, ou enroulés autour des dévidoirs. C'est à l'inspecteur des pêcheries de l'arrondissement qu'il appartient de déterminer le numéro des filets, bouées et bateaux de pêche au moment de l'émission de la licence.

MAILLES DES FILETS.

15. Les mailles des filets à mailler employés pour la capture du poisson blanc, du tullipi, ou de la truite des lacs ne sauraient avoir moins de 5½ pouces; toutefois dans les lacs où le poisson est de petite taille, à cause du surpeuplement des eaux, le ministre peut autoriser l'emploi de filets de mailles plus petites jusqu'au moment ou la taille du poisson prend plus d'ampleur.

16. Dans les lac où prédominent d'une façon marquée les poissons autres que le poisson blanc ou la truite des lacs, on peut autoriser l'emploi de filets à maille de mailles non inférieures à 4½ pouces.

17. (Abrogé D.C. 16 décembre 1915.)

18. Les mailles des verveux ne saurait mesurer moins de 2½ pouces et les ailes et les goulets pas moins de trois pieds de longueur.

SAISONS PROHIBÉES.

POISSON BLANC, TULLIPI ET TRUITE DES LACS.

19. (*a*) Dans les eaux situées au nord de ou coupées par le 54ième parallèle de latitude nord entre la frontière est de la Saskacthewan et le 109ième méridien, et dans les eaux au nord du ou coupées par le 55ième parallèle de latitude nord entre le 109ième méridien et la frontière ouest de l'Alberta, nul ne peut prendre ou tuer de poisson blanc, de tullipi ou de truite des lacs du 1er octobre au 30 novembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris. Toutefois dans les régions non colonisées où la pêche ne se fait pas dans un autre but que pour servir à la consommation sur place, le ministre est autorisé à modifier les présents règlements de prohibition, selon les exigences de l'époque.

(*b*) Dans toutes les autres parties de ces provinces et des territoires qui s'étendent au nord d'elles, il est interdit de pêcher, capturer ou tuer du poisson blanc, du tullipi, de la truite de lac du 15 septembre au 15 décembre suivant de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

BROCHET, SANDRE OU DORÉ, PERCHE ET LAQUAICHE.

20. Il est défendu de pêcher, prendre ou tuer du brochet, du doré, de la perche ou de la laquaiche du 1er avril au 15 mai suivant de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, excepté dans l'arrondissement nord spécifié à l'article 19.

ESTURGEON.

21. (Abrogé D. C. 16 décembre 1915).

SAISONS DE PÊCHE.

PÊCHE D'HIVER.

22. La pêche d'hiver, autre que celle faite en vertu de permis accordés aux Indiens ou aux Métis, ainsi que celle faite en vertu de licences domestiques doivent cesser le 15 février de chaque année. Toutefois, dans l'arrondissement nord spécifié à l'article 19, ceux qui y détiennent une licence de pêcheurs peuvent continuer après cette date de faire la pêche pour subvenir à leurs besoins.

PÊCHE D'ÉTÉ.

23. Sauf toutes dispositions contraires, la campagne de pêche d'été commence le 16 mai pour se terminer le 14 septembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris. (D. C. 29 novembre 1917).

PETIT-LAC-DES-ESCLAVES.

23*a* (1) Il est permis de faire la pêche d'été dans le Petit-Lac-des-Esclaves du 15 juillet au 30 septembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

(2) Au cours de la campagne de pêche d'été, les licences commerciales et de pêcheurs ne confèrent le droit de prendre que 1,500,000 livres de poisson blanc apprêté dans le Petit-Lac-des-Esclaves, et dès qu'on s'est procuré, qu'on a pris ou capturé cette quantité de poisson dans un rayon de soixante milles en vertu de licences commerciales ou de pêcheurs, le garde-pêche local est tenu d'ordonner que tous les filets soient enlevés de l'eau; et tous les filets non enlevés immédiatement à la suite de cette injonction, sont susceptibles d'être saisis et confisqués, et les licenciés deviennent passibles des pénalités décrétées par la Loi des Pêcheries.

(3) Au cours de la campagne d'hiver, il n'est pas permis de faire la pêche dans le Petit-Lac-des-Esclaves excepté en vertu des licences domestiques. Toutefois cette disposition ne saurait devenir effective avant la campagne d'hiver de 1918-19, cependant qu'au cours de celle de 1917-18, on pourra se procurer, prendre ou pêcher 760,000 livres de poisson blanc non apprêté dans le Petit-Lac-des-Esclaves en vertu de licences de pêcheurs ou commerciales. Dès qu'on se sera procuré cette quantité de poisson blanc en vertu desdites licences pendant la saison d'hiver de 1917-18 le garde-pêche local sera tenu d'ordonner que tous les filets soient enlevés de l'eau; et tous les filets non enlevés immédiatemnt à la suit de cette injonction seront susceptibles d'être saisis et confisqués, et les licenciés deviendront passibles des pénalités décrétées par la Loi des Pêcheries. (D. C. 29 novembre 1917.)

LAC LABICHE.

23*b*. (1) Il est illicite de faire la pêche d'été dans le lac LaBiche à partir du 15 juillet au 30 septembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

(2) Au cours de la campagne de pêche d'été, il n'est pas permis de se procurer, de pêcher, ou de prendre plus de 500,000 livres de poisson blanc apprêté dans le lac Labiche en vertu d'une licence de pêcheurs ou commerciale; dès qu'on a pris, capturé ou qu'on s'est procuré cette quantité de poisson blanc en vertu desdites licences, le garde-pêche local est tenu d'ordonner que tous les filets soient enlevés de l'eau et tous les filets non enlevés immédiatement à la suite de cette injonction sont susceptibles d'être saisis et confisqués, et les licenciés deviennent passibles des pénalités décrétées par la Loi des Pêcheries.

(3) Au cours de la campagne de pêche d'hiver, il y a défense de pêcher dans le lac LaBiche, si ce n'est en vertu des licences domestiques. Toutefois ce règlement ne deviendra effectif qu'au cours de la campagne de pêche d'hiver de 1918-19; au cours de la saison de pêche d'hiver de 1917-18, on est autorisé à prendre, à pêcher ou à se procurer 100,000 livres de poisson blanc non apprêtés dans le lac Labèche en vertu des licences de pêcheurs ou commerciales, mais dès qu'on se sera procuré cette quantité de poisson blanc en vertu desdites licences, le garde-pêche local sera tenu d'ordonner que tous les filets soient enlevés de l'eau; et tous les filets non enlevés immédiatement à la suite de cette injonction seront susceptibles d'être saisis et confisqués, et les licenciés deviendront passibles des pénalités décrétées par la Loi des Pêcheries. (D. C. 29 novembre 1917.)

TEMPS PROHIBÉ HEBDOMADAIRE.

24. Les filets ou autres engins employés à la capture du poisson doivent être levés, ou disposés de façon à permettre au poisson de les traverser, de les contourner ou d'en sortir de 6 heures s. le samedi jusqu'à 6 heures m. le lundi suivant. Toutefois, cette prohibition n'effecte pas la pêche d'hiver.

DÉFENSES ET PROHIBITIONS.

25. Il est défendu de pêcher avec des engins autres que les filets à mailler, les verveux ou les hameçons eschés.

26. Il est défendu de pêcher l'esturgeon jusqu'au 1er janvier 1916.

27. Nul ne peut, sans une permission spéciale du ministre, déposer dans aucune des eaux de ces provinces aucune espèce de poissons non indigènes à ces eaux.

28. Il est défendu de faire usage de dards, de harpons, de torches, de flambeaux, d'armes à feu, de dynamite ou autres explosifs pour tuer les poissons.

29. Il est défendu de se servir d'hameçons non eschés, de gaffes ou de grappins.

30. Il est défendu de fermer les rivières ou les criques soit au moyen de barrages, soit au moyen de pièges, dans le but de capturer ou de tuer du poison.

POISSONS SPORTIFS.

31. (*a*) Il est défendu de pêcher à la ligne à main ou à la ligne traînante la truite, le saumoneau ou le poisson blanc des Montagnes Rocheuses, à moins d'en avoir obtenu l'autorisation.*

(*b*) Tout sujet britannique peut obtenir une licence de pêche à la ligne à main ou à la ligne traînante dans la province qu'il habite, sur versement d'un dollar par année.

(*c*) Toute personne non domiciliée dans une province peut obtenir une licence de pêche à la ligne à main ou à la ligne traînante sur versement d'un dollar pour un seul jour ou de cinq dollars pour toute la saison.

(*d*) Tout sujet britannique domicilié dans une province peut obtenir l'autorisation de pêcher sans permis à la ligne à main ou à la ligne traînante dans les eaux non fréquentées par la truite, le saumoneau, ou le poisson blanc des Montagnes Rocheuses.

(*e*) Les détenteurs d'un permis doivent le porter sur eux pour être en mesure de le produire quand le garde-pêche ou le garde-forestier le demandent.

32. (*a*) Dans les eaux de cette partie de l'Alberta s'étendant au nord de la frontière internationale jusqu'à et y compris la rivière Bow et ses affluents, nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer ou tuer de la truite (autre que la truite des lacs) du saumoneau ou du poisson blanc des Montagnes Rocheuses du 16 octobre au 14 juin suivant de chaque année, ces deux jours compris. (D.C. 27 avril 1917.)

(*b*) Dans la rivière Red Deer et ses affluents et dans la rivière Saskatchewan nord et ses affluents, il est illicite de pêcher ,capturer ou tuer de la truite, du saumoneau ou du poisson blanc des Montagnes Rocheuses du 1er septembre au 30 avril suivant de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

(*c*) Dans la rivière Athabaska et ses affluents il y a défense de pêcher, de capturer ou de tuer de la truite, du saumoneau ou du poisson blanc des Montagnes Rocheuses du 1er jour de novembre au 31 mai suivant, de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

(*d*) Dans les eaux fréquentées par la truite des lacs et dans lesquelles il est illicite de mouiller des filets, nul ne saurait pêcher, capturer ou tuer de cette espèce de truite du 1er septembre au 30 avril suivant de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

33. (*a*) Il n'est pas permis de conserver de la truite coupe-gorge, de la truite arc-en-ciel, du saumoneau, du poisson blanc des Montagnes Rocheuses dont la taille sera inférieure à neuf pouces, et s'il arrivait qu'on en prît de cette taille, on serait tenu de les relâcher vivants et indemnes dans les eaux où on les a pêchés. On obtient la taille de ces poissons en les mesurant du museau jusqu'au centre de la queue.

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* En vertu d'une entente conclue avec le ministre de l'Intérieur, les permis délivrés par le ministre du Service Naval donnent le droit de pêcher dans les eaux des réserves forestières; et *vice versa*, ceux délivrés par le ministère de l'Intérieur comportent l'autorisation de faire la pêche en dehors desdites réserves.

(*b*) Il n'est pas permis de retenir hors de l'eau aucune truite de lac dont la taille est inférieure à quinze pouces, et s'il arrivait qu'on en capturât d'une taille inférieure à quinze pouces, on serait tenu de les relâcher vivantes et indemnes dans les eaux d'où elles proviennent. Le mesurage de ces truites se fait du museau au centre de la queue.

NOMBRE DE POISSONS PERMIS PAR JOUR.

34. (*a*) Nul ne peut prendre en un seul jour ni conserver plus de vingt-cinq truites coupe-gorge, truites arc-en-ciel, poissons blancs des Montagnes Rocheuses, non plus que vingt-cinq de toutes ces espèces à la fois.

(*b*) Nul ne peut prendre ni conserver plus de dix truites des lacs par jour.

(*c*) Nul ne peut en un seul jour pêcher à la ligne à main ou à la ligne traînante, ni conserver plus de vingt-cinq brochets ou sandres (dorés) ou vingt-cinq à la fois de toutes ces espèces réunies.

ENGINS DE PÊCHE.

35. Dans la pêche à la ligne à la main ou à la ligne traînante de la truite coupe-gorge ou de la truite arc-en-ciel, il est interdit de se servir de grappins et il est illicite de faire usage de plus de trois hameçons sur la même ligne. Il faut placer les hameçons à une distance suffisante l'un de l'autre pour empêcher le poisson de s'accrocher à plus d'un à la fois.

MINISTÈRE DU SERVICE NAVAL.

RÈGLEMENTS DE PÊCHE PARTICULIERS À LA PROVINCE DE L'ONTARIO.

Adoptés par le Décret du Conseil du 29 octobre 1915, tels qu'amendés jusqu'au 30 novembre 1917.

"Pêche à la ligne" signifie la pêche du poisson au moyen d'une ligne pourvue d'hameçons tenue dans la main ou d'une canne de pêche à laquelle est attachée une ligne pourvue d'hameçons, ladite canne de pêche étant tenue dans la main; mais n'embrasse pas dans sa signification une série de lignes ou des lignes attachées à un bateau.

"Une journée" comprend l'espace de temps s'étendant du lever au coucher du soleil.

"Non domicilié" comprend toute personne domiciliée dans la province d'Ontario depuis un laps de temps inférieur à six mois.

"Engin illicite" comprend tous procédés de pêche autres que la ligne, la canne, la canne de pêche pourvue d'une ligne, la ligne dormante, le dard et les filets suivants: seines, filets à enclos, filets à mailler, verveux, filets sur dévidoirs et carrelets.

"Officier de pêche" comprend tout fonctionnaire dûment autorisé à exercer ses fonctions par le ministère de la Chasse et Pêche de la province d'Ontario ou de la Puissance du Canada.

"Poisson sportif" comprend l'achigan noir à grande et petite bouche, le maskinongé, le saumon, la truite mouchetée, la truite brune, la truite arc-en-ciel et toutes les truites du Pacique.

"Saison prohibée" comprend une période déterminée au cours de laquelle on ne peut pas licitement capturer du poisson.

"Pêche commerciale" comprend la capture du poisson au moyen de filets, dans le but de le vendre comme produit alimentaire.

"Truite saumonée" comprend la cristivomer namaycush, la truite des Grands Lacs, la truite grise ou la truite Mackinaw.

"Saumon" comprend le salmo salar, le saumon atlantique, l'ouananiche ou le saumon sébago.

ARTICLE 1.—PÊCHE À LA LIGNE.

Dans la pêche à la ligne, nul ne peut faire usage de plus d'une ligne de pêche à laquelle il n'est pas permis d'attacher plus de trois hameçons.

ARTICLE 2.—PERMIS DE PÊCHE À LA LIGNE.

(*a*) Les personnes non domiciliées dans cette province ne peuvent pas faire la pêche à la ligne, ni prendre du poisson sans s'être munies au préalable d'un permis de pêche à la ligne auprès d'un officier dûment autorisé à cet effet par le gouvernement provincial.

(*b*) Il n'est pas permis de délivrer au cours de la même année à une personne non domiciliée dans la province plus d'une licence de pêche à la ligne, et il est interdit à cette personne de passer son permis à une autre, car nul ne saurait en faire usage, si ce n'est la personne dont le nom y figure. Tout détenteur d'un permis de pêche à la ligne est tenu de le produire quand un officier de pêche l'exige.

ARTICLE 3.—BAR OU ACHIGAN.

(*a*) Il n'est pas permis de pêcher ou de prendre de l'achigan noir à grande ou petite bouche, autrement que par le procédé connu sous le nom de pêche à la ligne.

(*b*) Du 1er janvier au 15 juin de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer ou tuer de l'achigan noir à grande ou petite bouche. Toutefois, du 24 mai au 15 juillet de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, il existe une saison prohibée pour l'achigan noir dans les eaux de l'extrémité ouest du lac Erié, à l'Ouest d'une ligne tirée dans la direction sud, à partir de la pointe Pelée et s'étendant jusqu'à la frontière internationale. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.)—(*Voir* la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

(*c*) Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer, en un seul jour à la pêche à la ligne, dans les eaux de la province, ni emporter avec soi plus de huit achigans noirs à grande ou petite bouche.

(*d*) Il est défendu de vendre ou d'exporter de l'achigan noir à grande ou petite bouche de quelque provenance que ce soit. Toutefois, toute personne non domiciliée dans la province qui pêche à la ligne dans ses eaux en vertu d'un permis, peut en quittant la province emporter avec elle le produit de deux jours de pêche, pourvu que sur le colis contenant le poisson figure le bulletin d'expédition annexé au permis, et qu'elle en aura détaché pour la circonstance.

ARTICLE 4.—BAUX ET LICENCES.

Nul ne peut capturer du poisson par d'autres procédés que celui de la pêche à la ligne ou de la ligne traînante, à moins d'être détenteur d'un bail, d'une licence ou d'un permis délivré par un officier dûment autorisé à cet effet par le Gouvernement provincial. (*Voir* aussi article 2.)

ARTICLE 5.—MASKINONGÉ.

(*a*) Nul ne peut pêcher ou prendre du maskinongé qu'en se servant du procédé connu sous le nom de pêche à la ligne.

(*b*) Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ni tuer du maskinongé à partir du 1er janvier jusqu'au 15 juin de chaque année, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime). (*Voir* la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

(*c*) Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ni tuer, dans aucune des eaux de la province, en un seul jour en se servant du procédé connu sous le nom de pêche à la ligne, ni emporter avec soi plus de quatre maskinongés.

(*d*) Il est défendu de vendre ou d'exporter du maskinongé de quelque provenance que ce soit. Toutefois, toute personne, non domiciliée dans la province, et qui pêche à la ligne dans ses eaux en vertu d'un permis, peut en quittant la province emporter avec elle le produit de deux jours de pêche, pouvu que sur le colis contenant le poisson figure le bulletin d'expédition annexé au permis et qu'elle en aura détaché pour la circonstance.

ARTICLE 6.—MAILLES DES FILETS À MAILLER.

(*a*) Les mailles des filets à mailler employés pour la capture du hareng ne sauraient pas mesurer moins de trois pouces au moment de leur emploi, excepté dans le lac Ontario, à partir de Port-Union jusqu'à l'embouchure de la rivière Niagara, où on peut permettre la capture du hareng au moyen de filets, de mailles non inférieures à deux pouces et demi jusqu'au 31 décembre 1917, et dans le lac Supérieur où on peut permettre l'emploi de filets dont les mailles n'ont pas moins de deux pouces et demi; toutefois, dans les eaux dont la profondeur n'est pas supérieur à huit brasses, on peut autoriser l'usage de filets dont les mailles n'ont pas moins de deux pouces et quart au moment de leur emploi.

(*b*) Les mailles des filets employés pour la capture du poisson blanc ou de la truite saumonée ne doivent pas mesurer moins de quatre pouces et demi au moment de leur emploi.

ARTICLE 7.—SANDRE OU DORÉ.

(*a*) Dans les eaux des Grands Lacs, de la baie Georgienne, du chenal Nord et dans les eaux de liaison, il n'existe pas de saison prohibée pour la sandre ou doré.

Dans les autres eaux de la province s'étendant vers le sud, mais non compris, celles de la Rivière-des-Français, du lac Nipissing et de la rivière Mattawa, nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer ou tuer de la sandre ou doré à partir du 15 avril au 15 juin de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, et dans les autres pêcheries de la province vers le nord et nord-ouest de et y compris la Rivière-des-Français, le lac Nipissing et la rivière Mattawa, nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer ou tuer de la sandre ou doré du 15 avril au 15 mai de chaque année, ces deux jours compris. (D.C. 13 mai, 1916).

(*b*) Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer dans aucune des eaux de la province en un seul jour plus de douze dorés ou sandres au moyen du procédé connu sous le nom de pêche à la ligne.

(*c*) Il est défendu de vendre ou d'exporter du doré de taille inférieure à quinze pouces et cette longueur sera terminée, à partir du museau, jusqu'au centre de la queue.

ARTICLE 8.—DÉFENSES ET PROHIBITIONS.

(*a*) Nul ne peut pêcher à travers la glace de l'achigan noir à grande ou petite bouche, du maskinongé, du saumon, de la truite mouchetée, de la truite brune, de la truite arc-en-ciel ou autres truites du Pacifique.

(*b*) Nul ne peut pêcher au moyen d'engins illicites, de torches, de flambeaux ou autres lumières artificielles.

(*c*) Nul ne peut pêcher au moyen de filets à mailler dans les eaux du lac Erié à l'ouest d'une ligne imaginaire coincidant avec le degré 80° 30' longitude ouest, à partir du 15 décembre de chaque année au 15 mars suivant, ces deux jours compris. (D.C. 29 novembre 1916.)*

(*d*) Nul ne peut tendre d'autres filets que les verveux, les carrelets ou les filets sur dévidoirs dans aucune rivière ou crique, en deça de 500 verges de l'un ou de l'autre côté de l'embouchure d'une rivière ou d'une crique; toutefois cette restriction ne s'applique pas à la pêche de la carpe.

(*e*) Nul ne peut faire usage de parcs d'aucune sorte pour la capture du poisson.

(*f*) Au cas où les états américains bornés par le laç Erié, à savoir: New York, Pennsylvanie, Ohio et Michigan viendraient à décréter ou à mettre en vigueur une loi interdisant de pêcher, capturer ou tuer de l'esturgeon dans les eaux du lac Erié, comprises dans les limites de leur juridiction respective, pour un laps de temps de quatre années à partir du 1er mars 1918, il deviendrait illicite de pêcher, capturer ou tuer de l'esturgeon au moyen de tous procédés possibles, dans aucune des pêcheries des eaux canadiennes du lac Erié à partir du 1er mars 1918 jusqu'au dernier jour de février 1922, ces deux jours compris. (D.C. 13 octobre 1917.)

ARTICLE 9.—RESTRICTIONS POUR LA BAIE DE QUINTÉ.

Nul ne peut pêcher au moyen de filets durant les mois de juin, juillet et août dans cette partie des eaux de la baie de Quinté, s'étendant à l'ouest, en partant d'une ligne tirée de la Pointe-Verte dans le comté de Prince-Edouard à la limite est du village de Déséronto dans le comté d'Hastings.

2. Cette partie de la baie de Quinté s'étendant à l'ouest d'une ligne tirée par le travers de la baie à partir de la pointe Horse, sur la rive sud, jusqu'au quai de la société LeHigh Cement Works, en face, sur la rive nord, jusqu'au pont du chemin public de Belleville, est par les présentes mise à part et réservée pour des fins de pisciculture. (D.C. 13 octobre 1917.)

ARTICLE 10.—TRUITE SAUMONÉE, RESTRICTIONS CONCERNANT CETTE PÊCHE.

Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer, dans le Grand ou le Petit lac Rideau, en un seul jour, à la ligne, ni emporter avec lui plus de 3 truites saumonées, et dans les autres eaux de la province, autres que les Grands Lacs, la Baie Georgienne, le Chenal Nord et les eaux de liaison, nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer en un seul jour à la ligne, ni emporter avec lui plus de cinq truites saumonées.

ARTICLE 11.—TRUITE MOUCHETÉE, TRUITE BRUNE, TRUITE ARC-EN-CIEL, ET AUTRES TRUITES DU PACIFIQUE.

(*a*) Nul ne peut pêcher ni prendre de la truite mouchetée ou de la truite brune autrement qu'en se servant du procédé connu sous le nom de pêche à la ligne.

(*b*) Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer ou tuer de la truite mouchetée (Salvelinus fontinalis) ou de la truite brune (Salmo fario) à partir du 15 septembre de chaque année jusqu'au 30 avril suivant, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.) (Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

(*c*) Il est défendu de pêcher, capturer ou tuer à la ligne dans aucune des eaux de la province en un seul jour, et d'emporter avec soi plus de truites mouchetées ou de truites brunes que n'en comporte un poids global de dix livres, ni plus de trente truites mouchetées ou brunes, même d'un poids inférieur à dix livres.

(*d*) Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher ou prendre de la truite arc-en-ciel ou autres truites du Pacifique, si ce n'est au moyen du procédé connu sous le nom de pêche à la ligne.

(*e*) Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer de la truite arc-en-ciel ou autres truites du Pacifique du 15 septembre de chaque année au 30 juin suivant, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.) (Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

(*f*) Il est interdit de pêcher, capturer ou tuer à la ligne dans aucune des eaux de la province en un seul jour, et d'emporter avec soi plus de 6 truites arc-en-ciel ou autres truites du Pacifique.

(*g*) Il est défendu de vendre ou d'exporter de la truite mouchetée, de la truite brune, de la truite arc-en-ciel ou autres truites du Pacifique, quelle qu'en soit leur provenance; toutefois, une personne non domiciliée dans la province et pêchant à la ligne dans ces eaux en vertu d'un permis, peut, en quittant la province, emporter avec elle le produit d'une pêche de 2 jours, mais elle sera tenue d'apposer sur le colis contenant le poisson le bulletin d'expédition annexé à son permis et qu'elle en aura détaché pour la circonstance.

* L'abriévation D.C. signifie le Décret en Conseil adopté en amendement des règlements antécédents.

ARTICLE 12.—PÊCHE À LA LIGNE TRAÎNANTE.

Dans la pêche à la ligne traînante, nul n'est autorisé à faire usage de plus d'une ligne, et jamais plus de deux, quand la pêche s'effectue à bord d'un bateau, ni à pêcher à la ligne traînante sur un bateau remorqué par un autre.

ARTICLE 13.—POISSON BLANC ET TRUITE SAUMONÉE.

(*a*) Dans les eaux où la pêche commerciale au moyen de filets à mailler n'est pas permise, nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer du poisson blanc ou de la truite saumonée du 5 octobre au 5 novembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

(*b*) Dans les eaux autres que celles des Grands Lacs, de la Baie Georgienne, du Chena lNord, de la baie de Quinté, et dans les eaux de liaison, aussi bien que dans les lacs Nipigon et Nipissing, où il est permis de faire la pêche commerciale au moyen de filets à mailler, nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer du poisson blanc ou de la truite saumonée, du 5 octobre au 30 novembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris; toutefois dans les eaux du Lac-des-Bois, du Lac-à-la-Pluie, des lacs Namakan et Lacroix, il est défendu de pêcher, capturer ou tuer du poisson blanc ou de la truite saumonée du 1er au 30 novembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris; mais ces saisons prohibées ne s'appliquent pas à la pêche à la ligne. (D. C. 13 octobre 1917.)

Le paragraphe (*a*) de l'article 13 des règlements de pêche particuliers à la province de l'Ontario, adoptés par le décret du conseil en date du 29 octobre 1915, et le paragraphe (*b*) de cet article, tel qu'amendé par le décret du conseil du 23 septembre 1916, demeurent toujours, et sont par les présentes amendés de façon à ne pas s'appliquer à la pêche à la ligne. (D. C. 11 octobre 1916.)

ARTICLE 14—EXCEPTION.

Si ce n'est en ce qui concerne l'exportation, aucune des dispositions précédentes ne s'adressent aux espèces de poisson retenues ou élevées dans les eaux réservées ou dans les établissements spécialement licenciés par la province pour l'élevage naturel ou artificiel du poisson.

MINISTÈRE DU SERVICE NAVAL.

RÈGLEMENTS DE PÊCHE PARTICULIERS À L'ÎLE DU PRINCE-ÉDOUARD.

Adoptés par le Décret du Conseil du 9 février 1915, et tels qu'amendés le 30 novembre 1917.

ARTICLE 1.—BOITTE.

Le ministre du Service Naval peut autoriser l'émission de permis spéciaux à des personnes désireuses de se procurer de la boitte dans le but arrêté de faire la pêche en haute mer, pour n'importe quel jour spécifié de la prohibition hebdomadaire.

ARTICLE 2.—MACTRES À ÉCAILLE TENDRE.

Il est défendu d'exporter à l'état cru des mactres à écaille tendre (Mya Arenaria) capturées dans la province de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, du 1er mai au 30 juin de chaque année, ces deux jour compris.

ARTICLE 3.—MORUE.

Nul ne peut pêcher de la morue au moyen de seines, en deçà d'un demi-mille de toutes pêcheries où se trouvent ancrées des barques de pêche et où les pêcheurs se livrent en fait à la pêche de la morue à l'aide de lignes et d'hameçons.

ARTICLE 4.—ANGUILLE.

Au cours des mois d'octobre, novembre et décembre de chaque année, nul ne saurait pêcher l'anguille au moyen de dards ou de flambeaux dans les eaux fréquentées par le saumon ou la truite.

ARTICLE 5.—L'EMPLOI DES EXPLOSIFS EST PROHIBÉ.

1. Il est illicite pour toutes personnes de se procurer ou d'avoir en sa possession à bord de tous bateaux ou navires de pêche, ou en d'autres lieux, de la dynamite ou autres explosifs avec l'intention de s'en servir ou d'essayer de s'en servir, ou de permettre qu'on s'en serve, ou qu'on essaye de s'en servir, dans le but de capturer ou de tuer ou d'essayer de capturer ou de tuer n'importe quelle espèce de poisson.

2. Il est illicite pour toutes personnes d'embarquer de la dynamite ou autres explosifs à bord des barques ou des navires employés ou que l'on a l'intention d'employer à faire la pêche.

3. Dans le cas où l'on découvrirait de la dynamite ou autres explosifs, ou qu'on prouverait qu'il y en a, ou qu'il y en a eu, à bord d'une barque ou d'un navire de pêche, le capitaine ou l'armateur seront chacun passibles de l'amende décrétée pour la violation de l'article précédent, tout aussi bien du reste que toutes personnes qui auraient embarqué de la dynamite ou autres explosifs à bord d'une barque ou d'un navire, ou qui en aurait gardé en leur possession.

ARTICLE 6.—GASPAREAU.

Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer du gaspareau dans les étangs de la pointe Blooming et de la Pointe-de-Roche, dans le comté de Queens, si ce n'est au moyen de filets à mailler, et il n'est pas permis de faire la pêche dans aucun des chenaux reliant ces étangs au golfe Saint-Laurent ou dans les étangs situés en-deçà de cinquante verges de l'un ou de l'autre côté de l'entrée de ces chenaux; toutefois rien dans le présent règlement ne saurait empêcher d'exploiter des nasses à anguille dans ces chenaux, si elles sont tendues de façon à permettre le libre passage des autres poissons.

ARTICLE 7.—HARENG.

(*a*) Du 25 juin au 25 août de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, nul ne saurait faire usage de seines, ni tendre de filets en deçà de six cents pieds de tous lieux où le hareng se rend pour frayer.

(*b*) On n'est pas autorisé à faire usage de seines ni tendre de filets en-deça de six cents pieds de toutes nasses ou parcs licenciés.

(c) Il est défendu de pêcher le hareng à bord d'une barque ou d'un navire en marche dans le but de le cerner pour le prendre ensuite dans des filets, en se servant pour cela de torches, de flambeaux ou autres lumières artificielles.

ARTICLE 8.—HOMARD—(VOIR AUSSI LA LOI DES PÊCHERIES.)

1. A l'exception de cette partie du détroit de Northumberland comprise entre une ligne droite au nord-ouest, partant de la rivière Chockfish, Nouveau-Brunswick, et s'étendant jusqu'à la Pointe de l'Ouest, Ile du Prince-Edouard, et une autre ligne droite au sud-est, partant de la Pointe-aux-Indiens, près du cap Tormentine, Nouveau-Brunswick, et s'étendant jusqu'au cap Traverse, Ile du Prince-Edouard, nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre du homard du 26 juin de chaque année au 25 avril suivant, ces deux jours compris, sur et le long de cette partie de la côte des provinces de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, du Nouveau-Brunswick et de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, ou dans les eaux y contiguës, dans la direction ouest et nord, à partir du phare situé dans le comté d'Antigonish, en face de la pointe Platte, dans le comté d'Inverness, Nouvelle-Ecosse, jusqu'à la frontière nord du Nouveau-Brunswick, y compris la côte et les eaux baignant toutes les îles avoisinant cette partie de la côte desdites provinces, ainsi que le littoral et les eaux contiguës aux comtés de Québec au sud du fleuve Saint-Laurent.*

2. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre du homard du 11 août au 24 mai suivant de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, sur et le long du littoral ou dans les eaux y contiguës, de cette partie du détroit de Northumberland renfermée entre une ligne droite dans la direction nord-ouest, en partant de la rivière Chockfish, Nouveau-Brunswick, et s'étendant jusqu'à la Pointe-Ouest, Ile du Prince-Edouard, et une autre ligne droite au sud-est de la rive ouest du chenal de la rivière Philip, à l'embouchure de ladite rivière, Nouvelle-Ecosse, et s'étendant jusqu'à l'entrée est du port Victoria, comté de Queen, Ile du Prince-Edouard. (D.C. 7 avril 1915.)

3. Il est interdit de pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre, pour quelque raison que ce soit, du homard à test tendre, ou des homards pleins ou œuvés, excepté pour des fins d'élevage, conformément à l'article 27 de la Loi des Pêcheries. Et à moins qu'il n'en soit autrement spécifié, toute personne qui aurait capturé des homards dans cet état sera tenu de les relâcher vivants.

4. Nul ne peut tendre des casiers à homard dans une profondeur d'eau de deux brasses ou moins à marée basse.

5. Nul ne peut tendre des casiers à homard en deça de 100 verges d'un filet à saumon fixe, tendu dans le but de capturer du saumon.

6. Nul ne peut offrir en vente, vendre, troquer ou acquérir aucun fragment de homard, aucun homard intentionnellement mutilé ou rompu, ni aucun produit de homard rompu; et tout fragment de homard, et tout homard intentionnellement mutilé ou rompu, ou tout produit de homard rompu, mis en vente, vendu, troqué, fourni ou acheté est susceptible de saisie ou de confiscation; et pour des fins de mise en boîtes aucun homard ne saurait être bouilli ou partiellement préparé à un autre endroit que dans les fabriques de conserves licenciées à cet effet.

7. Nul n'est autorisé, dans le but de les mettre en conserves, à faire bouillir des homards à bord d'un navire, d'un bateau, d'une barque ou de toutes constructions flottantes, excepté en vertu d'un permis spécial délivré par le ministre du Service naval.

8. Il est interdit de quitter le rivage pour se rendre aux pêcheries avec des bouées, des ancres, des lignes ou tout autre engin de pêche du homard, et de mouiller aucun de ces engins avant six heures du matin le jour où il est permis de prendre du homard

* Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime (voir Loi des percheries, article 29).

dans la localité exploitée; toutefois si le jour de l'ouverture de la campagne de pêche tombe un dimanche, nul ne peut quitter le rivage pour les pêcheries avec des bouées, des ancres, des lignes ou d'autres engins de pêche du homard, ni mouiller aucun de ces engins avant six heures du matin le lundi suivant.

9. Il est défendu de faire usage de lignes traînantes ou d'engins autres que les pièges faits de lattes et de filet, avec ouverture circulaire dans le filet pour permettre au homard d'entrer dans le piège.

Article 9.—Eaux sans marées.

Il est défendu de faire usage de filets dans les eaux sans marées.

Article 10.—Huîtres.

1. Il est défendu de pêcher ou de capturer des huîtres sur les bancs publics à moins d'être détenteur d'une licence délivrée par le ministre du Service naval. Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'une telle licence s'élèvent à cinquante sous.

2. Le propriétaire, la personne ou les personnes se servant d'un bateau de pêche employé à la pêche des huîtres sur les bancs publics sont tenus d'envoyer par écrit leurs noms au garde-pêche local; et, s'il n'existe pas d'objection sérieuse, ledit garde-pêche local peut, d'après les instructions du ministre du Service naval, émettre une licence pour la pêche des huîtres sur les bancs publics; et tous bateaux ou engins de pêche employés sans ce permis le sont illicitement, et susceptibles d'être confisqués, aussi bien que les huîtres capturées avec leur aide; le propriétaire ou la personne qui s'en servent sont passibles de l'amende prescrite par la Loi des Pêcheries.

3. Tous bateaux employés à la pêche des huîtres sur les bancs publics doivent porter leur numéro d'inscription officielle, correspondant à celui de la licence, lisiblement marqué ou peint sur la proue du bateau, en caractère blancs sur fond noir, ainsi que la lettre initiale, d'une longueur de huit pouces au moins, de son port d'attache.

4. Du 1er janvier au 30 septembre, ces deux jours compris, il n'est pas permis de pêcher, capturer ou tuer des huîtres sur les bancs publics; et du 1er juillet au 31 août de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, il n'est pas permis non plus de pêcher, capturer ou tuer des huîtres sur les bancs affermés. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime).—(*Voir* la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

5. (*a*) Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre des huîtres rondes provenant des bancs publics et dont la grosseur sera moindre de trois pouces de diamètre mesurée sur l'écaille, non plus qu'aucune huître longue de moins de trois pouces et demi mesurée du bord extérieur de l'écaille.

(*b*) S'il arrivait à une personne de prendre accidentellement sur les bancs publics des huîtres rondes d'un diamètre inférieur à trois pouces et des huîtres longues mesurant moins de trois pouces et demi du bord extérieur de l'écaille, ladite personne sera tenue de les réimplanter vivantes à ses frais et risques sur le banc d'où elles proviennent, et il lui appartient dans chaque cas de prouver que ces huîtres ont été réinstallées sur leur banc.

(*c*) Le ministre du Service naval ou le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil d'une province qui en est venue à une entente avec le Gouverneur en conseil conformément à l'article 61 de la Loi des Pêcheries, peut accorder à des détenteurs de bancs d'huîtres privés la permission de pêcher, de capturer en tout temps de l'année sur certains hauts-fonds naturels situés dans la province, et désignés dans le permis délivré, une quantité suffisante d'huîtres non mesurées dans le but d'en favoriser le repeuplement.

6. Il est défendu de pêcher les huîtres le dimanche, et du coucher au lever du soleil tout autre jour de la semaine.

7. Nul ne peut draguer de la vase coquillère en deça de 200 verges d'un banc d'huîtres vivantes, et, même alors, seulement aux endroits indiqués par le garde-pêche local, ou bien, par le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil dans une province qui en est venue à une entente avec le gouverneur en conseil conformément à l'article 61 de la Loi des Pêcheries.

8. Il est défendu de se servir dans la pêche des huîtres sur les bancs publics, de râteaux pour mactres, de pinces actionnées par une force mécanique ou de pinces ou de râteaux autres que ceux ordinairement en usage dans la pêche des huîtres.

Article 11.—Merlan.

Nul ne peut pêcher, prendre ou tuer du merlan au moyen de dards, de grappins ou de gaffes; toutefois, l'usage d'une gaffe pourra Ktre permis dans la pêche avec la ligne pourvue d'hameçons.

Article 12.—Mactres à écaille dure.

1. Nul ne peut pêcher, ni capturer des mactres à écaille dure, si ce n'est en vertu d'une licence délivrée par le ministre du Service Naval. Les droits exigés pour obtention d'une telle licence, s'élèvent à un dollar par saison.

2. Il est interdit de pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre des mactres à écaille *dure* du 1er octobre de chaque année au 10 mai suivant, ces deux jours compris, ou du 1er

juillet au 31 août, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.) (Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

3. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer des mactres à écaille dure d'une grosseur inférieure à un pouce et trois quarts de longueur mesurées du bord extérieur de l'écaille, et toutes mactres à écaille dure de longueur inférieure à un pouce trois quarts prises accidentellement doivent être remises à l'eau vivantes et indemnes par la personne qui les aura capturées; toutefois le ministre du Service Naval peut autoriser la pêche des mactres à écaille dure d'une grosseur inférieure pour des fins de reproduction de cette espèce.

4. Il est défendu pour la pêche des mactres à écaille dure de faire usage de râteaux dont l'espace entre les dents est inférieure à un pouce et un quart les unes des autres.

5. Il n'est pas permis de faire la pêche des mactres à écaille dure dans les baies, les ports, les havres et autres eaux où l'on pêche les huîtres si ce n'est sur certains bancs réservés et désignés par les gardes-pêche locaux dans la division respective de qui on se livre à cette pêche.

6. Il est défendu le dimanche de pêcher les mactres à écaille dure.

ARTICLE 13.—SAUMON.

1. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer du saumon autrement qu'à l'aide de filets à mailler, de filets dérivants, de parcs ou de filets à enclos ou encore au moyen de lignes à main, de la façon connue sous le nom de pêche à la mouche.

2. Les mailles des filets dérivants ou des filets à mailler à saumon et les goulets des parcs ou des filets à enclos à saumon ne sauraient mesurer moins de cinq pouces, et il ne faut rien faire de nature à en réduire les dimensions.

3. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer du saumon au moyen de filets d'aucune sorte, à partir du 16 août de chaque année au dernier jour de février suivant, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.)—(Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

4. A partir de l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures de l'après-midi de chaque samedi jusqu'à l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures de l'avant-midi de chaque lundi, on est tenu à tous les postes de pêche de saumon de lever tous les filets à mailler, tous les filets dérivants, tous les filets à enclos et de laisser ouverts tous les parcs, employés pour la pêche du saumon, qu'ils soient licenciés ou non, ou bien de les disposer de façon à permettre au poisson de les franchir, de les contourner ,ou d'en sortir, ou de les fermer si bien que les poissons ne puissent y pénétrer.

5. Il est permis de pêcher le saumon à la ligne de la manière désignée sous le nom de pêche à la mouche, du 1er avril au 15 septembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

6. Sauf dans les cas où dans cet article il en est autrement décrété, nul n'est autorisé à faire usage de vers ni d'aucun autre appât pour pêcher, capturer ou tuer du saumon.

7. Nul ne peut ériger un barrage pour retenir l'eau ou en régulariser l'écoulement dans le but de capturer du saumon, soit en fermant ou en ouvrant soudainement le barrage, soit de toute autre façon.

8. Nul ne peut retenir hors de l'eau des saumons ou des saumoneaux pesant moins de trois livres. S'il arrivait à une personne de prendre par mégarde des saumons ou saumoneaux de poids inférieur à trois livres, ladite personne serait tenue de les relâcher vivants et indemnes dans le cours d'eau d'où ils proviennent.

9. Il est défendu de faire usage de torchs, de flambeaux ou de toutes autres lumières artificielles pour la pKche ou la capture du saumon.

ARTICLE 14.—ÉPERLAN.

1. Il est défendu de pêcher l'éperlan autrement qu'à l'aide de filets à mailler, de filets à poche ou de lignes pourvues d'hameçons.

2. (*a*) Nul ne peut pêcher l'éperlan à l'aide d'un filet à mailler, d'un filet à poche, excepté en vertu d'un permis délivré par le ministre du Service Naval.

(b) Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'un filet à mailler à éperlan s'élèvent à un sou par brasse de filet employé.

(*c*) Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'un filet à poche à éperlan s'élèvent à deux dollars.

3. Les filets à mailler et les filets à poche à éperlan doivent être confectionnés de mailles non inférieures à $1\frac{1}{4}$ pouce d'extension, et on ne doit rien faire pour en réduire les dimensions.

4. Il est permis de faire la pêche de l'éperlan à l'aide de filets à mailler du 15 octobre de chaque année au 15 février suivant, ces deux jours compris.

5. La pêche de l'éperlan à l'aide du filet à poche est permise du 1er décembre de chaque année au 15 février suivant, ces deux jours compris.

6. On ne peut pas tendre ou faire usage de filets à mailler ou de filets à poche à éperlan en deçà de deux cents verges les uns des autres.

7. On ne peut pas tendre de filets à mailler ou de filets à poche à éperlan entre les arcades, les piles ou les arches d'un pont, non plus qu'en deçà de cent verges d'un pont.

8. A partir de l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures le samedi après-midi de chaque semaine, jusqu'à l'heure de la marée basse, la plus rapprochée de six heures le lundi avant-midi suivant, on sera tenu de lever les filets à mailler et les filets à poche à éperlan ou de les disposer de façon à permettre au poisson de les franchir, de les contourner ou d'en sortir.

9. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre de l'éperlan du 1er avril au 30 juin de chaque année, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.) (Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

10. Toute personne qui pratique des trous dans la glace dans le but de pêcher l'éperlan est tenue d'en indiquer l'endroit au moyen de quatre arbrisseaux verts d'au moins six pieds de hauteur.

ARTICLE 15.—DÉFENSE D'EMPLOYER DES CHALUTIERS.

Il est défendu d'employer dans les eaux territoriales du Canada des chalutiers traînant des chaluts à vergues ou des chaluts à bouts dehors ou autres de même nature destinés à la capture du poisson.

ARTICLE 16.—TRUITE.

(*a*) Nul ne peut pêcher, prendre, tuer ou vendre de la truite mouchetée ou toute autre espèce de truite du 1er octobre de chaque année au 31 mars suivant. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.) (Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

(*b*) Il est défendu de pêcher, capturer ou tuer de la truite, si ce n'est au moyen de lignes pourvues d'hameçons.

(*c*) Il est défendu de pêcher la truite mouchetée (Salvelinus fontinalis) à travers la glace.

(*d*) Nul n'est autorisé à recevoir, expédier, transporter ou conserver en sa possession dans le but de l'expédier ou de le transporter à l'étranger, de la truite mouchetée, de la truite de rivière ou de la truite de mer; toutefois, il est permis d'en expédier pour des fins sportives jusqu'à concurrence de 25 livres, pourvu que sur le colis soit apposé le certificat délivré soit par le garde-pêche dans le sous-arrondissement de qui ce poisson est capturé, ou par le chef de gare voisin de la localité, ou qu'on y fasse figurer un exemplaire du permis ou de la licence émise à la personne qui en fait l'envoi.

(*e*) Aucun de ces envois de truite ne doit excéder 25 livres, et aucune personne n'est autorisé à en faire plus d'un par saison.

(*f*) Il est interdit de pêcher, capturer ou tuer en un seul jour, à la ligne, dans aucune des eaux de la province, ni emporter avec soi un plus grand nombre de truites mouchetées ou de truites de ruisseau que n'en comporte un poids global de dix livres, et jamais plus de trente truites mouchetées ou de ruisseau, lors même que leur poids global serait inférieur à dix livres.

(*g*) Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre de la truite mouchetée ou toute autre espèce de truite de moins de six pouces de longueur, et toute personne à qui il arriverait de capturer des truites de longuur inférieure à six pouces est tenue de les relâcher vivantes et indemnes dans les eaux d'où elles proviennent.

(*h*) Il est défendu de faire usage de torches, de flambeaux ou d'autres lumières artificielles pour pêcher ou capturer de la truite.

MINISTÈRE DU SERVICE NAVAL.

RÈGLEMENTS DE PÊCHE PARTICULIERS À LA PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.

Adoptés par le Décret du Conseil du 9 février 1915, tels qu'amendés jusqu'au 30 novembre 1917.

ARTICLE 1.—BOITTE.

Le ministre du Service Naval peut autoriser l'émission de permis spéciaux à toutes personnes désirant prendre de la boitte dans le dessein bien arrêté de faire la pêche hauturière, et cela en n'importe quel temps déterminé de la prohibition hebdomadaire.

ARTICLE 2.—BAR OU ACHIGAN.

(*a*) Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre du bar ou achigan rayé du 1er avril inclusivement au 30 novembre, inclusivement de chaque année, ni ne peut jamais pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre du bar ou achigan rayé d'un poids inférieur à deux livres. S'il arrivait à une personne de prendre dans des filets ou autres engins de pêche,

autorisés par la loi des bars ou achigans d'un poids inférieur à deux livres, il lui faudrait les relâcher pendant qu'ils sont encore vivants.

Toutefois, rien dans cette clause ne saurait empêcher une personne de capturer ou de tuer en n'importe quel temps avec une ligne pourvue d'hameçon des bars ou achigans d'un poids de deux livres ou plus; mais il est entendu que le possesseur ou le vendeur de cette espèce de poisson sont tenus de défrayer l'argent nécessaire pour fournir l'assurance que ce poisson a été légitimement capturé.

Et aucune des clauses précédentes de cet article ne saurait non plus comporter la défense de pêcher l'achigan au moyen de filets à mailler faits de mailles non inférieures à cinq pouces pendant le mois de septembre de chaque année, en vertu d'une licence délivrée par le ministre du Service Naval, et dont les droits sont d'un dollar par filet.

(Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.) (Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

(*b*) Il n'est pas permis de pêcher, de capturer ou de tuer des bars ou achigans au moyen de seines, ou de tous autres filets à mailles de moins de cinq pouces.

(*c*) Nul ne peut pêcher le bar ou l'achigan au moyen de filets sans avoir obtenu un permis délivré par le ministre du Service Naval.

Les droits annuels à payer pour l'obtention d'un tel permis sont d'un dollar avant l'emploi du filet.

(*d*) Il n'est pas permis de tendre des filets à bar ou achigan dans la rivière Miramichi ou dans ses tributaires, à l'ouest d'une ligne traversant la rivière à partir de la Pointe-Rocheuse, dans la paroisse Alnwick, jusqu'à la Pointe-au-Car, dans la paroisse de Glenelg.

(*e*) Toute personne désireuse de pêcher à travers la glace dans le but de prendre du bar ou achigan est obligé d'en indiquer l'endroit au moyen de quatre arbrisseaux à feuillage vert de 6 pieds de hauteur.

(*f*) A partir de l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures le samedi après-midi de chaque semaine jusqu'à la marée basse la plus près de six heures le lundi matin suivant, il faut lever tous les filets à bar ou achigan ou bien les disposer de façon à permettre au poisson de les traverser, de les contourner ou d'en sortir.

ARTICLE 3.—MACTRES À ÉCAILLE TENDRE.

1. Il est défendu d'exporter à l'état cru des mactres à écailles tendre (Mya arenaria), prises dans les provinces de Québec, Nouveau-Brunswick, Nouvelle-Ecosse ou Ile-du-Prince-Edouard, à partir du 1er mai jusqu'au 30 juin de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

2. Dans les comtés de Charlotte et Saint-Jean, il est défendu de draguer pour prendre des mactres sans en avoir obtenu au préalable l'autorisation du ministre du Service Naval.

ARTICLE 4.—MORUE.

Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher la morue au moyen de seines en deça d'un demi mille de tous postes de pêche, où se trouvent ancrés des bateaux de pêche, et où il y a des pêcheurs se livrant en fait à la pêche de la morue au moyen de lignes à mains pourvues d'hameçon.

ARTICLE 5.—DÉFENSE D'EMPLOYER DES EXPLOSIFS.

1. Il est défendu à toutes personnes de se procurer ou d'avoir en sa possession à bord de toutes barques ou navires de pêche ou en d'autres lieux de la dynamite ou autres explosifs dans l'intention de les employer ou de permettre qu'on les emploie ou qu'on tente d'en faire usage pour capturer ou tuer ou pour essayer de tuer, capturer aucune espèce de poissons ou autres animaux marins.

2. Il est défendu à toutes personnes d'embarquer ou de détenir de la dynamite ou autres explosifs à bord de toutes barques ou navires de pêche employés ou destinés ou engagés à faire la pêche.

3. Au cas où on trouverait de la dynamite ou autres explosifs ou qu'on prouverait qu'il y en a ou qu'il y en a eu à bord d'un navire ou d'une barque, le capitaine ou l'armateur deviendraient passibles de l'amende décrétée pour les cas d'infractions du règlement précédent, aussi bien que toute personne qui aurait pu placer ou déposer de la dynamite ou autres explosifs à bord d'un navire ou barque de pêche ou qui en aurait détenu en sa possession.

PÊCHE DE L'ANGUILLE.

Au cours des mois d'octobre et de novembre de chaque année, aucune personne n'est autorisé à pêcher l'anguille au dard, à la torche ou aux flambeaux dans aucune des eaux fréquentées par le saumon ou la truite.

ARTICLE 6A.—POISSON BLANC—LAC BAKER.

(*a*) Il est illicite de pêcher, capturer ou tuer du poisson blanc dans le lac Baker si ce n'est au moyen de filets à mailler.

(*b*) La longueur d'un filet à mailler pour poisson blanc ne doit pas dépasser 35 brasses de mailles non inférieures à trois pouces et dont il est interdit de réduire les dimensions.

La largeur d'un semblable filet ne doit pas excéder six pieds.

(*c*) Il est défendu de pêcher, capturer ou tuer du poisson blanc dans le lac Baker au moyen de filets à mailler si ce n'est en vertu d'un permis émanant du ministre et dont les droits s'élèvent à un dollar.

(*d*) Tout filet à mailler pour poisson blanc doit porter le nom du licencié et le numéro du permis lisiblement indiqués sur une étiquette ou plaque de bois ou de métal attachées à une extrémité du filet.

(*e*) Il est interdit de pêcher, capturer ou tuer du poisson blanc à partir du 1er octobre de chaque année jusqu'au 14 mai suivant, ces deux jours compris.

(*f*) Il est illicite de faire usage de filets pour la capture des poissons autres que le poisson blanc.

(*g*) Les filets à mailler pour poisson blanc doivent être mouillés de façon à ce que la ligne de flottes surnage à la surface de l'eau.

(*h*) L'usage des filets à mailler n'est permis que le jeudi de chaque semaine au cours de la saison permise.

(*i*) Seuls les habitants riverains, propriétaires ou fermiers d'une terre aboutissant au lac Baker ont droit d'obtenir un permis; même dans ce cas, on n'autorise cet avantage que pour un membre d'une famille.

(*j*) Il est illicite de tendre ou d'exploiter un filet dans une profondeur d'eau inférieure à huit pieds non plus qu'en deçà de cinquante brasses d'un autre filet.

(*k*) S'il arrivait qu'on prit par accident des truites dans un filet à mailler pour poisson blanc, il serait nécessaire de les relacher vivantes et sans blessures dans les eaux d'où elles proviennent. (D. C. 29 mai 1917.)

ARTICLE 7.—HARENG.

(*a*) Du 25 juin au 25 août de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, nul ne peut tendre de filets en deça de mille pieds d'une frayère de hareng non plus qu'en deça de mille pieds d'une nasse licenciée.

(*b*) Il est défendu de pêcher le hareng à bord d'une barque ou d'un navire en marche pour le prendre au filet en l'attirant au moyen de torches, de flambeaux ou autres lumières artificielles.

(*c*) Il est interdit de construire ou de faire usage d'écluses, d'engins de barrages ou autres procédés destinés à capturer le hareng sans l'autorisation d'un permis annuel délivré par le ministre du Service Naval ou par une personne revêtue des pouvoirs nécessaires pour en agir ainsi; et pour obtenir une telle licence, on est tenu de faire la déclaration réglementaire, donnant le nom du propriétaire de telle écluse, d'engin, barrage ou procédé, ou encore le nom de la personne au bénéfice de laquelle on exploite telle écluse, engin, barrage ou procédé de pêche, ainsi que la nationalité du propriétaire ou du bénéficiaire.

(*d*) A partir de l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures de l'après-midi de chaque samedi jusqu'à l'heure de la marée basse de six heures de l'avant-midi de chaque lundi toutes les écluses, seines, filets ou autres engins licenciés ou non, employés à la capture du hareng, en vertu d'une licence ou non, doivent être levés ou disposés de façon à permettre au hareng de les traverser, de les contourner ou de s'en échapper, ou encore si bien fermés que le poisson n'y puisse pénétrer.

ARTICLE 8.—HOMARD.—Voir aussi la Loi des Pêcheries.

1. (*a*) Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre du homard à partir du 16 juin de chaque année jusqu'au 14 novembre suivant, ces deux jours compris, sur et le long de cette partie de la côte ou des eaux y contiguës de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, comprises dans les limites du comté de Charlotte, et nul ne saurait en deça des limites de l'étendue ci-haut décrite, pêcher, capturer ou tuer des homards dont le test mesure moins de 4¾ pouces de longueur.

(*b*) Nul ne peut pêcher, tuer ou vendre du homard du 1er juin de chaque année au 14 novembre suivant, ces deux jours compris, sur et le long de cette partie de la côte ou des eaux y contiguës de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, comprises dans les limites du comté de Saint-Jean; et nul n'est autorisé dans les eaux ci-haut désignées, à pêcher, tuer ou capturer des homards mesurant moins de 9 pouces de la tête à la queue sans tenir compte des pinces. (D.C. 11 novembre 1915.)

2. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre de homards à partir du 30 juin de chaque année jusqu'au 14 janvier suivant, ces deux jours compris, sur et le long de cette partie de la côte ou des eaux y contiguës, des provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, renfermées dans les limites du comté d'Albert, Nouveau-Brunswick, et de cette partie du comté de Cumberland bornée par la baie de Fundy et dans les eaux qui en sont tributaires, aussi bien que dans les limites des comtés de Kings et d'Annapolis, Nouvelle-Ecosse.*

3. Excepté dans cette partie du détroit de Northumberland, comprise entre une ligne droite au nord-ouest s'étendant de la rivière Chockfish, Nouveau-Brunswick,

*Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime. (Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

jusqu'à la Pointe Ouest, Ile du Prince-Edouard, et une autre ligne droite au sud-est s'étendant du côté ouest du chenal de la rivière Philip, à l'embouchure de ladite rivière, Nouvelle-Ecosse, jusqu'à l'entrée est du port Victoria, comté de Queens, Ile du Prince-Edouard, nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre du homard à partir du 26 juin de chaque année jusqu'au 25 avril suivant, ces deux jours compris, sur et le long de cette partie de la côte ou dans les eaux y contiguës des provinces de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, du Nouveau-Brunswick et de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, à l'ouest et au nord du phare situé dans le comté d'Antigonish, en face de la pointe Flat, comté d'Inverness, Nouvelle-Ecosse, jusqu'à la frontière nord du Nouveau-Brunswick, y compris la côte et les eaux entourant toutes les îles contiguës à cette partie du littoral aussi bien que la côte et les eaux appartenant aux comtés du Québec, au sud du fleuve Saint-Laurent.* (D.C. 7 avril 1915.)

4. Il est interdit de pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre du homard du 11 août de chaque année au 24 mai suivant, ces deux jours compris, sur et le long de la côte ou dans les eaux y contiguës de cette partie du détroit de Northumberland, comprise entre une ligne droite au nord-ouest s'étendant de la rivière Chockfish, Nouveau-Brunswick, jusqu'à la Pointe Ouest, Ile du Prince-Edouard, et une autre ligne droite au sud-est, s'étendant du côté ouest du chenal de la rivière Philip à l'embouchure de la dite rivière, Nouvelle-Ecosse, jusqu'à l'entrée est du port Victoria, comté de Queens, Ile du Prince-Edouard. (D.C. 7 avril, 1915).

5. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre aucun homard à test tendre, ni aucun homard œuyé ou plein, excepté pour des fins de reproduction, selon les dispositions de l'article 27 de la Loi des Pêcheries. A moins qu'il en soit autrement décrété, tous homards capturés dans de telles conditions physiques doivent être relachés vivants par la personne les ayant capturés.

6. Nul ne peut mouiller de casiers à homard, dans des eaux d'une profondeur de 2 brasses ou d'une profondeur moindre à marée basse.

7. Nul ne peut mouiller de casiers à homard en deça de 100 verges d'un filet à saumon fixe, tendu dans le but de prendre du saumon.

8. Nul ne peut offrir en vente, vendre, trafiquer, fournir ou acheter aucun fragment de homard brisé ou rompu a dessein ni aucun morceau de chair rompu; et tout fragment de homard brisé ou rompu a dessein et tout morceau de chair provenant de homard rompu, ainsi offerts en vente, troqués, expédiés ou achetés, sont susceptibles d'être confisqués; il est aussi interdit d'employer pour des fins de mise en conserves des homards bouillis ou partiellement préparés en dehors des procédés usités dans les fabriques de conserves licenciées à cette fin.

9. Nul ne peut, pour des fins de mise en conserves, faire bouillir des homards a bord d'aucun navire, bateau ou barque, ni d'aucune embarcation que ce soit, excepté en vertu d'un permis spécial délivré par le ministère du Service Naval.

10. Dans les arrondissements désignés aux sous-articles 1 et 2 de cet article, aucune personne ne peut s'embarquer pour se rendre aux lieux de pêche avec des bouées, des ancres, des lignes ou autres engins de pêche pour le homard, et nul n'est autorisé à tendre de tels engins avant huit heures du matin les jours où il est permis de prendre du homard dans la localité exploitée, et dans les autres arrondissements avant six heures du matin de ce jour; toutefois, si le jour d'ouverture de la saison tombe un dimanche, nulle personne n'est autorisée à s'embarquer pour les lieux de pêche avec des bouées, des ancres, des lignes ou autres engins de pêche, ni à tendre aucun de ces engins avant les heures spécifiées respectivement pour chaque arrondissement le matin du lundi suivant seulement.

11. Dans la pêche du homard il est défendu de faire usage de lignes traînantes ou d'engins autres que les pièges faits de lattes et de filets avec ouverture circulaire dans le filet pour permettre aux homards d'entrer.

ARTICLE 9.—EAUX SANS MARÉES.

Il est défendu de faire usage de filets dans les eaux sans marées, excepté en vertu d'un permis délivré par le ministre du Service Naval, ou par un fonctionnaire de d'un permis délivré par le ministre du Service Naval, ou par un fonctionnaire dûment autorisé, et exerçant sa juridiction dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick.

ARTICLE 10.—HUÎTRES.

1. Nul ne peut pêcher ou capturer d'huîtres sur les bancs publics, excepté en vertu d'un permis délivré par le ministre du Service Naval. Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'un tel permis s'élèvent à cinquante sous.

2. Le propriétaire ou la personne ou personnes en possession d'un bateau de pêche employé à la pêche des huîtres sur les bancs publics sont tenus de faire connaître au garde-pêche local leur nom par écrit. Ledit garde-pêche local est autorisé, s'il n'existe aucune objection fondée, à délivrer, d'après les instructions reçues du ministre du Service Naval, un permis de pêche aux huîtres. Mais toutes barques ou engins de pêche employés sans licence le sont illicitement et deviennent susceptibles d'être confisqués, aussi bien que les huîtres prises, et l'armateur ou la personne ou personnes en faisant usage sont passibles des amendes prescrites par la Loi des Pêcheries.

*Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime. (Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

3. Toute barque de pêche employée à la capture des huîtres sur les bancs publics doit porter son numéro d'inscription officielle correspondant à celui de la licence. Ce numéro devra être marqué ou peint sur la proue du navire en lettres blanches sur fond noir aussi bien que la lettre initiale du port d'attache de la barque qui devra être peinte en caractères d'au moins huit pouces de longueur.

4. A partir du 1er janvier jusqu'au 30 septembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, il est défendu de pêcher, de capturer ou de tuer des huîtres sur les bancs publics et du 1er juillet jusqu'au 31 août de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, il est aussi défendu de pêcher, de capturer ou de tuer des huîtres sur les bancs affermés.

5. (*a*) Il n'est pas permis de pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre des huîtres rondes de moins de trois pouces de diamètre, mesurées sur l'écaille, non plus que des huîtres longues dont l'écaille est inférieure à trois pouces et demi sur le bord extérieur.

(b) Les huîtres rondes de moins de trois pouces de diamètre et les huîtres longues mesurant moins de trois pouces et demi sur le bord extérieur de l'écaille, qui pourraient être accidentellement capturées sur les bancs publics, doivent être replacées vivantes sur le banc où elles ont été capturées, aux frais et risques de la personne qui les a pêchées et à qui dans chaque cas il appartiendra de prouver que ces huîtres ont été libérées.

(*c*) Le ministre du Service Naval ou le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil d'une province, qui en est venue à une entente vec le gouverneur en conseil, conformément à l'article 61, de la Loi des Pêcheries, peut accorder l'autorisation à des détenteurs à bail de bancs d'huîtres privés, de prendre et de capturer en toutes saisons de l'année, sur certains hauts-fonds naturels de la province, spécifiés dans le permis, une quantité déterminée d'huîtres non mesurées pour le repeuplement des bancs affermés.

6. Il est défendu de pêcher les huîtres le dimanche et du coucher au lever du soleil les autres jours de la semaine.

7. Nul ne peut draguer de vase coquillière en deçà de 200 verges d'un banc d'huîtres en culture, et jamais jusqu'aux endroits déterminés par écrit par le garde-pêche ou par le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil, dans une province où il existe une entente avec le gouverneur en conseil, conformément à l'article 61 de la Loi des Pêcheries.

8. Il est défendu de faire usage sur les bancs publics de râteaux pour mactres, de pinces actionnées par une force mécanique, ou de pinces ou râteaux autres que ceux actuellement en usage pour la pêche des huîtres.

ARTICLE 11.—MERLAN.

1. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer de merlan au moyen de dards ou de grappins, de harpons ou de foènes; toutefois, on peut autoriser l'usage d'une gaffe, dans la pêche à l'hameçon et à la ligne.

2. Il est défendu de capturer au moyen de nasses à hareng du jeune merlan, de moins de 18 pouces de long, mesuré du museau au bout de la queue, et tout jeune merlan ainsi pris par accident dans ces nasses doit être relâché vivant et sans blessures.

3. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher ou prendre du merlan au moyen de filets à mailler faits de mailles de moins de cinq pouces, et il sera interdit de faire quoique ce soit pour en réduire les dimensions.

4. A partir de l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures l'après-midi de chaque samedi jusqu'à celle de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures de l'avant-midi de chaque lundi, tous les filets à merlan doivent être levés ou disposés de façon à permettre au poisson de les franchir, de les contourner ou de s'en échapper.

ARTICLE 12.—MACTRES À ÉCAILLE DURE.

1. Nul ne peut pêcher ou prendre des mactres à écaille dure, excepté en vertu d'un permis délivré par le ministre du Service Naval. Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'un tel permis s'élèvent à un dollar.

2. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer de mactres à écaille dure, du 1er octobre de chaque année au 10 mai suivant, ces deux jours compris, et du 1er juillet au 31 août, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.) (Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

3. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, prendre ou tuer des mactres à écaille dure, d'une longueur inférieure à un pouce trois quarts mesurée sur le bord extérieur de l'écaille, et toutes mactres à écaille dure d'une longueur moindre d'un pouce trois-quarts prises accidentellement doivent être remises à l'eau vivantes et sans blessures par la personne qui les aura prises; toutefois, le ministre du Service Naval peut autoriser la pêche des mactres à écaille dure d'une grosseur moindre dans le but d'encourager l'élevage des mactres à écaille dure.

4. Il est défendu de faire usage pour la capture des mactres à écaille dure de râteaux dont les dents mesurent entre elles moins d'un pouce et quart.

5. La pêche des mactres à écaille dure dans les baies, les havres et autres eaux où l'on prend des huîtres, ne saurait être permise que sur certaines étendues de bancs déter-

minées et indiquées par les gardes-pêche locaux des différents arrondissements où cette sorte de pêche se pratique.

6. Il est défendu de faire la pêche des maetres à écaille dure le dimanche.

ARTICLE 13.—SAUMON.

1. Il est interdit de pêcher, capturer ou tuer du saumon autrement qu'au moyen de filets à mailler, de filets dérivants, de filets à enclos, de parcs, ou de cannes de pêche de la façon connue sous l'expression de pêche à la mouche.

2. Les mailles des filets à saumon dérivants, ou des filets à mailler et des goulets de filets à enclos ou des parcs pour saumon ne sauraient mesurer moins de 5 pouces, et on ne peut rien faire de nature à en réduire les dimensions.

3. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer du saumon au moyen de filets à mailler, de filets dérivants, de parcs ou de filets à enclos, s'il n'y est autorisé en vertu d'un permis délivré par le ministre du Service Naval.

4. Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'un tel permis s'élèvent à trois sous par brasse de filet; mais ils ne doivent jamais être inférieurs à un dollar.

5. Avant d'employer un filet à saumon, son possesseur ou la personne qui s'en sert sont tenus de faire au garde-pêche local la déclaration réglementaire, en donnant leur nom, la longueur du filet et le lieu de mouillage. Et si ledit garde-pêche n'y voit aucune objection sérieuse, il peut, conformément aux instructions à lui données par le ministre du Service Naval, délivrer un permis de pêche pour l'exploitation dudit filet.

6. Tous les filets à saumon doivent porter le nom des propriétaires, lisiblement indiqué sur deux étiquettes de bois ou de métal attachées aux filets, et ces étiquettes doivent demeurer attachés aux filets pendant toute la saison de pêche, de façon à être visibles, sans qu'on ait besoin de retirer les filets; tout filet ne portant pas de numéro est susceptible de confiscation.

7. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer du saumon au moyen de filets, de quelque genre que ce soit, du 16 août de chaque année au dernier jour de février suivant, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.)—(Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

8. A partir de l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures de l'après-midi de chaque samedi jusqu'à l'heure de la marée basse le plus près de six heures l'avant-midi de chaque lundi, dans les eaux de marées, et à partir de six heures de l'après-midi de chaque samedi, jusqu'à six heures de l'avant-midi de chaque lundi dans les eaux sans marées, toutes les stations de pêche du saumon et tous les filets à mailler, tous les filets dérivants, tous les filets à enclos ou parcs, employés à la capture du saumon doivent être levés ou disposés de façon à permettre au poisson de les franchir, de les contourner ou de s'en échapper, ou fermés de façon à empêcher le poisson d'y pénétrer.

9. La pêche du saumon connue sous l'expression de pêche à la mouche, n'est autorisée qu'à partir du 1er avril au 15 septembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, excepté dans les eaux de la rivière Ristigouche et de ses affluents où il n'est permis d'y faire cette pêche que du 1er avril au 15 août de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

10. A moins qu'il n'en soit autrement décrété, nul ne peut faire usage de vers ou d'autres appâts pour pêcher, capturer ou tuer du saumon.

11. Nul ne peut construire de barrages dans le but de régulariser le cours des eaux pour capturer du saumon soit en fermant ou en ouvrant soudainement le barrage, soit de toute autre façon.

12. On ne peut garder aucun saumon ou saumoneau d'un poids inférieur à trois livres. Et s'il arrivait qu'un saumon ou un saumoneau de ce poids serait capturé par mégarde, on serait tenu de les remettre à l'eau vivants et sans blessures, à l'endroit où on les a pêchés.

13. Il est défendu de faire usage de flambeaux, de torches ou d'autres lumières artificielles pour la capture du saumon.

PÊCHE DU SAUMON AU FILET—FLEUVE SAINT-JEAN.

(*a*) Au cours de la saison ouverte de la pêche du saumon, il est permis, en vertu des restrictions et conditions suivantes, de pêcher et de capturer du saumon au moyen de filets à mailler ordinaires (tels que ceux qu'on emploie dans les eaux de marée du fleuve) dans cette partie du fleuve Saint-Jean s'étendant de la ligne de haute marée jusqu'à l'endroit connu sous le nom de "Pont Andover", à peu près un mille et demi en aval de l'embouchure de la Tobique:—

(*b*) Il faut d'abord obtenir un permis spécial du ministre du Service Naval.

(*c*) Seules les personnes qui sont sujets britanniques et propriétaires d'un terrain le long des rives de cette partie du fleuve Saint-Jean ci-haut décrite peuvent en obtenir un permis spécial sur demande.

(*d*) Le permis spécial comporte pour le détenteur l'autorisation de tendre un filet à saumon de dimensions limitées du 1er mars au 15 août de chaque année, ces deux jour compris, pendant des périodes alternatives de 15 jours: c'est-à-dire deux semaines de pêche à compter du 1er jour de mars, suivies en tenant compte de la fermeture hebdomadaire, de deux semaines de prohibition, et ainsi de suite jusqu'au 15 août, date à laquelle toute pêche du saumon doit cesser.

(*e*) La longueur du filet employé ne doit pas excéder trente brasses;

(*f*) Les droits exigés pour l'obtention de semblables permis sont d'un dollar;

(*g*) Le détenteur d'un semblable permis est tenu de se conformer aux modifications qu'on peut apporter de temps en temps;

(*h*) Lesdits permis spéciaux sont délivrés par le ministre du Service Naval aux propriétaires riverains de cette partie du fleuve ci-haut décrite, avec l'entente formelle que la violation d'un des règlements ou d'une des conditions y figurant entraîne pour le permis son annulation immédiate et pour le détenteur son incapacité à le renouveler avant une période d'un an.

ARTICLE 14.—ALOSE ET GASPAREAU.

(*a*) A partir du coucher du soleil le vendredi de chaque semaine jusqu'à son lever le lundi matin suivant, il est défendu de pêcher, de capturer ou de tuer de l'alose ou du gaspareau, excepté dans le port de Saint-Jean et dans le fleuve Saint-Jean et ses affluents, où il est interdit de pêcher, capturer ou tuer de l'alose ou du gaspareau de six heures le samedi soir de chaque semaine jusqu'au lever du soleil le lundi matin suivant.

(*b*) Il est défendu de faire usage de seines pour la capture de l'alose ou du gaspareau.

ARTICLE 15—EPERLAN.

1. Il est défendu de pêcher l'éperlan d'une autre façon qu'au moyen de filets à mailler, de filets à poche, de lignes munies d'hameçons ou de dards.

2. (*a*) Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher l'éperlan au moyen de filets à mailler, ou de filets à poche sans en avoir obtenu l'autorisation par licence du ministre du Service Naval.

(*b*) Les droits exigés pour filet à mailler, pour éperlan s'élèvent à un sou par brasse de filet employé.

(*c*) Les droits exigés sur les filets à poche à éperlan sont de deux dollars.

3. Les filets à mailler et les filets à poche à éperlan doivent être confectionnés de mailles d'au moins 1¼ pouce, et il est défendu de ne rien faire qui soit de nature à en réduire les dimensions.

4. La pêche de l'éperlan au moyen du filet à mailler est permise du 15 octobre de chaque année jusqu'au 15 février suivant, ces deux jours compris.

5. La pêche de l'éperlan au moyen de filets à poche est permise du 1er décembre de chaque année jusqu'au 15 février suivant, ces deux jours compris.

6. Les filets à poche ou les filets à mailler pour éperlan ne doivent jamais être tendus ou employés en deçà de deux cents verges les uns des autres.

7. Les filets à mailler ou les filets à poche ne sauraient être tendus entre les arches, les piles ou les arcades des ponts, non plus qu'en deçà de cent verges d'un pont.

8. A partir de l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures, le samedi après-midi de chaque semaine, jusqu'à l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures le lundi avant-midi suivant, les filets à mailler à éperlan et les filets à poche doivent être levés ou disposés, de façon à permettre aux éperlans de les franchir, de les contourner ou de s'en échapper.

9. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer ou vendre des éperlans du 1er mars au 30 juin de chaque année, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.)—(*Voir* la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

10. L'ouverture des filets à poche à éperlan, employés dans cette partie de la rivière Miramichi, en amont d'une ligne droite traversant la rivière à partir du quai de la Pointe-du-Chêne sur le côté nord jusqu'aux limites est de la propriété de Peter Loggie, à la Pointe-au-Car, sur le côté sud, ne saurait excéder trente-trois pieds de largeur. L'ouverture de semblables filets employés en aval de ladite ligne n'excédera pas 100 pieds de largeur.

11. Toute personne qui pratiquera des trous dans la glace dans le but de prendre des éperlans est tenue d'en indiquer les endroits au moyen d'arbrisseaux verts d'une hauteur d'au moins six pieds de haut.

ARTICLE 16.—ESTURGEON.

1. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre des esturgeons dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick du 1er juin au 1er juillet de chaque année, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime. (*Voir* la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

2. Il y a défense d'employer des filets pour prendre de l'esturgeon à moins d'avoir obtenu un permis délivré par le ministre du Service Naval.

3. Les mailles de tous les filets employés pour capturer de l'esturgeon, ne doivent pas être inférieures à 13 pouces; on les mesure d'un nœud à l'autre lorsque le filet est sec, et il ne faut jamais les fabriquer de façon à diminuer la grandeur prescrite des mailles.

4. Tous les filets tendus ou employés dans le but de capturer de l'esturgeon doivent porter en caractères lisibles, le nom des possesseurs de ces filets, lesquels con-

formément au paragraphe suivant, doivent être des sujets britanniques domiciliés au pays.

5. Les permis délivrés pour la pêche de l'esturgeon au filet ne peuvent être accordés qu'à des sujets britanniques, et ceux-là seuls pourront en accepter un. Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'un tel permis seront de quinze dollars.

6. On ne peut pas pêcher, capturer ou tuer des esturgeons d'une taille inférieure à 4 pieds, et toute personne à qui il arriverait d'en prendre, est tenue de les relâcher vivants. La mensuration de la taille s'obtient en partant du museau jusqu'à l'extrême bout de la queue.

ARTICLE 17.—DÉFENSE DE SE SERVIR DE CHALUTIERS.

Dans les eaux territoriales du Canada, il est défendu de faire usage de chalutiers qui traînent derrière eux des chaluts à vergues ou à bouts dehors ou d'autres engins de cette sorte dans le but de capturer du poisson.

ARTICLE 18.—TRUITE ET SAUMON DES LACS.

1. Il est défendu de pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre de la truite mouchetée, de la truite saumonée, de la truite grise, de la truite blanche, de la truite des lacs, de l'ouananiche, du toag, du saumon des lacs ou toutes autres espèces de truite du 1er octobre de chaque année au 31 mars suivant, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.)—(*Voir* la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

(*a*) Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer de la truite en se servant d'autres moyens que d'une ligne à main.

2. Il est défendu de faire la pêche de la truite mouchetée (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) à travers la glace.

3. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer ou tuer dans aucune des eaux de la province, en une seule journée, à la pêche à la ligne, ni à emporter plus de dix livres de truite mouchetée ou de truite de ruisseau, et jamais plus de trente truites mouchetées ou de ruisseau, même si ce nombre ne dépassait pas dix livres.

4. On ne peut jamais retenir hors de l'eau une truite de moins de six pouces de longueur. S'il arrivait qu'on en prît une par mégarde, on est tenu, si possible, de la remettre à l'eau vivante et sans blessures.

5. (*a*) Il est défendu de recevoir, d'expédier, de transporter ou de posséder dans le but d'en expédier ou d'en transporter en dehors du Canada de la truite mouchetée, de la truite de rivière ou de la truite de mer. Toutefois, dans la pêche d'amateur, il est permis à une personne d'effectuer un envoi de vingt-cinq livres de truite, pourvu que sur le colis renfermant le poisson on appose un certificat émanant de l'un ou l'autre des gardes-pêche locaux dans l'arrondissement de qui ce poisson a été capturé ou du chef de gare local voisin de la région où le poisson a été pêché, ou pourvu encore que sur ledit colis figure un exemplaire de la licence officielle, délivrée à la personne qui opère cet envoi.

(*b*) Nul envoi ne saurait excéder 25 livres et aucune personne n'en peut effectuer plus d'un par saison.

6. Il est défendu de faire usage de torches, de flambeaux ou d'autres lumières artificielles pour capturer de la truite.

RÈGLEMENTS DE PÊCHE RELATIFS AUX COMTÉS.

ARTICLE 19.—COMTÉ DE CHARLOTTE.

Pêche du hareng.

1. Il est défendu de construire ou de placer des écluses, des parcs ou des barrages sur l'un ou l'autre côté du Passage-aux-Vaches ou du passage Cheney, dans l'île de Grand-Manan, sans laisser un chenal libre et ininterrompu de la largeur de cinq cents pieds, dans la partie la plus profonde des eaux; et aucune des ailes d'une écluse, d'un parc ou d'un barrage ne peuvent s'étendre au-delà, ni s'avancer dans les chenaux desdits passages de façon à réduire cette largeur de cinq cents pieds.

2. Dans aucun cas il n'est permis de construire ou de placer des écluses, des parcs ou des barrages, en deça de mille pieds l'un de l'autre.

3. Les officiers de pêche sont autorisés et priés, lorque l'un ou l'autre des règlements sont violés, en plus des amendes imposées, quand ils jugent la chose nécessaire, dans leur arrondissement respectif, de démolir toutes écluses, parcs ou barrages ou leurs ailes, leurs goulets et leurs accessoires.

4. Il n'est pas permis de prendre de hareng entre le 15 juillet et le 15 octobre, les frayères situées à la pointe sud de Grand-Manan dans les étendues d'eau comportant les délimitations suivantes: à partir d'un endroit de la côte nord-ouest du passage de l'Anse-aux-Phoques, vulgairement connu sous le nom de Pointe-John, et s'étendant à trois milles du rivage, en ligne avec le feu de Gannet-Rock qui donne sur la pointe ouest de l'Ile-des-Bois intérieur, pour de là se prolonger vers l'ouest en suivant la côte sur une longueur de trois milles à partir du rivage jusqu'à ce qu'elle atteigne un endroit situé à trois milles du rivage sur une ligne ouest-nord-ouest, à partir de l'extrémité sud de l'anse Bradford.

5. Tous les filets ou autres procédés ou engins de pêche employés pour la pêche du hareng dans l'une ou l'autre partie desdites frayères, durant la période ci-dessus désignée, sont susceptibles d'être saisis et confisqués, et toutes les personnes qui en font usage deviennent passibles d'une amende prescrite par la Loi des Pêcheries.

6. Il est défendu de pêcher, prendre, tuer des harengs au moyen de seines en deça de trois milles de la côte.

7. Il est défendu de faire la pêche au moyen de filets de quelque sorte que ce soit, sans un permis ou un bail délivrés ou concédés par le ministre du Service Naval dans les eaux des lacs Chiputneticook ou Schoodie.

ARTICLE 20.—COMTÉ DE GLOUCESTER.

1. Il est défendu de tendre des filets pour la capture du poisson au goulet de Tracadie-Sud, vulgairement désigné sous le nom de goulet Young, en aval de la ligne de démarcation inférieure de Daniel Cobb, vers chez Peter Ferguson sur le côté opposé; de même il est interdit de tendre des filets sur le côté nord du même goulet, en aval de la pointe Thistle et de la grève de John McLaughlin, en face de sa maison sur l'autre côté.

2. Il est défendu de tendre des filets, des seines ou des filets dérivants de façon à entraver la montée des poissons dans le Grand-Lac, ainsi désigné, à l'île Shippegan.

3. Il n'est pas permis de tendre des filets ou des seines en deça de deux cents verges sur l'un ou l'autre côté des ponts de la rivière Petite-Tracadie ou en deça de deux cents verges sur l'un ou l'autre côté des ponts de la Rivière-du-Sud de Pokemouche.

4. Tous les filets doivent partir du rivage ou du bord du chenal dans la direction du fil de l'eau, et nul ne saurait l'être sur un haut-fond de milieu.

5. S'il arrivait qu'on construisît une écluse, un parc ou tous autres procédés fixes contrairement aux règlements, il serait du devoir de l'officier de pêche de détruire et de démolir ces écluses, parcs ou autres procédés fixes, et le possesseur ou le constructeur de tels dispositifs deviennent passibles d'une amende, et contraints de défrayer les dépenses effectuées pour leur enlèvement ou leur démolition; et lorsque d'autres infractions ou violations de ces règlements parviennent à la connaissance de l'officier de pêche, il est du devoir de ce dernier de poursuivre les auteurs de ces infractions ou violations, et il lui appartient de saisir tous les filet tendus contrairement aux règlements, de délivrer tous les poissons en captivité, de transporter ces filets à un endroit sûr, d'en annoncer la saisie pendant six jours dans les endroits les plus fréquentés de la paroisse, de les vendre ensuite aux enchères, puis de verser les fruits de cette vente à l'inspecteur des pêcheries, qui lui les remettra au ministère du Service Naval.

6. On ne peut employer aucun filet pour la capture du saumon ou de tous autres poissons dans la grande rivière Nipissiguit, en amont du ruisseau de John Swanton Bateman ni dans aucun des affluents de ladite rivière, ni dans la rivière Tétagouche, non plus que dans la Rivière-du-Milieu ou dans la Petite-Rivière.

7. On ne peut tendre de filet dans les limites du port de Bathurst ou sur tout autre haut-fond, récif, ni dans aucun des passages situés entre les barres du chenal de la Grande-Rivière et les pointes Allston et Carron, non plus qu'en deçà de 50 brasses sur l'un ou l'autre côté du pont de la Grande-Rivière.

PÊCHE DU GASPAREAU.

8. Tous les filets employés à la pêche du gaspareau dans les rivières Pokemouche et Tracadie et dans leurs nombreux tributaires, doivent être mouillés parallèlement au courant, et non pas à angle avec lui; et s'il arrivait qu'un de ces filets fut tendu sans l'être conformément à ces règlements, son possesseur devient passible d'une amende et des frais et dépenses effectués pour son déplacement, ce à quoi l'officier de pêche est tenu de s'employer sans délai; toutefois, du 1er août au 1er décembre de chaque année, il est permis de placer à angle droit avec le courant de ces rivières des filets employés à la capture du bar ou l'achigan.

9. Dans la rivière Pokemouche, il n'est pas permis de tendre des filets à gaspareau à partir de la grève d'Etienne Arseneau jusqu'à la grève Rivers de façon à entraver la libre montée des poissons dans la rivière du Sud; et tous les filets tendus autrement le sont de façon illicite, et deviennent susceptibles d'être saisis et confisqués, et leurs possesseurs ou les personnes qui s'en servent deviennent passibles d'une amende.

10. Il est défendu de prendre du bar ou achigan ou du gaspareau dans la rivière Caraquet ou dans la baie Saint-Simon au moyen de seines, et il n'est jamais permis de capturer de l'achigan ou du gaspareau au moyen de seines dans lesdites rivière ou baie.

PÊCHE DU HARENG.

11. Entre le 1er juillet et le 1er novembre de chaque année, il est défendu de tendre, mouiller, ou ancrer des filets à hareng ou autres poissons sur aucun des bancs, grèves ou sur aucune partie d'un banc ou d'une grève, dans la Baie des Chaleurs, entre la pointe Mizzonette et la Pointe Miscou. Tous les filets employés sur ces bancs ou sur aucune partie de ces bancs devront être attachés à des barques ou autres embarcations de pêche, et ne jamais être employés autrement, sans encourir les peines édictées par la "Loi des Pêcheries"; et tous les filets tendus, ancrés ou mouillés contrairement

aux règlements sont susceptibles d'être saisis et enlevés, avec tout leur contenu, par l'officier de pêche chargé de faire observer ces règlements. Et tout garde-pêche est tenu d'annoncer les filets ainsi saisis pendant l'espace de six jours, dans trois ou plus des endroits les plus en vue de la paroisse de Caraquet, dans le comté de Gloucester; et si ces filets ne sont pas réclamés, et les amendes et les frais non acquittés avant l'expiration de ce laps de temps, il faut les vendre par encan public au plus fort enchérisseur; les fruits de cette vente seront envoyés au ministre du Service Naval par le canal de l'inspecteur des Pêcheries.

ARTICLE 21.—COMTÉ DE NORTHUMBERLAND.

1. Il est pour tout motif interdit de construire, d'ériger ou de placer dans la baie, le port et la rivière Miramichi ou dans un de ses tributaires, de même que dans toutes autres rivières situées dans les limites de ces arrondissements de pêche, des écluses, des barrages ou parcs, dans le but de capturer du gaspareau, de l'alose, du saumon, du bar ou achigan ou autres poissons. Il est même aussi défendu d'en faire usage.

2. Dans tous les cas où on construirait des écluses, des barrages ou des parcs contrairement à ces règlements, il serait du devoir de l'officier de l'arrondissement où ces procédés existent de les démolir, de les enlever ou de les détruire.

3. Il est interdit de tendre des filets au large de l'Ile-aux-Renards ou de l'Ile-Portage, excepté en vertu d'un permis spécial, délivré par le ministre du Service Naval, ou au large d'une île, haut-fond, récif dans la baie, le port ou la rivière Miramichi ou ses affluents, exception faite des cas ci-après désignés; il n'est pas non plus permis de tendre de filets de l'extrémité ouest de l'île Huckleberry, à l'ancienne propriété de M. Thomas Ian, actuellement ou en ces derniers temps la propriété de la succession de Joseph Cunard; pas plus qu'on est autorisé à placer le long de la rive sud dudit endroit, des filets qui s'avancent dans la baie sur plus de deux cents brasses, en comptant d'une profondeur d'eau de trois pieds à marée basse. De la ligne inférieure du terrain Lacey à la ligne est du terrain dont John Mark Crank Deslesdernier était dernièrement le propriétaire, à l'embouchure de la rivière Noire, aucun filet ne saurait s'avancer sur plus de 200 brasses dans la baie; delà à la Pointe-au-Car aucun filet ne saurait s'avancer dans la baie sur plus de deux cents brasses; de la Pointe-au-Car au terrain dont M. Alexander McDonald est le propriétaire, aucun filet ne doit s'avancer dans la baie sur plus de trois cents brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; une ligne de base part du terrain dudit Alexander McDonald jusqu'à la Pointe-Cheval et aucun filet ne doit s'avancer dans la baie sur plus de trois cents brasses à partir de ladite ligne; de la Pointe-Cheval à l'extrémité supérieure de la grève de sable de la baie Nappan, il est défendu de tendre des filets dans la baie sur plus de deux cents cinquante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; au large de l'intérieur de l'île de la baie du Vin, aucun filet ne peut s'avancer dans la baie sur plus de soixante-huit brasses à partir de la ligne de la marée basse, et à partir de l'extérieur aucun filet ne pourra s'avancer dans la rivière à plus de cent cinquante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; au large de l'intérieur de l'Ile-aux-Œufs, aucun filet ne saurait s'avancer dans la baie sur plus de soixante-huit brasses à partir de la ligne de la marée basse et de l'extérieur, aucun filet ne devra s'avancer dans la rivière à plus de cent brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; il y a une ligne de base qui part de l'extrémité supérieure de la grève de sable dans la baie Nappan et qui aboutit à la pointe communément désignée sous le nom de Pointe Verte sur le côté ouest d'une petite crique située à l'extrémité du marais de George Murdoch et aucun filet ne peut s'avancer dans la baie sur plus de deux cents brasses à partir de ladite ligne; et à partir de ladite ligne, il est défendu de mouiller aucun filet pouvant se prolonger en deça de cent brasses de ladite Pointe Verte; à partir de ladite Pointe Verte jusqu'à un endroit situé en deça de quarante perches de l'emplacement de l'entrepôt à poisson autrefois exploité par James Anderson et qui l'est maintenant par Murdoch, il n'est pas permis de mouiller de filets devant s'avancer dans la baie sur plus de cent cinquante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; à partir de cet endroit jusqu'à l'extrémité d'aval de la pointe de l'Est, nul filet ne saurait s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de quatre-vingts brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; au large de la pointe de l'Est nul filet ne peut se prolonger dans la rivière sur plus de cinquante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; au large de l'île Sheldrake, nul filet ne pourra s'avancer dans la rivière où la baie a plus de soixante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; au large de l'Ile-au-Foin, en face de Néguac, nul filet ne peut pénétrer dans la baie sur plus de deux cents brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; à partir de cet endroit jusqu'au terrain n° 81, propriété du défunt James Fraser, inclusivement, nul filet ne saurait s'étendre dans la baie sur plus de trois cents brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; et dans ledit espace, il n'est pas permis de mouiller des filets d'une longueur supérieure à deux cents brasses; de là jusqu'au terrain n° 76, autrefois la propriété du défunt James Thom, y comprise, nul filet ne saurait pénétrer dans la baie sur plus de deux cents huit brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; il y a une ligne de base partant de la ligne de marée basse sur le terrain n° 76 et qui s'étend jusqu'à la première pointe en amont de la maison que possédait le défunt John English en face de l'extrémité d'aval de l'île Sheldrake, et à partir de ladite ligne, nul filet ne pourra

s'avancer dans la baie sur plus de deux cents cinquante brasses; de là jusqu'à la ligne inférieure du terrain n° 71, nul filet ne saurait être prolongé dans la baie sur plus de deux cents brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; en face du terrain n° 71, nul filet ne doit s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de soixante-dix brasses au delà de soixante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; il y a une ligne de base qui part de la ligne supérieure du terrain n° 71 sur la pointe Moody, à la laisse de basse mer et qui se termine à la laisse de basse mer sur le terrain n° 69 pour de là continuer selon la laisse de basse mer sur le terrain n° 66; il est défendu de prolonger un filet dans la rivière sur plus de soixante-cinq brasses à partir de la ligne de la marée basse; en face des terrains nos 65 et 66, aucun filet ne doit s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de soixante-cinq brasses à partir de ladite ligne; en face des terrains nos 64 et 63, aucun filet ne doit pénétrer dans la rivière sur plus de soixante-dix brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; en face du terrain n° 64, aucun filet ne saurait couvrir une étendue de rivière de plus de soixante-cinq brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; en face du terrain n° 62, aucun filet ne doit s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de quarante-cinq brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; en face du terrain n° 61, aucun filet ne peut couvrir une étendue de rivière de plus de quarante-cinq brasses de la ligne de marée basse; à partir du terrain n° 61 jusqu'au terrain n° 59 inclusivement, aucun filet ne doit s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de soixante-cinq brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; en face des terrains nos 58, 57, 56, 55 et 54, il n'est pas permis de mouiller de filets d'une longueur supérieure à soixante-cinq brasses au delà de quarante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; en face des terrains nos 53, 52 et 51, il n'est pas licite de mouiller de filets d'une longueur supérieure à soixante-cinq brasses au delà de cinquante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; en face du terrain n° 50, nul filet ne saurait couvrir une étendue de rivière de plus de soixante-cinq brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; de là jusqu'au terrain n° 39, inclusivement, nul filet ne peut s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de trente-sept brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; en face du terrain n° 38, nul filet ne saurait projeter dans la rivière sur plus de cinquante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; en face des terrains nos 37, 36, 35 et 34, nul filet ne peut s'étendre dans la rivière sur plus de soixante-huit brasses à partir de la ligne de la marée basse; de là jusqu'au ruisseau situé sur le côté supérieur du quai de la société Rankin, Douglastown, inclusivement, nul filet ne doit projeter dans la rivière sur plus de soixante-dix brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; de là jusqu'au terrain n° 14, inclusivement, nul filet ne peut couvrir une étendue de rivière de plus de cinquante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; de là jusqu'au terrain n° 5 inclusivement, nul filet ne peut s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de quarante-deux brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; de là jusqu'au terrain n° 1 inclusivement, nul filet ne saurait projeter dans la rivière sur plus de cinquante-cinq brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; de là le long de la côte nord jusqu'à l'anse Oxford, sur l'affluent nord-ouest, nul filet ne saurait pénétrer dans la rivière sur plus de trente brasses, à partir de la ligne de marée basse; de là jusqu'à l'anse de la scierie, y comprise, il est défendu de prolonger un filet dans la rivière sur plus de quarante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse, excepté en face des terrains que possédaient autrefois James Oxford, Duncan McIntyre et George Hubbard, où les filets ne doivent pas s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de vingt brasses à partir d'une profondeur d'eau d'un pied à marée basse; dudit anse de la scierie jusqu'à l'anse située en aval de la pointe Barr, nul filet ne saurait s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de quatre-vingts brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; de là jusqu'à la pêcherie d'amont pour le bar, il est illicite de prolonger un filet dans la rivière sur plus de quarante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; de là jusqu'à la pointe Dunbar, aucun filet ne doit s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de soixante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse, excepté en face des terrains que possédaient autrefois Georges Urquhart et Thomas Wright, où nul filet ne saurait projeter dans la rivière sur plus de quatre-vingts brasses, de là jusqu'à la ligne supérieure de William Matchett, aucun filet ne saurait couvrir une étendue de rivière de plus de trente brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; sur le côté nord de l'affluent nord-ouest ou d'un de ses tributaires, à partir de ladite ligne supérieure de William Matchett, en remontant, non plus que sur le côté sud, à partir de l'embouchure de la Petite-Rivière-Sud-Ouest en remontant, aucun filet ne pourra se prolonger sur plus d'un tiers de la largeur dudit affluent ou de son chenal ou de ses affluents; il est interdit de mouiller des filets au large du côté sud, à partir de la ligne inféreure du terrain de James Johnston, jusqu'à l'embouchure de la Petite-Rivière-Sud-Ouest; sur l'un ou l'autre côté de la Petite-Rivière-Sud-Ouest, nul filet ne saurait projeter sur plus d'un tiers de la largeur de ladite rivière ni d'aucun de ses affluents; et à partir de l'embouchure de la Petite-Rivière-Sud-Ouest, en descendant le long du rivage sud ou ouest jusqu'à la ligne inférieure du terrain que possède la veuve McGrath, il est illicite de faire projeter un filet dans la rivière sur plus de trente brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; et de là sur le côté sud, en descendant, jusqu'à la pointe Beauherbert, inclusivement, nul filet ne doit s'étendre dans la rivière sur plus de quarante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse, excepté en face des terrains que possèdent Charles Stewart, Jared Tozer, Elson Tozer et William Taylor,

où les filets ne peuvent dépasser trente brasses l'étendue de rivière à partir d'un pied de profondeur à marée basse; au large de l'île Martin ou au large de toute autre île, haut-fond ou barre, dans l'affluent nord-ouest de la rivière Miramichi ou de ses affluents, il ne sera jamais permis de mouiller de filets; il y a une ligne de base qui s'étendra de la pointe est jusqu'à la pointe ouest, et aucun filet ne doit s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de cinquante brasses à partir de ladite ligne; à partir de la laisse de basse mer à la pointe de l'ouest, il y a une ligne de base s'étendant jusqu'à la laisse de basse mer à la pointe d'aval du terrain n° 9, et aucun filet ne peut pénétrer dans la rivière sur plus de soixante-cinq brasses à partir de ladite ligne; à partir de ladite pointe du terrain n° 9 jusqu'à la pointe Terrill, aucun filet ne peut s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de soixante-cinq brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse, excepté en face des terrains n^{os} 18 et 19 où les filets peuvent s'avancer jusqu'à soixante-cinq brasses au delà de vingt brasses à marée basse; au large de la pointe Terrill, il est défendu de prolonger un filet dans la rivière au delà de quarante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; il y a une ligne de base partant de la pointe Terrill et s'étendant jusqu'à l'extrémité d'aval de l'île du Milieu, et aucun filet ne saurait pénétrer dans la rivière sur plus de quarante-huit brasses à partir de ladite ligne; à partir de l'île du Milieu en inclinant vers la rive nord, nul filet ne doit s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de cinquante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; il est défendu de mouiller des filets de l'île du Milieu à la rive sud; nul n'est autorisé à tendre des filets de la rive sud en face de l'extrémité supérieure de l'île du Milieu jusqu'à la ligne inférieure du terrain n° 50 que possédait autrefois Théophilus DesBrisay, si ces engins devaient projeter sur plus de 52 brasses, à partir de la ligne de la marée basse, excepté s'ils sont tendus en face des terrains n^{os} 28 et 29, où ils ne doivent pas dépasser soixante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; et en face du terrain n° 32, nul filet ne saurait être prolongé dans la rivière sur plus de trente-huit brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; nul n'est autorisé à mouiller des filets en face du terrain n° 33 s'ils projètent dans la rivière sur plus de cinquante-cinq brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; en face des terrains n^{os} 50, 51, 52, 53 et 54 inclusivement, nul filet ne doit dépasser soixante brasses d'étendue de rivière à partir de la ligne de marée basse; de là jusqu'au terrain n° 58 inclusivement, nul filet ne saurait s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de soixante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; en face des terrains n^{os} 59, 60 et 61 nul filet ne peut pénétrer dans la rivière sur plus de cinquante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; de là jusqu'au terrain n° 41, inscrit au testament de feu William Davidson, nul filet ne doit couvrir une étendue de rivière de plus de quarante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; en face du terrain que possède actuellement Peter Foley, nul filet ne doit couvrir plus de soixante-dix brasses d'étendue de rivière à partir de la ligne de marée basse; à partir de l'île Beauherbert, il est défendu de prolonger un filet au delà de trente brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; il est interdit de tendre des filets dans le Tickle entre l'île Beauherbert et la pointe Beauherbert; nul n'est autorisé à tendre de filets en face du cimetière de la pointe Beauherbert, sur l'un ou l'autre affluent; il est illicite de mouiller des filets dans la rivière au delà de quarante brasses à partir de la laisse de basse mer, à partir de l'une ou l'autre rive de l'affluent sud-ouest, à la pointe Beauherbert, sur la rive ouest et en face du terrain de Peter Foley, sur la rive est, jusqu'à la ligne supérieure du terrain que possède James Carnaham, excepté à partir du terrain que possède David Barron sur la rive nord, vers l'extrémité de l'île Barnabé, où les filets ne sauraient s'avancer sur plus de trente brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse, et aussi à l'exception de l'endroit connu sous le nom de Pointe Peter, où les filets ne peuvent projeter dans la rivière sur plus de trente brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; et nul n'est autorisé à mouiller des filets à partir de l'île Barnabé, vers la rive nord, ni à partir de l'extrémité inférieure de l'île Barnabé, vers la rive sud, soit à partir de ladite île ou de la terre ferme; et de là en remontant jusqu'à la ligne inférieure du terrain sur lequel se trouve construit le moulin de la rivière Barnabé, nul filet tendu sur l'un ou l'autre côté de la rivière à partir de la ligne supérieure de Carnaham jusqu'à l'embouchure du ruisseau Indian-Town, ne saurait projeter dans la rivière au delà de trente-cinq brasses à partir de la ligne de la marée basse; mais jamais les filets ne doivent couvrir plus d'un tiers du chenal principal dudit affluent sud; au large des terrains situés sur la rive nord en face de la barre Brown ou en face de la barre située à Elm-Tree, nul filet ne peut s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de quinze brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; sur l'un ou l'autre côté dudit affluent sud-ouest ou d'un de ses affluents à partir de l'embouchure du ruisseau Indian-Town jusqu'à la source de la rivière Miramichi et de ses affluents, nul filet ne doit s'étendre sur plus d'un tiers de ladite rivière ou de ses affluents; il est illicite de tendre des filets au large ou à partir d'une île, d'un haut-fond ou d'une barre situés dans ledit affluent sud-ouest de la rivière Miramichi ou de ses tributaires; il est défendu de mouiller des filets au large de la barre commençant à l'anse Knight en remontant le courant; et il est bien entendu que dans aucun des affluents de la rivière Miramichi, en vertu des présents règlements, ou dans aucune autre des rivières situées dans les limites des arrondissements non cités dans cette règlementation, nul filet ne saurait couvrir plus d'un tiers de la largeur d'un affluent

ou d'une rivière, nonobstant toute autre disposition contraire; il est aussi entendu qu'il est illicite de mouiller des filets sur le côté du chenal de ces rivières ou affluents ci-haut désignés là où un tiers de leur largeur comprend ou excède un tiers de la largeur du chenal principal; nul n'est autorisé non plus à mouiller des filets en deçà des lignes de base tirées dans la baie, le port, la rivière Miramichi, ou ses affluents, excepté en face du terrain que possédait autrefois le défunt Robert England, dans la baie Nappan, où les filets peuvent couvrir en face dudit terrain deux cents brasses d'étendue d'eau à partir de la ligne de marée basse, excepté aussi en face du terrain que possédait autrefois feu Richard Home où il est permis de tendre des filets s'avançant sur deux cents brasses à partir de la ligne de la marée basse. L'infraction à l'une des dispositions de ce règlement entraînera pour le délinquant les peines édictées par la Loi des Pêcheries.

4. Il n'est pas permis de tendre ni de laisser à l'eau un filet à hareng, à partir de trois-quarts de mille dans la direction ouest du goulet Néguac inférieur jusqu'à trois-quarts de mille en aval dans la direction est du goulet Néguac inférieur; en deçà de trois-quarts de mille à partir du rivage, dans les limites de ces étendues d'eau, nul n'est autorisé à tendre des filets en deçà de vingt brasses d'un autre mouillé dans le but de prendre du hareng dans la baie Néguac.

ARTICLE 22.—COMTÉ DE RISTIGOUCHE.

1. La longueur, l'emplacement et la mise en usage des filets à saumon tendus à partir des hauts-fonds ou des îles situés dans la rivière Ristigouche, en aval de Campbellton, sont déterminés par les officiers de pêche locaux et doivent l'être de façon à ne pas nuire à la montée du saumon.

2. Il est illicite de pêcher le saumon à la ligne, à partir de neuf heures du soir de chaque samedi jusqu'à six heures du matin de chaque lundi.

3. Entre les rochers Bontroming et la première île, en amont de la pointe de la vieille église, sur la rivière Ristigouche, nulle pêcherie de saumon ne doit comporter plus de cent cinquante brasses de filets de cloison, dont les ailes ne peuvent s'étendre sur plus de vingt brasses à partir de la cloison elle-même, et il ne doit pas exister plus d'un poste pour chaque terrain de soixante perches de front et le filet en question doit être posé en deça de la limite ouest ou supérieure dudit terrain; les mailles desdits filets ne sauraient être inférieures à cinq pouces et demi, et on est tenu de laisser libres et sans encombres au moins cinquante brasses de chenal, selon qu'en juge le garde-pêche.

4. Nulle pêcherie existante dans les baies, anses ou havres aux rochers Bontroming et la frontière est du comté de Ristigouche ne peut excéder deux cents brasses de filet de cloison, ni ne doit comporter d'ailes d'une longueur supérieure à vingt brasses; de même nul n'est autorisé à tendre plus d'une série de ces filets par terrain de soixante perches de front, et les mailles desdits filets ne sauraient pas mesurer moins de cinq pouces et demi; s'il arrivait que les pieux, les piquets ou les filets soient plantés ou mouillés de façon à s'avancer dans lesdites baies, anses ou havres sur une distance plus considérable que prescrite par les présents règlements, le propriétaire ou l'exploiteur de ces engins deviendraient passibles de l'amende édictée par la Loi des Pêcheries.

ARTICLE 23.—COMTÉ DE WESTMORELAND ET D'ALBERT.

Pêche de l'alose.

1. Tout filet employé à la pêche de l'alose doit être confectionné de mailles de quatre pouces et demi et porter le nom de son propriétaire lisiblement marqué sur une étiquette attachée au filet pendant toute la saison. Ces engins ne sauraient excéder deux cent cinquante brasses de longueur, et chaque bateau engagé dans la pêche de l'alose doit être inscrit dans le registre du garde-pêche local qui lui donne un numéro qu'on est tenu de fixer sur sa proue ou sa poupe, le propriétaire est aussi obligé de porter ce numéro dans la voilure de son embarcation en caractères lisibles.

2. On perçoit un dollar sur chaque nasse employée à la capture de l'alose.

ARTICLE 24.—COMTÉS DE SAINT-JEAN, KINGS, QUEENS, SUNBURY, YORK, CARLETON ET VICTORIA.

1. Excepté dans cette partie du fleuve Saint-Jean s'étendant de la ville de Saint-Jean jusqu'à Jemseg, aucun filet ne peut excéder trente brasses de longueur et soixante mailles de profondeur, ni ne peut projeter sur plus de trente brasses dans une rivière, anse ou crique, ni s'avancer sur plus d'un quart de l'étendue d'eau comprise entre l'un ou l'autre rivage d'une rivière, anse ou crique, et une île ou barre de sable existante dans ces mêmes rivières, anses ou criques.

2. La largeur de toute la rivière, anse ou crique où il existe des îles ou des barres de sable se mesure à partir du rivage opposé à ces îles ou barres de sable, jusqu'à l'endroit où les eaux qui baignent ces îles ou barres de sable n'ont plus que trois pieds de profondeur.

3. Dans le cas des rivières peu profondes où l'eau ne mesure pas trois pieds de profondeur ou plus, nul filet ou autre engin ne saurait s'avancer sur plus d'un quart, de largeur de la rivière; sa largeur s'obtient d'une rive à l'autre.

4. Toute nasse employée pour la pêche dans les limites du port de Saint-Jean, N.-B., doit être pourvue d'une sortie pour le poisson ou d'un autre dispositif de ce genre approuvé par le ministre du Service Naval.

5. La ligne de démarcation des eaux de marée dans le fleuve Saint-Jean, s'étendra de la pointe Crock ou Lunt's-Ferry jusqu'à la rive opposée.

MINISTÈRE DU SERVICE NAVAL.

RÈGLEMENTS DE PÊCHE PARTICULIERS À LA PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE.

Adoptés par le décret du Conseil en date du 9 février 1915, tels qu'amendés le 30 novembre 1917.

ARTICLE 1.—PERMIS DE PÊCHE À LA LIGNE.

Il est défendu à des personnes non domiciliées dans la province de pêcher ou de prendre du poisson sportif, sans avoir au préalable obtenu un permis de pêche à la ligne délivré par le ministre du Service Naval.

Ce règlement ne s'adresse pas aux sujets britanniques qui pêchent dans des eaux dont ils sont possesseurs ou dont ils détiennent par bail les droits de pêche riverains, mais dans tous les cas où une personne se réclame de sa nationalité pour être exemptée du permis c'est à elle seule qu'il appartient d'en faire la preuve.

Les droits annuels pour l'obtention d'un semblable permis s'élèvent à cinq dollars.

2. On ne peut délivrer qu'un seul permis par postulant. Ce permis ne saurait être transféré à un autre, et seule la personne dont le nom figure est légalement autorisée à s'en servir. Chaque détenteur d'un permis de pêche à la ligne est tenu de le produire quand un officier de pêche l'exige.

3. En vertu de son permis une personne ne peut faire usage que d'une seule ligne à laquelle ne peuvent être attachés que trois hameçons.

ARTICLE 2.—BAR OU ACHIGAN.

Il est illicite de pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre de l'achigan du 1er mars au 30 septembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, et il n'est jamais permis de pêcher, prendre, tuer ou vendre de l'achigan de moins de deux livres. S'il arrivait à une personne de prendre par mégarde dans des filets ou autres engins de pêche légalement autorisés, de jeunes achigans de moins de deux livres, ladite personne serait tenue de les relâcher vivants à ses frais et risques, et dans chaque cas il lui appartient de prouver que les jeunes achigans ont été relâchés; toutefois rien dans le présent règlement ne saurait empêcher une personne de pêcher, de capturer ou de tuer de l'achigan à la ligne en tout temps par le procédé connu sous le nom de pêche à la ligne, mais il appartient au possesseur, à l'acquéreur ou au vendeur de ces achigans de prouver que la capture, la vente s'en sont faites selon la loi. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.) (*Voir* la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

2. Il est défendu de pêcher, de prendre ou de tuer de l'achigan au moyen de seines ou de tous autres filets dont les mailles ont moins de six pouces.

3. A partir de l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures le samedi soir de chaque semaine, jusqu'à l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures le lundi matin suivant, tous les filets à bar ou achigan doivent être levés ou disposés de façon à permettre aux poissons de les franchir, de les contourner ou de s'en échapper.

ARTICLE 3.—MACTRES À ÉCAILLE TENDRE.

A l'état cru, il est défendu d'exporter des mactres à écaille tendre (*Mya Arenaria*) prises dans les provinces de Québec, du Nouveau-Brunswick, de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ou de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, à partir du 1er mai au 30 juin de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

ARTICLE 4.—MORUE.

Il est illicite de pêcher la morue à l'aide de seines en deça d'un demi-mille de toutes pêcheries où se trouvent des barques de pêche à l'ancre et où il y a des pêcheurs qui en fait se livrent à la pêche de la morue à l'aide de lignes pourvues d'hameçons.

ARTICLE 5.—DÉFENSE D'EMPLOYER DES EXPLOSIFS.

1. Il est illicite de se procurer ou d'avoir en sa possession à bord de tous navires et barques ou ailleurs, de la dynamite ou autres explosifs, avec l'intention de s'en servir ou d'essayer de s'en servir, dans le but de capturer ou de tuer ou d'essayer de capturer ou tuer n'importe quelle espèce de poisson.

2. Il est illicite de placer ou d'embarquer ou d'avoir en sa possession à bord d'un navire ou d'une barque employés ou qu'on a l'intention d'employer à la pêche de la dynamite ou autres explosifs pour en faire usage, essayer d'en faire usage ou permettre qu'on en fasse usage pour la capture du poisson.

3. Au cas où on trouverait ou prouverait qu'il y a ou qu'il y a eu de la dynamite ou autres explosifs à bord d'un navire ou d'une barque, le capitaine et le propriétaire ou le patron deviendraient passibles de l'amende édictée contre l'infraction du règlement précédent, aussi bien du reste que toutes autres personnes à qui il serait arrivé de placer ou d'embarquer de la dynamite ou autres explosifs à bord d'un navire ou d'une barque ou d'en avoir eu en leur possession.

ARTICLE 6.—ANGUILLE.

Au cours des mois d'octobre et novembre, de chaque année, nul n'est autorisé à pêcher l'anguille au moyen de dards ou de torches ou de flambeaux dans aucune des eaux fréquentées par le saumon, ou la truite.

ARTICLE 7.—HARENG.

1. Du 25 juin au 25 août de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, il est illicite de faire usage de seines, ni de tendre de filets en deçà de 600 pieds de tous lieux où le hareng se rend pour frayer.

2. Il est défendu de faire la pêche du hareng à bord d'un bateau en marche pourvu de torches, de flambeaux ou autres lumières artificielles dans le but de l'attirer pour en opérer la capture au moyen d'un dispositif quelconque.

ARTICLE 8.—HOMARD. (*Voir aussi la Loi des Pêcheries.*)

1. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer ,tuer ou vendre du homard du 30 juin de chaque année au 14 janvier suivant, ces deux jours compris, sur et le long de cette partie de la côte ou dans les eaux y contiguës des provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, appartenant au comté d'Albert, Nouveau-Brunswick, de cette partie du comté de Cumberland bornée par la baie de Fundy et dans les eaux qui s'y déversent, non plus que dans les comtés de Kings et Annapolis, à l'exception du bassin d'Annapolis, Nouvelle-Ecosse.*

2. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre du homard du 16 juin de chaque année au 5 janvier suivant, ces deux jours compris, sur et le long de cette partie de la côte ou dans les eaux y contiguës de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse appartenant au comté de Digby, y compris le goulet de Digby et l'entrée dudit goulet, ainsi que le bassin d'Annapolis.*

3. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre du homard du 31 mai au 14 décembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, sur et le long de cette partie de la côte ou dans les eaux y contiguës de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse appartenant aux comtés de Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queens, Lunenburg et dans cette partie du comté d'Halifax s'étendant à l'ouest d'une ligne astronomique tirée dans la direction S.S.-E, à partir de l'Ile Saint-Georges, port d'Halifax et coïncidant avec l'alignement des bouées de la passe de l'entrée du port.*

4. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre du homard du 21 juin de chaque année au 31 mars suivant, ces deux jours compris, sur et le long de cette partie du littoral ou des eaux y contiguës de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse renfermées entre ladite ligne astronomique S.S.E. s'étendant de l'Ile Saint-Georges, port d'Halifax, et coïncidant avec l'alignement des bouées de la passe à l'entrée dudit port, en se dirigeant vers l'est, en suivant la côte jusqu'à la Pointe Rouge, entre la Pointe Martin et la Pointe Michaux, dans l'Ile-du-Cap-Breton, et une autre ligne originaire de la Pointe Plate, comté d'Inverness, jusqu'au phare du comté d'Antigonish en face. Entre les deux lignes ci-haut désignées, sont comprises la baie Chedabucto, la baie Saint-Pierre, et le littoral et les eaux de toutes les îles que renferment ces baies ou qui y sont contiguës en y ajoutant aussi le littoral et les eaux du goulet de Canso.*

5. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre du homard à partir du 16 juillet de chaque année au 14 avril suivant, ces deux jours compris, sur et le long de cette partie de la côte ou dans les eaux y contiguës de l'Ile-du-Cap-Breton, y compris l'Ile Saint-Paul ,non comprise dans l'arrondissement No 4 qui précède immédiatement.*

6. Excepté dans cette partie du détroit de Northumberland comprise entre une ligne droite au nord-ouest, s'étendant de la rivière Chockfish, Nouveau-Brunswick, jusqu'à la pointe Ouest, Ile-du-Prince-Edouard, et une autre ligne droite au sud-est, s'étendant du côté ouest du chenal de la rivière Philip à l'embouchure de ladite rivière, Nouvelle-Ecosse, jusqu'à l'entrée est du port Victoria, comté de Queens, Ile du Prince-Edouard, nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre du homard du 26 juin de chaque année au 25 avril suivant, ces deux jours compris, sur et le long de cette partie du littoral ou dans les eaux y contiguës des provinces de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, du Nouveau-Brunswick et de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, à l'ouest et au nord du phare situé dans le comté d'Antigonish en face de la Pointe Plate ,comté d'Inverness, Nouvelle-Ecosse, jusqu'à la frontière nord du Nouveau-Brunswick, y compris les côtes et les eaux de toutes les îles avoisinant ces parties du littoral desdites provinces, aussi

* Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime. (Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

bien que le littoral et les eaux y contiguës des comtés de Québec situés au sud du fleuve Saint-Laurent. (D.C. 7 avril 1915.)†

6. (*a*) Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre du homard du 11 août de chaque année au 24 mai suivant, ces deux jours compris, sur et le long des côtes et des eaux y contiguës de cette partie du détroit de Northumberland comprise entre une ligne droite au nord-ouest, s'étendant de la rivière Chockfish, Nouveau-Brunswick, à la Pointe-Ouest, Ile du Prince-Edouard, et une autre ligne droite au sud-est, partant du côté ouest du chenal de la rivière Philip, à l'embouchure de ladite rivière, Nouvelle-Ecosse, jusqu'à l'entrée est du port de Victoria, comté de Queens, Ile du Prince-Edouard. (D.C. 7 avril 1915.)

7. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre aucun homard à test tendre, ni aucun homard plein, si ce n'est pour des fins d'élevage, tel qu'édicté à l'article 27 de la Loi des Pêcheries. Et à moins qu'il n'en soit autrement décrété toute personne est tenue de relâcher elle-même vivant tout homard qu'elle capture dans ces conditions physiques.

8. Nul n'est autorisé à mouiller des casiers à homard dans aucun endroit dont, la profondeur d'eau n'atteint que deux brasses, ou moins à marée basse.

9. Nul n'est autorisé à mouiller des casiers à homard en deça de 100 verges de tout filet à saumon fixe placé dans l'intention de prendre du saumon.

10. Nul n'est autorisé à offrir en vente, vendre, troquer, fournir ou acheter aucun fragment de homard intentionnellement brisé ou rompu, ni aucun morceau de chair de homard rompu; et tout fragment de homard ou tout homard intentionnellement brisé ou rompu, et tout morceau de chair de homard rompu offerts en vente, vendus, troqués, fournis ou achetés sont susceptibles d'être confisqués; il est aussi défendu de faire bouillir ou de préparer partiellement du homard pour la mise en conserve dans un autre endroit que dans les fabriques licenciées à cette fin.

11. Nul n'est autorisé à faire bouillir des homards pour la mise en conserves à bord d'un bateau, d'un navire ou d'une barque ou toute autre construction flottante excepté en vertu d'une licence spéciale délivrée par le ministre du Service naval.

12. Dans les arrondissements spécifiés aux paragraphes 1, 2 et 3 de cet article nul n'est autorisé à quitter le littoral pour se rendre aux pêcheries avec des bouées, des ancres, des lignes ou autres engins de pêche pour le homard, ni ne peut tendre ou placer aucun de ces appareils avant huit heures le matin le jour où il est permis de prendre du homard dans l'arrondissement visé, et dans les autres pêcheries, avant six heures du matin de ce jour; toutefois si l'ouverture de la saison tombe un dimanche, nul n'est autorisé à quitter le littoral pour se rendre aux pêcheries avec des bouées, des ancres, des lignes ou autres engins de pêche du homard ni ne peut placer ou tendre aucun de ces engins avant l'heure spécifiée pour chaque arrondissement, le matin du lundi suivant.

13. Il est défendu pour la pêche du homard de faire usage de lignes traînantes ou d'engins autres que les casiers confectionnés de lattes et de filets et pourvus d'une ouverture circulaire dans le filet pour permettre aux homards d'y pénétrer.

ARTICLE 9.—EAUX SANS MARÉES.

Il est défendu de faire usage de filets dans les eaux sans marées, excepté pour la capture du gaspareau. Et il n'est permis de faire usage de filets à gaspareau dans de telles eaux que du 15 au 31 mai de chaque année.

ARTICLE 10.—HUÎTRES.

1. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher ou capturer des huîtres sur les bancs publics, excepté en vertu d'une licence délivrée par le ministre du Service Naval. Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'une telle licence s'élèvent à cinquante sous.

2. Les propriétaires ou armateurs de bateaux de pêche employés à la capture des huîtres sur les bancs publics sont tenus de faire connaître par écrit leur nom au garde-pêche local. Si ledit garde-pêche local n'y voit pas d'objection sérieuse, il peut, d'après les instructions du ministre du Service Naval, leur délivrer une licence de pêche. Et tout bateau ou engin de pêche employés sans une telle licence sont déclarées illicites et susceptibles d'être confisqués, aussi bien que les huîtres qu'ils contiennent, et les propriétaires, armateurs ou exploiteurs sont passibles des peines décrites par la Loi des Pêcheries.

3. Tout bateau de pêche employé à la pêche des huîtres sur les bancs publics doit porter son numéro d'inscription officielle, correspondant à celui de la licence, lisiblement indiqué ou peint sur sa proue, en caractères blancs sur fond noir avec la lettre initiale de son port d'attache; ces caractères doivent mesurer au moins huit pouces de longueur.

4. Du 1er janvier au 30 septembre, de chaque année, des deux jour compris, il est défendu de pêcher, capturer ou de tuer des huîtres sur les bancs publics, et du 1er juillet au 31 août, de chaque année, ces deux derniers jours compris, il est de même défendu de pêcher, capturer ou tuer des huîtres sur les bancs affermés. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.—Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.

(† D. C. exprime le décret en conseil adopté en amendement de règlements antécédents.)

5. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre des huîtres rondes provenant des bancs publics, et mesurant moins de trois pouces de diamètre, non plus qu'aucune huître longue de moins de trois pouces et demi mesurés sur le bord extérieur de l'écaille.

(*b*) S'il arrivait à une personne de prendre accidentellement sur les bancs publics des huîtres rondes d'un diamètre inférieur à trois pouces et des huîtres longues mesurant moins de trois pouces et demi sur le bord extérieur de l'écaille, cette dernière serait tenue de les réimplanter vivantes sur leur banc à ses frais et risques; et dans chaque cas il lui appartient de prouver que ces huîtres ont été réinstallées à leur endroit primitif.

(*c*) Le ministre du Service Naval ou le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil d'une province qui en est venue à une entente avec le gouverneur en conseil conformément à l'article 61 de la Loi des Pêcheries peuvent accorder à un détenteur de bancs d'huîtres privés la permission de pêcher et de prendre en toute saison de l'année une quantité déterminée d'huîtres, non mesurées, sur certains hauts-fonds naturels situés dans la province et dont le nom figure sur le permis et cela en vue d'aider au repeuplement de l'espèce.

6. Il est défendu de pêcher les huîtres le dimanche, et du coucher au lever du soleil, tout autre jour de la semaine.

7. Nul n'est autorisé à draguer de la vase coquillère en deça de 200 verges d'un banc d'huîtres productif, et même alors seulement aux endroits indiqués par écrit par le garde-pêche local; ou bien, par le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil, dans une province qui en est venue à une entente avec le gouverneur en conseil, conformément à l'article 61 de la Loi des Pêcheries.

8. Il est défendu de se servir, dans la pêche des huîtres sur les bancs publics, de rateaux pour mactres, de pinces actionnées par une force mécanique ou de pinces ou de râteaux autres que ceux ordinairement en usage pour la pêche des huîtres.

10 A.—DÉFENSES ET PROHIBITIONS.

Il est illicite de faire usage de dards pour la pêche de l'anguille ou d'autres poissons le long de cette étendue de la route transatlantique du câble appartenant à la *Commercial Cable Company* à partir de la pointe Horne jusqu'à l'embouchure du Ruisseau-aux-Gaspareaux, tous deux compris, dans le comté de Guysboro. (D.C. 12 octobre 1916.)

ARTICLE 11.—MERLAN.

Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, prendre ou tuer du merlan au moyen de dard ou de grappins; toutefois, l'usage d'une gaffe peut être autorisé dans la pêche à la ligne.

ARTICLE 12.—MACTRES À ÉCAILLE DURE.

1. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher ni à capturer des mactres à écaille dure, excepté en vertu d'une licence délivrée par le ministre du Service Naval. Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'une telle licence, s'élèvent à un dollar par saison.

2. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre des mactres à écaille dure du 1er octobre de chaque année au 10 mai suivant, ces deux jours compris, et du 1er juillet au 31 août, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime. Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29).

3. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer ou tuer des mactres à écaille dure d'une dimension inférieure à un pouce et trois quarts de longueur sur le bord extérieur de l'écaille; et toutes mactres à écaille dure de longueur inférieure à un pouce trois quarts qu'on pourrait prendre accidentellement doivent être remises à l'eau, vivantes et indemnes, par la personne qui les capture; toutefois, le ministre du Service Naval peut autoriser la pêche des mactres à écaille dure d'une grosseur inférieure pour des fins de réproduction de cette espèce.

4. Il est défendu pour la pêche des mactres à écaille dure de faire usage de râteaux dont les dents sont éloignées de moins d'un pouce et un quart les unes des autres.

5. Il n'est permis de faire la pêche des mactres à écaille dure dans les baies, les ports, et autres eaux où l'on pêche les huîtres que sur certains bancs réservés et désignés par les gardes-pêche locaux dans l'arrondissement respectif de qui on se livre à cette pêche.

6. Il est défendu le dimanche de pêcher les mactres à écaille dure.

ARTICLE 13.—SAUMON.

1. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer ou tuer du saumon, autrement qu'à l'aide de filets à mailler, de filets dérivants, de parcs ou de filets à enclos ou au moyen de lignes à main de la façon connue sous le nom de pêche à la mouche.

2. Les mailles des filets dérivants à saumon ou des filets à mailler, et les goulets de parcs ou de filets à enclos pour saumon ne doivent pas avoir moins de cinq pouces, et il ne faut rien faire qui soit de nature à en réduire les dimensions.

3. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer ou tuer du saumon au moyen de filets d'aucune espèce, à partir du 16 août de chaque année au dernier jour de février suivant, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.) (Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

4. A partir de l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures de l'après-midi de chaque samedi jusqu'à l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures de l'avant-midi de chaque lundi, il faut à tous les postes de pêche du saumon situés dans les eaux de marée, lever tous les filets à mailler, tous les filets dérivants, tous les filets à enclos et tous les parcs employés à la capture du saumon, licenciés ou non, ou les disposer de façon à permettre aux poissons de les franchir, de les contourner ou de s'en échapper, ou de les si bien fermer que les poissons n'y puissent pénétrer; toutefois, dans l'estuaire et les eaux de la rivière Port-Medway, comté de Queen, on est tenu de lever, à tous les postes de pêche du saumon, tous les filets à mailler, tous les filets dérivants, tous les filets à enclos et tous les parcs employés à la capture du saumon dans les eaux de marée, licenciés ou non, ou de les disposer de façon à permettre aux poissons de les franchir, de les contourner ou de s'en échapper, ou de les fermer si complètement que les poissons n'y puissent pénétrer, à partir de l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures de l'après-midi de chaque vendredi jusqu'à l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures de l'avant-midi de chaque lundi, et dans les eaux de la rivière Clyde, comté de Shelburne, en amont d'une ligne tirée dans la direction est et ouest par le travers de la rivière, à partir de l'extrémité sud de la Grosse-Ile, on est tenu, à tous les postes de pêche du saumon, de lever tous les filets à mailler, tous les filets dérivants, tous les filets à enclos et tous les parcs employés à la capture du saumon, licenciés ou non, ou de les disposer de façon à permettre aux poissons de les franchir, de les contourner, ou de s'en échapper, ou encore de les fermer si complètement que les poissons ne puissent y pénétrer à partir de l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures de chaque samedi après-midi jusqu'à l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures de l'avant-midi le mercredi suivant.

5. Il est permis de faire la pêche du saumon au moyen de lignes selon la méthode connue sous le nom de pêche à la mouche du 1er février au 15 août de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, excepté dans l'Ile-du-Cap-Breton, et dans les cours d'eau de la terre ferme se déversant dans le détroit de Canso et de Chédabouctou, où il est permis d'effectuer cette pêche du 1er juin au 26 septembre, ces deux jours compris. (D.C. 15 juillet 1916.)

6. Excepté dans le cas où dans cet article il en est autrement décrété, nul n'est autorisé à faire usage de vers ni d'aucun autre appât pour pêcher, capturer ou tuer du saumon.

7. Nul n'est autorisé à construire de barrages pour régulariser le débit d'un cours d'eau dans le but de capturer du saumon, soit en fermant ou en ouvrant soudainement le barrage, soit de toute autre façon.

8. Nul ne peut retenir hors de l'eau des saumons ou des saumoneaux pesant moins de trois livres. S'il arrivait à une personne de prendre par mégarde des saumons ou saumoneaux de taille inférieure à trois livres, cette personne est tenue de les relâcher vivants et indemnes dans le cours d'eau d'où ils proviennent.

9. Il est défendu de faire usage de torches, de flambeaux ou de toutes autres lumières artificielles pour la pêche ou la capture du saumon.

ARTICLE 14.—ALOSE ET GASPAREAU.

Le temps prohibé de la pêche de l'alose et du gaspareau s'étend du coucher du soleil le vendredi soir au lever du soleil le lundi matin suivant de chaque semaine; et pendant ce laps de temps il est défendu de pêcher, de capturer ou de tuer de l'alose ou du gaspareau.

ARTICLE 15.—ÉPERLAN.

1. Il est défendu de pêcher l'éperlan autrement qu'à l'aide de filets à mailler, de filets à poche ou de lignes pourvues d'hameçons.

2. (*a*) Nul ne peut pêcher l'éperlan à l'aide d'un filet à mailler, d'un filet à poche, excepté en vertu d'un permis délivré par le ministre du Service Naval.

(*b*) Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'un filet à mailler à éperlan s'élèvent à un sou par brasse de filet employé.

(*c*) Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'un filet à poche à éperlan s'élèvent à deux dollars.

3. Les filets à mailler et les filets à poche à éperlan devront être confectionnés de mailles non inférieures à 1¼ pouces et on ne doit rien faire pour en diminuer les dimensions.

4. Il n'est pas permis de faire la pêche à l'éperlan à l'aide de filets à mailler du 15 octobre de chaque année au 15 février suivant, ces deux jours compris.

5. La pêche de l'éperlan à l'aide de filets à poche est permise du 1er décembre de chaque année au 15 février suivant, ces deux jours compris.

6. On ne peut pas tendre ou faire usage de filets à mailler ou de filets à poche à éperlan, en deça de deux cents verges l'un de l'autre.

7. On ne peut pas tendre de filets à mailler ou de filets à poche à éperlan entre les arcades, les piles ou les arches d'un pont, non plus qu'en deça de cent verges d'un pont.

8. A partir de l'heure où la marée basse est la plus rapprochée de six heures le samedi après-midi de chaque semaine jusqu'à l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures le lundi avant-midi suivant, on est tenu de lever les filets à mailler et les filets à poche à éperlan ou de les disposer de façon à permettre au poisson de les franchir, de les contourner ou de s'en échapper.

9. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre de l'éperlan du 1er avril au 30 juin de chaque année, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime. (Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29).

10. Toute personne qui pratique des trous dans la glace dans le but de pêcher l'éperlan est tenue d'en indiquer l'endroit au moyen de quatre arbrisseaux verts d'au moins six pieds de hauteur.

ARTICLE 16.—ESTURGEON.

A moins qu'il n'en soit autrement décrété, il est défendu de faire usage de filets dérivants pour la capture de l'esturgeon.

ARTICLE 17.—DÉFENSE D'EMPLOYER DES CHALUTIERS.

Il est défendu d'employer dans les eaux territoriales des chalutiers pourvus de chaluts à vergue ou de chaluts à bouts dehors, ou autres chaluts de ce genre dans le but de capturer du poisson.

ARTICLE 18.—TRUITE, SAUMON DES LACS.

1. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre de la truite mouchetée, de la truite saumonée, de la truite grise, de la truite blanche, de la truite des lacs, de l'ouananiche, du toag, du saumon des lacs ou toutes autres espèces de truite du 1er octobre de chaque année au 31 mars suivant, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.—Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

2. Il est toujours défendu de capturer, prendre ou tuer de la truite au moyen d'autres engins que la ligne à main.

3. Il est défendu de pêcher la truite mouchetée (Salvelinus fontinalis) à travers la glace.

4. Il n'est jamais permis de retenir hors de l'eau aucune truite dont la longueur n'atteint pas six pouces. S'il arrivait à une personne de prendre par mégarde des truites inférieures à cette taille, elle serait tenue, si possible, de les relacher vivantes et indemnes dans les eaux d'où elles proviennent.

5. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer ou tuer en un seul jour, à la ligne, dans aucune des eaux de la province, ni emporter un plus grand nombre de truites de ruisseau ou de truites mouchetées que n'en comporte un poids global de dix livres, et jamais plus de trente truites mouchetées ou de ruisseau, lors même que le poids global de ces truites serait inférieur à dix livres.

6 (*a*) Nul n'est autorisé à recevoir, expédier, transporter ou conserver en sa possession, dans le but d'en expédier ou d'en transporter à l'étranger, de la truite mouchetée, de la truite de rivière ou de la truite de mer; toutefois, il est permis d'en expédier pour des fins sportives jusqu'à concurrence de 25 livres, pourvu que sur le colis contenant le poisson figure le certificat délivré par l'un ou l'autre des gardes-pêche dans l'arrondissement de qui provient ce poisson, ou par le chef de gare dont la station avoisine la localité où ce poisson a été capturé; on peut encore apposer sur ledit colis un exemplaire du permis ou de la licence émise à la personne qui en fait l'expédition.

(*b*) Aucun de ces envois de truite ne saurait excéder 25 livres, et aucune personne n'en peut effectuer plus d'un par saison.

7. Il est défendu de faire usage de torches, de flambeaux ou d'autres lumières artificielles pour pêcher ou capturer de la truite.

ARTICLE 19.—PARCS OU ÉCLUSES, DISTANCE EXIGÉE ENTRE EUX.

On ne peut mouiller aucune seine en deça de 110 brasses (un huitième de mille) d'un parc, d'une écluse ou d'un filet licenciés, de même qu'il est interdit de poser ou d'ériger un parc, une écluse ou un filet licenciés en deça de 110 brasses (un huitième de mille l'un de l'autre. Ce règlement ne s'adresse pas aux filets à mailler ou aux filets à poche pour éperlan.

RÈGLEMENTS DE PÊCHE RELATIFS AUX COMTÉS.

ARTICLE 20.—COMTÉ D'ANNAPOLIS.

1. On peut concéder aux propriétaires des terrains aboutissants aux eaux de marée le long de toute rivière fréquentée par le saumon et située dans le comté d'Annapolis un emplacement pour y faire la pêche du saumon et du gaspareau au carrelet, emplacement que lesdits propriétaires sont autorisés à choisir et désigner eux-mêmes au garde-pêche qui lui a le devoir d'examiner leurs réclamations et de déterminer l'emplacement auquel ils ont droit et qu'ils détiendront dans l'avenir à titre de privilège de pêche, en vertu d'un permis émanant du ministère du Service Naval; mais aucun de ces postes ne saurait se trouver en deça de deux cents verges d'une digue de moulin ou d'une échelle à poissons.

2. Toute écluse de quelque nature que ce soit doit être pourvu de portes, placées dans la claie ou endroit le plus profond; ces portes doivent posséder une ouverture d'au moins huit pieds de longueur par quatre pieds de hauteur et être suspendues par le haut au moyen de pentures en fer, et pourvues d'un dispositif fixé à une pièce de bois droite en vue de lever lesdites portes à n'importe quelle heure de la marée. Il faut placer de ces portes telles que ci-haut décrites à tous les cent cinquante pieds d'écluse; mais dans chaque cas elles doivent être disposées comme ci-haut prescrit, c'est-à-dire dans l'endroit le plus profond. On est tenu de les ouvrir à ou avant six heures de chaque samedi soir et de les maintenir dans cette situation jusqu'au lundi matin à six heures.

3. En vue d'empêcher la destruction des jeunes poissons, toute personne possédant ou exploitant une écluse est tenue elle ou ses employés d'y pénétrer en barque lorsque le niveau de l'eau ne mesure pas moins de six pieds à l'endroit le moins profond le long de l'autre aile, pour s'assurer de la taille des poissons capturés et si on constate que ces derniers sont trop jeunes ou trop petits, il faut ouvrir immédiatement les portes pour leur permettre de s'échapper.

4. L'endroit et le numéro de toutes écluses exploitées sur les bancs de pêche publics dans le comté d'Annapolis sont assignés par le garde-pêche local après l'approbation de l'inspecteur des pêcheries.

5. Toutes pêcheries où l'on capture le hareng dans les filets doivent mesurer un front de cent verges, et être placées à angle droit avec le rivage, en autant que la chose est possible. Il faut décrire et numéroter toutes ces pêcheries et il n'est permis à personne de tendre des filets en face d'aucun de ces postes détenus ou occupés par une autre personne, ni de lui nuire en rien dans l'exploitation de sa pêcherie.

6. Chaque bouée de pêche doit porter le nom et le numéro de la pêcherie du détenteur, soit en lettres rouges, soit marqués au fer rouge et on est tenu d'attacher à tout filet de pêche une plaque sur laquelle sont inscrits le nom du propriétaire et le numéro du filet, comme désigné plus haut.

7. Il n'est jamais permis de mouiller des casiers à homard de façon à nuire aux filets à hareng et jamais on ne saurait tendre de ces engins en deçà de soixante verges d'un filet à hareng et même plus loin encore si le garde-pêche juge la chose nécessaire.

8. Il est défendu de faire usage de carrelets pour capturer n'importe quelle espèce de poissons dans la rivière Round-Hill, comté d'Annapolis, Nouvelle-Ecosse.

9. (*a*) Il n'est pas permis de pêcher au filet dans la rivière Nictaux, ni dans cette partie de la rivière Annapolis qui y fait face, non plus qu'en deçà de deux cents verges de l'une ou l'autre rive de l'embouchure de la rivière Nictaux.

Sauf toutes dispoositions contraires il n'est permis de pêcher au filet le saumon et l'alose dans la rivière Annapolis que le lundi et le mardi de chaque semaine au cours de la saison de pêche. (D.C. 28 avril 1917.)

(*b*) L'usage des filets pour saumon doit être limité aux eaux de marée.

(*c*) Il n'est pas permis de tendre des filets pour alose après le 1er juin de chaque année. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.) (Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

(*d*) Les mailles des filets dérivants pour esturgeon doivent mesurer 11 pouces, et on ne doit rien faire pour en diminuer les dimensions.

(*e*) Il est permis de pêcher l'esturgeon au filet dérivant dans la rivière Annapolis.

(*f*) Les mailles des filets dérivants pour l'esturgeon doivent mesurer onze pouces et on ne doit rien faire pour en diminuer les dimensions.

(*g*) Il n'est pas permis de pêcher, de capturer ou de tuer l'esturgeon pendant le mois de juin de chaque année. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.) (Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

(*h*) Tout officier de pêche dûment autorisé peut empêcher la pêche de l'esturgeon au moyen du filet dérivant, s'il obtient la preuve qu'on prend ou capture du saumon ou de l'alose dans les filets dérivants employés à la capture de l'esturgeon. (D. C. 17 avril 1915.)

ARTICLE 21.—COMTÉ D'ANTIGONISH.

1. Il est défendu de faire usage de seines dans le but de capturer du hareng dans les eaux du Havre-aux-Bouches ou en deçà d'un mille et demi de tout endroit et dans toutes directions, à partir d'une ligne imaginaire traversant l'entrée dudit havre; il appartient à l'inspecteur des pêcheries qui surveille cette partie de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse de déterminer les points entre lesquels il est nécessaire de tirer cette ligne.

ARTICLE 22.—COMTÉ DE COLCHESTER.

1. Pour des fins de pêche, les rivières et cours d'eau de l'arrondissement sud de Colchester se délimitent comme suit:—

(*a*) Rivière Shubénacadie.—A partir de la ligne de démarcation du comté d'Halifax jusqu'à l'endroit où la rivière se déverse dans la baie de Fundy.

(*b*) Rivière Stewiacke.—A partir de sa source jusqu'à son confluent avec la rivière Shubénacadie.

(*c*) Crique Verte.—A partir de la source du cours d'eau de ce nom, y compris les lacs, jusqu'à son confluent avec la rivière Shubénacadie.

(*d*) Rivière-aux-Saumons et Rivière-du-Nord.—A partir de leur source respective jusqu'au pont traversant la baie de Fundy et connu sous le nom de "Pont Board Landing".

2. Il n'est pas permis de capturer du gaspareau dans aucun des cours d'eau de ce comté après le 1er juin.

3. Le propriétaire d'un filet est tenu d'attacher à son filet une plaque ou une étiquette portant son nom écrit au long.

4. Il n'est pas permis de tendre aucun filet en deçà de cent verges du débouché d'un lac.

ARTICLE 23.—COMTÉ DE CUMBERLAND.

1. La ligne de laisse de basse mer ou ligne de démarcation entre l'eau douce et l'eau salée est située, pour des fins de pêche, au pied des chutes Hannan, dans la rivière Philip.

2. Il n'est pas permis de construire des écluses, dans le but de prendre du poisson, dans aucune des rivières de ce comté ni en deça d'un demi-mille de leur embouchure.

3. Les filets à alose ne doivent pas mesurer (excepté à Port-Laurence) plus de douze brasses de longueur et les mailles de ces filets ne peuvent jamais avoir moins de quatre pouces et demi.

4. Après le 31 août, il n'est jamais permis de pêcher l'alose dans aucune des rivières ou baies de ce comté.

5. Chaque famille ou chef de famille jouit du droit de tendre cinquante brasses de filet, mais jamais plus, par rang de filets.

6. On est tenu de tendre les filets par rang, à partir du rivage jusqu'au bord du chenal ou de la baie et il n'est jamais permis dans les eaux de marées de placer deux rangs de filets à cinq cents verges en deça l'un de l'autre.

7. Le garde-pêche est autorisé à opérer le tracé d'autant de rangs de filets qu'il le jugera nécessaire pour l'avantage des habitants; chaque particulier a droit à vingt-cinq brasses par rang, mais pas davantage, et chaque poste dans un rang est assigné par tirage au sort.

8. Le garde-pêche est tenu de donner par affichage dans trois des endroits les plus fréquentés par le public, six jours d'avis pour connaître la date et l'endroit où auront lieu le tracé et le tirage au sort.

9. Il est défendu de faire usage de seines pour la pêche du gaspareau.

10. Il n'est pas permis de tendre des filets en vue de capturer du gaspareau en deça d'un quart de mille de la digue du moulin appartenant à MM. Rindress et Seaman, sur la rivière Wallace.

ARTICLE 24.—COMTÉ DE DIGBY.

1. Toute pêcherie où l'on pêche le hareng au moyen de filets doit offrir un front de cent verges, et être divisée par une série de lignes tirées à angle droit avec le rivage en autant que possible. Toutes ces pêcheries doivent être décrites et numérotées et nul ne peut tendre de filets en face d'une pêcherie déjà occupée, y commettre d'empiètement, ni nuire à son exploitation.

2. Sur chaque bouée de pêche doivent figurer le nom du propriétaire et le numéro de sa pêcherie écrits en lettres rouges ou marqués au fer rouge; on est obligé d'attacher à chaque filet une plaque ou une étiquette indiquant le nom et le numéro comme ci-haut indiqué.

3. Toute écluse, de quelque nature que ce soit, doit être pourvue de portes placées dans la claie ou endroit le plus profond; ces portes doivent posséder une ouverture d'au moins huit pieds de longueur par quatre pieds de hauteur, et être suspendues par le haut au moyen de pentures en fer et aussi être pourvues d'un dispositif fixé à une pièce de bois droite, en vue de les lever à n'importe quelle heure de la marée. Il faut placer de ces portes, telles que décrites ici, à tous les cent cinquante pieds d'écluse; mais dans chaque cas il faut les disposer comme ci-haut indiqué, c'est-à-dire dans l'endroit le plus profond. On est tenu de les ouvrir à ou avant six heures de chaque samedi soir, et de les maintenir dans cette situation jusqu'au lundi matin à six heures.

4. En vue d'empêcher la destruction des jeunes poissons, toute personne possédant ou exploitant une écluse est tenue, elle ou ses employés d'y pénétrer en barque au mi-jusant en vue de s'assurer de la taille des poissons capturés, et si on constate que ces derniers sont trop jeunes ou trop petits, il faut ouvrir immédiatement les portes pour leur permettre de s'échapper.

5. Il n'est pas permis d'ériger des écluses en deça de cent verges de l'endroit où il y en a déjà une en explotation, et il est interdit d'en construire une en face d'une autre ni nuire en rien à son exploitation.

6. C'est aux officiers de pêche qu'il appartient d'assigner l'endroit et le numéro de toutes les écluses ou de toutes les pêcheries appartenant au domaine public dans le comté de Digby, après l'approbation de l'inspecteur des pêcheries.

7. Nul n'est autorisé à mouiller, placer ou tendre des nasses, des filets ou autres engins si ce n'est des nasses à anguille et des filets à éperlan dans aucune des rivières du comté de Digby fréquentées par le saumon, ni à aucun endroit en deça d'un quart

de mille de l'embouchure de ces cours d'eau; toutefois, il est permis de tendre des filets à gaspareau à l'époque où le gaspareau remonte le courant dans cette partie de la Rivière-au-Saumon, située en aval de la propriété que possède actuellement M. Henry Melançon, mais on est tenu d'enlever ces filets dès après la montée du gaspareau. Le garde-pêche local a le pouvoir de fixer lui-même la fermeture de la pêche du gaspareau et sa décision est sans recours. A cet effet, il a l'obligation de donner, par écrit, un avis destiné à être affiché dans le bureau de poste local, et tout filet laissé dans la rivière vingt-quatre heures après l'affichage dudit avis doit être jugé tendu illicitement. (D.C. 19 juin 1915).

8. Nul ne peut placer une nasse à anguille en deça d'un quart de mille d'une autre nasse.

9. Du 1er juillet au 10 novembre, il n'est pas permis, dans le but de capturer du jeune gaspareau, de placer, face au courant, aucun conduit, coffre à anguilles, goulets ou autres accessoires d'une nasse à anguille dans aucune des rivières ou de leurs affluents.

10. On peut accorder aux propriétaires de terrains, situés le long d'une chute dans les rivières du comté de Digby, un emplacement pour capturer le poisson au carrelet, emplacement que lesdits propriétaires sont autorisés à choisir et désigner eux-mêmes au garde-pêche qui a le devoir d'examiner leur réclamation, de fixer l'emplacement auquel ils ont droit, et qu'ils détiendront dans l'avenir à titre de privilège de pêche.

11. Chaque fois que la largeur d'une chute excède vingt pieds, toute personne, sauf le détenteur d'un poste de pêche, peut y mouiller une embarcation dans le but de prendre du poisson au carrelet, pourvu qu'il ne porte en aucune façon atteinte aux privilèges spéciaux des détenteurs de postes de pêche; et toute embarcation ainsi mouillée doit, après avoir opéré son chargement de poisson, faire place à d'autres embarcations, en s'éloignant des lieux lorsqu'on lui en manifeste le désir; pour empêcher qu'on n'enfreigne cette clause, il n'est jamais permis de saler du poisson à bord d'aucune de ces embarcations ni d'en transborder d'un bateau à l'autre. Quand la rivière mesure moins de vingt pieds de largeur, il n'est permis à aucun bateau ou embarcation d'exercer le privilège de pêche ci-haut décrit dans une rivière deux fois de suite ou plus, avant que chaque personne désireuse d'en bénéficier ne l'ait fait à son tour.

ARTICLE 25.—COMTÉ DE GUYSBOROUGH.

1. Aucun corps mort, piquet, pieux ou autres amarres ne peuvent rester dans un poste de pêche pendant plus de quarante-huit heures à moins que leurs détenteurs ne les laissent à l'eau pendant au moins huit heures au cours de ces quarante-huit heures, et cela pendant tout le temps de l'occupation de la pêcherie, pourvu que le mauvais temps ou autres causes inévitables ne surviennent pour les empêcher d'en agir ainsi.

2. Nul n'est autorisé à occuper plus d'un poste de pêche à la fois dans le but de prendre du poisson dans aucune des rivières, si d'autres personnes sont, par le fait même, privées de l'exploitation d'une station et qu'elles manifestent le désir d'en obtenir une.

3. Nul n'a le droit de mouiller des corps morts ni de tendre des filets sur aucun des fonds de pêche à la seine s'il s'y trouve des seines prêtes à être utilisées pour la capture du poisson. On ne peut non plus ancrer, ni mouiller en deçà de cent brasses du rivage à la laisse de basse mer aucun navire, barque ou autres amarres coulés à fond, ou flottantes.

4. Les armateurs ou les capitaines sont tenus d'enlever immédiatement tous corps morts, filets, navires, barques ou autre matériel ainsi placés, tendus, ancrés ou mouillés dès que le propriétaire de la seine en fait la demande ou dès que l'officier de pêche le leur enjoint, à moins d'en être empêché par le mauvais temps ou autres causes inévitables. Dans le cas où l'enlèvement serait praticable et où lesdits armateurs et propriétaires négligeraient d'enlever le matériel ci-haut désigné, il sera permis à l'officier de pêche ou au propriétaire de la seine prête à être utilisée pour prendre du poisson, d'accomplir eux-mêmes ce travail dont le coût en plus des peines et autres frais s'y rattachant, doivent être défrayés par ceux qui ont placé, tendu, ancré ou mouillé ce matériel; de même on a le devoir de conserver ce matériel jusqu'à l'acquittement de toutes les amendes peines ou autres frais.

5. Il n'est jamais permis de placer en deçà de soixante-dix brasses l'un de l'autre des corps morts destinés à retenir les filets, (excepté pour la pêche du saumon) à moins que les filets ne soient amarrés à chaque extrémité; dans ce cas, il faut que la distance entre les corps morts ne dépasse pas soixante brasses; tout corps mort doit pouvoir retenir une tessure de deux filets par temps ordinaire et toute bouée doit porter le nom de son posssesseur.

6. Il n'est pas permis de fixer à un corps mort plus de deux filets (excepté pour la pêche du saumon) et leur longueur respective ne saurait excéder vingt brasses; il est interdit de tendre deux filets au-dessus l'un de l'autre, l'un sous le niveau de l'eau et l'autre flottant, et aucun filet ne peut excéder en profondeur celle d'un filet ordinaire à maquereau.

7. Lorsque les filets sont mouillés ou sont sous la surface de l'eau, on est tenu d'en indiquer la position au moyen d'au moins trois bouées flottantes attachées l'une à l'autre avec le nom du propriétaire lisiblement écrit sur chacune d'elles.

8. A moins d'en être empêché par quelque cause inévitable, il n'est pas permis de laisser des filets (à l'exception des filets à saumon) tendus dans les limites d'un port ou en deçà d'un demi-mille de l'entrée d'un port, ni sur aucun fond de pêche à la seine prête à être utilisée pour la capture du poisson, du soleil levant à une heure avant le coucher du soleil.

9. Il n'est pas permis de tendre ni de laisser en exploitation des seines, des parcs, des filets à poche et des filets à enclos ou autres engins de pêche placés de façon à empêcher le poisson de se rendre sur un fond de pêche à la seine situé dans les limites dudit comté où il se trouve une seine prête à être utilisée pour la capture du poisson.

10. Nul ne peut pêcher à la seine, au filet ou au moyen d'autres engins dans l'entrée d'un lac d'eau douce ou dans l'embouchure d'un cours d'eau, non plus qu'en deçà d'un demi mille au large de l'entrée d'un lac ou de l'embouchure d'un cours d'eau de l'un ou de l'autre côté du rivage.

ARTICLE 26.—COMTÉ D'HALIFAX.

1. Il n'est pas permis de tendre des filets ou d'employer d'autres procédés de pêche dans les limites suivantes de certaines étendues de rivières:—

(*a*) Rivière Ecum-Secum.—En deçà de 250 verges de l'un ou de l'autre côté du pont de la grande route et en deçà de la même distance de l'emplacement du moulin Leslie.

(*b*) Rivière Moser.—En amont du débarcadère.

(*c*) Rivière-du-Saumon, Port Dufferin.—En amont de l'angle nord du quai de l'usine.

(*d*) Rivière Sheet-Harbour.—En deçà de 250 verges du pont de la Rivière-de-l'Ouest ou du pont de la Petite-Rivière.

(*e*) Rivière Tangier.—En amont de l'angle nord du quai de Georges Ferguson et à l'ouest dudit quai, non plus que dans le petit lac situé en aval des moulins Mooseland.

(*f*) Rivière Ship-Harbour.—En deçà de 250 verges de l'échelle à poissons artificielle et de l'embouchure du ruisseau Newcomb.

(*g*) Rivière Musquodoboit.—En amont de la ligne Gardner sur le côté nord et du Rocher-Blanc sur la rive sud.

(*h*) Rivière Petizwick.—En deçà de 250 verges du pont.

(i) Rivière Chezzetcook.—En deça de 250 verges du grand rocher granitique, dénommé Bounlary-Rock.

(*j*) Lac Porter.—Dans le lac Porter ou en deçà de 200 verges de tous débouchés reliant le lac en question avec l'océan Atlantique; toutefois les habitants de la localité peuvent recevoir l'autorisation de tendre des filets à gaspareau du 15 au 31 mai de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

(*k*) Rivière Lawrencetown.—En deçà de 250 verges de l'un ou l'autre côté de la digue.

(*l*) Digue et rivière Cole-Harbour.—Nul ne peut tendre des filets ou faire usage d'aucun autre procédé de pêche en deçà de la ligne Cole-Harbour ou de l'embouchure de la rivière Cole-Harbour non plus qu'à 250 verges de ces deux endroits. Toutefois, il est permis de mouiller des filets à gaspareau du 15 au 31 mai, ces deux jours compris, chaque année.

(*m*) Cow-Bay-Run.—En deçà de 250 verges de l'un ou de l'autre côté.

(*n*) Toutefois on peut permettre de pêcher le gaspareau au moyen de carrelets, le lundi, le mardi et le mercredi de chaque semaine dans tous les cours d'eau, ci-haut désignés, excepté dans la rivière Ship-Harbour, où la pêche au carrelet est autorisée le lundi, mardi, mercredi et jeudi de chaque semaine.

(*o*) Rivière Neuf-Milles.—Au nord d'un point situé à 250 verges en aval du pont de la grande route près de l'embouchure de la rivière. Toutefois on peut permettre l'usage des filets à mailler, seulement, pour la pêche du gaspareau en deçà d'un demi-mille au nord du pont de la grande route, à partir du 10 jusqu'au 25 mai de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

(*p*) Rivière Prospect-Bay.—En deça de 250 verges du quai appelé quai White.

(*q*) Rivière de la Baie Térence.—En deçà de 250 verges de la laisse de basse mer.

2. Le nom du propriétaire doit figurer au long sur chaque filet exploité.

3. Il n'est pas permis de prendre du poisson dans les écluses du canal Shubénacadie, non plus qu'en deçà de 60 verges de ces écluses.

4. Ci-après figurent les règlements de pêche relatifs à Ketch-Harbour:—

(*a*) Dans les eaux côtières du comté d'Halifax, province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, entre la pointe Morris à l'ouest, et un demi-mille au nord de Chebouctou-Head à l'est, il n'est pas permis, à partir du 1er juin jusqu'au 30 novembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, d'amarrer ni d'ancrer des filets en deçà de 60 brasses du rivage, exception faite toutefois pour les dragues.

(*b*) Nul ne peut pêcher ni se préparer à pêcher à la seine dans l'espace s'étendant entre deux seines situées à moins de 150 verges l'une de l'autre après le lancement et le retrait de ces deux engins.

(*c*) Il n'est pas permis de tendre ni de se servir de filets ou autres procédés de pêche dans Ketch-Harbour, comté d'Halifax, entre le quai de Frank Martin et l'embouchure du ruisseau de Ketch-Harbour, non plus que dans le ruisseau lui-même.

Toutefois dans l'espace compris entre une ligne imaginaire s'étendant à 100 verges de l'embouchure du ruisseau de Ketch-Harbour et du quai de Frank Martin, il est permis de tendre des filets parallèlement au courant, mais jamais par le travers du courant; dans le ruisseau de Ketch-Harbour il est permis de pêcher le gaspareau au carelet le lundi, le mercredi et le jeudi de chaque semaine.

5.—RÈGLEMENT CONCERNANT LA PÊCHE À LA SEINE DANS LES PÊCHERIES DU COMTÉ D'HALIFAX.

1. (*a*) Du 1er mai au 15 novembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, il n'est pas permis de tendre ni d'amarrer d'autres filets de pêche que des seines dans les limites d'une pêcherie à la seine, excepté pendant la nuit entre le coucher et le lever du soleil, et même alors jamais en avant d'une seine déjà exploitée en vertu d'une licence.

Toutefois, s'il ne se prend pas de maquereau dans les limites d'une pêcherie à la seine ou dans la région de pêche avoisinante, le garde-pêche local est autorisé à accorder un permis renouvelable de jour en jour donnant l'autorisation de tendre des filets dans les limites d'une pêcherie à la seine; il est dûment revêtu du pouvoir d'annuler ce permis en affichant dans trois endroits différents un avis public à cet effet, dès que le maquereau apparaît sur la côte, et de faire enlever les filets déjà tendus deux heures après la publication dudit avis, et cela aux frais des propriétaires des filets.

(*b*) En vertu de ce permis, toute personne a le droit de tendre des filets dans ladite pêcherie à la seine, qu'il soit détenteur d'une licence pour seine ou non.

(*c*) Nul ne peut conduire une barque à voiles ou à rames au travers ou au-dessus d'une seine tendue dans les limites d'un poste de pêche; il est de même défendu de troubler l'eau dans les limites d'une station de façon à effrayer le poisson.

LICENCES.

(*d*) Dans toutes les pêcheries à la seine, nul ne peut pêcher à la seine, si ce n'est en vertu d'une licence spéciale émanant du ministère du Service Naval et dont les droits s'élèvent à 50 sous.

(*e*) On peut délivrer au propriétaire d'une seine d'une longueur non inférieure à quatre-vingts brasses et d'une profondeur de huit brasses dans la poche à mailles et de cinq brasses dans les ralingues, pourvu que ledit propriétaire soit en possession d'un bateau monté par un équipage assez nombreux pour le manœuvrer, et pourvu aussi que le propriétaire réside dans les limites de l'arrondissement de pêche à la seine, qu'il en fasse son poste permanent de pêche et qu'il y ait construit des poissonneries et des hangars aménagés pour nettoyer et préparer le poisson capturé en vertu de sa licence.

(*f*) Le détenteur d'une licence a le droit de pêcher à la seine dans les limites du poste qui lui est assigné en vertu de son permis jusqu'à ce qu'il ait pris vingt barils de maquereau, après quoi sa licence expire; mais cette sorte de pêche ne saurait se pratiquer que durant les deux saisons ci-après désignées; du 1er mai au 15 juillet, ces deux jours compris, ou du 16 juillet au 15 novembre, ces deux jours compris.

(*g*) On doit numéroter les licences, et le détenteur de la licence n° 1 aura le droit au premier privilège de pêche dans les limites du poste désigné sur sa licence.

(*h*) Le détenteur de la licence dont le numéro suit immédiatement a droit de jeter sa seine à la courbe de la seine exploitée par le détenteur de la licence dont le numéro précède le sien immédiatement, et il bénéficie aussi de l'avantage de pêcher dans la pêcherie quand la licence précédente devient expirée.

(*i*) Une heure après le lever du soleil, en l'absence inexcusable du détenteur de la licence jouissant du droit de priorité de lancer une seine dans une station, le licencié suivant est autorisé à mouiller sa seine dans la pêcherie et a droit à la possession de tout le poisson qu'il capture par ce coup de seine.

(*j*) On a le devoir de considérer comme raison légitime le fait pour un licencié de s'absenter pour les funérailles d'un parent ou d'un ami, ou de se livrer au séchage de sa seine.

(*k*) Une heure après le lever du soleil, en l'absence du détenteur d'une pêcherie, tout propriétaire de seine est autorisé à mouiller sa seine; le pêcheur qui le premier aura jeté l'ancre et attaché sa seine à un pieu et possédant un équipage assez nombreux pour la manœuvrer, a droit de priorité dans le poste, et le deuxième qui jette l'ancre et attache sa seine à un pieu bénéficie du privilège de jeter sa seine à la courbe de la première seine.

(*l*) Tout poisson capturé par une personne, ou dans les limites d'une pêcherie ou entre des pêcheries, autre que le détenteur licencié au moment ou celui-ci occupe son poste, devient la propriété de ce dernier.

(*m*) On délivre aux personnes qui y ont droit, dans l'ordre déterminé, des licences pour l'exploitation des pêcheries désignées à une assemblée des propriétaires de seines

que le garde-pêche local a le devoir de convoquer à cette fin durant la première semaine de mai et la première semaine de juillet de chaque année, après qu'avis en a été donné par cet officier.

(*n*) Le porteur d'un permis sur le point d'expirer a droit à tout le poisson capturé dans le dernier coup de seine, même si les quantités prises excèdent celles autorisées dans son permis.

Ci-après nous donnons la nomenclature des arrondissements délimités pour la pêche à la seine:

Dover ouest: Cet arrondissement comprend les eaux situées en deçà d'un demi-mille d'une ligne tirée à partir du rocher Shark (près du rocher Corney) à l'ouest, et s'étendant jusqu'à l'extrémité est de la Grande-Ile-Blanche à l'est; pour de là s'avancer dans une direction nord, jusqu'à la pointe Ryan; et de là encore en suivant la côte vers l'ouest jusqu'à la rivière du Canard-Noir, où les postes de pêche sont délimités comme suit:—

Pêcheries d'automne.

N° 1. Poste Guzzle—De Shute-est à la Pointe Guzzle.
N° 2. Poste-du-Milieu—Grande-Ile-Blanche, du Poste du Milieu à Guzzle.
N° 3. Poste Thoroughfare—Grande-Ile-Blanche, de Thoroughfare au Poste-du-Milieu.
N° 4. Poste Extérieur—High Island, du Poste Extérieur à Long Rock.
N° 5. Poste Long Rock—High Island, de Long Rock à New Berth.
N° 6. New Berth—High Island, de New Berth au rocher Shovel Nose.
N° 7. Poste du rocher Shovel Nose—rocher Shovel Nose à la Pointe Patterson.
N° 8. Poste Bathing Pond—Ile Mahar, de Bathing Pond au Rocher Rond.
N° 9. Poste du Rocher Rond—Ile Mahar, du Rocher Rond à la Pointe Mahar.
N° 10. Poste Castle-Est—de Castle à Shute-ouest.
N° 11. Poste de Castle-ouest—de Castle à Shute-est.
N° 12. Poste du rocher Corney—du rocher Corney, au nord, au cap de l'anse Broad, Ile Dover.
N° 13. Poste Fraser Stage—de Fraser Stage à la pointe Sam.

Pêcheries du printemps.

N° 14. Poste de la Pointe Sam—de la Pointe Sam à Plunk.
N° 15. Poste Plunk—de Plunk Shute-est au rocher de l'anse Shell.
N° 16. Poste de Bark Cot—de l'anse Bark Cot-ouest au rocher de l'anse Shell.
N° 17. Pointe de l'Ouest—Poste du rocher Corney—de la Pointe de l'ouest au milieu du rocher Corney.

(3) Prospect Supérieur.—Ce district comprend les eaux situées en deçà d'un demi-mille du littoral, à partir de Shag Head, à l'ouest jusqu'à mi-chemin entre les entrées nord et sud du chenal, entre l'île Shannon et la terre ferme, à l'est, et les îles qui s'y trouvent, y compris la moitié nord de l'île Shannon, et toute l'île Betty, l'Ile-aux-Canards, l'île Breakfast, l'île Hobson, l'île Brûlée, l'île Norris, l'île Héron et l'île Roost où les postes de pêche sont délimités comme suit:—

Pêcheries d'automne.

N° 1. Poste Shag Head—de Shag Head à Dollar Shoal.
N° 2. Rocher Norris—du rocher Norris à la Pointe-aux-Indiens.
N° 3. Pointe-aux-Indiens—de la Pointe-aux-Indiens à l'anse Tom.
N° 4. Anse Tom—de l'anse Tom à Saul's Head.
N° 5. Saul's Head—De Saul's Head à la Pointe Saul.
N° 6. Pointe Saul—de la Pointe Saul au Rocher Noir.
N° 7. Rocher Noir—du Rocher Noir à la Pointe de l'île Redmond.
N° 8. Pointe de l'île Redmond—de la Pointe de l'île Redmond au récif Redmond.
N° 9. Récif Redmond—du récif Redmond au récif Kelly.
N° 10. Pointe de l'anse Murphy—de la Pointe de l'anse Murphy au récif de l'anse Murphy.
N° 11. Cap de l'anse Murphy—du récif de l'anse Murphy au Jardin de Tom Duggan.
N° 12. Jardin de Tom Duggan—Jardin de Tom Duggan au quai de Michael Duggan.
N° 13. Quai de Michael Duggan—Du quai de Michael Duggan à l'anse Winter House.
N° 14. Anse Winter House—de l'anse Winter House à la Pointe Cole.
N° 15. Privateer Gap—de Privateer Gap, Ile Brûlée, à l'île Héron.
N° 16. Banc Hobson—du banc de l'île Hobson en seinant vers l'est et vers l'ouest.
N° 17. Office Hobson—de Office Hobson en seinant vers l'est.
N° 18. Bill Hobson-ouest—de West Bill à la Pointe de l'Ouest, Ile Hobson.
N° 19. Pointe de l'ouest,Ile Hobson—de la Pointe de l'Ouest à Plunk.
N° 20. Ile Plunk Hobson—de Plunk à Cove.
N° 21. Cove—Ile Hobson—de Cove à la Pointe de l'Est.
N° 22. Pointe de l'Est, Ile Hobson—Pointe de l'Est à East Bill.

N° 23. East Bill, Ile Hobson—de East Bill en seinant 100 brasses vers l'est ou vers l'ouest.

N° 24. En arrière de la pointe de l'Ile-aux-Canards—de l'arrière l'Ile-aux-Canards en seinant vers l'est, 30 brasses et vers l'ouest 50 brasses.

N° 25. Pointe Nord de l'Ile-aux-Canards—A la pointe nord des rochers de l'Ile-aux-Canards, en seinant 40 brasses vers le nord-est.

N° 26. Pointe sud de l'Ile-aux-Canards—de la pointe sud de l'Ile-aux-Canards à la pointe nord de l'Ile-aux-Canards.

N° 27. En arrière des rochers de l'Ile-aux-Canards—de l'arrière des rochers de l'Ile-aux-Canards à la pointe sud des rochers de l'Ile-aux-Canards.

N° 28. Pointe nord du rocher Mad—50 brasses de la pointe nord des rochers Mad.

N° 29. Pointe sud du rocher Mad—de la pointe sud des rochers Mad à la pointe nord des rochers Mad.

N° 30. Rocher Gunning—Des rochers Gunning, 50 brasses.

N° 31. Rocher Brick, Ile Betty—de la pointe Brick au haut-fond de l'Anse-au-Sable.

N° 32. Haut-fond de l'Anse-au-Sable—du haut-fond de l'Anse-au-Sable au récif de l'Anse-au-Sable.

N° 33. Pointe de l'anse Gallant—de l'anse Gallant à la pointe de l'anse Broad, Ile Betty.

N° 34. Pointe de l'anse Broad—de la pointe de l'anse Broad, Ile Betty, en seinant 100 brasses vers l'est ou l'ouest.

N° 35. Pointe Longue—de la Pointe Longue au marais Cranberry, Ile Betty.

N° 36. Marais Cranberry—du marais Cranberry au rocher Albercore.

N° 37. Rocher Albercore—du rocher Albercore à Path End, Ile Betty.

N° 38. Path End—de Path End à White Stage, Ile Betty.

Pêcheries du printemps.

N° 39. Pointe ouest de l'Ile-aux-Canards—de la Pointe ouest de l'Ile-aux-Canards au poste du Milieu.

N° 40. Poste du Milieu, Ile-aux-Canards—du Poste du Milieu à Potato Beds, Ile-aux-Canards.

N° 41. Potato Beds—de Potato Beds à la Pointe de l'Est, Ile-aux-Canards.

N° 42. Pointe de l'Est, Ile-aux-Canards—de la Pointe de l'Est, Ile- aux-Canards à Pointe-Sud, Ile-aux-Canards.

N° 43. Pointe sud, Ile-aux-Canards—A la pointe sud de l'Ile-aux-Canards en seinant 100 brasses vers l'est ou vers l'ouest.

N° 44. Pointe Shoal—de la Pointe Shoal à la Pointe Walsh, Ile Betty.

N° 45. Poste de la Pointe Walsh—de la Pointe Walsh à White Stage, Ile Betty.

N° 46. Pointe de l'Ouest, Ile Breakfast—A la pointe ouest de l'Ile Breakfast en seinant 50 brasses vers le nord-est.

N° 47. Rochers Beck—en seinant 50 brasses vers le nord-est.

N° 48. Cap de l'île Héron—de l'île Héron au rivage.

N° 49. Récif de l'île Brûlée—du récif de l'île Brûlée au cap de l'île Brûlée.

N° 50. Anse de l'île Brûlée—de l'anse de l'île Brûlée au récif de l'île Brûlée.

N° 51. West Arm Roost—de West-Arm, île Roost à l'anse Wynacht.

N° 52. Anse Wynacht—de l'anse Wynacht à l'île Tom-Tobin.

N° 53. Ile Tom-Tobin—de l'île Tom-Tobin à East Arm of Roost.

N° 54. East Arm Roost—de East Arm Roost à Roost Head.

N° 55. Poste du Cap-Roost—au Cap-Roost en seinant 100 brasses vers l'est ou l'ouest.

N° 56. Bassin Brook—du Bassin Brook à Bassin Gut.

N° 57. Pointe-Nord de l'Anse-au-Bateau—de Bassin Gut à la Pointe-Nord.

N° 58. Anse-au-Bateau—de l'Anse-au-Bateau à la Pointe-Nord.

N° 59. Pointe Dolorey—de la Pointe-Dolorey à l'Anse-au-Bateau.

N° 60 Shanahan's Flat Rock—de Shanahan's Flat Rock à l'île Norris.

N° 61. Cap Shanahan—du cap Shanahan au rocher Plat.

N° 62. Plunk, île Shannon—de Plunk au cap Shannon.

N° 63. Poste Brook—du poste Brook, île Shannon, à Plunk.

4. *Arrondissement de la Pointe-Norris.*—Cet arrondissement embrasse cette partie du comté d'Halifax s'étendant de la Pointe-Norris à l'est jusqu'à la Pointe-Pennant à l'ouest et comprend aussi les eaux du port Sambro. Cet arrondissement comprend les postes de pêche suivants:—

N° 1. The Knoll.

N° 2. Flat Head.

N° 3. Côté nord de la Petite-Ile.

N° 4. Pointe de la Petite-Ile.

N° 5. Bald Rock.

N° 6. Pointe de l'Ecole.

N° 7. Pointe Ragged Head.

N° 8. Rocher Smith.

N° 9. Potato Patch.
N° 10. Pointe-Passage.
N° 11. Anse-de-l'Etang.
N° 12. Cap du Récif.
N° 13. Récif-aux-Canards.
N° 14. Cap Cole.
N° 15. Cap ouest du rocher Plat.
N° 16. Pointe du cap ouest.
N° 17. Haut-fond Eldad.
N° 18. Anse de l'Ile.
N° 19. Anse Profonde.
N° 20. Iron Chest.
N° 21. Cap de l'anse Maquereau.
N° 22. Cap de l'anse Coot.
N° 23. Bluff Head.

5. *Arrondissement de Prospect inférieur et de la baie Térence.*—Cet arrondissement comprend cette partie du comté d'Halifax situé en deçà d'un demi-mille du rivage et des îles y contiguës, à partir d'un endroit à mi-chemin entre les entrées nord et sud du chenal, entre l'île Shannon et la terre ferme, à l'ouest jusqu'à une ligne imaginaire tirée dans la direction nord magnétique et partant de la pointe Nord de l'île Pennant jusqu'à la terre ferme, à l'est. Cet arrondissement renferme la moitié sud de l'île Shannon, toute l'île Poors, Bald-Rock, l'île Bartlett, l'île Otter, l'île Ryan, l'île Norris située entre l'île Ryan et l'île Mars, l'île Mars, la Grande-Ile-des-Bois, la Petite-Ile-des-Bois, l'île Mackerel, l'extrémité ouest de l'île Power et la moitié ouest de l'île Pennant extérieure. Toutefois, à partir du 15 juillet de chaque année la ligne de démarcation consiste d'une ligne imaginaire tirée dans la direction sur-ouest magnétique à partir du cap Ouest de l'île Power.

6. *Pêche du Saumon.*—Arrondissement de Prospect supérieur.—Cette partie des eaux côtières du comté d'Halifax établie par le paragraphe 3 de cet article comme pêcherie à la seine est par les présentes déclarée pêcherie de saumon et dans ses limites on applique la réglementation suivante relativement à la pêche du saumon.

(*a*) Nul ne peut pêcher le saumon en deçà de 250 verges de la côte dans l'arrondissement à la seine Prospect supérieur sans une licence émanant du ministère du Service Naval et dont les droits s'élèvent à cinquante sous.

(*b*) On peut délivrer une licence au propriétaire d'un filet à saumon de cent brasses de mailles licites, qui habite dans l'arrondissement.

(*c*) On délivre des licences aux personnes désignées à une assemblée des propriétaires de filets à saumon de l'arrondissement, assemblée qui a lieu la première semaine de janvier de chaque année après qu'avis en a été donné par le garde-pêche local.

(*d*) Le porteur de ce permis acquiert le droit de pêcher le saumon aux époques autorisées par la loi, au moyen d'un filet dont les mailles ont les dimensions licites, et au poste de pêche figurant sur son permis ou dans une autre partie de l'arrondissement, pourvu que son filet ne soit pas mouillé en deçà de 250 verges d'un poste licencié pour la pêche du saumon; mais il est défendu de tendre un filet à saumon non licencié ou de l'employer de façon à nuire aux stations où l'on fait usage de dragues licenciées. Les postes où il est permis de délivrer des licences pour la pêche du saumon au filet portent les désignations suivantes:—

1. Dollar Shoal.
2. Morris Rock Gut.
3. Pointe Morris Rock.
4. Pointe de l'Anse-aux-Indiens.
5. Anse Tom.
6. Bull Rock.
7. Pointe Hobson N° 1.
8. Pointe Hobson N° 2.
9. Haut-fond du Rocher-Noir.
10. Rocher-Noir N° 1.
11. Rocher-Noir N° 2.
12. Office Hobson.
13. Pointe de l'Ile-aux-Canards.
14. Rocher Coote.
15. Rocher Mad N° 1.
16. Rocher Mad N° 2.
17. Rocher Gunning N° 1.
18. Rocher Gunning N° 2.
19. Salmon-Net-Head.
20. Pointe du Haut-fond.

ARTICLE 27.—COMTÉ DE HANTS.

1. Du 1er juillet au 30 novembre, ces deux jours compris, il n'est pas permis de placer, face au courant, des conduits, des coffres, des nasses ou autres engins de pêche

pour l'anguille dans le but de capturer des jeunes saumons ou gaspareaux.

2. Il n'est pas permis de pêcher au filet dérivant l'alose ou le gaspareau dans la rivière Avon en deçà d'une ligne droite tirée de la pointe située dans Avondale où la rivière Sainte-Croix se jette dans la rivière Avon, jusqu'à l'embouchure de la crique Elderkin dans Falmouth; il n'est pas non plus permis de pêcher au filet dérivant l'alose ou le gaspareau en amont du cap Salter dans la rivière Shubénacadie, à partir du 1er juin jusqu'au 30 septembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

ARTICLE 28.—COMTÉ DE KINGS.

1. Il n'est pas permis de prendre du gaspareau dans aucun des endroits de la Rivière-aux-Gaspareaux en amont d'une ligne tirée entre les propriétés de MM. Wm. Stuart et Frederick Annand, a environ trois quarts de mille en amont du pont Fuller si ce n'est en se conformant aux règlements suivants:—

(*a*) Nul ne peut se servir d'échiquiers de plus de douze pieds carrés.

(*b*) Les échiquiers et leurs accessoires ne sauraient occuper plus d'un tiers de la largeur d'une rivière à partir du rivage et doivent être placés à angle droit avec le courant, ils ne sauraient être non plus munis de porches ou de nasses; et tous les enclos, écluses, claies ou autres procédés susceptibles de détourner le poisson de sa route ordinaire dans sa montée ou dans sa descente, sont par les présentes déclarés illicites et doivent être démolis ou enlevés sous la direction du garde-pêche local. S'il arrive que l'exploiteur de tels engins ou procédés négligent ou refusent de les enlever dans les quarante-huit heures après l'avis donné par le garde-pêche local ou son représentant, soit par écrit, soit verbalement, il devient passible d'une amende de $20, ainsi que du montant des frais effectués pour l'enlèvement ou la démolition de toutes ces obstructions.

(*c*) Du coucher jusqu'au lever du soleil, chaque jour, et du samedi au coucher du soleil jusqu'au lundi au lever du soleil chaque semaine, il n'est pas permis de pêcher à l'aide d'échiquiers et après le 15 juin de chaque année, on est tenu d'opérer l'enlèvement de tous les échiquiers et de leurs accessoires.

(*d*) Les mailles d'une seine employée en aval du pont Fuller ne sauraient jamais mesurer moins de 2½ pouces et on ne doit rien faire pour en réduire les dimensions.

(*e*) Il n'est pas permis de pêcher au filet dans aucun des ruisseaux tributaires de la Rivière-aux-Gaspareaux; il n'est pas non plus permis de tendre des filets en deçà de 200 verges d'un endroit où un autre filet a déjà été mouillé, non plus qu'en deçà de 200 verges d'un ruisseau ou cours d'eau, ni en deçà de la même distance d'une digue de moulin coupant entièrement ou en partie une rivière ou un de ses affluents.

2. Saumon.—Pêche à la mouche.—Dans la Rivière-aux-Gaspareaux, il n'est pas permis de prendre du saumon si ce n'est au moyen du procédé connu sous le nom de pêche à la mouche.

(*b*) Tous les saumons capturés dans les échiquiers ou dans les carrelets doivent être relâchés s'ils sont encore vivants.

3. Entre le 1er juillet et le 15 d'octobre, il n'est pas permis de tendre des coffres à anguille dans aucune rivière ou cours d'eau, et tout propriétaire de moulin, au reçu d'instructions du garde-pêche local, a l'obligation de poser une grille à l'entrée de chaque conduit communiquant avec le moulin, et de la tenir en bon état, de façon à empêcher les jeunes poissons de se faire broyer par les roues du moulin; le propriétaire d'un moulin, au reçu d'instructions de la part du garde-pêche local, est aussi obligé de tenir ouvert le déversoir de son moulin entre 6 h. s. le samedi jusqu'à 6 h. m. le lundi à partir du 15 mai jusqu'au 15 octobre de chaque année.

4. Nul ne peut mouiller, retirer ni employer une seine ou un filet en guise de hauts-palis dans aucune rivière, ni dans aucune des parties de la Rivière-aux-Gaspareaux ou de ses affluents excepté dans cette partie de ladite rivière, comprise entre la ligne de démarcation des propriétés de Wm Stuart et Fredrick Annand, situé à environ trois quarts de mille en amont du pont Fuller et du bassin des Mines, mais on peut poser des hauts-palis dans la rivière Annapolis, en aval du moulin Gate et dans la rivière Cornwallis, en aval du confluent de la Cornwallis et de la Brandywine. On ne peut cependant les placer en deçà de 440 verges l'un de l'autre, et leurs mailles ne sauraient mesurer moins de 5 pouces; il faut aussi qu'ils portent le nom de leur propriétaire lisiblement écrit.

5. On ne peut jamais placer d'échiquiers en deçà de 250 verges les uns des autres.

6. Nul n'est autorisé à mouiller de seine ou de nasse entre les fonds de pêche déjà affermés sur le rivage.

7. Il n'est pas permis de pêcher au filet dérivant dans la baie Scott en deçà d'une ligne droite tirée du cap Split et s'étendant jusqu'à la baie Stephen Bennet.

8. Dans la pêcherie de hareng de Meaford et Peraux, chaque écluse doit avoir au moins 200 pieds de seine de mailles droites de 2 pouces dans la poche, afin de permettre aux jeunes poissons de s'en échapper; aucune écluse ou seine ne doit être mise en état de capturer du poisson avant le 1er mai de chaque année.

9. L'aile nord ou l'aile du rivage de chaque écluse ou seine ne doit pas s'avancer à une distance plus rapprochée du rivage que celle fixée par l'officier de pêche.

ARTICLE 30.—COMTÉ DE LUNENBURG.

(Arrondissement de Chester.)

1, L'embouchure des rivières Gold, Martin, Middle et de l'Est s'étend vers le sud dans le port de Chester jusqu'à une ligne imaginaire partant de la pointe Andrew pour se prolonger jusqu'à l'Anse-Profonde.

2. *Rivière-Gold.*—(*a*) Il n'est pas permis de tendre des filets ou autres engins pour capturer le saumon dans l'eau douce en amont des eaux de marée, et dans les eaux de marée; il n'est pas permis de mouiller des filets au nord de la ligne sud de la propriété de Joseph Rafuse; et de là jusqu'à un huitième de mille en aval du Rocher Swinehammer, nul ne peut se servir de filets de plus de dix brasses de longueur; à partir de cette dernière ligne de démarcation jusqu'à l'Ile-au-Chêne, nul ne peut faire usage de filets de plus de vingt-huit brasses, ni n'est autorisé à exploiter un filet en deçà de trente perches d'un autre. Nul ne peut mouiller de filets à "Narrows" entre l'Ile-au-Chêne et la terre ferme; de l'Ile-au-Chêne à la pointe Martin, nul ne peut mouiller de filets de plus de vingt-huit brasses de longueur; et sur le côté est de ladite rivière, il est défendu de poser des filets en deçà d'un huitième de mille de la ligne de haute mer à marée basse; entre cette dernière ligne et un huitième de mille en aval de la pointe Eisenhauer il est interdit de se servir de filets à saumon de plus de dix brasses de longueur; et de la dernière ligne tracée dans la direction de l'est, jusqu'à la Pointe Verte, nul ne saurait faire usage de filets de plus de vingt-huit brasses. Tous ces filets doivent être tendus à angle droit avec le rivage.

(*b*) Nul ne peut se servir de carrelet pour prendre du poisson de n'importe quelle espèce, à partir du Moulin Mosher jusqu'à la pointe Blackman, exception faite de l'affluent, et jamais en deçà de cent verges de l'échelle à poissons; de plus dans aucune des parties de l'affluent ou de la rivière principale il n'est pas permis de se servir de carrelet du jeudi au soleil couchant jusqu'au lundi au soleil levant, de chaque semaine.

3. *Rivière du Milieu.*—(*a*) Sur la rive ouest, dans les eaux de marée, il n'est pas permis de tendre des filets pour capturer du saumon ou du gaspareau entre la ligne de haute mer et vingt perches à l'ouest du Morne; et de vingt perches à l'ouest Morne jusqu'à la Pointe Verte, il n'est pas permis de mouiller de filets d'une longueur supérieure à vingt brasses; de même de la rive est, à partir de la ligne de haute mer jusqu'au quai de Nathan Eisenhauer, nul ne peut tendre des filets d'aucune sorte; de plus dudit quai d'Eisenhauer et dans les environs du nord de l'île Mosher, aussi bien qu'à l'est de l'île Mosher, on prohibe le mouillage des filets à saumon d'une longueur supérieure à dix-huit brasses. Tous ces filets doivent être placés à angle droit avec le rivage.

(*b*) Il ne sera pas permis de prendre de poisson à aucune époque de l'année en deçà de cent verges de l'échelle à poissons de la digue Rolling, et dans aucune partie de la rivière ou de ses affluents entre le jeudi soir au soleil couchant de chaque semaine et le lundi matin suivant au soleil levant.

4. *Rivière de l'Est.*—Dans les eaux de marée, sur la rive ouest, il n'est pas permis de mouiller des filets pour prendre du saumon à un endroit plus rapproché de la rivière qu'à la pointe Spruce, et sur la rive est, plus près de la rivière que l'endroit appelé rocher Prescott. Il est défendu de prendre du gaspareau au moyen de carrelet ou d'un autre procédé en deçà de cent verges des chutes de la Rivière de l'Est; de même on défend de prendre du gaspareau dans aucune des parties de la rivière, si ce n'est après le lever du soleil le lundi jusqu'au coucher du soleil le mercredi.

5. *Pêcheries de saumon, Chester-Est.*—(a) Cette pêcherie s'étend vers l'est de la pointe du Homard à la pointe Hume.

(b) Cette deuxième pêcherie commence à et comprend la pointe Hume pour s'étendre jusqu'à la pointe Spruce.

(c) Cette troisième pêcherie s'étend du rocher Prescott à l'île Bohan; dans aucune des pêcheries ci-haut désignées il n'est permis de faire usage de filets à saumon d'une longueur supérieur à trente-cinq brasses.

6. *Anse-Profonde.*—Du quai Misner jusqu'à l'île Bohan, il n'est pas permis de poser de filets pour la capture du gaspareau, du hareng et du maquereau, à partir du soleil levant jusqu'au soleil couchant chaque jour de la semaine; c'est-à-dire que tous les filets tendus dans l'Anse-Profonde doivent être enlevés au soleil levant, et qu'il est défendu de les mouiller jusqu'au soleil couchant; on défend de tendre des filets à aucune époque de l'année dans les " Narrows " à l'Anse-Profonde.

7. Tous les filets tendus dans l'Anse pour la capture du hareng ou du maquereau doivent être mouillés parallèlement au chenal.

8. Il n'est pas permis de tendre de seines dans les passes dudit anse.

9. A partir de la pointe New-Harbour jusqu'à la pointe du Homard il y a défense de tendre des filets pour la capture du gaspareau, du hareng ou du maquereau à partir du soleil levant jusqu'au soleil couchant chaque jour de la semaine, en deçà de cent cinquante verges du rivage au cours de la campagne de pêche, exception faite des filets à saumon posés dans les postes de pêche de saumon de distance en distance.

10. *Ruisseau-Town.*—Il est défendu de prendre du poisson en tout temps de l'année entre North-Street et Mill-Lake, non plus qu'entre Mill-Lake et le lac Spectacle, ni dans aucune partie de Swinehammer's Millrace.

11. A partir de la pointe Westhaver jusqu'à la pointe New-Harbour, il n'est pas permis de tendre de filets pour la capture du gaspareau, du hareng ou du maquereau; à partir du soleil levant jusqu'au soleil couchant chaque jour de la semaine en deçà de deux cent cinquante verges du rivage, au cours de la campagne de pêche, exception faite des filets à saumon tendus dans leur pêcherie respective.

12. Il n'est pas permis de mouiller des seines dans le district de Chester.

13. *Baie Mahone et rivière Mushamush.*—Dans la baie Mahone il est en tout temps défendu de tendre des filets, des seines, ou d'autres engins en amont d'une ligne imaginaire partant du quai de John Zwicker, sur la rive ouest, jusqu'au quai de John Broom sur la rive est, jusqu'au pont Kedy. En aval de ladite ligne, il n'est pas permis de tendre de filet en deçà de cent verges d'un autre filet, et aucun filet ne peut mesurer plus de trente brasses en longueur.

En aval de ladite ligne, il n'est pas permis de tendre des filets en deça de 100 verges les uns des autres et ces filets ne sauraient mesurer plus de 30 brasses de longueur.

Il est illicite à toute époque de lancer, mouiller ou lever une seine en amont du quai de Jacob Tanner, sur la côte ouest, ou en amont de chez Henry Acker, sur le côté est.

14. Dans la rivière Mushamush, il y a défense de prendre du poisson au moyen de carrelet ou autres engins—excepté au moyen de la ligne pourvue d'hameçon—entre la laisse de basse mer dans la baie Mahone et de la pointe de la digue du moulin Kedy, à partir du soleil couchant le vendredi soir de chaque semaine jusqu'au soleil levant le lundi matin suivant, non plus qu'à partir de la pointe de la digue du moulin Kedy jusqu'à la pointe de la digue d'aval du moulin Robert, du soleil couchant, le samedi de chaque semaine, jusqu'au soleil levant le mardi suivant, non plus encore qu'à partir de la digue d'aval du moulin Robert, en remontant, du mercredi matin au soleil levant jusqu'au couchant le vendredi soir de chaque semaine.

Il n'est jamais permis de prendre du poisson dans le petit ruisseau contournant le côté nord de la digue Kedy; ni dans aucun ruisselet, déversoir ou glissoir traversant une digue située sur la rivière Mushamush ou ses affluents.

ARTICLE 31.—COMTÉ DE LUNENBURG.

Arrondissement de l'ouest.

1. Port de Lunenburg.—Nul ne peut mouiller de filets ni les laisser à l'eau en deçà de deux cents verges du rivage, à partir de Moser's-Head jusqu'à Fire-Cove, entre le 10 juin et le 30 septembre de chaque année, ni entre six heures du matin et six heures du soir de chaque jour.

2. Petite-Rivière.—Il n'est pas permis dans la Petite-Rivière, de pêcher le gaspareau ou l'alose au carrelet ou au moyen d'autres engins, en amont ou en aval des ponts entre le vendredi matin, au soleil levant et le lundi soir au soleil couchant, exception faite, toutefois, pour la pêche à la mouche.

3. Il y a défense de tendre des filets dans le port de la Petite-Rivière en deçà de deux perches d'un quai; dans les limites de l'embouchure de la Petite-Rivière, il n'est pas permis de se servir, pour capturer de l'alose ou du gaspareau, de filets d'une longueur supérieure à quinze brasses, et nul filet ne saurait être posé en deçà de cent verges d'un autre.

Pour des fins de pêche, l'embouchure de la Petite-Rivière sera délimitée par une ligne imaginaire partant de la pointe Cherry, à l'ouest, et s'étendant jusqu'au rocher Coot, à l'est.

4. Nul n'est autorisé à chasser ou essayer de chasser le gaspareau ou le saumon au moment de leur montée et de leur descente, dans aucun des cours d'eau du comté de Lunenburg et à aucune époque de l'année.

5. A partir de la pointe Hann jusqu'au point où la marée se fait sentir, il n'est pas permis de poser de filets d'une longueur supérieure à douze brasses, et on défend de tendre des filets en deçà de vingt perches du pont de Bridgewater.

6. Tous les filets posés dans ces rivières ou leurs affluents doivent être disposés à angle droit avec le rivage.

7. Il n'est pas permis de tendre des filets, des nasses ou autres engins employés pour la capture du saumon dans ces rivières en amont de la ligne de haute mer.

8. Pour des fins de pêche, l'embouchure de la rivière est délimitée par une ligne imaginaire s'étendant de la pointe Gaff à Moser's-Head.

9. Dans la rivière La-Have, en deçà de cent verges, en aval de la digue inférieure Davidson, il est illicite de prendre ou d'essayer de prendre du saumon, de l'alose, ou du gaspareau, exception faite, toutefois, pour la pêche à la mouche.

10. Du quai Eisenhauer jusqu'à la digue Rolling, et de cette digue jusqu'au lac Chester-Grant, il est illicite de prendre du poisson, de quelque manière que ce soit, entre le vendredi matin au soleil levant de chaque semaine jusqu'au lundi matin suivant au soleil levant. Nul n'est autorisé à prendre de poisson en aucun temps de l'année en deçà de trente verges de l'échelle à poissons de la digue Rolling, et dans l'affluent de la Rivière-du-Milieu, nul ne peut capturer de poisson du jeudi matin au soleil levant de chaque semaine jusqu'au lundi matin suivant au soleil levant.

ARTICLE 32.—COMTÉ DE QUEENS.

1. Il ne sera pas permis d'employer des dranets dans aucune rivière, non plus que des filets montés sur pieux, de façon à former enclos, car tous les filets doivent être mouillés en ligne droite.

2. Nul ne peut tendre, à son profit ou à celui d'une autre personne, plus de deux filets à saumon, le second devant réellement appartenir à la personne dont le nom figure sur la bouée. Afin d'empêcher qu'on enfreigne ce règlement, s'il arrivait à un garde-pêche, dûment autorisé, d'avoir des doutes sur la propriété des filets à saumon, ce dernier est, par les présentes, revêtu du pouvoir de les détenir jusqu'à ce que le propriétaire ou une personne agissant en son nom ait, dans les vingt-quatre heures après l'avis de saisie, prêté serment en sa présence que les engins en question sont réellement la propriété de la personne dont le nom figure sur la bouée; à défaut d'une telle démarche, qu'il faut effectuer dans les vingt-quatre heures, les filets deviennent susceptibles d'être confisqués et vendus, et les produits de la vente sont repartis d'après les prescriptions de la Loi des Pêcheries.

3. La longueur des filets à saumon en usage dans les rivières ne doit pas excéder dix-huit brasses, et les mailles ne sauraient avoir moins de cinq pouces; en ce qui concerne la mise en vigueur de ce règlement, les rivières se délimitent comme suit: à Liverpool, depuis cet endroit jusqu'à une ligne s'étendant de Eastern-Head jusqu'au port Moose; à Port-Medway, depuis cet endroit jusqu'à une ligne s'étendant de Western-Head jusqu'à l'île Frying-Pan; rivière Broad, depuis cet endroit jusqu'à l'embouchure de ladite rivière; et au port de Mouton, de la pointe Busen jusqu'à Broad-River-Head—port Mouton est compris dans ces limites.

4. Il n'est pas permis de jeter des chiens de mer, des issues, ni des déchets de poissons dans le port de Liverpool, à partir de l'île Coffin jusqu'à Western-Head, ni dans le port Medway, en amont d'une ligne s'étendant de Western-Head jusqu'à Frying-Pan, ni à Port-Mouton en deçà d'une ligne s'étendant de la pointe Busen jusqu'à Broad-River-Head, non plus que dans les limites du port de Port-Jollie, à partir de Port-Jollie-Head jusqu'au Rocher-Noir, ni vers l'ouest, jusqu'au cap ouest du port le Bert.

5. Il est illicite de mouiller des coffres à anguilles en arrière d'aucun moulin érigé le long des rivières Liverpool ou de Port-Medway, à partir du 1er avril jusqu'au 1er octobre de chaque année.

6. On autorise toute personne faisant la pêche commerciale de la morue de tendre durant la semaine un filet pour prendre de la boitte, à l'exception du samedi soir; toutefois, l'inspecteur des pêcheries a le pouvoir de délivrer un permis pour prendre de la boitte le dimanche au soir, à condition que ledit permis soit contresigné par le garde-pêche, et que le permissionnaire ait au préalable prêté serment qu'il lui faut absolument de la boitte pour la pêche du lundi.

7. Dans la rivière Liverpool ou dans ses affluents, nul ne peut tendre de filets dans le but de prendre du saumon ou du gaspareau, ni pêcher au carrelet ou à la mouche à partir du 1er juillet de chaque année.

8. Il n'est pas permis de tendre des filets à Port-Jollie par le travers du petit chenal formé par le ruisseau qui prend sa source dans le lac Robertson, et on est tenu de tendre tous les filets dans le chenal principal.

9. Les lundi, mardi, mercredi et jeudi de chaque semaine, à partir de midi jusqu'au coucher du soleil de chacun de ces jours, on est autorisé à permettre aux habitants de ce comté de pêcher librement au carrelet dans toutes rivières ou cours d'eau dudit comté, à condition que la pêche se fasse selon les règlements et qu'on n'y fasse pas usage du carrelet en deça de cent verges d'une échelle à poissons, d'une fosse à poissons ou de tout autre dispositif établi dans le but de protéger le saumon ou le gaspareau.

10. On peut permettre aux Indiens de pêcher au carrelet dans leurs canots, à condition qu'ils observent les règlements ci-haut désignés, et à cet effet, le grand rocher situé aux chutes Bear, dans la rivière Port-Medway, est par les présentes réservé à l'usage exclusif des Indiens en vue de leur permettre de pêcher chaque jour où on est autorisé à prendre du poisson.

11. Il faut enlever tous pieux, corps morts ou ancres servant à la pêche du saumon ou du gaspareau, immédiatement après la fermeture de la saison de pêche, le 15 août, et il n'est jamais permis de les mouiller de nouveau avant le 1er de mars suivant.

12. Il n'est pas permis de laisser tendus des filets ou autres procédés pour prendre du poisson, en deça de cent verges d'un poste ou d'un lieu de pêche après l'époque spécifiée par la loi pour la capture du poisson.

ARTICLE 33.—COMTÉ DE SHELBURNE.

1. Pour des fins de pêche, la rivière Shelburne s'étend de sa source jusqu'au côté sud de l'île McNutt; la rivière Jordan de sa source jusqu'à West-Head, sur les falaises; la rivière Green-Harbour, de sa source jusqu'au côté sud des falaises; la Rivière-au-Sable de sa source jusqu'au côté sud des falaises; la rivière Port-le-Bert de sa source

jusqu'au sud des falaises; la rivière Clyde, de sa source jusqu'au côté sud des falaises; la rivière Barrington de sa source jusqu'au côté sud des falaises.

2. Rivière Shelburne: eaux de marée:

Il n'est pas permis de mouiller de filets en amont de la pointe de John McGill. On défend de même de pêcher le saumon ou le gaspareau au carrelet en deça de quarante pieds d'une digue ou dans aucune des rivières, ruisseaux ou cours d'eau du canton de Shelburne.

Les jours où il est permis de prendre du gaspareau sont le lundi, mardi, mercredi et le jeudi de chaque semaine, mais il demeure défendu de tendre des filets avant le 1er mai de chaque année. On est obligé d'enlever les filets chaque matin, et d'attendre le soir pour les placer de nouveau.

3. Rivière Jordan: eaux de marée:

Il n'est pas permis de tendre de filets en amont du chantier de M. Crow.

4. Ruisseau Ogden: eaux de marée:

Il n'est pas permis de tendre de filets en deça de cent verges du pont; en aval de ce pont on n'est autorisé à en mouiller que sur un côté seulement.

Il est illicite de prendre du gaspareau dans le lac Isabella, connu sous le nom de lac Hayden.

5. Green-Harbour: eaux de marée:

Nul ne peut tendre de filets en deça de cent verges du pont et en aval de ce pont, on ne peut en mouiller que sur un côté seulement.

6. Ruisseau Wall:

On ne peut jamais prendre de poissons après le soleil couchant le jeudi de chaque semaine jusqu'au soleil levant le lundi suivant, et on est toujours obligé de leur ménager un passage franchissable du 1er avril au 1er décembre; on défend de jamais prendre de poisson dans les déversoirs.

7. Rivière-au-Sable: eaux de marée:

Il n'est pas permis de prendre du poisson en deça de deux cents verges de la route postale.

8. Port-le-Bert: eaux de marée:

Nul ne peut tendre de filets en deça de deux cents verges de la route postale.

9. Ruisseau Birch Town: eaux de marée:

Nul ne saurait tendre de filets en deça de deux cents verges de la route postale; et en aval de ce chemin sur un côté seulement du ruisseau.

10. Ruisseau Round Bay:

Le vendredi, le samedi et le dimanche, il n'est jamais permis de prendre du poisson.

11. Ruisseau-aux-Indiens:

Il n'est jamais permis de prendre du poisson du coucher du soleil, le samedi de chaque semaine, jusqu'au lever du soleil le lundi suivant.

12. Rivière Clyde: eaux de marée:

En amont de chez Peter Sutherland jusqu'au chantier de Thomas Coffin, on ne doit jamais tendre de filets que sur un côté de la rivière seulement.

13. Rivière Barrington: eaux de marée:

Il est illicite de poser des filets en amont de la pointe de Daniel Crowell jusqu'au côté sud de l'île Hogg, et de là jusqu'au rocher de la pointe de Josias P. Doane, non plus qu'en deça de trente pieds de toute digue érigée dans la rivière Barrington.

14. Nul ne peut tendre plus de deux filets ni ne saurait permettre à plus de deux personnes de monter à bord de la même embarcation. Le propriétaire d'un filet est tenu d'attacher à chacun de ses filets une étiquette portant son nom écrit au long.

15. En amont des eaux de marée, il est illicite de poser des filets par le travers d'un cours d'eau, d'une crique ou d'un ruisseau où le saumon se rend pour frayer ou se reposer.

16. Du 1er juillet au 10 novembre, il n'est pas permis de placer, face au courant, dans une rivière ou ses affluents, aucun conduit ou coffre à anguilles, si ces engins sont destinés à la capture des jeunes gaspareaux.

17. Nul ne peut tendre de filets en deçà de cent verges du débouché d'un lac ou d'un ruisseau.

18. Les propriétaires de terrains, situés le long des chutes du comté de Shelburne, peuvent recevoir l'autorisation d'exploiter un poste pour la pêche du gaspareau au carrelet. Ils jouissent de la facultée de choisir eux-mêmes l'emplacement et de le désigner au garde-pêche qui a le pouvoir de leur assigner le poste auquel ils ont droit et qu'ils détiennent par après à titre de privilège de pêche; il convient de faire observer cependant que ces emplacements doivent être situés en face de leur terrain respectif.

19. Lorsque la largeur d'une chute excède vingt pieds, toute personne, à l'exception du détenteur d'un poste, peut amarrer un chaland, une barque ou une chaloupe à un certain endroit de ces chutes dans le but de pêcher le poisson au carrelet, pourvu toutefois qu'elle ne nuise en rien aux privilèges spéciaux dont bénéficient les détenteurs d'emplacements, et chaque chaland, barque ou chaloupe ainsi amarrés, doit après avoir opéré son chargement de poisson, faire place à d'autres, en se retirant des lieux si une autre personne en exprime le désir; il n'est jamais permis de saler du poisson

dans ces sortes d'embarcations, ni de transborder du poisson d'une embarcation à une autre. Quand la rivière a moins de vingt pieds de largeur, on ne peut permettre à aucune embarcation de mouiller en deçà de vingt pieds, dans le but de prendre du poisson. Nulle personne ne peut jouir deux fois ou plus du privilège de faire la pêche dans ces chutes avant que chacun n'ait eu son tour.

20. Un propriétaire de terrain, possédant un poste où il pêche le gaspareau au carrelet, doit borner ses opérations à ce poste, mais il est possible de lui permettre de tendre un filet à saumon dans les eaux de marée, à condition que ce filet à saumon ne soit pas déposé dans un remous de la rivière.

21. Chaque famille peut bénéficier du privilège de placer un conduit ou un coffre, mais jamais plus d'un, dans le but de prendre de l'anguille, et cet engin ne doit demeurer dans l'eau que la nuit.

ARTICLE 34.—COMTÉ DE YARMOUTH.

1. Pour des fins de pêche, la rivière Tusket se délimite comme suit: à partir de sa source jusqu'au côté sud de l'Ile-aux-Poissons, pour s'étendre de là jusqu'à la pointe Wedge, y compris la Baie-aux-Oies, et dans la direction est, jusqu'au côté sud de l'Ile-aux-Moutons et jusqu'à Indian-Sluice-Point.

2. On est autorisé à accorder aux propriétaires des terrains aboutissant à une chute, située dans une des rivières du comté de Yarmonth, un emplacement pour y faire la pêche du poisson au carrelet, à l'exception toutefois du saumon. Cet emplacement est choisi par les propriétaires eux-mêmes qui le désignent au garde-pêche. Ce dernier a le devoir d'examiner leurs réclamations, de leur indiquer l'emplacement auxquels ils ont droit et qu'ils détiennent par la suite à titre de privilège de pêche; ces postes devront être situés en face de leurs terrains.

3. Toute personne possédant un privilège de pêche dans une chute devra, après avoir opéré un chargement de poisson, faire place à une autre personne, si cette dernière l'exige, et elle ne saurait se prévaloir de nouveau de cet avantage aussi longtemps que n'en auront pas joui à leur tour les autres personnes qui en expriment le désir.

4. Tout propriétaire de terrain possédant un emplacement pour la pêche au carrelet, doit y confiner son exploitation en ce qui regarde la capture du gaspareau, mais il lui est possible de tendre un filet à saumon dans les eaux de marées.

5. Chaque filet doit porter le nom de son propriétaire écrit au long.

6. Il n'est pas permis de placer ou de mouiller, face au courant, des conduits ou des coffres à anguilles dans aucune des rivières du comté de Yarmouth ou de leur affluents dans le but de capturer le jeune gaspareau, à partir du 1er juillet jusqu'au 10 novembre.

7. Il y a défense de tendre des filets en déçà de cent verges des pieds d'une chute, d'un rapide, d'une cascade ou de l'embouchure d'un ruisseau.

8. On est tenu de laisser ouvertes, à moins qu'elles ne soient pourvues d'échelles à poisson jugées efficaces par le garde-pêche, toutes digues de moulin construites dans la rivière principale, jusqu'au confluent de l'affluent Goldstream, y compris cet affluent et la Petite-Rivière qui se ramifie au point de bifurcation, du 1er avril jusqu'au 1er novembre; et toutes digues situées en amont du confluent dans la rivière principale et dans l'un quelconque des affluents ou cours d'eau s'y déversant; de même que toutes digues érigées dans la rivière Carleton ou un de ses affluents, doivent, à moins d'être pourvues d'échelles à poisson, rester ouvertes, du 1er avril au 1er novembre suivant. Les digues construites dans la Rivière-aux-Saumons doivent, à moins d'être pourvues d'échelles à poisson jugées efficaces par le garde-pêche, demeurer franchissables aux poissons du 1er avril jusqu'au 1er novembre suivant.

9. Il n'est pas permis de tendre de filets dans le but de prendre de l'alose dans la rivière Tusket, non plus qu'en deçà de deux cents verges du côté nord-est de l'Ile-à-l'Alose, dans le lac Vaughan, et on ne peut jamais poser dans ce but de filets dans ou aux environs de Andrew's-Narrows.

10. Il faut tenir ouverte et libre de barrages la Petite-Rivière sur six pieds de sa largeur; il est de même défendu de poser dans ladite rivière aucun obstacle de nature à empêcher la libre ascension du poisson, et on ne peut non plus jamais tendre de filets en deçà de deux cents verges du débouché du lac Dunn.

11. Il faut tenir ouvert pendant l'année le Ruisseau-aux-Anguilles sur neuf pieds de largeur aux endroits les plus profonds; il n'est jamais permis de tendre de filets en deça de deux cents verges du pied des chutes du Ruisseau-aux-Anguilles; et tous les filets tendus dans ledit Ruisseau-aux-Anguilles et dans les lacs appartenant au régime de ce cours d'eau, doivent l'être parallèlement à la direction du courant et jamais par le travers. Il n'est pas permis de tendre de filets, de pièges ou de coffres à anguilles ou de coffres à hareng en deça de cinq cents verges de la pêcherie à l'épervier d'aval située sur le Ruisseau-aux-Harengs; il y a aussi défense de prendre du poisson en aval du gros érable de même qu'en amont des chutes ou de la pêcherie à épervier du Ruisseau-aux-Harengs. Nul ne saurait tendre de filets dans le Lac-aux Canards ou dans le ruisseau situé près de chez Paul Doucette, et toutes digues de moulin construites dans ce ruisseau ou lac doivent demeurer ouvertes du 1er avril au

1er novembre, à moins qu'elles ne soient pourvues d'échelles à poisson jugées efficaces par le garde-pêche.

12. On est tenu d'entretenir un passage libre d'une largeur de 8 pieds à travers les chutes Hobbs et les autres situées en amont et en aval de l'emplacement du moulin, de même qu'il est défendu de placer aucun coffre à anguilles ou autres obstructions dans le chenal de la rivière, entre les chutes Campbell et l'emplacement de moulin, ledit chenal devant mesurer huit pieds de largeur.

13. Il n'est pas permis de mouiller de filets dans la rivière Pubnico, en amont d'une ligne droite s'étendant du quai de Walter Larkin jusqu'à la pointe ouest de l'île Willet. On est tenu d'entretenir un passage d'une largeur de six pieds au milieu pour permettre aux harengs de le remonter et de le redescendre. Chaque famille peut mouiller un conduit ou un coffre, mais jamais plus d'un dans le but de prendre de l'anguille.

14. Dans les eaux de marée, nul ne peut faire usage de plus de quatre filets, trois dans le but de capturer du gaspareau et un pour prendre du saumon; en aval de Lower-Narrows ces filets ne sauraient pas excéder 40 brasses chacun de longueur, et de Lower-Narrows à la ligne des eaux de marées, les filets ne doivent pas excéder vingt-cinq brasses chacun.

ARTICLE 35.—COMTÉ DE YARMOUTH.

(Rivière Argyle).

1. Chaque famille peut tendre un filet, mais jamais plus, de l'île Higgin aux chutes Campbell; la longueur de ces filets ne devant pas dépasser vingt-cinq brasses.

2. Il faut maintenir un passage libre sur une largeur de six pieds à l'endroit le plus profond dans le cours d'eau passant près de l'emplacement du vieux moulin, et on est tenu d'y opérer l'enlèvement de toutes roches ou autres obstructions.

3. Il est nécessaire de tenir libre de toutes obstructions sur une longueur de six pieds, à l'endroit le plus profond, le cours d'eau situé aux chutes Guagus.

4. Il ne sera pas permis de tendre de filets à mailler ni d'en faire usage dans la partie du cours d'eau, s'étendant des chutes Campbell jusqu'aux chutes Guagus.

5. Il n'est pas permis de prendre du saumon ou du gaspareau en aval de l'endroit désigné sous le nom de Line-Road-Bridge, non plus qu'entre la digue du vieux moulin à farine érigé au pied des chutes située en aval du moulin Durkees.

6. Il est illicite de mouiller des filets, ni d'en faire usage en deçà de 250 verges du débouché du lac Holmes, ni en deça de 100 verges du débouché d'un autre lac. Tous les filets doivent être posés parallèlement au courant et jamais d'une autre façon.

7. On doit tenir la rivière libre de toutes obstructions sur une largeur de six pieds en vue d'aider au passage du poisson.

ILE DU CAP-BRETON.

ARTICLE 36.—RÈGLEMENTS DE PÊCHE SPÉCIAUX.

1. Tout filet employé à la capture du poisson doit porter le nom de son propriétaire écrit au long.

2. Il n'est pas permis de tendre de filets à saumon ni de prendre du saumon au moyen de carrelet entre le 15 août et le 1er mars de chaque année.

3. Dans l'île du Cap-Breton, province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, il est illicite de pêcher, de prendre ou de tuer du saumon d'après le procédé connu sous le nom de pêche à la mouche du 26 septembre au 31 mai suivant, ces deux jours compris.

4. Il est défendu de pêcher, prendre ou tuer du gaspareau dans aucune des rivières ou cours d'eau après le 15 juin de chaque année.

5. Il n'est pas permis de faire usage de parcs ou de dragues dans les eaux des lacs Bras-d'Or.

RÈGLEMENTS DE PÊCHE RELATIFS AUX COMTÉS.

ARTICLE 37.—COMTÉ DE VICTORIA.

Il est défendu de tendre des filets d'aucune sorte en deçà d'un demi-mille de l'embouchure d'une rivière ou d'un cours d'eau fréquentés par le saumon ou la truite; et on ne peut jamais déverser dans aucune rivière ou cours d'eau des issues de poissons ou autres déchets de nature à nuire au passage ou à la santé du poisson.

ARTICLE 38.—COMTÉ DE RICHMOND.

Il est illicite de tendre des filets d'aucune sorte en deça d'un quart de mille de l'embouchure d'une rivière ou cours d'eau fréquentés par le poisson; de même qu'il est interdit de déverser dans une rivière ou cours d'eau des issues ou des déchets de poisson de façon à nuire au passage ou à la santé du poisson.

ARTICLE 39.—COMTÉ DU CAP-BRETON.

Il est interdit de tendre ou placer aucun filet, nasse ou autres engins destinés à la capture du poisson dans aucun des cours d'eau de ce comté à partir de la pointe Hearn, à l'affluent sud-ouest de la rivière Sydney jusqu'au lac Blockett, ni en deçà de

quarante brasses de l'endroit où le lac se déverse dans le ruisseau, non plus qu'à partir du lieu de bifurcation jusqu'à la source du ruisseau Salmon-Hole, y compris tous ses embranchements.

2. A partir d'une ligne tirée de Camberry-Head jusqu'au feu de la Pointe Basse, il n'est pas permis de tendre ni de placer aucun filet dans les eaux du port de Sydney entre dix heures le samedi matin et quatre heures le lundi soir.

3. En deçà d'un quart de mille de l'entrée du lac du Petit-Bras-d'Or, en remontant, y compris un quart de mille sur le côté ouest du pont du Petit-Bras-d'Or, nul ne peut laisser des filets pour hareng à l'eau entre dix heures du matin et quatre heures de l'après-midi de chaque jour; et dans ces eaux, y compris cette partie du lac du Petit-Bras-d'Or jusqu'à l'extrémité est de l'île Long, il est interdit de laisser à l'eau aucun filet à saumon ou à hareng entre dix heures le samedi matin jusqu'à quatre heures le lundi soir.

ARTICLE 40.—COMTÉ D'INVERNESS.

1. Il n'est pas permis de mouiller dans aucune rivière ou cours d'eau ni aucun de leurs affluents, face au courant, des conduits ou coffres à anguille ou autres engins de pêche, à partir du 1er juillet jusqu'au 10 novembre, si, dans l'opinion du garde-pêche local, ces engins sont placés dans le but de prendre du gaspareau, du saumon ou de la truite.

2. Il est illicite de tendre des filets en deçà de trois cents verges du débouché d'un lac.

3. Il n'est pas permis de tendre de filets en deçà d'un demi-mille de l'embouchure d'une rivière

4. Il est défendu de mouiller des filets plus en aval du port de Margaree qu'en deçà d'une ligne droite s'étendant de McAllister's-Well jusqu'au cap Dead-Man; non plus qu'en dehors du port, en deçà d'un demi-mille du brise-lames ou de l'entrée dudit port, non plus encore qu'en deçà de cent cinquante verges d'un autre filet tendu dans le port.

5. Nul ne pourra tendre de filets en dehors du port de Mabou, en deçà d'un quart de mille du brise-lames ou de l'entrée dudit port.

6. Aucun filet ne doit dépasser trente brasses de longueur.

7. Nulle nasse ou autres engins placés par le côté d'une île ne saurait couvrir plus d'un tiers de la largeur du cours d'eau sur l'un ou l'autre côté; de même qu'il est illicite de placer une nasse ou autres engins en deçà de cinquante verges soit en amont, soit en aval d'une île.

8. A partir de la ligne supérieure des terres appartenant aux Indiens au lieu de bifurcation de la rivière Margaree jusqu'à dix chaînes en amont, il y a défense de tendre plus d'une nasse, cette nasse ne devant du reste pas couvrir plus d'un quart de la largeur du cours d'eau; si cette nasse est placée au confluent des deux rivières, elle ne doit pas projeter sur plus d'un sixième de la largeur du cours d'eau.

9. Nul ne peut tendre ou placer une nasse en face d'une autre dans aucun cours d'eau non plus qu'en deçà de soixante verges d'une autre nasse.

10. Aucune nasse ne doit excéder trente pieds en longueur à partir du goulet, non plus qu'aucun goulet ne saurait excéder vingt pieds de longueur.

11. Nul ne peut placer de nasses sur le côté d'aucun des quais, massifs ou piles situés dans la rivière Margaree.

12. Il n'est pas permis de faire usage dans aucun cours d'eau de seines, de filets à poche, de parcs, de filets à enclos ou de coffres à poisson; nul n'est autorisé à poser de nasses face au courant.

13. Il est défendu de faire usage de seines dans le but de prendre du hareng dans les eaux de la baie de l'Ouest, lac Bras-d'Or.

14. Il est défendu de faire usage dans la rivière Margaree de filets pour prendre du saumon, exception faite toutefois des cas où cette pêche serait nécessaire pour obtenir un nombre suffisant de saumons reproducteurs pour l'approvisionnement d'œufs voulu pour les opérations de la piscifacture de Margaree, mais dans chaque cas, cette sorte de pêche doit être effectuée sous la direction d'un employé du ministère du Service Naval et d'après ses instructions; aussitôt qu'on s'est procuré un nombre suffisant de saumons reproducteurs, on est tenu d'opérer l'enlèvement de tous les filets tendus dans la rivière.

OTTAWA.—Imprimé par J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ, Imprimeur de Sa Très Excellente Majesté le Roi.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Notices, documents or advertisements received after twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, will not be published in "The Canada Gazette" of the following Saturday, but in the next number.

J. de L. TACHÉ,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

AVIS IMPORTANT.

Les avis, documents ou annonces reçus après midi, le jeudi de chaque semaine, ne seront pas publiés dans la "Gazette du Canada" du samedi suivant, mais dans le numéro subséquent.

J. de L. TACHÉ,
Imprimeur du Roi et Contrôleur de la Papeterie

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Ottawa, 2nd July, 1918.

Andrew Robson, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia: to be temporary Measuring Surveyor of Shipping at Port of Vancouver, in the said Province of British Columbia.

Nicholas P. Horton, Collector of Customs for Port of Owen Sound, in the Province of Ontario: to be in addition thereto Collector of Inland Revenue for the Inland Revenue Division of Owen Sound, in the said Province of Ontario.

A. Dalzel Patterson, of the City of Pictou, in the Province of Nova Scotia: to be temporary Measuring Surveyor of Shipping at the Port of Pictou, in the said Province of Nova Scotia.

—

12th July, 1918.

Captain James N. Bales, of the City of Montreal in the Province of Quebec: to be Port Warden for the Port of Montreal, in the said Province of Quebec, in the room of Captain Archibald Reid, deceased.

PROCLAMATIONS.

DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you—Greeting:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to Thursday, the fourth day of the month of July next, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on TUESDAY, the THIRTEENTH day of the month of AUGUST next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein Fail Not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Our

Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of JUNE, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By command,

JAMES G. FOLEY,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery
for Canada.

52-tf

DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,— GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION prohibiting trading with certain persons or body of persons of enemy nationality or enemy association.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada.

WHEREAS by Our Proclamation bearing date the eighteenth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and published in Our *Canada Gazette* of the second day of March, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, We did proclaim variations in and additions to the list of persons and firms with whom trading was prohibited on the part of all persons resident, carrying on business or being in the Dominion of Canada.

AND WHEREAS the Statutory Black List operative in the United Kingdom has been further varied and added to by Orders in Council dated the eighteenth January, the first and fifteenth February, the first, fifteenth and twenty-second March, 1918.

AND WHEREAS Our Governor in Council has authorized the issuing of a Proclamation declaring that the Canadian Statutory List be varied and added to as set forth in the schedules hereto, which said schedules appended to the above mentioned Orders in Council, contain the further variations in, and additions to, the said Statutory Black List operative in the United Kingdom.

NOW KNOW YE that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada and pursuant to the powers vested in Us by the War Measures Act, 1914, We hereby proclaim and declare that the said Canadian Statutory List of persons with whom trading was prohibited on the part of all persons resident, carrying on business or being in the Dominion of Canada be varied and added to as set forth in the said schedules hereto appended; and referring to certain of the amendments provided by Our Proclamation of the sixteenth day of January, 1918, and to Our Imperial Proclamation of the twenty-third day of May, 1916, called "The Trading with the Enemy" (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3 copy of which was appended to Our Proclamation of the twenty-fifth August, 1917, issued in relation to the adoption of the Canadian Statutory List, we do hereby further proclaim as follows:—

1. As from the date hereof there shall be added, next after the penultimate paragraph of the Order in Council approved by Your Excellency on 25th August, 1917, (P.C. 2385), and in the corresponding part of the Proclamation issued thereupon, the following paragraphs:—

Where by any Order in Council or Proclamation for the time being in force any paragraphs, or words are directed to be added to, or omitted from, this Order in Council or the Proclamation issued thereupon, or to be substituted for any other paragraphs or words in this Order in Council, or the Proclamation issued thereupon or whereby any Order in Council, or Proclamation, for the time being in force any variation in, or addition to, the Canadian Statutory List is made, copies of this Order in Council and the Proclamation issued thereupon, printed under the authority of the King's Printer after such direction takes effect, or after such variation or addition is made, may be printed with the paragraphs or words added, or omitted, or substituted for other paragraphs or words, as such direction required, or with such variation in, or addition to, the Canadian Statutory List; and this Order in Council and the Proclamation issued thereupon, shall be construed as if they had, on the date at which such direction takes effect, or variation or addition is made, been issued with such addition, omission, substitution or variation as such direction, variation or addition required.

A reference in any Order in Council, or other document, to this Order in Council or the Proclamation issued thereupon, or to the Canadian Statutory List shall, unless the context otherwise required, be construed to refer to this Order in Council or the Proclamation issued thereupon, or to the Canadian Statutory List as amended by any Order in Council or Proclamation for the time being in force.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters Patent to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish

of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Governor General and Commander in Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of OTTAWA, this twelfth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

—

SCHEDULE "A".

†Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Dreher, Julio, Avenida de Mayo 715 & Calle General Hornos 1230, Buenos Airs, Argentina.
Weiss, J., y Preusche, Calle Patricios 243, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Brazil

Casa Brazileira, Bahia (see Weber, Karlos).
Freitas & Company, Rio de Janeiro.
Froeling W., Rua da Alfandega 47, Rio de Janeiro.
Gomes, David (of Kruger & Arentz), Sao Paulo.
Gomes e Irmao, Maceio.
Gomes de Oliveira, Joao, Joinville.
Kohlbach & Company, Joinville Sta. Catharina (see also Schwartz, Eduardo).
Kruger & Arentz, Rua José Bonifacio 5, Sao Paulo.
Martifield, C., Muritiba.
Montenegro, Alfredo (see Schwarzenberger, Alfredo).
Nogueira, Candido, & Company, Rio de Janeiro.
Oliveira, Joao Gomes de (see Gomes de Oliveira, Joao).
Pinto, de Souza & Company, Bahia.
Raacke & Company, Rua Dos Ourives 87, Rio de Janeiro.
Schwarzenberger, Alfredo, (alias Alfredo Montenegro), Sao Paulo.
Weber, Karlos (Casa Brazileira), Bahia.
Zeising, Ricardo, M., Rio de Janeiro.

†Central America.

Giesemann & Company, Guatamala.

Chile.

Boeschmeyer & Kunsenmuller (formerly Preger Hermanos), Antofagasta.
Gutierrez, Espildora, & Company, Santiago.
Holzmann, Philiipp & Company, Santiago.
Kovacs, E., Avenida Brazil & Casilla 1353, Valparaiso.
Mex & Company, Brandera 569, Santiago; & Avenida Brasil 419, Valparaiso.
Oppliger, Federico, Santiago.
Richter, Alfred, Valparaiso.
Stohr, Walter, & Richter, Alfred, Santiago.
Tschumi & Company, Huerfanos, esquina Estado, Santiago.

†Iceland & Faroe Islands.

Ryel, Baldwin, Akureyri, Iceland.

§ Liberia.

Dopffel, Th.
Lafuente y Gordon, Miguel.

§ Morocco.

Cantos Nadal, Francisco, Laraiche.

** Netherlands.*

Duwaer & Company, Stadhouderskade 19-20, Amsterdam; & Kneuterdijk 18-20, The Hague.
Duwaer & Naessens, Stadhouderskade 19-20, Amsterdam; & Kneuterdijk 18-20, The Hague.
"Hollandia" Chemische Werken. Nieuwe Binnenweg 420a, Rotterdam.
"Hoograven" Machinefabriek, Utrecht.
Mogendorff, S., St. Antoniesbreestr. 54, & Uilenburgstr. 135-137, Amsterdam.
Mulder, J. G. Warnsveld.
Naessens & Company, Stadhouderskade 19-20, Amsterdam; & Kneuterdijk 18-20, The Hague.
Schaaf & Company, Lange Oostzeedijk 11, (formerly Open Rynstuin2), Rotterdam.
Velde, Jac. van der, & Company, Amstel 330, Amsterdam.

** Netherland East Indies.*

Colin, P., Peterongan, Samarang.
Lendra, Cultuur Maatschappy, Garoet.
Nieuwenhuis, Christiaan, Padang.
Schroeder, J.F.L.P., Garoet & Bandoeng.
Sirks, G. L., Borneo Straat 14, Sourabaya.

Norway.

Ferrolegeringar A/B., Roros.
Floer, Richard, Junior, Breivikbatn, Hammerfest.
Seligmann, Richard, Karl, Johansgate 27, & Halvdan Svartesgt, 30b, Christiania.
Sumstad, M., A/S., Stortingsgt. 4, Christiania.

Spain.

Baunach, Glassner & Company, Santa Madalena, San Feliu De Guixols.
Born, Guillermo, Calle Ausias March 2, Calle Lauria 56 & Calle Laffont 29, Pueblo Seco. Barcelona.
Brillante Regent, Plaza de la Constitucion, Malaga; Madrid, Barcelona & Seville.
Casals, Juan, Cortes 628 esq. Rocafort 80, Barcelona.
Chinchilla, José, Gran Via de Colon 59, Granada.
Coll, Ignacio, Cortes 628 esq. Rocafort 80, Barcelona.
Coll Pascual. Cortes 628 esq. Rocafort 80, Barcelona.
Diaz, José Gimenez (see Gimenez Diaz, José).
Forteza Pina, Luis, Milagro 1, Palma, Majorca.
Friedrich, Hans, Provenza 275, Barcelona.
Gimenez Diaz, José, Duquesa 31, Granada.
Iglesias Pla, Jaime, Bejar 38 & Cortes 577, 1°, Barcelona,
Industria y Mineria Espanola, Calle Lauria 56, Barcelona,
Industrial Hispano-Alemana, La, Cortes 628 esq. Rocafort 80, Barcelona.
Jess, Ernest von, Uraiz 15, Vigo.
Llorens e Hijos, Juan, Rambla de las Flores (or Rambla San José) 30, Montesion 5 and Pasaje San José a, Barcelona.
Llorente, Mariano, Uriaz 15, Vigo.
Loewe, Enrique, Calle del Principe 3, Madrid; & Calle Fernando 30, Barcelona.

Marti, Eugenio Roger (see Roger Marti, Eugenio).
Pina, Luis Forteza (see Forteza Pina, Luis).
Pla, Jaime Iglesias (see Iglesias Pla, Jaime).
Pons Sintes, Salvador, Calle Calabria 273, esquina Industria, Barcelona.
Roger, Marti, Eugenio, Calle Calabria 273, esquina Industria, Barcelona.
Roger y Pons, Calle Calabria 273, esquina Industria, Barcelona.
Sautter Hermanos (Hermann & Gotthill Sautter) Plaza de la Constitucion & Carrera San Jeronimo 16, Madrid; Barcelona, Seville & Malaga.
Schlüter Wrede, Pablo, Gran Via 22, Bilbao.
Sintes, Salvador Pons (see Pons Sintes, Salvador).
Wrede, Pablo Schlüter (see Schlüter Wrede, Pablo).

Venezuela.

Grameko, Karl, Puerto Cabello.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Brazil.

Linhares, Antonio P., Para.
Pegas, Fructuoso, Rua Marechal Floriano 282, Rio Grande, Rio Grande Do Sul.

Central America.

Banco Salvadoreno, Santa Ana & San Salvador, Salvador.

Liberia.

Gumera, Salvador Serra.

Netherland East Indies.

Ang Tian Laij, Batavia.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

4 Nov., 1916.—Fuhrmann, H. & Company, Calle Peru 1182-1188, & Calle Cochabema, 102, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
24 Mar., 1916.—North German Lloyd, Calle Sarmiento 324, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
2 June, 1916.—Steffens & Nolle, A.G., Calle Sarmiento 643, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
5 Jan., 1917.—Wulff, Otto, Calle Peru 399, Calle Torrero 109 & Rivadavia 6245, Buenos Aires, Argentina & Asuncion, Paraguay.

Brazil.

8 Dec., 1916.—Schwartz, Eduardo or E. J. Schwartz & Company or Eduardo J. Schwartz & Company (Gazetta do Commercio) (Kohlbach & Company), Joinville Sta., Catharina.

Spain.

21 Dec., 1917.—Bukofzer, D., Ronda de la Universidad 33, Barcelona.

SCHEDULE B.

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

†*Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.*

Andersen & Company, Calle Esmeralda 179, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Bernasconi, G. L., Montevideo, Uruguay.
Bleyer, Carlos, Calle Suipacha 191, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Diedrichs, Federico, Calle Bartolome Mitre 1285, & Chacabuco 439, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Frings, Federico, Asuncion, Paraguay.
Kotin, Leon, Avenida de Mayo 1124-34, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Peterson & Gutierrez, Calle Cangallo 499, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Salinas, S.V., Calle Rio Cuarto 99, & Convencion 499, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Sindicato Aleman de Potassa, Calle Colon 135, Cordoba, Argentina.

Bolivia.

Rodriguez, Juan, Potosi.

Brazil.

Albrecht, C., & Company, Rio Grande do Sul.
Baas, Frederico, Rua Primeiro do Marco 58, Rio de Janeiro.
Hoepcke Irmaos & Company, Florianopolis, Santa Catharina.
Merat, Frederico & Company, Rua Primeiro do Março, 58, Rio de Janeiro.
Pauly & Company, Rua José Bonifacio 14, & Caixa Postal 9, Sao Paulo.
Quesada, Mancel, Rua do Senado 64, Rio de Janeiro.

Central America.

Assmann, T., & Company, San José, Costa Rica.
Davidson, Isidoro P., & Company, Santa Anna, San Salvador.
Friese, Carl. & Company (Antonio Rylands), Bocas del Toro, Panama.
Kandler, H., (of Carl Friese & Company), Bocas del Toro, Panama.
Knöhr, Edgar, & Company, Calle Central Norte, San José, Costa Rica.
Knöhr, Juan, Hijos, Avenida Central Este & Calle la Sur, San José, Costa Rica.
Rylands, Antonio, (Carl Friese & Company), Bocas del Toro, Panama.
Salomon, A., & Company, Managua, Nicaragua.
Sange, Alfred, Colon, Panama.
Wahle, Carlos Wolfgang, Avenida 4a Este, San José, Costa Rica.

Chile.

Gratenau, R., (Steiner & Company), Talcahuano.

Colombia.

Bauer & Company, Bogota.
Weisbach, Eberhardt, Bogota.

Cuba.

Kollmann, Rudolf, Enramadas 16, Santiago de Cuba.

Denmark.

Siemens Schuckert, Dansk A/S., Blegdamsvej 124, Copenhagen.

†*Hayti and Dominican Republics.*

Gaetjens, Charles, Port au Prince, Hayti.

**Netherlands.*

Bäck, Ignacz, Fred. Hendrikplein 25, & Van Beverningkstraat 250, The Hague.
Bohmer, Karl, Keizersgracht 224, Amsterdam.
Eberhardt & Company, s'Hertogenbosch.
Emden, M. van., Hoofdstraat 1-5 Schiedam.
Holland Amerikaansche Maatschappy "Rapid" Rotterdam.

Holtz, J. Z. R., Heerengracht, 22, Amsterdam.
Hufeld, Fritz, Wilhelminalaan, Hillegom.
Klein, Ernst, Voorburgwal O. Z. 198, Amsterdam.
Meyer, Moritz, Valeriusstraat 240, Amsterdam.
"Rapid" Hollandsche Amerikansche Maatschappy, Burgomeester Meineszlaan 62, Rotterdam.
Reinbold, Ed., Mathenesserlaan 211, Rotterdam.
Rummel, F. W., Goudsche Wagenstraat 40a, Rotterdam.
Seeder & Company 2e Weteringdwarstraat 25, Amsterdam.

**Netherland East Indies.*

Auto, L., Pasar Besar, Sourabaya.
Goedkoopste Adres., Het, Gamblongan 17, Sourabaya; & Batavia.
Herman, J. G., Batavia.

Norway.

Jaegar, Olav, Stavanger (formerly of Haugesund).
Moe, J. M., Haugesund.
Troye, Chr. A/S., Vinnoesgrd 2, Bergen.

Peru.

Abad Brothers & Company, Callao.
Luzmila Rodriguez Hermanos, Ascope.
Porturas, José Luis, Salaverry.

Spain.

Almendro, Juan Martinez (*see* Martinez Almendro, Juan).
Blass & Company, Calle San Mateo 1, Madrid.
Botello, Angel & Son, Ayamonte.
Collardin, Gerardo, Calle Pedro IV 53, Calle Claris 71, & Apartado 559, Barcelona.
Cortes, José (of H. Flottmann & Company), Calle Jorge Juan 47, Madrid.
Deutsch, E., Malaga.
Dusseldorf, La., Barcelona.
Fabrica General Esparnola de Colores, Calle Pedro IV 53, Barcelona.
Flottmann, H. & Company, Calle Jorge Juan 47, Madrid; and Seville.
Fortuna, de Berlin, Pasaje Paz 10 bis 1°, Barcelona.
Hellmuth, Oskar, Rondo San Pero 2, Barcelona; Arenal 12, Bilbao; and Preciados 1, Madrid.
Hernandez, Nicolas Santana (*See* Santana Hernandez, Nicolas).
John, Eduardo, Paseo de Bonanova 14, Villa Ludovic, Barcelona.
Kemp, Edgard, Barcelona.
Lamparter Trissler, Eugenio, Calle Santa Ana 9, Seville.
Lloyd International, de Berlin, Rambla Sta. Monica 5, Barcelona.
Martinez Almendro, Jua, Calle Sierpes 16, Seville.
Pinto Lopez, J., sucesor (*See* Weisswange, Kurt or Conrado).
Rodriguez Torres, Agustin, Las Palmas.
Santana Hernandez, Nicolas, Puerto de la Luz, Las Palmas.
Trissler, Eugenio Lamparter (*See* Lamparter Trissler, Eugenio).
Torres, Agustin Rodriguez (*See* Rodriguez Torres, Agustin).
Victoria de Berlin, La, Ronda San Pedro 2, Barcelona; Arenal 12, Bilbao; and Preciad, Madrid.
Vinals, Magin, Calle Cristina 2, Barcelona; Port Bou; and Irun.
Vogel y Matas, Calle Cortes 561, Barcelona.
Weisswange, Kurt (or Conrado) Sucesor de J, Pinto Lopez, Calle Cortes 640-642, Barcelona.

Sweden.

Isselhorst, H., Svartmangatan 24, Stockholm.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Kœllner, Guillermo (of Casa Widmayer) Calle Corrientes 727, Buenos Aires; and Rosario, Argentina.

Liberia.

Freeman, D. (or T.)
Freeman, D. D.
Freeman, T., & Company.
George, Aaron.
Monrovia Trading Company.
Phelps Brothers & Company.
Ross, Samuel A.

Morocco.

Guessus, Mohammed, Tetuan.

Portugal.

Marcus & Harting, Rua dos Fanqueiros 136, and Rua do Commercio 45, Lisbon.

Spain.

Ballesteros, Julio, Calle Cuarte 19, Valencia.
Sirera, José (of Soria & Company) Naveilos 6, Grao de Valencia.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

18 July, 1916.—Schweitzer, Felipe, Santa Fé 951, Rosario; & Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Bolivia.

11 May, 1917.—Weisser & Company, Ocuri.

Brazil.

2 June, 1916.—Jordan, Gerken & Company, Sao Francisco do Sul & Joinville.
21 Dec., 1917.—Jordan, Henrique, & Company, Sao Francisco do Sul & Joinville.
23 Nov., 1917.—Lopez, Freire & Company, Rua da Quitanda 46, Rio de Janeiro.

Chile.

23 Nov., 1917.—Polanco, Julio U., Valparaiso.

Greece.

29 Feb., 1916.—Koenig, J. & N., & Company, Arsakion Arcade, University Street, Athens.

Netherlands.

30 Mar., 1917.—Lecomte, Jules, Bachmanstraat 5, the Hague; (formerly of Zuidblaak 50, Rotterdam).

Netherland East Indies.

24 Mar., 1916.—Adler Warenhuis (Moritz Adler), Sourabaya. (No connection with Handel & Industrie Maatschappy v/h Adler, Socitiet St., Sourabaya.)

Norway.

30 June, 1916.—Arneman, Hans. Th., Toldbodgate 8b, Christiania; & Tromsø.

Spain.

19 Jan., 1917.—Kaupp, Ernesto, S. en C., Calle Cortes 498, Barcelona; & Valls.

18 Jan., 1918.—Loewe, Enrique, Calle del Principe 39, Madrid; & Calle Fernando 30, Barcelona.

SCHEDULE "C."

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

†*Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.*

Argentina Electricity Company (Compania Argentina de Electricidad), Calle Sarmiento 961, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Bade, Jorge é Hijos, Calle Callao 714 & Cordoba 3647, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Boer, G. de (partner of Julio Hosmann & Company, Calle Cangallo 319, Buenos Aires, Argentina).
Burkart, Norberto, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Christians & Company, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Compania Argentina de Electricidad (see Argentine Electricity Company).
Epperlein, Max, & Company, Calle Cangallo 1620, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Fitzki, Luis, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Gilander, Augusto J., Calle Garay 251, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Gruber, Hermann, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Heidenreich, Guillermo, Rosario, Argentina.
Hellmuth, Otto Carl, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Hess, Julio, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Hirsch & Zollfrei, Calle Rivadavia 1369a, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Honsberg, Carlos, Calle Bartolome Mitre 3036 & 3058 & Casilla 1671, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Janowitzer, A., Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Kaufmann, Gustavo, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Krabb, Hermann, & Company, Calle Bartolome Mitre 1177 &c., Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Lang, Luis, & Company, Calle Defensa 369, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Lesser & Company, Calle Bartolome Mitre 980-990, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Luz y Fuerza, Compania de, Mendoza, Argentina.
Montes, Angel, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Ost, Hermann, Calle Esmeralda 179, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Ostermeyer, Herman, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Peters, Conrado, Calle Corrientes 432, Rosario, Argentina.
Pitzer, Emilio, Calle Maipu 787, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Rey, Luis, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Salvini, Geronimo, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Sieburger, Christian, Calle Talcahuano 82, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Wassermann, J., & Company, Calle Azopardo 579, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Worns, Pedro (Armeria Alemana), Calle Corrientes 311, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Bolivia.

Lullemann, Oswaldo, Oruro.
Paulsen, Bruno, Riberalta.

Brazil.

Casa Alfredo, Sao Paulo (*See* also Kruger & Arentz).
Correia, Ceciliano & Company, Paranagua.
Kruger & Company, Sao Paulo (*See* also Kruger & Arentz).
Wesche & Company (E. Strassberger & Company), Manaos.

Chile.

Adametz, Arnaldo, (Lange & Company), Valparaiso.
Bischoff, Carlos, Valdivia.
Eggers, R., Punta Arenas.
Horny, A. C., Iquique.
Leva & Petrina, Antofagasta.
Rolke, Ernest, Calle Condell 65, Valparaiso.
Rolke, Sucesion Conrado, Calle Condell 65, Valparaiso.
Schaeffer, Federico, (Gildermeister & Co.).
Schindler, Alfred, Valparaiso.
Werner, Fritz, (R. Kollmar Relojeria Suiza), Concepcion.
Wilckens, Adolfo, (Lange & Company), Valparaiso.

Costa Rica.

Koberg & Company, San José.
Koberg & Echandi, San José.
Koberg, Max., San José.
Kraske, Erik, Port Limon.
Luck, Rudolph, Port Limon.

Greece.

Kiazim, Emin, Oriental Tobacco Trading Company, Salonika.
Le Levant (*See* Levante Tabak Handel).
Levante Tabak Handel (Le Levant), Salonika.
Salonika Cigarette Company, Salonika.
Tani, Sebastiano, Salonika.

Guatemala.

Bauer, A., & Company, Guatemala City.

†*Hayti and Dominican Republics.*

Baba, Sadick, Moca, Santo Domingo.
Brun, P. A., Jacmel, Hayti.
Dyk, Johannes van, Santiago de los Caballeros, Santo Domingo.
Hamal, F. Wolff, Santiago, Santo Domingo.
Labastille, Luc, Les Cayes, Hayti.
Lutz, Edward & Company, Cape Hayti.
Martelly, Leon, St. Marc, Hayti.
Meyer, F. & Company, Les Cayes, Hayti.
Siegler, A. (or H.), Les Cayes, Hayti.
Tischer & Company, Cape Hayti, Hayti.
Usine Regionale, Dame Marie, Hayti.
Van Dyk, Johannes (*See* Dyk, Johannes van).
Voight, Carl, Les Cayes, Hayti.

Honduras.

Abadie Brothers, Amapala.
Andoine, George, Puerto Cortes.
Aybar, J. A., Puerto Cortes.
Bennaton & Company, Puerto Cortes & San Pedro Sula.
Castillo, B., Jutigalpa.
Cornelsen, Nicolas, Tegucigalpa.
Debbe, Wilhelm, Tegucigalpa.

Dreschel, Alfonso, Tegucigalpa.
Dreschel, D., Amapala.
Espinoza, Tegucigalpa.
Funes, Ramon, San Juancito & La Ceiba.
Gastel, H., é Hijo, San Pedro Sula.
Kohncke, Gathman & Company, Amapala.
Majia, Tomas, Sabana Grande.
Mendoza, Juan, San Marcus de Colon.
Mendoza, Liberato, Comayagudo.
Peterson, Ernesto, Tegucigalpa.
Siercke, Ernesto, Tegucigalpa & Choluteca.
Siercke, Francisco, Choluteca & Tegucigalpa.
Stiehle, Louis, Amapala.
Veit, Wilhelm, Tegucigalpa.
Walther, Gustav, Tegucigalpa.
Withnauer, Teodoro, Tegucigalpa.

§*Morocco.*

Si Abdellah Ben Amor, Calle Alfonso XII, Melilla.

**Netherlands.*

Dinter, F. van, Heerengracht 259, Amsterdam.
Groen, A. S., Ijmuiden.
Groen, Wed. S.I., Bik en Arnoldkade C. 7, Pr. Hendrikstr. 2, and Visschershaven, N.Z., Ijmuiden

**Netherland East Indies*

Baalen Arien W. van, Bandoeng.
Central British Supply Agencies, Medan.
Holst, H. A., Sourabaya.

Nicaragua.

Bahlcke, Julio C., Managua.
Balaarte, Managua.
Giebler, Hermann, Managua.
Imparcial La Tribuna, El, Managua.
Independiente, Managua.
Lehmann, R., & Company, Cabo Gracias.
Nicaragua Commercial & Logging Company, Prinzapolka.
Noticia, La, Managua.
Uebersezig, Carlos, Managua.

Norway.

Iversen, Carl M., Strandgaten 87, Bergen.

Panama.

Chiari & Kohpcke, Panama City.
Dziuk, Augusto, Panama City.
Heinrichsdorff, F., Christobal.
Kohpcke, Arturo, Panama City.
Luria & Company, Panama City.
Lutz, Richard, Panama City.
Troste, Panama City.

Peru.

Rios, G. & I., Ascope.
Wesche & Company (E. Strassberger & Company), Iquitos.

§ *Portuguese East Africa.*

Simba Ibraim, Palma.

† *Portuguese West Africa.*

† *Portuguese Guinea, Fernando Po & Rio Muni.*

Castano, Vicente, San Carlos, Fernando Po.

Salvador.

Beneke, Theodoro, San Salvador, Salvador.
Henriques, Mario C., San Miguel, Salvador.
Mathias, Cune G., Santa Ana, Salvador.
Rohme, Max, San Salvador, Salvador.
Voss, Max, San Salvador, Salvador.

Spain.

Amilibia, Victor, Calle Mayor, Zarauz, Guipuzcoa.
Amilivia, Alfredo Garcia (see Garcia Amilivia, Alfredo).
Arteche, Emilio de, Ronda 6, Bilbao.
Boca, Angel, Paseo Santa Maria de la Cabeza 6, Madrid.
Bon, Lucienne (Soc. Anon. Michel), Barcelona.
Campo, Matias de, e, Hijos, Cabeza del Buez, Badajoz.
Canals Tarrats, Juan (Soc. Anon. Michel), Barcelona.
Cast, H. F., Calle de Barbieri 1, Madrid.
Correa, A. L. Motril.
Echevarria y Compania, Calle Eguia 4, Bilbao.
Editorial Bilbao Calle Euskalduna 7, Bilbao.
Espanola de Joyas, Sociedad Anonima, Calle de la Bolsa 16, Madrid.
Estudios, Sociedad Hispano Alemana de, (Studiengesellschaft), Madrid & Barcelona.
Faure, José, Calle Balmes 129, Barcelona.
Garcia Amilivia, Alfredo, Farmacia 7, Madrid.
Groll, Felipe, Barbieri 16 & Hotel Ingles, Madrid.
Hopp, Salvador, Cortes 604, Barcelona.
Horica (or Orica), Augusto, Calle Legasca 5, Madrid.
Hosselbarth & Bogie, Calle Medicos 15, Valls.
Ladendorff, Carlos, Calle Bolsa, 16, Madrid.
Ladendorff, Enrique, Calle Bolsa, 16, Madrid.
Ludovic, Eduardo (see John, Eduardo).
Martinez, Sandalio Milla (see Milla Martinez, Sandalio).
Michel, Sociedad Anonima, Mallorca 327, Barcelona.
Michel, Jaime (Soc. Anon. Michel), Barcelona.
Milla Martinez, Sandalio, Calle Euskalduna 7, Bilbao.
Monjardin, Manuel, Claudio Coello 18, Madrid.
Orica, Augusto (see Horica, Augusto).
Pereda, Hoyo y Cia, Industrias Electricas, Wad Ras, Santander.
Pielhoff, Federico, & Company, Zarauz, Kuipuzcoa.
Pueblo, El, Bilbao.
Radiola Renovales, Ceferino, Calle Euskalduna 7, Bilbao.
Renovales, Ceferino Radiola (see Radiola Renovales, Ceferino).
Rivoire, Louis, Santander.
Schmolch, Federico, Montera 20, Madrid.
Sociedad Hispano Alemana de Estudios (Studiengesellschaft), Madrid and Barcelona.
Studiengesellschaft (see Sociedad Hispano Alemana de Estudios).
Tarrats, Juan Canals (see Canals Tarrats, Juan).

Venezuela.

Senior é Hijo, J. A., Coro.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Giberti, Juan, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Société Française d'Exportation (Sociedad Anonima) Sucesora de José Bell & Company, Asuncion, Paraguay.
Velez, Justiniano, Avenida 18 de Julio 1638, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Brazil.

Oliveira, Francisco Baptista D'., & Company, Para.

Norway.

Larsen, Oscar, Aalesund.

Persia.

Haji Amin-ut-Tujjar Brothers, Ispahan.
Rahman, Ezra, Shiraz.
Shebarek, Georges, Tehran.

Spain.

Ballester, José Hijo, Sorni 26, Valencia.
Corrales, José Garcia (see Garcia Corrales, José).
Ferrer, José, Ballestre (see José Ballester, Hijo).
Garcia Corrales, José, Calle Alfonso XIII 76 and 78, Santa Cruz de Tenerife.
Gutmann, Ernesto, S. en C., Valencia 254 and Calle Cortes 697, Barcelona.
Martinez, Eleuterio & Alejandro, Calle de la Luna 11, Madrid.
Uhagon, Pedro J. de, Calle de San Roque 8 and Valenzuela 4, Madrid.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

10 Nov., 1916. Hosmann, Julio, & Company, Calle Cangallo 319, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
14 April, 1916. Siemens Schuckert Companies, Calle Bernardo de Irigoyen 330, Calle Sarmiento 1401 and Avenida Velez Sarsfield 318, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Brazil.

18 Jan., 1918. Kruger & Arentz (Kruger & Company) (Casa Alfredo), Rua Jose Bonifacio 5, Sao Paulo.

Netherlands.

29 Feb., 1916. Bakker, S. A., Ymuiden.
1 Feb., 1918. "Rapid" Holland Amerikaansche Maatschappy, Rotterdam.

Netherland East Indies.

1 Feb., 1918. Herman, J. G., Sourabaya.

Spain.

1 Feb., 1918. John Eduardo (alias Eduardo Ludovic) Paseo de Bonanova 14, Villa Ludovic, Barcelona.
26 Oct., 1917. Rico, Marcelino, Diputacion 206, Barcelona, should read: Rico Ribas, Marcelino, Calle de Alcala, Hotel Sevilla, Madrid; Diputacion 206, Barcelona; & Luarca. Ribas, Marcelino Rico (see Rico Ribas, Marcelino).
18 Jan., 1918. Sautter Hermanos (Hermann & Gotthill Sautter), Plaza de la Constitucion, Malaga; Carrera San Jeronimo 16, Madrid; Barcelona and Seville.

SCHEDULE "D".

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

†*Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.*

Acosta & Company, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
"Alemana, La," Compania de Segures Sobre, la Vida en Lubeck, Calle Cangallo 770, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Bauer & Wilde (H. Bauer & Company), Buenos Aires ,Argentina.
Camosso & Company, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Crespi, Ernesto J., Calle Gallo 1093, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Elkan, Pablo S., & Company, Avenida de Mayo 941 ,Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Pablo, Juan Pison (see Pison y Pablo, Juan).
Pison y Pablo, Juan, Calle Paraguay 2547, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Romberg, Ernesto, Puerto Deseado, Santa Cruz, Argentina.
Staropolski, Franz, Calle Bartolome Mitre 1871, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Warburg & Goldschmidt, Calle Bartolome Mitre 1265, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Bolivia.

Quidde & Company (late R. Krüger & Company), Cochabamba, &c.

Brazil.

Fabrica de Tecidos Renaux (Carl Renaux), Brusque.
Meyer, C., Santos.
Paradeda, Jaime, & Company, Rua General Camera 139, Rio de Janeiro.
Renaux, Fabrica de Tecidos (Carl Renaux), Brusque.

Chile.

Andersen, Hans, Casilla 517, Santiago.
Bade, Walter (Saavedra Benard & Company) & (A. Wenz & Company).
Gesswein, E., Concepcion.
Nickelsen, Pedro, Barros Arana 377 & Casilla 956, Concepcion.
Ostertag, Alberto, Casilla 1000, Concepcion.
Telge, E., (partner in Weber & Company) Valparaiso.

Colombia.

Bischoff & Company, Barranquilla.
"Commercio, El", Barranquilla.
"Defensa, La", Nacional, Barranquilla.
"Derecho, El", Barranquilla.
Ehrmann, C. F., Barranquilla.
Gomez Hermanos, Manizales.
Grosser, F., Barranquilla.
Held, A., Bogota, Barranquilla, &c.
Hollmann, H., Bogota.
Hulsmann, H., Medellin.
Hulsmann & Reinecke, Medellin.
Lucking, H. A., Cartagena.
Prufert, Emil., Medellin.
"Rigoletto", Bucaramanga.
Schloeter, F. W. (of Beckmann & Company), Cucuta.
Tricmarbini, A. R., Barranquilla.

Costa Rica.

Altamirano, San José.
Baranti, Jose (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Beer, Luiz, Sucs. (Erna Beer).
Camara, A., San José.
Carranza, Jamie, San José.
Chavas, Maximo (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Esquinal, Jamie, San José.
Eureka, La, San José.
Fabian, Victor, San José.
Heinrichsdorf, Frederick, San José.
Hubbe, O. J., Successors, San José.
Kayser, Walter W., San José.

Knohr, Alfred Edgar (of Edgar Knohr & Company).
Knohr, Erik Oscar, San José.
Kruse, Luis, Port Limon & San José.
Luthmer, Federico (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Martimer, Luis, San José.
Martin, Ciribo (of Erik Oscar, San José).
Meinno, Arturo (of Eric Oscar Knohr, San José)
Mieschel, Paul, San José.
Mora & Olmo, San José.
Niehaus, Wilhelm, San José.
Ragelio Fernandez, Guillermo, San José.
Reimers, Ferdinand (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Rohrmoser, Francisco, Punta Arenas.
Roldan, Manuel, Punta, Arenas.
Rothe, Mandel, San José.
Ruin Debo, Francisco, San José.
Salazar, Enrique, San José.
Schuster, Otto, San José & Port Limon.
Siebe, Walter(of Edgar Knohr & Company).
Silesky, Juan, San José and Cartago.
Steinvorth, W., & Hermanos, Cartago & San José.
Vargas, Gabriel, & Company, San José.
Voss de, Eberhardt (of Edgar Knohr & Company).
Wiss, Felix, San José.
Wiss, Oscar, San José.

Cuba.

Ballenilla, Daniel, Havana.
Bengochea, Amador, Cienfuegos.
Compania Anonima Electro Alemana Cubana, Havana.
Garcia More, J., Havana.
Pi, Manuel Obrapia 16, Havana.
Prasse, German, Havana.
Revuelta, Manuel, Sienfuegos.
Rintelen, Ricardo, Havana.
Rodrigues, German, Havana.
Schumann, Gustavo, Santiago de Cuba.
Suarez, Franscisco, & Company, Cuba 55, Havana.
Zabrida, Rios & Company, Havana.

Guatemala.

Electrica del Sur, Empresa, Guatemala City.
Electric Light & Power Company, Empresa, Guatemala City.
Gerlach, Federico, Caixa Postal 11a, Guatemala City.
Henkel & Company, Malacatan.
Lisser, J., & Company, Ratalhuleu, Guatemala City.
Niederer, C., Guatemala City.
Noltenius & Company, Guatemala City.
Obst, Maximo, Guatemala City.
Rodriguez, Basilio, Quezaltenango.
Töpke & Company, Guatemala City.
Zengel & Company, Guatemala City.

†*Hayti and Dominican Republics.*

Auxila, Paul E., (or Paul N.), Port au Prince, Hayti.

Honduras.

Rossner, J., & Company, Tegucigalpa, Amapala & San Pedro Sula.

**Morocco.*

Chica, Juan de la, Laraiche.
Chica, Julio de la, Laraiche.
Moreno, José, Laraiche.

Netherland West Indies.

Casseres, Sol de, Curacao.

Norway.

Comet Sardine Company A/S., Stavanger.
Florø Conservefabrik, U.S.F., Florø.
Fosdalen's Bergverk A/S., Kjøbmandsgt. 16, Trondhjem.
Haugesund Preserving Company, Haugesund.
Ogsfjordens Malmfelter A/S., Kjøbmandsgt. 16, Trondhjem.
Speisser, Emil, Frederikstad.

Peru.

Agencia Maritima, Salaverry.
Electrica Moderna, La, Lima.
Holtig, R. L., Giron Ica 127, Lima.

Spain.

Bengoechea, Augustin Zaragueta see Zaragueta Bengoechea, Augustin).
Blanqueo, El, Pinos Genil, Granada.
Cabanach, Francisco, Barcelona.
Comercial de Productos Quimicos, Sociedad Anonima, Paseo de San Juan 78, Barcelona.
Dispeker, Siegfried, Palayo 12, Barcelona.
Electrica de Prat de Llusanes, La, Prats de Llusanes & Calle Mendez Nunez 8, Barcelona.
Espinos Garcia, Federico, Calle Guzman el Bueno 24, Madrid.
Gaceta del Sur, La, Granada.
Garcia, Federico Espinos (see Espinos Garcia, Federico).
Garijo Loranca, Faustina, Infantas 31, Madrid.
Industria (or Société) de Cremor Acido Tartarico, Reus.
Jacob, Maximiliano, Ibañez de Bilbao 10, Bilbao.
Kahn, Julio, Calle Benito Cuitares 4, Madrid.
Loranca, Faustino Garijo (see Garijo Loranca, Faustino).
Mayor Pagarols, Victor, Reus.
Merino, Antonio Oyarzabal (see Oyarzabal Merino, Antonio).
Mesa de Leon ,Juan Pedro, Granada.
Oyarzabal, Antonio, Serrano 9, Madrid.
Oyarzabal y Merino, Antonio, Calle Velasquez 3, Madrid.
Pagarols, Victor Mayor (see Mayor Pagarols, Victor).
Senesteva, Ramón, Junqueras 10, Barcelona.
Société de Cremor Acido Tartarico, Reus.
Sturzeneger, Jaime, Trafalgar 17, Barcelona.
Susland, Victor, Paseo de Recoletos 14-2°, Madrid; & Calle General Echague 15, San Sebastian.
U. N. I., Sociedad Anonima, Rambla de Cataluna 72, Parcelona; & Cornella.
Utz, Luis (or Ludwig), Fabrica de Productos Quimicos, Paseo de Mata 18 or Primero Octubre 10, Reus.
Weger, Emil, Calle Primero de Octobre 19, Reus.
Wilhelmi, Berta, Salon No. 1, Granada.
Zaragueta y Bengoechea, Augustin, Calle Mallorca 312, Barcelona; & San Sebastian.
Zurn & Gunther, Cortes 587, Barcelona.

Sweden.

Ahrenberg, Th., Skeppsbron 1, Gothenburg.

Venezuela.

Aranjo & Lopez, Maracaibo.
Benatuil, Miguel, La Guayra.

Diaz Legorburu, Genaro, (*See* Legorburu, Genaro Diaz).
Emmerich, Eduardo, Caracas.
Escobar, R., Hijo y Cia., Caracas & Bolivar 154, La Guayra.
Garcia, Rudolfo, Maracaibo.
Guevara, Luis Felipe, Hijo, Ciudad Bolivar.
Koenecke, Rudolph, La Guayra.
Lima, A. D. de, Maracaibo.
Pertillo & Hermanos, Paracaibo.
Urritia, Rafael M., Maracaibo.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Agentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Ruete, Enique, Agraciada 951, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Bolivia.

Romero Abraham V., La Paz.

Chile.

Guttierrez, Espildora, & Company, Santiago.

Mexico.

Hommel, Emilio, Mexico City.
Lahse, Federico, Mexico City.
Lentz, Federico "Perfumeria Higienica," 6a de la Constitucion 118 & 120, Mexico City.
Wood, H. J., Nogales.

Netherlands.

"B.E. Sons," Graaf Florisstraat 7, Amsterdam.
Eerste Hallandsche Export Compagnie, Amsterdam.

Norway.

Bentzon & Lepsøe, O, Kyrresgt. 47, Bergen.

Persia.

Abdul Rahim Arab.

Peru.

Dalmau, Juan, Salaverry.
Ott, Ph. & Company, Lima.
Romero, Abraham V., Mollendo.
Telleria, Ricardo, Apartado 948, Lima.

Spain.

Deutsch, F., Malaga.
Valdespino, A. R., y Hermano, Pozo del Olivar 16, Jerez de la Frontera.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Brazil.

18 January, 1918.—Freitas & Company (Mattheis & Company), Rua General Camara 69-71, Rio de Janeiro.
18 January, 1918.—Gomes e Irmao (Pohlman & Company), Pernambuco & Maceié.
18 January, 1918.—Nogueira, Candido & Company (Alfredo Schlick & Company), Rua da Assemblea 14 & Rua Quitanda 47, Rio de Janeiro.

Cuba.

1 February, 1918.—Kollmann, Rudolf, Enramadas 16, Santiago de Cuba, should read
Kollmar, Rudolf, José A., Saco Baja 16, Santiago de Cuba.

Mexico.

11 January, 1918.—Niekler, Oton, Filomeno Mata 11 & Apartado 1646, Mexico City.

Spain.

15 Feb., 1918. Estudios, Sociedad Hispano Alemana de, (Studiengesellschaft) Fernanflor 6, Madrid; & Barcelona.
15 Feb., 1918. Faure, José, Calle Balmes 127, Barcelona.
15 Feb., 1918. Michel, Sociedad Anonima, Mallorca 321, Barcelona.
26 Oct., 1917. Rico Ribas, Marcelino, Calle de Alcala, Hotel Sevilla, Madrid; Diputacion 206, Barcelona; & Luarca, and Ribas, Marcelino Rico (see Rico Ribas, Mascelino), should read: Rico, Marceliano, Calle Vila y Vila 78, 2°, Barcelona.
15 Feb., 1918. Sociedad Hispano Alemana de Estudios (Studiengesellschaft), Fernanflor 6, Madrid; & Barcelona.

SCHEDULE "E."

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Grosscurth & Company, Rio Negro 1641, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Bolivia.

Bolhme, Enrique, La Paz and Oruro.
Cabrera, Francisco, Trinidad, Beni and Santa Cruz.
Elsner, August, Santa Crutz, and Trinidad, Beni.
Haan, Pablo, Avicaya, Oruro.
Haas, Heinz, Oruro.
Haus, Pablo, LaPaz.
Jacoby, Arnold & Company, Cochabamba.
Kuster, Fredk., Sucre.
Lah, Joseph, La Paz and Carabuco.
Lambert, Ernest, Trinidad, Beni.
Leutenegger, Ernest, Trinidad, Beni.
Mayer, Juan, Trinidad, Beni.
Muller, Wilhelm, Santa Cruz.
Pensamiento, El, Tarija.
Pflanz, Carlos, Villa Montes.
Providencia, La Santa Cruz.
Ruiz, Carlos, La Paz.
Schacke, G. Avicaya, Oruro.
Schnack, Heinrich, Santa Cruz, Potosi and Suarez.
Vanguardia, La, La Paz.
Weibrecht, Adolph, Santa Cruz.
Wichtendahl, Guillermo, La Paz.

Brazil.

Novita, J. & Amado, Rua Amador Bueno 72, Santos.

Chile

Hepp, Gustavo, Valparaiso.
Hochstetter, A., Fabrica de Oxigeno, Antofagasta.

Denmark.

Nordiske Hudekompagni, Det, Nørregade 47, Odense.

Honduras.

Kohncke, Teodoro, & Company, Amapala.

Mexico.

Schiemann, Guillermo, Mexico City.

Netherlands.

Dusseldorp, W. J. & J. G. van, Lange Nieuw Straat 83, Schiedam.
Flegenheimer, Jules, Ged, Glashaven 17b, Rotterdam.
"Iris", Stoomzeefabriek (see Spoorenberg & Company).
Noord Hollandsche Pulp-Jam-en Conservenfabriek, N. V. Beverijk.
Nederlandsche Verf. en Chemicalien-Fabriek, Kanaalweg I, Delft.
Silberberg, Victor, Van Oldenbarneveldstr. 80b, Rotterdam.
Spoorenberg & Company, Stoomzeefabriek "Iris" vh, Schiedam.
Weil Hermanos & Company, Soc. Anon. Exportacion de Cereales, Ged Glashaven 17b Rotterdam.

Norway.

Nornan Line, Bergen, &c.
Sceland, Karl, Skippergaten 22, Christiania.
Zinner, Alfred, Tromsøgat. 12 and Karl Johanst. 8 Christiania.

Spain.

Banco de Aragon Coso 54, Saragossa.
Montes y Buitrago, Jaen.
Semprun y Pomba, Jose Maria, Calle Claudio Coello 28, Madrid.

Sweden.

*Brio Rederi A/B., Arsenalsg. 6 Stockholm.
Broms & Dam, Sodermalmstorg 6, Stockholm.
Christensen, A. Tralleborg.
Engstrom, Knut, Skeppsbron I. Gothenburg.
Fernstrom A. K. Karlshamn, Karlskrona, Ronneby, &c.
Kathreiner A/B., Nybrog. 3 and Katrineberg 17, Liljeholmen, Stockholm.
Moller, R. H. Halmstad.
Siemens-Schuckert Elektriska A/B., Kaptensgatan 6, Stockholm.
Sinclair, Charles (James Sinclair & Son) Magasinskvarteret 4 and Olof Wijksg. 3, Gothenburg.
Sinclair, James, & Son (Charles Sinclair), Magasinskvarteret 4, Gothenburg.
*No connection with Brio A/B of Vasag. 38

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Bolivia.

Majluff, Jorge, J. Hermanos, La Paz.

Brazil.

Carriconde, Epaminondas, Porto Alegre.

Hayti and Dominican Republics.

Hamal, F., Wolff, Santiago, Santo Domingo.

Honduras.

Bennaton & Company, Puerto Cortes and San Pedro Sula.

Mexico.

Brockmann, Guillermo, Cadena 22 and 2a Capuchinas 55, Mexico City.
Gonzales, Ismael, Merida.
Harinera Del Norte Company, Piodras Negras.
Klodz & Company, Mexico City.
Ochea, Isidoro de, & Company, Vera Cruz.
Roeder, F. Mexico City.

Norway.

Christiansand Fiskegarnsfabrik (see Fiskegarnsfabrik).
Fiskegarnsfabrik (Christiansand Fiskegarnsfabrik,) Christian IV's Gade 89 and 91, Christiansand.

Spain.

Gomez y Cia, Alameda, San Sebastian.
Larrea y Bandres, Alameda, San Sebastian.
Manau, Mariano, Barcelona.

Sweden.

Ginzberg, Jakob, Arsenalsgatan 4, Stockholm.

Venezuela.

Regener, Ernesto, Puerto Cabello & Rio Chico.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses, of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

19 Jan. 1917. Garcia Romas, Jose, Calle Guayabos 1567, Montevideo, Uruguay.
19 Feb. 1917. Giulfo, Jose, Calle Convencion 1348, Montevideo, Uruguay.
13 Apr. 1917. Herbon, Maximo, Calle Misiones 1434, Montevideo, Uruguay.
14 Sept. 1917. Lanza & Denis, P.O. Box 431, Montevideo, Uruguay.
27 Apr. 1917. Lanza, Eustaquio, Calle Defensa 1013, Montevideo, Uruguay.
19 Jan. 1917. Sanjines, Dionysio, Calle Aldea 186, Montevideo, Uruguay.
12 Oct. 1917. Schroeder, J. & A., Calle Piedras 357, Montevideo, Uruguay.
19 Jan. 1917. Stern, Ricardo, Calle Bartolome Mitre 1265, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Brazil.

18 Jan. 1918. Freitas & Company (Successors of Mattheis & Company), Rua General Camara 69-73 & Caixa Postal 619, Rio de Janeiro.

Chile.

15 Feb. 1918. Bischoff, Carlos, San Carlos Corner of Yungay, & Casilla 72, Valdivia.
15 Feb. 1918. Werner, Fritz (R. Kollmar Relojeria Suiza) Concepcion & Valparaiso.

Greece.

15 Feb. 1918. Levante, Le, Sociedad Anonima pour Commerce des Tabacs, Salonika.

Mexico.

11 Jan. 1918. Neumann & Company. 2a de San Augustin 44, Mexico City.
11 Jan. 1918. Isaak, Alberta & Company, Av. Isabel la Catolica 41, Mexico City; & Calle Muelle, Tampica.
11 Jan. 1918. Concordia, Ad. de & Anexas, Pochutla should read Cafetal Concordia y Anexas, Pochutla.

SCHEDULE "F".

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Eisenlohr, William, Villarica, Paraguay.
Spier, German, Asuncion, Paraguay.

Bolivia.

Araca Mining Company.
Empresa Estanifera de Colquechaca.

Brazil.

Acosta Fereira & Company, Rua Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro.
Ahlers, Rudolph Otto, Para.
Allenbernd, C. G., Porto Alegre.
Blumenau Zeitung, Blumenau.
Braghini, Cezar, Rua Sao Bento 55, Sao Paulo.
Brenne, Rudolpho, Sao Paulo.
Brusque Zeitung, Brusque.
Buckup, P., Santos and Sao Paulo.
Carvalho, Paes & Company, Fundicas Indigena, Rua Camerino 150, Rio de Janeiro.
Casella, Leopold, & Company, Rio de Janeiro.
Chaves, Jao Madureira, Rua da Alfandega 101, Rio de Janeiro.
Commerce de Joinville, Joinville.
Dantas, Vicente Mesquita, Caixa Postal 47, Bahia.
Darigo, Michelo, Santos.
Deutsche Zeitung (Diario Allemao), Sao Paulo.
Deutsche Volksblatt, Porto Alegre.
Deutschewaacht, Rio Grande Do Sul.
Diario Espanol, Brigadeiro Tobias 85, Sao Paulo.
Dibo, Joao M., Rio de Janeiro & Santos.
Diehl, P. J., Sao Paulo.
Diebold, Alexander, Santos.
Diniz, Benedicto, Rua de Sao Bento 55, Sao Paulo.
Drecker, Josef, Rio de Janeiro.
Dunhofer, Juan, Rio de Janeiro.
Faria, Marcos de, Santos.
Fonseca Raymondo, Pernambuco.
Gazetta Brusquense, Brusque.
Germania, Brigadeiro Tobias 37, Sao Paulo; & Rio de Janeiro.
Gobiz, Manoel, Santos.
Gomes, Manoel, Travessa da Sé 17, Sao Paulo; Santos; & Rio de Janeiro.
Granja, M. P., Sao Paulo.
"Guerra, A.", Bahia.
Guimares, José, Santos; and Rua Direita 9, Sao Paulo.
Gunther Companhia, Rio de Janeiro.
Hartje, J. F., Belem, Para.
Hellweg, Carl, Santos.
Herschel, M., Santa Catarina.
Holzgrave, Wilhelm, Bahia.
Industria Quimicia Argentina, Rio Grande do Sul.
Issler, Julio, Jr., Sao Paulo.
Jericke, H., Rio de Janeiro.
Jessen, Hendrik, Rua Bento Lisboa 17, Rio de Janeiro.
Joinvillenser Zeitung, Joinville.
Jesephson, Constanz, Porto Alegre.
Kanitz, Hermann, Rio de Janeiro.
Karp, Henry, Trabessa Santa Rita 22-23, Rio de Janeiro.
Kiernan, Cyril F., Manaos & Para.
Knobloch, Gustavo, Sao Paulo.
Koch, Otto, Sao Paulo.
Kroncke, Alfred, Parahyba do Norte.
"Labor", Lagunao.
Langkjer, A. V., Santos.
Lopes, Pedro, & Company, Sao Paulo.
Marino, Ernesto, & Company, Sao Paulo & Santos.
Meyer, Alfredo, Rio de Janeiro.
Meyer, Harold, Bahia.
"Municipio," Sao Francisco do Sul.
"Neue Deutsche Zeitung," Pelotas.
"Notica, A.", Sanstos.
"Novidaes," Stajahy.
Oliveria, Sebastiao Pereira de, Rio de Janeiro.
Oliveira & Company, Santos, Sao Paulo & Rio de Janeiro.
Osantos, Albert, Bahia.
Perez, Erich, Rio de Janeiro.
Pfeil & Klein-Ellguth, Bahia.
"Polis O Dea," Florianapolis.
Raniger, H., Manaos.
Reichenbach, Gustavo, Sao Paulo & Santos.
Richter, Alfredo, Sao Paulo.
Richter, Rudolpho A., Sao Paulo.
Rosenhain, Elisabetha Cellote, Sao Paulo.
Rosenhain, Henrique, Sao Paulo.
Ruiz, Alejo, Florianapolis.
Sandgren, A. J., Rio de Janeiro.
Schmidt, E. O., Rio de Janeiro.
Schneider, Carlos F., Rio Grande do Sul.
S , Rio de Janeiro & Sao Paulo.
Sequira, Luis, Rio de Janeiro.
Silva, Ribeiro & Company, Alfandega 165-167, Rio de Janeiro.
Société d'Eentreprises Générales au Bresil, Rua Visconde de Inhauma 83, & Caixa de Correio 666, Rio de Janeiro.
Sotto-Maior, B. G., & Company, Barao de Itapagipe 226, Sao Paulo; & Rua Sao Bento 6, & Caixa Postal 369, Rio de Janeiro.
Steinmann, H., Manaos.
Urwaldsbote, Der, Blumenau.
Vianna, Cezar, Rio de Janeiro & Santos.
Vianna, Silva, Rua General Camara 60, Para.
Wittrock, Gustav, Pernambuco.

Chile.

Enrique, Juan.
Hodge, Felipe, Antofagasta.
Konigsberg, Antofagasta.

†Hayti & Santo Domingo.

Lembke & Company, Monte Christy, Santo Domingo.

Peru.

Elguera, Glicerio, Trujillo.
Michaelson, Trujillo.
Pajares, Hermanos, Lima.
Plonge, Walther, Chiclayo.
Schroeder, S., Lima.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Argentina, Paraguay & Uruguay.

Darmstädter, L., & Company, Calle Bartolome Mitre 373, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Delgado, Julian R., Bahia, Camarones, Patagonia, Argentina.
Deurer, Gustav, Calle Sarmientol 630, Rosario, Argentina.
Elpern, Leon, Calle Tacuari 483, & Calle Cangallo 826, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Francia, Carlos A., Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Franke, Otto, & Company, Calle Bolivar 161, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Frings, Federico, Asuncion, Paraguay.
Giulfo, José, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Löhr & Company, Calle Bartolome Mitre 1164, Buenos Aires, Argentina; & Ciudadela 1414, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Monje, Fernandez, Puerto Deseado, Gobernaciôn de Santa Cruz, Argentina.
Seifart, Armin, Libertad entre Caballero & Escaleda, Asuncion, Paraguay.
Thies Kubasck, Guillermo, Trelew, Chubut, Argentina.
Wiering & Company, Calle Piedras 393, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Wirth & Schiebeck, Calle Sarmiento 372, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Wulff, Otto, Calle Peru 399, Calle Terrero 109, & Rivadavia 6245, Buenos Aires, Argentina; & Asuncion, Paraguay.

Brazil.

Aguiar, Francisco, & Company, Avenida Maranhense, 11, S. Luiz, Maranhao.
Ahrns, Eduardo, Rua dos Algibebes, Bahia.
Behrend, Schmidt & Company, Rua da Alfandega 46, & Caixa de Correio 724, Rio de Janeiro.
Beuttenmuller & Company, Rua da Alfandega 89, & Caixa de Correio 77, Rio de Janeiro.
Campos, José Pinto, Para.
Empreza Graphica Rio Grandense, Rua dos Andradas 447, Porto Alegre.
Erbrich, Richard August, Rua Alvares Penteado, Sao Paulo.
Fabrica de Discos Odeon (G. Cohen), Boulevard 28 de Setembro 36-56, Rio de Janeiro.
Friedheim, Aguiar & Company, Avenida Maranhense 11, S. Luiz, Maranhao.
Fuerst, Carlos, Rua Sao Joao 85, Bahia.
Graphica Rio Grandense, Empreza, Rua dos Andradas 447, Porto Alegre.
Holdun, Maxim, Caixa 35, Manaos.
Kuelen, Otto, Para.
Lohse, Para.
Odeon Fabrica de Discos (G. Cohen), Boulevard 28 de Setembro 36-56, Rio de Janeiro.
Reiniger, Schmidtt & Company, Rua 7 de Stembro 118, Porto Allegre.
Schlee, Philipp, Manaos.
Schlick & Company, Rua do Ouvidor 61, Rio de Janeiro.
Schlick, Alfredo & Company, Rua da Assemblea 14, & Rua Quitanda 47, Rio de Janeiro.
Schmidt & Andréas, Cuyabá.
Schümann & Company, Para.
Sergenicht, Conrado, Rua Triumpho 10, Sao Paulo.
Simonek & Moreira, Rua do Bon Jesus 20, Pernambuco.
Stender & Company, Bahia.
Stofen, Schnack, Müller & Company, Corumba.
Strauch, Richard, Rua Marechal Floriana 128, Rio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul.
Weiss, Henrique & Company, Rua Silva Jardin 29, 31, 45 & 49, & Rua Luiz Gama 21-25, Rio de Janeiro.

Chile.

Brenner, Jorge, Iquique.
Hubenbecker, Teodoro, Bandera 86, Santiago.
Sombrereria Alemana á Jorge Brenner, Iquique.
Sylvester, Hirsch, Huerfanos 975, Santiago.
Wohlratt, Adolfo, Moneda 930, Santiago.

Colombia.

Isaac Hermanos, Honda, Girardot, Ibague & Circasia.
Wolff, J. F., Cali.

Cuba.

Kollmar, Rudolf, Jose a Sao Baja 16, Santiago de Cuba.

Ecuador.

Agami, José Nicclas, Plaza de la Constitucion, Quito.
Burau, Juan, Manta.
Kaiser, Guillermo, Calle Octova 121, Pichincha 125 & Avenida Segundo 118, Guayaquil.
Robinson, Platarco H., Guayaquill.
Uscocovich, Gregorio Bahia de Caráquez.

Nicaragua.

Muller, Otto, Managua.

Peru.

Jahncke, Casilla 686, Lima.

Salvador.

Davidson, Isidoro P., & Company, Santa Ana.

SCHEDULE "G".

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

Bolivia.

Bazar Boliviano (Dohrmann Dahse & Company), Calle Comercio, Potosi.
Exposicion, La (Dohrmann Dahse & Company), Calle Sucre, Potosi.

Brazil.

Spiro, Hugo, Sao Paulo.

Costa Rica.

Botica de Paris (see Knöhr, Juan, Hijos).
Orlich. F., & Company, San Ramon.
Orlich, Francisco (see Orlich, F. &. Company).
Orlich Hermanos, San Ramon.
Orlich, José (see Orlich, F., & Company).
Orlich, Nicholas (see Orlich F., & Company).

Greece.

Farkouh, George, Salonika.

Guatemala.

Bilak, Julio, & Company, Guatemala City.

Mexico.

Behringer, Martin, Frontera & San Juan Bautista.
Boltinck & Martens, Frontera.
Boltinck, Ernesto, Frontera.
Burchard, Pablo, Monterey.
Burchard, W., Frontera. & Tepijulapa.
Drogueira del Elephante (Vargas Sucs.), Mexico City.
Frank, Emilio, Puerto.
Grappengeisser, Frederick, Villa Hermosa.
Heinze, Carl, Mexico City.
Hermann, Guillermo, Guaymas.
Kortum, Frederick Tepijulapa & Mumunil.
Marschke, Juan, Monterey.
Martens, Federico, Frontera.
Martens, John, Frontera.
Meyer, O. Mazatlan.
Minoprio, V. Mazatlan.
Moller, Emil, Merida.
Nothol, Erico, Torreon.
Peters, Guillermo, Durango.
Rheimers, Max, Oaxaca.
Schmidt, Gustav, Villa Hermosa.
Slobotsky, I., Progreso, Merida, & Mexico City.
Unger, Frederick, Constitucion 10 Mazatlan.
Zahlten, Pablo, Frontera.

Morocco.

Capilla y Castilla, José, Tangier.

Netherlands.

Marx, J.P.J.A.B. Johann Verhulststraat 98, Amsterdam.
Nolson, Firma L. partners R.G.A. and L. Nolson) Westkolkstraat 30, Terneuzen.
Nolson, L. (See Nolson, Firma L.).
Nolson Raymond G. A. (See Nolson, Firma L.).

Netherlands East Indies.

Bamberger, C. (see "Bamberger" Import Maatschappij).
"Bamberger" Import Maatschappij (C. Bamberger), Oud Gondangdia 47, Weltevreden.
Lie Oen Seng (see Tek Ho.).
Medan Handel Maatschappij (Raden Soenarto) Medan.
Oey Teng Piew (see Oey Teng Tjhioe, Balikpapan).
Raden Soenarto (See Medan Handel Maatschappij).
Schramm, W.R.R. Embong Kemiri 3, Sourabaya.
Soen Seng Hin, H/M., Batavia.
Tek Ho (Lie Oen Seng Merk) Pintoe Ketjil, Batavia.
Tiong Hoa (Firma), Balikpapan.
Witzenburg, van, & Company, Macassar.

Norway.

Christiansand Fiskegarnsfabrik (see Fiskegarnsfabrik).
Fiskegarnsfabrik (Christiansand Fiskegarnsfabrik), Christian IV's Gade 89 and 91, Christiansand.
Froisland, Anton (see Vaagan Preserving Company, A/S.), Kabelvaag & Bergen.
Hurum Gruber, A/S., Christiania.
Moller, Nic., Egersund.
Scheuder, Arnold (see Vaagan Preserving Company, A/S), Bergen.
Vaagan Preserving Company, A/S., Kabelvaag, Lefeten, Nordlants, Amt.

Panama.

Lemos, Arturo de (of Toledano & de Lemos), Panama City.

Portuguese West Africa, Portuguese Guinea, Fernando Po, and Rio Muni.

Espincotte, Wilhelm, Fernando Po.
Hoffman, Fernando Po.
Lafuente y Gordon, Miguel, Fernando Po.
Schlayer, Hans, Fernando Po.
Sonnenberg, O., Fernando Po.

Spain.

Aller, Carlos (see Aller y Eyl).
Aller y Eyl, Calle Cisgar 6, Valencia.
Castillo, Luis, y Cia (Sucesores de Manuel Bilbao), Calle Somera 47, Bilbao.
Eyl, Albert (see Aller y Eyl).
Maria Monguio, Joaquin (see Monguio, Joaquin Maria).
Monguio, Joaquin Maria, Calle Aragon 219, Barcelona.
Ramos, Antonio, Madrid and Seville.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Argentina.

Diedrichs, Federico, Calle Bartolome, Mitre 1286, and Chacabuco 439, Buenos Aires.

Mexico.

Ramirez & Urzua, Guadalajara.

Norway.

Christiania Filfabrik, Tromsogt. 12, Christiania.

Sweden.

Andersson, Axel, Tornea.
Sanchez Martinez, Enrique, Stockholm.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Brazil.

22 Mar., 1918.—Sotto-Maïor, B. G., and Company, Sao Paulo.

Colombia.

1 Mar., 1918.—Grosser P. Barranquilla.

Netherlands.

12 Oct., 1917.—Eschauzier, K.W., Vondelstraat 10, and Stadhoulderskade 19, Amsterdam.

Netherland East Indies.

5 Jan., 1917.—Olzen, William, Sourabaya, should read Olze W. (alias Olzen W.), Sourabaya.

Norway.

29 Feb., 1916.—Heilmann, A., Tromsøgt 12, Christiania.

Spain.

21 Dec., 1917.—Duran Cao, Antonio, Juan Flores 142, Corunna.
27 Apr., 1917.—Lopez, Hijo de Benigno, S. en C., Calle Santian 4, Tarragona.

SCHEDULE "H".

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

Chile.

Lago, Gerrardo del, Tocopilla.
Molina Pastor, José (see Pastor, José Molina).
Pastor, José Molina, Santiago.

Colombia.

Isaacs Hermanos, Honda, Girardot, Ibague and Circasia.

Denmark.

Fersk Sild Export A/S., Jernhanegade 4, Copenhagen.

Ecuador.

Molina Pastor, José (see Pastor, José Nolina).
Pastor, José Molina.

Mexico.

Alexanderson Pablo, 2a Capuchinas 37, Mexico City.
Antigua Drogueria Dela Palma (Johannsen, Felix, & Company), S. en C. Avenida San Francisco 39, Mexico City.
Aztec Land, The (see Roubicek, Otto).
Collignon, Guillermo, & Company, Guadalajara.
Moebius, Guido, Monterey.
Wertheim Exporting Society (Wertheim, Sociedad Importadora y Exportadora, Limitada), Mexico City.

Netherlands.

Hollandsche Crediet-en Effectenbank, Hooge Nieuwstraat 34, The Hague.

Hupfelds Filiaal, Amsterdam (see Duwaer & Naessens).
Internationale Koloniale Handelsbank, Nieuwe Doelenstraat 12-14, Amsterdam.
Kol & Company, Heerengracht 130, & Papenburgsteeg 5, Amsterdam.
Nieuwe Berging Maatschappij, N/V., Haven, Maassluis.

Netherland East Indies.

Berkenbosch, Joh., Koningsplein W. 6 Weltevreden, Java.
Davidson, D. Bandoeng, Java.
Davidson, H., Java.
"Haga" Bouwmaatschappij, Soerabaya.
Kang Thaij San (Chop), Seng Tjiang, Padang.
Koenig, Gustav, Batoe Java.
Spiegel, H., Winkel Maatschappij, Samarang.
Zuid Borneo Steenkolen Maatschappij, N/V., Bandjermassin, S.E. Borneo.

Peru.

Compania Algodonera Simbila Limitada, Piura.
Compania Irrigadora, Piura.
Gazats, Otton & Company, Apartado 932, Lima.
Molina Pastor José (see Pastor, José Molina).
Pastor, José Molina.

Portuguese West Africa, Portuguese Guinea, Fernando Po, Rio Muni.

Clark & Company (see Union Colonial, La).
Union Colonial, La (Slark & Company, partners B. Bottomley, J. Clark & R. E. Eccles, Fernando Po.

Spain.

Brandt, Georg Walter, Jovellanos 5 Barcelona.
Romero Enciso, Gabriel, Calle Escorial 3, Madrid.

Sweden.

Aschberg, Olaf, Norrtullsg 3, Stockholm.
Hammar, John (see Hammar & Company, A/B Västra Trädgärdsgatan 4, Stockholm, & Gothenburg).
Nya Banken A/B., Vasag 6, Kornhamstorg 6, and Barnhusg 16.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Bolivia.

Cabrera, Francisco, Trinidad, Boni, & Santa Cruz.
Haus, Pablo, La Paz.

Costa Rica.

Baranti, José (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Beer, Luiz, Sucs (Erno Bee).
Carranza, Jamie, San José.
Chavas, Maximo (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Luthmer, Federico (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Martimer, Luis, San José.
Martin, Ciribo (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Meinno, Arturo (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Mora & Olmo, San José.
Reimers, Ferdinand (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Ruin Debo, Francisco, San José.
Vargas, Gabriel, & Company, San José.

Denmark.

Sachs, Ignace, Palads Hotel, Copenhagen.

Greece.

Entreprises Commerciales (d') Société Anonyme, Kolokotronis Street, Piraeus.
Margaritis, J., Piraeus.
Société Anonyme d'Entreprises Commerciales, Kolokotronis Street, Piraeus.

Mexico.

Schultz, Dr. Alfredo, Mexico City.

Netherlands.

"Amsterdam" Import Kantoor, Koningsplein 14, Amsterdam.
Calkoen & Company, Rokin 92-96, Amsterdam.
Duffhauss, C. W., Stieltesstraat 20-22, Nijmegen.
Esslerk Limited, Gelderschekade 21; Witte Huis, Wijnhaven 3, & Koningsteeg 1, Rotterdam.

Netherlands East Indies.

Berg, A. F., van den, & Company, Handel Maatschappy, Batavia.
Holst, H. A., Sourabaya.
Liese, J. E., Batavia.
Ott, E. Medan & Palembang,
Ruygrok & Company, Prisonstraat, Batavia.

Norway.

Dopheides, Magasin i Trondhjem, A/S., Olaf Trygvessonsgt 20, Trondhjem.
Seligmann, Richard, Karl Johansgate 27, & Halvdan Svartesgt 30B, Christiania.

Spain.

Blay (see Mas Blay, Antonio).
Mas Blay, Antonio, Calle Montesion 14 & 16, Magalenas 8, & Calle Fernando 41, Barcelona.

Sweden.

Brattstrom, Jahann, Kungsholms, Hamnplan 7, Stockholm.
Harmsen, Wilhelm, (A/B), Vasag 15-17, Stockholm.
Isselhorst, H., Svartmangatan 24, Stockholm.
Isselhorst, Wuster & Company Komanditbolaget, Svartmangatan 24, Stockholm.
Skandia Laderfabrik, A/B, Industrigatan, Malmö.

Venezuela.

Aranjo & Lopez, Maracaibo.
Garcia, Rudolfo, Maracaibo.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses, of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

1 March, 1918. Acosta & Company, Calle Reconquista 46, and Calle Florida 68, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
30 March, 1917. Adler & Sas, Calle Balcarce 548, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Brazil.

8 Sept., 1916. Freyler, Hugo, Rua Voluntarios de Patria, Porto Alegre.
22 March, 1918. Schneider, Carlos Tito, Rio Grande do Sul.

Cuba.

1 March, 1918. Suarez, Francisco, Cadenas 32, Guanabacoa.

Spain.

1. March, 1918. Espinos Garcia, Federico, Calle Guzman el Bueno 14 & 24, Madrid.

30 March, 1917. Garcia, Josefa Lopez (see Lopez Garcia, Josefa).

30 March, 1917. Lopez Garcia Josefa, Calle Conde de Benomar 11, Seville.

1 March, 1918. Oyarzabal, Antonio (Mining Engineer), Serrano 9, Madrid.

1 March, 1918. Oyarzabal y Merino, Antonio (alias Oyarzabal Nowak), Calle Velasquez 3, Madrid.

2 March, 1917. Sociedad Anonima Española de Colas, Gelatinas y Abonos, Calle Alcalá 69, & Calle del Prado 4, Madrid; & Calle Curtidores 153, Barcelona.

16 March, 1917. Stierlen, Ernesto, Pascual y Genis 26, Valencia, and at Royalta Jam Factories, Carcagente & Silla.

Sweden.

29 Feb., 1916. Hammar, John, & Company, Wahrendorffsg. 6, Stockholm, should read: Hammar & Company, A/B., Västra Trädgärsgatan 4, Stockholm, & Gothenburg.

1-3

DEVONSHIRE

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, By the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:—

A PROCLAMATION PROHIBITING TRADING WITH CERTAIN PERSONS OR BODY OF PERSONS OF ENEMY NATIONALITY OR ENEMY ASSOCIATION.

W. STUART EDWARDS, for Dep. Minister of Justice, Canada. WHEREAS by Our Proclamation bearing date the Twelfth day of June in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and published in Our *Canada Gazette* of the Sixth day of July of the present year, we did proclaim variations in and additions to the list of persons and firms with whom trading was prohibited on the part of all persons resident, carrying on business or being in the Dominion of Canada;

AND WHEREAS the Statutory Black List operative in the United Kingdom has been further varied and added to by Orders in Council dated the fifth and nineteenth days of April and the third day of May, 1918.

AND WHEREAS Our Governor in Council has authorized the issue of a proclamation declaring that the Canadian Statutory List be varied and added to as set forth in the schedules hereto, which said schedules appended to the above mentioned Orders in Council contain the further variations in and additions to the said Statutory Black List Operative in the United Kingdom.

NOW KNOW YE that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada and pursuant to the powers vested in Us by the War Measures Act, 1914, we hereby proclaim and declare that the said Canadian Statutory List of persons with

DEVONSHIRE

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A tous ceux à qui les présentes parviendront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT:

PROCLAMATION À L'EFFET DE PROHIBER LE COMMERCE AVEC CERTAINES PERSONNES OU ASSOCIATIONS DE PERSONNES DE NATIONALITÉ ENNEMIE OU D'ASSOCIATION ENNEMIE.

W. STUART EDWARDS, Pour le sous-ministre de la Justice, Canada. ATTENDU que par Notre proclamation en date du douzième jour de juin en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit et publiée dans Notre *Gazette du Canada* du sixième jour de juillet, de la présente année, Nous avons proclamé les variations et les additions à la liste des personnes et firmes avec lesquelles il est défendu à toutes personnes résidant, faisant affaires ou se trouvant dans le Dominion du Canada, de faire un commerce quelconque;

ET ATTENDU que la liste noire statutaire en vigueur dans le Royaume-Uni a été ultérieurement changée et que des ajoutés y ont été faits par des décrets en date des quinzième et dix-neuvième jours d'avril et le troisième jour de mai 1918;

ET ATTENDU que Notre Gouverneur en conseil a autorisé la publication d'une proclamation déclarant que la liste statutaire canadienne avec les changements et les ajoutés tels qu'énoncés dans les annexes, lesquelles dites annexes jointes aux décrets ci-dessus mentionnés contiennent les changements et les ajoutés à la dite liste noire statutaire en vigueur dans le Royaume-Uni.

SACHEZ DONC que par et avec l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada et en conformité des pouvoirs qui nous sont conférés par la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, Nous proclamons et déclarons par la présente que la liste statutaire canadienne

whom trading was prohibited on the part of all persons resident, carrying on business or being in the Dominion of Canada be varied and added to as set forth in the said schedules hereto appended.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander in Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-SECOND day of JUNE, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen and in the Ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

des personnes avec lesquelles il n'était pas permis à toutes personnes résidant, faisant affaires ou se trouvant dans le Dominion du Canada de faire le commerce soit changée et que des ajoutés y soient faits tel qu'établi dans les dites annexes jointes à la présente proclamation.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis de prendre connaissance et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN: Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor-Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière; membre de notre très honorable Conseil privé; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-DEUXIÈME jour de JUIN en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit et de Notre règne la neuvième.

Par ordre,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

SCHEDULE "A."

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay. ....

Libreria Alemana Sud-Americana Carlos Balzer y Compañia (see Balzer, Carlos), Argentina.
Peluffo & Gomez, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Bolivia.

Ferreccio, Horacio, La Paz.
Harrison, Jorge (George), La Paz.

Chile.

Krebs, Jerman (Succesor de Paarman & Krebs), Valparaiso.

Honduras.

Guillen & Dole, Trujillo.
Mayer, Francisco, & Sons, Tegucigalpa.

Mexico.

Blume & Company, Sucr., Avenida Corona 186 and 200, Guadalajara.
Compañia de Transportes Maritimos, S/A., Mazatlan.
"Deutz" Gasmotoren-Fabrick, A/G., Mexico City.
Gasmotoren-Fabrik, "Deut," A/G. (see "Deutz" Gasmotoren-Fabrik, A/G.).
Henkel & Company, Succ., S. en C., Tapachula.
Ratz, Emilio, Palma 10, Puebla.
Schmelz Hermanos, Calle Segunda de S. Augustin 47, Mexico City.
Schmidt & Ziegler, Mexico City.
Struck, German, Progresso and Merida.
Transportes Maritimos, S/A. Compañia de (see Compañia de Transportes Maritimos, S/A.).

Morocco.

Benitez, Francisco Lopez (see Lopez Benitez, Francisco).
Lopez-Benitez, Francisco, Laraiche.
Lorenzana, Alberto Suarez de (see Suarez de Lorenzana. Alberto).
Suarez de Lorenzana, Alberto, Melilla.

Netherlands.

Ascher, Ernest, & Company, Rotterdam.
†Boissevain, Adolf, & Company (see Pierson & Company).
Daniels, G., & Company, Boschstraat, Zaltbommel.
Evangelische Broedergemeente, Zeist & Haarlem.
Koch, Wilhelm, & Company, Keizersgr. 316, Amsterdam.
Pintsch, Julius, Croeselaan, Utrecht. "Rapid Export" (F. W. Rummel), Goudsche Wagenstraat 40a, Rotterdam.

§*Netherland East Indies.*

Auw Ling Sice, Macassar.
Biljart Fabriek Emma, (see "Emma" Biljart Fabriek).
Brinker, Reinier den, Sourabaya.
Cleton, Frans, Medan-Deli, Sumatra.
"Emma" Biljart Fabriek, Batavia.
Hendriksz, D. W. A. (Landbouw Onderneming Lho Kroelt), Sumatra.
Lhö Kroelt, Landbouw Onderneming, Sumatra.
Liem Tjeng Liong, Macassar.

Lim Sie Loen & Company, Petoedoengan, Samarang.
Lodewijk, F., (see Ludwig, Friedrich).
Ludwig, Friedrich (or F. Lodewijk), Heerenweg 6, Macassar.
Noi Giok Thie, Macassar.
Pieterman, J. W., P.O. Box 1, Sourabaya.
Poeloe Radja Estate, Sumatra.
Schock, R. J., & Company, Noordwijk, Weltevreden.
Sion, John van, Gorontalo.
Straits Sumatra Trading Company, Medan.
Ten Gim Guan, Medan.
Yap Kim Seng, Macassar.

Salvador.

Eserski, Carlos, San Salvador.
Everski, Karl (see Eserski, Carlos).
Luria, O., & Company, San Miguel.

Spain.

Bakker, Ubbo Emmius, (Banco Alameda), Calle Victoria 4, 1° Vigo.
Banco Alameda (see Bakker, Ubbo Emmius).
Diamant Picard, Société Française, Carrera San Jeronimo 16, Madrid. (See Sautter Hermanos).
Lorenzana, Alberto Suarez de (see Suarez de Lorenzana, Alberto).
Leira, Gerardo Rodriguez (see Rodriguez Leira, Gerardo).
Rodriguez Leira, Gerardo, Calle Preciados 13, Madrid.
Serrahima, Francisco de A., Calle Bailen 64, Barcelona.
Suarez de Lorenzana, Alberto, Malaga.
Weinstein, Benno, Calle Orfila 5 (formerly Calle Montalban 7), Madrid.

Sweden.

Fettindustri A/B, Malmö.
Schäffer & Budenberg A/B, Klara Södra Kyrkogatan 18, Stockholm.

Venezuela.

Rivas, Fensohn & Company, Caracas, Puerto-Cabello and Curacao.
Schloeter, F. W. (of Beckmann & Company), Maracaibo.
†No connection with Gebr. Boissevain.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Brazil.

Demarchi & Company, Uruguayana.
Lallemant, J. L., Rio Trapiche Caixa 343, Rio de Janeiro.

Chile.

Casa Rusa, Santiago (see Yudilevich, David).
Yudilevich, David (Casa Rusa), Santiago.

Colombia.

Ehrmann, C. F., Baranquilla.
Schloeter, F. W. (of Beckmann & Company), Cucuta.

Ecuador.

Hana & Cattan, Malecon 1407 & Casilla 399, Guayaquil.

Hayti and Dominican Republics.

Morales, Ramon, La Romana, Santo Domingo.

Mexico.

Belden Brothers, Monterey.
Buinso, Nogales.

Netherlands East Indies.

Babina Estate, East Coast of Sumatra.
Been, C., Sumatra.
Leersum, O. van, Sourabaya.
The Siang Tjoe, Sourabaya.
Wytman, A., Medan, Sumatra.

Norway.

Smith, E. A., A/S., Munkegate 39-41, Trondhjem.
Trosvik Slip & Verksted (Patent Slipway Company) (Trosvik Deparationsslip & Kulforretning) (Einar Stensrud), Brevik.
Christianssands Elektrochemiske A/S Fiskaa, near Christianssands.
Fiskaa Nitrate Works, Christainsand.

Spain.

Bana, Eduardo, Canon Grande 25, Corunna.
Bana y Vasquez, Canon Grande 25, Corunna.
Weinstein, Martin, Calle Montalban 7, Madrid.

Venezuela.

Benatuil, Miguel, La Guayra.
Escobar, R. Hijo y Cia, Caracas & Bolivar, 154, La Guayra.
Guevara, Luiz Felipe Hijo, Ciudad Bolivar.
Henriquez, Daniel, Maracaibo.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons of firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Chile.

10 Nov., 1916. Lopez Loayza, Alfredo, Iquique & Valparaiso.

Colombia.

1 March, 1918. Gomez Hermanos & Company, Manizales.

Cuba.

1 March, 1918. Suarez, Francisco, Cuba 55, Havana.
1 March, 1918. Zabrida, Rios & Company, Havana, should read: Rios, Zalvidea, & Company, Havana.

Ecuador.

6 July, 1917. Dapelo, José, Guayaquil, should read: Dapelo Mortola, José, Guayaquil; Mortola, José Dapelo (see Dapelo Mortola, José).

Mexico.

11 Jan., 1918. Compañia Commercial de Pacifico, Avenida Ferrocarril, Nogales Sonora.
11 Jan., 1918. Dubbits, N. M., Mexico City, should read: Dubbels, William (Madero), Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918. Faller, Felix (Partner of J. Crasemann Sucs.), Merida.
11 Jan., 1918. Harfush & Company, Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918. Levin, C. (or Kurt), Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918. Paloma, La, Tampico.
11 Jan., 1918. Studt, Federico, Sucs., la San Juan de Latran 3, Mexico City.

Netherlands.

16 Feb., 1917. Blijdenstein, H. H., Sarphatistraat, 4 and Post Box 263, Amsterdam; Rotterdam & Kanaaldijk 140, Apeldoorn.
1 Feb., 1918. Holland Amerikaansche Maatschappy "Rapid," Goudsche Wagenstraat 40a Rotterdam.
15 March, 1918. Noord-Hollandsche Pulp-Jam & Conservenfabriek N/V., V/H. Gebr. Docter (or Dokter) of Velserweg, corner of Koningstr., Beverwijk.
1 Feb., 1918. "Rapid," Holland Amerikaansche Maatschappy, Goudsche Wagenstraat 40a Rotterdam.
1 Feb., 1918. Rummel, F. W. ("Rapid Export"), Gousche Wagenstraat 40a, Rotterdam.
15 March, 1918. Silberberg, Victor, of Van Oldenbarneveldstr. 80, Coolsingel 42, Goudschesingel 156 A-B, and Schoolstr. 266, Rotterdam.

Netherlands East Indies.

9 Nov., 1917. Guan Bee (alias Guan Hin Bee), Medan.

Panama.

1 Feb., 1918. Kandler, Hans F. W. (of Carl Friese & Company), Bocas del Toro.
1 Feb., 1918. Rylands, Antonia, etc., should read: Rylance, Antonia C. (of Carl Friese & Company), Bocas del Toro.

Peru.

15 Feb., 1918. Rios, G. & Y., Ascope.

Spain.

29 Feb., 1916. Amann & Gana, Calle Ayala 1, Bilbao.
1 Feb., 1918. Bottello, Angel, & Son(Bottello Feu, Angel, & Son), Ayamonte.
15 June, 1916. Burmester, Hermann, Velasquez 14, Madrid; Arenal 58, Vigo; and Martinez Padin 21, Tuy.

15 June, 1916. Martin, Juan Gonzales, Calle Cabello 2, Malaga, should read: Gonzales Martin, Juan, Calle Cabello 2, Malaga.
19 Jan., 1916. Navarro, Bernardo (no connection with Luis Navarro Carlo, Calle Dr. Chil 24, Las Palmas).
8 Aug., 1916. Rose,, Luis, Calle Mayor 12 Madrid.
15 June, 1916. Siemens Schückert Industria Electrica, Barcelona; Madrid; Valencia; and Gardoqui 11, Balbao.

SCHEDULE "B".

Chile.

Lago, Gerrardo del, Tocopilla.
Molina Pastor, José (see Pastor, José Molina).
Pastor, José Molina, Santiago.

Colombia.

Isaacs Hermanos, Honda, Girardot, Ibague and Circasia.

Denmark.

Fersk Sild Export A/S., Jernoanegade 4, Copenhagen.
Molina Pastor, José (see Partor, José Molina).
Pastor, José Molina.

Mexico.

Alexanderson, Pablo, 2a Capuchinas 37, Mexico City
Antigua Drogeria Dela Palma (Johannsen, Felix & Company), S. on C. Avenida San Francisco 39, Mexico City.
Aztec Land, The (see Roubicek, Otta).
Collignon, Guillermo, & Company, Guadalajara.
Moebius, Guido, Monterey.
Wertheim Exporting Society, (Wertheim, Sociedad Importadora y Exportadora, Limitada) Mexico City.

Netherlands.

Hollandsche Crediet-en Effectenbank, Hooge Nieuwstraat 34, The Hague.
Hupfelds Filiaal, Amsterdam (see Duwaer & Naessens).
Internationale Koloniale Handelsbank, Nieuwe Doelenstraat 12-14, Amsterdam.
Kol & Company, Heerengracht 130, & Papenburgsteeg 5, Amsterdam.
Nieuwe Berging Maatschappij, N/V., Haven, Maassluis.

Netherland East Indies.

Berkenbosch, Joh., Koningsplein W., 6, Weltevreden, Java.
Davidson, D. Bandoeng, Java.
Davidson, H. Java.
"Haga" Bouwmaatschappij, Soerabaya.
Kang Thaij San, (Chop) Seng Tjiang, Padang.
Koenig, Gustav, Batoem, Java.
Spiegel, H. Winkel Maatschappij, Samarang.
Zuid Borneo Steenkolen Maatschappij, N/V., Bandjermassin, S. E. Borneo.

Peru.

Compania Algodonera Simbila Limitada, Piura.
Compania Irrigadora, Piura.
Gazats, Otten & Company, Apartado 932, Lima.
Molina Pastor, José (see Pastor, José Molina).
Pastor, José Molina.

Portuguese West Africa, Portuguese Guinea, Fernando Po, & Rio Muni.

Clark & Company, (see Union Colonial, La)
Union Colonial, La (Clark & Company), partners B. Bottomley, J. Clark & R. E. Eccles), Fernando Po.

Spain.

Brandt, Georg Walter, Jovellanos 5, Barcelona.
Romero Enciso, Gabriel, Calle Escorial 3, Madrid.

Sweden.

Aschberg, Olaf, Norrtullsg., 3, Stockholm.
Hammar, John (see Hammar & Company, A/B., Västra Trädgärdsgatan 4, Stockholm, & Gothenburg).
Nya Banken, A/B Vasag 6, Kornhamnstorg 6 and Barnhusg 16

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Bolivia.

Cabrerá, Francisco, Trinidad, Beni, & Santa Cruz.
Haus, Pablo, La Paz

Costa Rica.

Baranti, José (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Beer, Luiz, Sucs. (Erna Beer).
Carranza, Jamie, San José.
Chavas, Maximo, (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Luthmer, Federico, (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Martimer, Luis, San José.
Martin, Ciribo, (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Meinno Arturo, (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Mora & Olmo, San José.
Reimers, Ferdinand, (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Ruin, Debo, Francisco, San José.
Vargas, Gabriel, & Company, San José.

Denmark.

Sachs, Ignace, Palads Hotel, Copenhagen.

Greece.

Enterprises Commerciales (d') Société Anonyme, Kolokotronis Street, Piraeus.
Margaritis, J., Piraeus.
Société Anonyme d'Entreprises Commerciales, Kolokotronis Street, Piraeus.

Mexico.

Schulz, Dr Alfredo, Mexico City.

Netherlands.

"Amsterdam" Import Kantoor, Koningsplein 14, Amsterdam.
Calkoen & Company, Rokin 92-96, Amsterdam.
Duffhauss, C. W., Stieltesstraat 20-22, Nijmegen.
Esslerk, Limited, Gelderschekade 21; Witte Huis, Wijnhaven 3, & Koningsteeg 1, Rotterdam.

Netherlands East Indies.

Berg, A. F., van den & Company, Hendel Maatschappy, Batavia.
Holst, H. A., Sourabaya.
Liese, J. E., Batavia.
Ott, E., Medan & Palembang.
Ruygrok & Company, Prinsenstraat, Batavia.

Norway.

Dopheides, Magasin i Trondhjem, A/S Olaf Trygvessonsgt. 20, Trondhjem.
Seligmann, Richard, Karl Johansgate 27, & Halvdan Svartesgt. 30B, Christiania.

Spain.

Blay, (see Mas Blay, Antonio).
Mas Blay, Antonia, Calle Montesion 14 & 16, Magdalenas 8 & Calle Fernando 41, Barcelona.

Sweden.

Brattstrom, Johann, Kungsholms Hamsplan 7, Stockholm.
Harmsen Wilhelm, (A/B) Vasag 15-17, Stockholm.
Isselhorst, H., Svartmangatan 24, Stockhom.
Isselhorst, Wuster & Company, Komanditbolaget, Svartmangatan 24, Stockholm.
Skandia Laderfabrik A/B Industrigatan Malmo.

Venezuela.

Aranjo & Lopez, Maracaibo.
Garcia, Rudolfo, Maracaibo.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses, of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

1 Mar., 1918.—Acosta & Company, Calle Reconquista 46, and Calle Florida 68, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
30 Mar., 1917.—Adler & Sas, Calle Balcarce 548, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Brazil.

8 Sept., 1916.—Freyler, Hugo, Rua Voluntarios de Patria, Porto Alegre.
22 Mar., 1918.—Schneider, Carlos Tito, Rio Grande do Sul.

Cuba.

1 Mar., 1918.—Suarez, Francisco, Cadenas 32, Guanabacoa.

Spain.

1 Mar., 1918.—Espinos Garcia, Federico, Calle Guzman el Bueno 14 & 24, Madrid.
30 Mar., 1917.—Garcia, Josefa Lopez (see Lopez Garcia, Josefa).

30 Mar., 1917.—Lopez Garcia Josefa, Calle Conde de Benomar 11, Seville.
1 Mar., 1918.—Oyarzabal, Antonio (Mining Engineer), Serrano 9, Madrid.
1 Mar., 1918.—Oyarzabal y Merino, Antonio (alias Oyarzabal Nowak), Calle Velasquez 3, Madrid.
2 Mar., 1917.—Sociedad Anonima Española de Colas, Gelatinas y Abonos, Calle Alcala 69, & Calle del Prado 4, Madrid; & Calle Curtidores 153, Barcelona.
16 Mar., 1917.—Stierlen, Ernesto, Pascual y Genis 26, Valencia, and at Royalta Jam Factories, Carcagente & Silla.

Sweden.

29 Feb., 1916.—Hammar, John, & Company, Wahrendorffsg. 6, Stockholm, should read Hammar & Company A/B Västra Trädgärdsgatan 4, Stockholm & Gothenburg.

SCHEDULE "C."

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

Bolivia.

Bazar Boliviano (Dohrmann Dahse & Company), Calle Commercio, Potosi.
Exposicion, La (Dohrmann Dahse & Company), Calle Sucre, Potosi.

Brazil.

Spiro, Hugo, Sao Paulo.

Costa Rica.

Botica de Paris (see Knöhr, Juan, Hijos).
Orlich, F., & Company, San Ramon.
Orlich, Francisco (see Orlich, F., & Company).
Orlich, Hermanos, San Ramon.
Orlich, José (see Orlich, F., & Company).
Orlich, Nicholas (see Orlich, F., & Company).

Greece.

Farkouh, George, Salonika.

Guatemala.

Bilak, Julio, & Company, Guatemala City.

Mexico.

Behringer, Martin, Frontera & San Juan Bautista.
Boltinck & Martona, Frontera.
Boltinck, Ernesto, Frontera.
Burchard, Pablo, Monterey.
Burchard, W., Frontera and Tepijulapa.
Drogueira del Elephante (Vargas Sucs.), Mexico City.
Frank, Emilio, Puerto.
Grappengeisser, Frederick, Villa Hermosa.
Heinze, Carl, Mexico City.
Hermann, Guillermo, Guaymas.
Kortum, Frederick, Tepijulapa and Mumunil.
Marschke, Juan, Monterey.
Martens, Federico, Frontera.
Martens, John, Frontera.
Meyer, O., Mazatlan.
Minoprio, V., Mazatlan.
Moller, Emil, Merida.
Nothol, Erico, Torreon.
Peters, Guillermo, Durango.
Rheimers, Max, Oaxaca.
Schmidt, Gustav, Villa Hermosa.
Slobotsky, I., Progreso, Merida, and Mexico City.
Unger, Frederick, Constitucion 10, Mazatlan.
Zahlten, Pablo, Frontera.

Morocco.

Capilla y Castilla, José, Tangier.

Netherlands.

Marx, J. P. J. A. B., Johann Verhulststraat 98, Amsterdam.
Nolson, Firma (partners R. G. A. and L. Nolson), Westkolstraat 30, Terneuzen.
Nolson, L. (see Nolson, Firma L.).
Nolson, Raymond G. A. (see Nolson, Firma L.).

Netherlands East Indies.

Bamberger, C. (see "Bamberger Import Maatschappij).
"Bamberger" Import Maatschappij (c Bamberger) Oud Gondangdia 47, Weltevreden.
Lie Oen Seng (see Tek Ho).
Medan Handel Maatschappij (Raden Soenarto), Medan.
Oey Teng Piew (see Oey Teng Tjhioe, Balikpapan).
Raden Soenarto (see Medan Handel Maatschappij).
Schramm, W. R. R., Embong Kemiri 3, Sourabaya.
Soen Seng Hin, H/M., Batavia.
Tek Ho (Lie Oen Seng, Merk), Pintoe Ketjil, Batavia.
Tiong Hoa (Firma) Balikpapan.
Witzenburg, van, & Company, Macassar.

Norway.

Christiansand Fiskegarnsfabrik (see Fiskegarnsfabrik).
Fiskegarnsfabrik (Christiansand Fiskegarnsfabrik), Christian IV's Gade 89 and 91, Christiansand.
Froisland, Anton (see Vaagan Preserving Company, A/S.), Kabelvaag & Bergen.
Hurum Gruber, A/S., Christiania.
Möller, Nic., Egersund.
Scheuder, Arnold (see Vaagan Preserving Company, A/S.), Bergen.
Vaagan Preserving Company, A/S., Kabelvaag, Lefeten, Nordlants Amt.

Panama.

Lemos, Arturo de (of Toledano and de Lamos), Panama City.

Portuguese West Africa, Portuguese Guinea, Fernando Po and Rio Muni.

Espincotto, Wilhelm, Fernando Po.
Hoffman, Fernando Po.
Lafuento y Gordon, Miguel, Fernando Po.
Schlayer, Hans, Fernando Po.
Sonnenberg, O., Fernando Po.

Spain.

Aller, Carlos, (see Aller y Eyl).
Aller y Eyl, Calle Cisgar 6, Valencia.
Castillo, Luis, y Cia (Sucesores de Manuel Bilbao), Calle Somera 47, Bilbao.
Eyl, Albert (see Aller y Eyl).
Maria Monguio, Joaquin (see Monguio, Joaquin Maria).
Monguio, Joaquin Maria, Calle Aragon 219, Barcelona.
Ramos, Antonio, Madrid and Seville.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Argentina.

Diedrichs, Federico, Calle Bartolome Mitre 1286, and Chacabuco 439, Buenos Aires.

Mexico.

Ramirez & Urzua, Guadalajara.

Norway.

Christiania Filfabrik, Tromsgt, 12, Christiania.

Sweden.

Andersson, Axel, Tornea.
Sanchez Martinez, Enrique, Stockholm.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Brazil.

22 March, 1918. Sotto-Maior, B. G., and Company, Sao Paulo.

Colombia.

1 March, 1918. Grosser, P., Barranquilla.

Netherlands.

12 Oct., 1917. Eschauzier, K. W., Vondelstraat 10, and Stadhoulderskade 19, Amsterdam.

Netherland East Indies.

5 Jan., 1917. Olzen, William, Sourabaya,
should read
Olze, W. (alias Olzen, W.), Sourabaya.

Norway.

29 Feb., 1916. Heilemann, A., Tromsgt. 12, Christiania.

Spain.

21 Dec., 1917. Duran Cao, Antonio, Juan Flores 142 Corunna.
27 Apr., 1917. Lopez, Hijo de Benigno, S. en C., Calle Santian 4, Tarragona.

DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS in and by section 18 of an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the session thereof held in the first and second years of Our Reign, chaptered 10 and intituled "An Act respecting Forest Reserves and Parks" as enacted by section 5 of an Act to amend the said Act passed in the session of the said Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Our Reign, chaptered 18 and intituled "An Act to amend the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act," it is, amongst other things, in effect, enacted that the Governor in Council may by proclamation designate such reserves or areas within Forest Reserves or such other areas as he sees fit, the title to which is vested in Us in the right of Canada, to be and to be known as Dominion Parks.

And whereas Our Governor in Council has been pleased to order that a proclamation do issue designating the following area to be and to be known as a Dominion Park, namely:—

The Point Pelee Park in the Province of Ontario comprising the following area:—

All the Crown lands comprising Point Pelee as shown on the plan of the Naval Reserve at Point Pelee in the Township of Mersea as surveyed by Alexander Baird, Provincial Land Surveyor, dated the 10th day of of September 1881 and on record in the Department of the Interior.

NOW KNOW YE that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada We do hereby in pursuance of the Statute in that behalf designate and proclaim the area above described to be and to be known a Dominion Park.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-NINTH day of MAY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

2-3

DESPATCHES, ETC.

[*Extract from the 3rd Supplement to* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 4th of June, 1918.*]

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, S.W.,
3rd June, 1918.

THE KING has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, to give orders for the following promotion in, and appointments to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, for services in connection with the War:—

To be Commanders of the said Most Excellent Order:—

Major the Reverend John Howard MacDonald, D.D., M.B.E. Assistant Director of Chaplain Services, Canadian Forces.

Lieutenant-Colonel Struan Gordon Robertson. Officer in Charge of Estates Branch, Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Colonel Charles Henry Ludovic Sharman. Canadian Field Artillery.

To be Officers of the said Most Excellent Order:—

Robert Alexander Stewart Boyton, Esq. Inspector of Fuzes, Cartridge Cases and Complete Rounds, Canada, Ministry of Munitions.

Lieutenant-Colonel Orlando Frank Brothers. British Columbia Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Reginal Spencer Chaplin. British Remount Commission, Canada.

Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Rennard Hanson. Officer in Charge of Canadian Discharge Depot, Buxton.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Hamilton Mewburn. Canadian Army Medical Corps.

The Right Reverend Bishop Adam Urias de Pencier. Temporary Chaplain to the Forces, 3rd Class; attached to No. 1 Canadian General Hospital.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Edwin Perrett. Canadian Railway Troops.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Herman Rogers. Officer Commanding Eastern Ontario Regimental Depôt.

Major James Hill Wallace. Canadian Y.M.C.A.

David Warnock, Esq. British Remount Commission, Canada.

To be Members of the said Most Excellent Order:—

Major Gordon Boyes Black, Canadian Forestry Corps.

Lieutenant George Thomas Brown, Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Major Bruce McGregor Caldwell, Officer in Charge of Canadian Postal Corps.

Captain Thomas Bellasyse Colley, Acting Commandant of Physical and Bayonet Training, Canadian Forces.

Major Ernest Guy Fenwich, British Remount Commission, Canada.

Captain William Harris Fox, Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Orland Kingsley Gibson, Deputy Director of Dental Services, Canadian Forces.

Lieutenant Henry Maxwell Burton Inglis. Instructional Duties, Canadian Forces.

Captain William Clarence Inglis. Headquarters Staff, Canadian Forces.

Captain Robert Kirkpatrick. Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Lieutenant Sydney Harold Matchan. Assistant Military Secretary, Branch Headquarters, Canadian Forces.

Major Fred John Smith. Y.M.C.A. Worker with Canadian Forces in England.

Captain John Percival Spanton. British Remount Commission, Canada.

Major Robert Broadwell Thompson. Field Cashier, Canadian Army Pay Corps.

[*Extract from the 3rd Supplement to* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 7th June, 1918.*]

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, S.W.,
3rd June, 1918.

THE KING has been graciously pleased to confer the Medal of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire upon the undermentioned person for services in connection with the War, in which great courage or self-sacrifice has been displayed :—

Wetherell, Trooper Arthur, Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.
Swam out to sea and diverted a floating mine that otherwise would have struck a stone groyne.

[*Extracts from the 2nd Supplement to* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 11th June, 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
12th June, 1918.

HIS Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of a bar to the Military Medal to the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers :—

15092 Sjt. A. V. Burnell, M.M., Can. M. G. Corps.
523 Sjt. T. Parkinson, M M., Can. Cav.
(M.M.'s gazetted 23rd February, 1918, see *Canada Gazette*, 30th March, 1918.)

—

HIS Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Military Medal for bravery in the field to the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers and Men :—

CANADIAN FORCE.

529502 Pte. R. E. Alleyn, A.M.C.
111601 Cpl. W. D. Anderson, Mtd. Rifles.
667 Pte. H. H. Bersey, Cav.
105507 Spr. J. L. C. Bogart, Rly. Troops.
657054 L./C. H. V. Bottrell, Manitoba R.
349116 Gnr. T. S. Bridel, F.A.
551006 L./C. D. P. Brown, Cav.
649283 Pte. C. Chevrette, Manitoba R.
115060 Sjt. W. A. Cook, Cav.
110117 Pte. J. Cusack, Mtd. Rifles.
1078639 Spr. F. Daley, Rly. Troops.
114018 Sjt. L. W. Dawes, Cav.
476299 Sjt. H. Deakin, Cav.
2502816 Spr. M. De Lucia, Rly. Troops.
110133 Pte. F. R. Dewhurst, Mtd. Rifles.
261230 Pte. D. Deyotte, E. Ontario R.
779076 Spr. W. G. Douglas, Rly. Troops.
3697 Sjt. F. W. Dunbar, Cav.
15250 Cpl. A. Ewing, Cav.
458574 Cpl. M. Fleisig, Mtd. Rifles.
2439 Pte. J. R Forster, Cav.
2423 Pte. D. R. Francis, Cav.
118064 Sjt. J. A. Frankish, Cav.
748806 Spr. W. Fuller, Rly. Troops.
436234 Sapper J. Gibson, Engrs.
778256 Cpl. J. L. Glover, Rly. Troops.
112 Pte. (A./Cpl.) G. H. Graham, Cav.
633803 Cpl. J. E. Gray. E. Ontario R.
550140 Pte. R. Harrington, Cav.
778051 Cpl. (A./Sjt.) S. Hill, Rly. Troops.
721620 Spr. A. P. Holland, Rly. Troops.
2909 L./C. J. Howe, Cav.
14654 Cp . J. Inkster, Cav.
210 Pte. H. E. Karcher, Cav.
734215 Cpl. R. J. Killen, Rly. Troops.
576 Sjt. E. A. King, Cav.
476375 Sjt. W. S. King, Cav.
329862 Gnr. J. R. Knowles, F.A.
15392 Pte. W. Land, Cav.
476329 Pte. F. Lane, Cav.
13337 Cpl. N. F. Lindsay, Cav.
408813 Sjt. T. Louis, Mtd. Rifles.
476327 Cpl. J. Lucas, Cav.
690106 Pte. G. J. Lutz, Manitoba R.
709966 Sjt. W. Mann, Mtd. Rifles.
1098 Cpl. T. Mason, Rly. Troops.
114852 Pte. J. G. Maxwell, Cav.
778507 Sjt. W. May, Rly. Troops.
466357 L./C. E McLaren, Engrs.
302031 Pte. H. Moorhead, Cav.
114615 Pte. S. E. Palmer, Cav.
2755 Pte. T. Price, Cav.
505486 Cpl. C. W. Prynne, Engrs.
2644 Pte. W. W. Randall, Cav.
14929 Sjt. J. E. Reilly, Cav.
246634 Pte. W. E. Roome, E. Ontario R.
114090 Pte. A. C. Rutherford, D. C. M., Cav.
2000190 Pte. W. Y. Ryan, M. G. Corps.
778225 Cpl. (L./Sjt.) E G. Saigle, Rly. Troops.
748147 Pte. L. Shaw, Mtd. Rifles.
739728 Coy. Q. M. Sjt. G. T. Shields, Rly. Troops.
415344 Sjt. A. Simpson, Mtd. Rifles
551243 Pte. W. J. Slater, Cav.
115093 Pte. C. A. C. Smith, Cav.
778745 Spr. F. S. Smith, Rly. Troops.
14575 Pte. C. Stewart, Cav.
709738 Pte. W. B. Stinson, Mtd. Rifles.
550070 Pte. E. Stopard, Cav.
15306 Pte. V. Tillotson, Cav.
114099 Pte. R. W. Walker, Cav.
550073 Pte. E. Warlow, Cav.
1102037 Spr. W. A. Warwick, Rly. Troops.
754946 Pte. R. C. Webster, Manitoba R.
357 Pte. J. Wilson, Cav.
500843 Pte. F. S. Woolner, A.S.C.
6098 Sjt. F. A. Wooster, Cav.
111534 Pte. J. L. Worthy, Mtd. Rifles.
2000202 Pte. J. Yans, Cav.

—

HIS Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Meritorious Service Medal to the undermentioned non-commissioned officer for gallantry in the performance of military duty :—

CANADIAN FORCE.

500386 Cpl. J. Douglass, Engrs.

[*Extract from the sixth Supplement to* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 18th June, 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
21st June, 1918.

HIS Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to award the Royal Red Cross decorations to the undermentioned Ladies in recognition of their valuable nursing services in connection with the War :—

Award the Royal Red Cross, 1st Class.

Miss Irene Adele Cains, A. /Matron, Office of D.M S., Overseas Mil'y Forces of Canada, 133 Oxford Street, London, W. 1.

Miss Hilda Corelli, Nursing Sister (Lt. C.A.M.C.), Can. Nursing Service, Can. Spec. Hospl., Lenham, Kent.
Miss Alison Dickison, A.R.R.C., Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, No. 4, Can. Gen. Hospl., Basingstoke, Hants.
Miss Edith Tilley Hegan. Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, No. 11, Can. Gen. Hospl., Moore Barracks, Shorncliffe.
Miss Minnie McAffee, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, Granville Can. Spec. Hospl., Buxton.
Miss Bessie Isabelle Annie Mitchell, Matron, Can. Nursing Service, Queen's Can. Mily. Hospl., Beechborough Park, Shorncliffe.
Miss Elizabeth Bell Ross, Matron, Can. Nursing Service, No. 10, Can. Gen. Hospl. (Kitchener), Brighton.
Miss Marion Chastine Ruddick, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, H.M.H.S. "Araguaya."
Miss Jessie Taylor Scott, A./Matron, Can. Nursing Service, No. 15 Can. Gen. Hospl., Taplow, Bucks.
Miss Jean Stronach, A./Matron, Can. Nursing Service, No. 16 Can. Gen. Hospl., Orpington.

Awarded the Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class.

Miss Mary Jane Allwood, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, No. 12 Can. Gen. Hospl., Bramshott, Hants.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Blott, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, Granville Can. Spec. Hospl., Buxton.

Miss Kathleen Ewen Brodrick, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, Queen's Can. Mily. Hospl., Beechborough Park, Shorncliffe.

Miss Anna Leishman Bruce, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, Granville Can. Spec. Hospl., Buxton.

Miss Elizabeth Nora Campbell, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, No. 4 Can. Gen. Hospl., Basingstoke, Hants.

Miss Silla Marguerite Carr-Harris, Nursing Sister Can. Nursing Service, No. 16 Can. Gen. Hospl., Orpington, Kent.

Miss Margaret Isabel Fearon, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, No. 11 Can. Gen. Hospital, Moore Barracks, Shorncliffe.

Miss Lillie Ellen Galbraith, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, No. 4 Can. Gen. Hospl., Basingstoke, Hants.

Miss Cecily Galt, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, No. 15 Can. Gen. Hospl., Taplow, Bucks.

Miss Alice Maude Grindlay, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, West Cliff Can. Eye and Ear Hospl., Folkestone.

Mrs. Phyllis Guilbride, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, No. 11 Can. Gen. Hospl., Moore Barracks, Shorncliffe.

Miss Annie Hayhurst, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, No. 10 Can. Gen. Hospl., Brighton.

Miss Alice Gray Hogarth, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, No. 16 Can. Gen. Hospl., Orpington, Kent.

Miss Isabel Holden, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, No. 13 Can. Gen. Hospl., Hastings.

Miss Mary Bell Hubbs, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, Granville Can. Spec. Hospl., Buxton.

Miss Agnes Huston, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, No. 4 Can. Gen. Hospl., Basingstoke, Hants.

Miss Margaret Cecile Kennedy, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, No. 15 Can. Gen. Hospl., Taplow, Bucks.

Miss Mabel Ogilvie Lindsay, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, No. 16 Can. Gen. Hospl., Orpington, Kent.

Miss Edith Effie Lumsden, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, No. 5 Can. Gen. Hospl., Kirkdale, Liverpool.

Mrs. Jean Dickson Lyall, Sister, Canadian Nursing Service, Can. Red Cross Spec. Hospl., Buxton, Derbyshire.

Miss Helena Benedicta Maccallum, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, West Cliff Can. Eye and Ear Hospital, Folkstone.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Macleod, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, No. 9 Can. Gen. Hospl., Shorncliffe.

Miss Theodora McKiel, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, No. 13 Can. Gen. Hospl., Hastings.

Miss Annie Honora McNicol, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, No. 11 Can. Gen. Hospl., Moore Bks., Shorncliffe.

Miss Martha Young Elliott Morton, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, No. 16 Can. Gen. Hospl., Orpington, Kent.

Miss Mina Mowat, Nursing Sister, No. 11 Can. Gen. Hospl., Moore Bks., Shorncliffe.

Miss Cecil Matilda Oatman, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, No. 4 Can Gen. Hospl., Basingstoke, Hants.

Miss Mildred Florence Parkins, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, I.O.D.E., Can. Red Cross Hospl. for Officers, 1 Hyde Park Place, W.I.

Miss Mae A. Prichard, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, No. 10 Can. Gen. Hospl., Brighton.

Miss Mary Eva Quigley, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, Granville Can. Special Hospital, Buxton.

Miss Gertrude Seymour Radcliffe, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, No. 16 Can. Gen. Hospl., Orpington, Kent.

Miss Gertrude Ramsden, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, No. 12 Can. Gen. Hospl., Bramshott.

Miss Gertrude Lilian Spanner, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, No. 12 Can. Gen. Hospital, Bramshott, Hants.

Miss Letitia Caskey Stevenson, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, No. 10 Can. Gen. Hospl., Brighton.

Miss Jean Elizabeth Sword, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, No. 12 Can. Gen. Hospl., Bramshott, Hants.

Miss Mary White, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, No. 11 Can. Gen. Hospital, Moore Barracks, Shorncliffe.

Miss Maud Ethel Wilkinson, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, No. 15 Can. Gen. Hospl., Taplow, Bucks.

Mrs. Bertha Mary Wilson, Nursing Sister, Can. Nursing Service, No. 14 Can. Gen. Hospl., Eastbourne.

[*Extract from the Second Supplement of* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 21st June, 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
22nd June, 1918.

HIS MAJESTY the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the following Awards to the undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers, in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty in the Field :—

Awarded a Bar to the Distinguished Service Order.

CANADIAN FORCE.

Lt.-Col. Donald John MacDonald, D.S.O., M.C., Cav.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. In the attack launched by a cavalry brigade he led the reserve squadron of the regiment to the attack. Though suffering acute pain from a wound in the ankle, he continued to direct operations and led his men forward until the position was finally secured. But for his outstanding courage, skill and dash the position could not have been held.

(D.S.O. gazetted 1st January, 1918, see *Canada Gazette*, 26th January, 1918.)

Awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

CANADIAN FORCE.

Major Maurice Augustus Burbank, Rly. Troops.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During an enemy advance he superintended the construction of light railway bridges. He completed two bridges in the course of ten hours under heavy enemy shelling and bombing and in the face of great difficulties, and superintended the withdrawal of a large quantity of light railway material and rolling stock across a river from the battle area. He showed magnificent courage, skill and resource in a most difficult situation.

Maj. Leslie Clare Moyer, Rly. Troops.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He showed great skill and judgment in handling his company at their work under intense shell fire during an engagement. During later operations he kept his lines open for traffic throughout under very heavy fire until ordered to withdraw, and then succeeded in bringing back all his light railway rolling-stock and stores. His splendid example of courage was an inspiration to his men.

Lt.-Col. Herbert Irving Stevenson, Cav.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When our line was temporarily pierced, he led a charge with great skill and dash, by which the enemy were driven back and a new line established. He succeeded in establishing communication with the troops on his right flank, and though heavily outnumbered maintained this line until relieved by fresh infantry units. His prompt action and cool leadership were the means of allowing two battalions of infantry, who were in danger of being cut off, to withdraw safely to our line.

Award a Bar to the Military Cross.

CANADIAN FORCE.

Lt. Henry Vernon, Le Mesurier, M.C., Dgns.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his troop was ordered to reconoitre the position of a machine gun, in order that the remainder of the squadron could reach its objective, finding two guns in the position, he immediately commenced to surround them and continued to engage them until every man in his troop had become a casualty. Having obtained reinforcements, he still continued to attack the enemy, until he himself was wounded. His gallant conduct and dogged perseverance in carrying on with his task enabled his squadron to reach its objective.

(M.C. gazetted 26th March, 1918. See *Canada Gazette*, 11th May, 1918).

Lt. Frederick Robert McCall, M.C., Infy., R.F.C.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Whilst engaged on photographic work, he observed a hostile scout, on which he dived and fired a burst from his machine-gun. The enemy machine went down in a steep dive out of control. On a later occasion he engaged two hostile two-seater planes, which immediately turned East. Though a steady rate of fire was kept up against him, he continued the attack, during which the observer of one of the hostile machines collapsed in the cockpit, other observers reporting that this machine crashed to earth in the enemy lines. He has always displayed the greatest gallantry and determination in carrying out his work, and has set a very high example to his squadron.

(M. C. gazetted 4th March, 1918. See *Canada Gazette* 6th April, 1918.)

Awarded the Military Cross.

CANADIAN FORCE.

Lt. Albert Guido Bonn, Ry. Troops.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the enemy had penetrated our line, he rallied his men and led them forward again to the original line, which, despite the intense shell and machine-gun fire, the company maintained, although both its flanks were exposed. When the order to withdraw had been given, he assisted in carrying away a wounded N.C.O. under extremely heavy fire. His marked courage and gallantry, and his untiring devotion to duty contributed greatly in holding up the enemy's advance.

Lt. Hugh Eric Esme Cochran, R. Can. Dns.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Despite heavy casualties to his troop, he led it with great dash and daring in the attack, accounting for five of the enemy himself and securing a position on the far side of the wood. In the attack two days later he again led the survivors of his troop, capturing prisoners and machine guns. On both occasions he showed exceptional courage and an utter disregard of danger, which greatly contributed to the success of the operations.

Lt. (A./Capt.) Frank Stanley Filmer, Fld. Arty.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as forward observation officer during a raid on the enemy's lines. He went forward with the raiding party and entered the enemy's lines. Though his signalling lamp was several times put out of action by shell fire, he succeeded in establishing prompt communication with artillery brigade head-quarters. He showed great coolness and disregard of danger.

Capt. John Elsworth Finlay, Rly. Troops.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He organized and carried out an urgent piece of work under most difficult conditions, working for two days and nights without rest until it was completed. On the following morning, when the enemy were advancing, he showed great coolness in evacuating all his men under heavy shell fire.

T./Lt. Charles Henry Fitzroy, Infy., Alberta R.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. With three men he entered an enemy sap in daylight, killed two of the enemy, and destroyed the post. Later also in daylight, he led another patrol to the same spot bombed four of the enemy who had been observed there, and put them all out of action. He showed splendid courage and initiative.

Capt. Robert Douglas Galbraith, Rly. Troops.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Finding that the troops of other units on his right flank had withdrawn, he brought his company out in good order to a support trench 50 yards in rear. Going forward himself with a machine gun to his old position, he inflicted very heavy casualties on the enemy. Having expended all the available ammunition, he withdrew his men again to a comparatively sheltered position, where he reorganized and reinforced his company with men of other units. He then led his company forward to his first position, and maintained it until relieved. His personal example, great courage, and devotion to duty had a most inspiring effect on all ranks.

Lt. Percy Harold Gardner, Infy., Eastern Ontario R.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. In the course of five days the enemy made three attempts to raid his company's front, but on no occasion did any of the enemy succeed in entering the front line. This was largely due to his skilful dispositions and organization and to the splendid example of courage and devotion to duty which was an inspiration to his men.

Lt. Arthur Edward Gillis, Mtd. Rif., Quebec R.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He made several reconnaissances in preparation for a raid, and obtained valuable information. During the raid he led his men with great dash and coolness into the enemy's trenches in spite of strong resistance, and inspired them with confidence by his splendid example throughout. He contributed materially towards the success of the enterprise.

Lt. John Edward Hanning, Engrs. and R.F.C.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When as observer on patrol he was endeavouring to shoot down a hostile balloon, he was at once attacked by a hostile scout. Although his machine gun was on two occasions put out of action, and though he himself was wounded in the leg, he succeeded in firing a long burst into the enemy machine, the pilot of which collapsed in his seat, his machine spinning to the ground. The controls of his own machine were so badly damaged that his pilot could not fly it. He therefore fitted a dual control, and succeeded in bringing the machine back to our lines and landing it safely. His great courage, skill, and determination undoubtedly saved his pilot's life.

Lt. Donald Frederick Hardwick, Cav.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. In the attack he led the advance squadron of his regiment, and although seriously wounded, he, by his personal courage and disregard of danger, ensured the continuance of the advance, in which many prisoners and three machine guns were captured. His gallantry and fearlessness contributed in a special degree to the success of the operation.

Lt. Frederick Maurice Watson Harvey, V.C., Cav.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. In the attack, by his fearless leading he overcame the resistance of the enemy, although the latter were in greatly superior numbers. He engaged many of the enemy single-handed, and, although wounded and suffering from a considerable loss of blood, continued to fight his way forward until he effected a junction with another mounted party, thus contributing in a great degree to the success of the attack. He commanded his men with magnificent gallantry, skill, and determination.

Lt. (A./Capt.) Roger Graham Hutchison, Cav.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When in command of the first wave of the attack, he showed great courage and dash in the handling of his party, and pushed his men on in advance of another brigade party, thus enabling many prisoners to be captured and saving many casualties which would otherwise have been incurred. Later, he organized

the defences of the left portion of the wood under heavy shell fire, and successfully repulsed several hostile counter-attacks. He showed a splendid example to all under him.

Lt. Archibald Weston Ilott, Rly. Trps.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During an enemy attack, he was detailed with a small party to keep forward light railways open for traffic. He kept the lines in operation under heavy shell fire until he was almost surrounded, and then skilfully withdrew his men without casualties. By his coolness and determination he saved a large quantity of ammunition and valuable material.

Lt. Amilius I. Jarvis, R. Can. Dns.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. In the attack, volunteering to organize and maintain communication between the attacking troops and the quarry on the northern side of the wood, he personally ran out a wire, despite the intense machine gun and rifle fire, and acted as telephone operator, thus enabling covering machine gun fire to be accurately maintained. His skilful and most fearless action contributed in a marked degree to the success of the attack.

Lt. Herbert Rae Kincaid, Infy. and R.F.C.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On one occasion he succeeded in completing a very long distance reconnaissance over the enemy's lines under the most difficult conditions, and returned with information of the greatest value. He has performed most efficient work on photographic reconnaissances during the recent operations, the work being carried out on several occasions at very low altitudes.

Lt. Richard Burkett Mills, Cav.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He penetrated through the enemy's advanced lines with the utmost skill and fearlessness, and advanced to their main position, sending back information of the greatest value. During the withdrawal three days later he showed great courage and ability in holding together the left flank and withdrawing his men in safety, though the enemy had already penetrated some distance in rear of this flank.

Lt. John Edwardes Pugh, Can. Loc. Forces, and R.F.C

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He carried out twenty successful bombing raids and fifteen long-distance photographic reconnaissances, showing great determination in carrying out his work, in spite of strong opposition by enemy aircraft. In two days he took 108 photographs in the course of long-distance flights. During a period of five days he dropped three-quarters of a ton of bombs on enemy troops and transport, and engaged ground targets with machine gun fire from a low altitude. On one occasion whilst on a bombing raid he was attacked by five enemy machines, one of which he destroyed. He set a splendid example of skill and resource.

Capt. Joseph Benjamin Stratford, Cav.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Although greatly outnumbered, he continued to attack, and by sheer courage and determination succeeded in driving the enemy out of the southern portion of the wood. He then consolidated the position, which he succeeded in maintaining, thus enabling our line to be re-established. His courage and skill were most conspicuous throughout.

Lt. Frank Harold Taylor, Cent. Ont. Regt., Attd., R. F. C.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On one occasion, whilst on offensive patrol, he shot down a hostile scout in flames and a second out of control. On the following day he shot down an enemy triplane, which finally crashed to earth. During the recent operations he has carried out many successful attacks on enemy infantry from low altitudes, and has taken part in over 80 offensive patrols. His gallantry and good service merit the highest praise.

Lt. Samuel Herbert Williams, Cav.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. In the attack he personally led his regiment through the wood to the far side, capturing prisoners and machine guns. Finding that he had but a few men to hold the captured position, he placed a machine-gun in position and collected men from other units. When all the machine-gun crew had become casualties, he himself operated the gun, killing a large number of the enemy and completely breaking up the hostile counter-attack. His most courageous action contributed in a high degree to the capture and retention of this important position.

Capt. John Ewart Wilson, Mtd. Rif., Quebec R.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a raid on the enemy's lines. When the officer commanding the party was killed, he at once took command and led his men with great skill and coolness. At the conclusion of the raid he directed the evacuation of the casualties to our lines, a distance of over 1,000 yards, and was the last to leave the enemy's position. He showed great keenness in the preparation and organization of the raid, and his untiring efforts contributed largely to its success.

Lt. Lawrence Joseph Young, Mtd. Rif., Quebec R.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a raid on the enemy's trenches. He led his men with great dash and fearlessness to the objective, and when the officer commanding the party was killed he rendered valuable assistance to the officer who then took command, remaining with him until the whole party had left the enemy's trenches. His gallantry and good leadership were an inspiration to his men.

AMENDMENTS.

[*Second Supplement to the* LONDON GAZETTE *dated 3rd June, 1918, see Canada Gazette 6th July, 1918.*]

Awarded D.S.O.

Page 6461. For Major Neil Bruce Maclean, Garr. Arty., (see *Canada Gazette* p. 17,) read Major Neil Bruce MacLean, Can. Hy. and Siege Arty.

The following is the correct description of the Officer upon whom a reward has recently been conferred :—

Major Edward Crosby Goldie, D.S.O., Can. Engrs. (D.S.O. gazetted 1st January, 1918, see *Canada Gazette* 26th January, 1918.) 3–1

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[1515.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.
Thursday, June 20th, 1918.

PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 13th June, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that Mrs. Flossie Fitzgerald, who has been deserted by her husband, was granted homestead entry for the North-west quarter of Section 30, Township 10, Range 27, west of the 2nd Meridian, on the 6th November, 1917, considerable cultivation duties have been performed.

The Minister submits copy of a medical certificate showing that Mrs. Fitzgerald has become totally and permanently unfit to fulfil the residence requirements.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that in view of the statements contained in the medical certificate above referred to, the residence requirements of the Dominion Lands Act be dispensed with in this case in accordance with the provisions of Sub-section 2 of Section 20, Chapter 20, 7–8 Edward the Seventh, so that free patent may be issued to Mrs. Fitzgerald upon proof being furnished in the ordinary way that the other conditions of the law have been fulfilled.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

52–4

[1621]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 2nd day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Dominion Lands Act (chapter 20 of the statutes of 1908) provides that every application for entry for a homestead shall be made by the applicant in person, unless otherwise provided by regulations made by the Governor in Council;

And whereas under regulations approved by Orders in Council dated the 26th of August, 1908, and the 11th of January, 1915, homestead entry may be made by proxy on behalf of a husband, father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister;

And whereas it is represented that cases are likely to arise where a number of soldiers eligible for soldier grant entry under the terms of the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, and eligible also to make ordinary homestead entry, desire to send one of their number in advance to select and enter for land on their behalf;

And whereas authority has already been taken under section 23 of the Soldier Settlement Regulations to meet a case of this kind in so far as the soldier grant entry is concerned, but there is no corresponding provision in the case of an application for ordinary homestead entry by proxy on behalf of a "settler," as defined by the Soldier Settlement Act;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in view of the above, is pleased, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, to make the following regulation and the same is hereby made and established accordingly:—

In the case of a "settler" as defined by the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, who is eligible to make ordinary homestead entry, application for entry by proxy may be permitted not only in the case of a person making entry on behalf of a husband, father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, but also in the case of a person who for special reasons has been authorized by the Department of the Interior to make entry on behalf of such "settler."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

2–4

[1509]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 22nd day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands within the Forty-five Railway Belt, in the Province of British Columbia, established by Order in Council of 17th September, 1889, shall be and the same are hereby amended by rescinding section 9 thereof and substituting the following therefore:—

9. (1) The word "highway" as used in this section shall mean all public wagon-roads, streets, roads, trails, lanes, bridges and trestles, but shall not include canals, towing-paths or other like public ways.

(2) The authorities of the Province of British Columbia shall, during the pleasure of the Governor in Council and subject to the provisions of these regulations, be authorized and empowered to make and establish such public highways through or over Dominion lands in the railway belt, exclusive of areas set apart as Dominion forest reserves and parks, but including lands held under homestead entry, contract of sale, lease, license or any other form of occupancy, and also including foreshores and lands covered with water, as if the British Columbia Highway Act, chap. 99, of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1911, as amended by chap. 29 of the Statutes of 1913, were applicable to the said Dominion lands.

(3) Notwithstanding the powers conferred upon the Provincial authorities by the preceeding sub-section, the Governor in council may authorise the location and construction by any person of such public highways as he may deem expedient through any land subject to these regulations, and for that purpose may take or authorise to be taken without any notice and without any consent on the part of the person owning or occupying such land or having any claim, estate, right, title or interest therein, any requisite area of land, and any existing roads whether the area so taken be or be not in excess of the Provincial allowance for roads, in any section, quarter section or legal subdivision, and may also enter upon or authorise entry upon any such lands and the taking therefrom of any gravel, stone, timber or other material required for the construction of such highway or for the purpose of cutting and maintaining any drains that may be considered necessary.

(4) Whenever any highway is made and declared and has been put into actual use by the Public or whenever the Governor-in-Council has established a highway as provided in the last preceeding sub-section such public highway shall become the property of the Province, the legal title thereto remaining in the Crown for the public use of the Province subject to reversion in the case of closing or abandonment as hereinafter specified, provided that the ownership of any minerals under such roads shall not be affected by the making or establishing of any such highway.

(5) No road so established by the Governor in Council shall be closed up or its direction varied or any part of the land occupied by it sold or otherwise alienated without the consent of the Governor in Council.

(6) Whenever any road constructed by the Provincial authorities over any of the lands subject to these regulations is later closed by the same authorities or by reason of abandonment or otherwise ceases to be a public highway, or whenever any road established by the Governor in Council is closed in the manner specified herein, then, in either such case, the part of such highway, if any, which was comprised of Dominion lands when constructed and which at the time of such closing or ceasing to be used as a public highway, is still situated across or adjacent to Dominion lands, shall revert to and become the property of the Crown in the right of Canada and may be dealt with by the Minister subject to these regulations.

(7) Until necessary highways providing means of egress and ingress to the lands of settlers and landholders shall have been located and constructed, a convenient right of way not exceeding sixty-six feet in width over any Dominion lands disposed of is hereby reserved for the use and convenience of settlers and land-holders in passing from time to time to and from their locations or lands, to and from any now existing public highways, providing always that such settler or landholder making use of the aforesaid privilege shall not damage the fences or crops of the occupier located on the land over which such right of way is reserved.

(8) Notwithstanding any other provisions of these regulations, in case the Provincial authorities and the Governor in Council should both establish highways across the land of any owner or occupier, no greater area shall be taken without compensation from such owner or occupier for the purpose of the said highways than is permitted to be taken by the Provincial authorities under the said British Columbia Highway Act.

(9) Every homestead entry, contract of sale, lease, license or any other form of company, patent or other grant hereafter issued of any Dominion lands within the Railway Belt shall be subject to a reservation providing for the taking of an area for road purposes and compensation for the same as provided herein.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

1–4

[11/1614]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 2nd day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommandation of the Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the name of the Customs Outport of Rondeau, Ontario, be changed to Erieau.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

2-2

[1480]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, 17th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, advise that the Minister of the Interior be authorized to execute, on behalf of His Majesty the KING, with the Canada Land and Irrigation Company, Limited, an agreement in the form annexed hereto, in amendment of, and substitution for, an agreement made on the 31st day of July, 1914, between the Southern Alberta Land Company, Limited, of the First Part; Sir William Plender, Receiver and Manager of the said Company, of the Second Part; the Metropolitan Trust Company, Limited, of the Third Part; and the Honourable George Halsey Perley, representing the Canadian Government of the Fourth Part.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT, made in triplicate, this .....day of.....1918,

Between

CANADA LAND AND IRRIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED hereinafter called "The Company,"
Of the First Part, and

HIS MAJESTY THE KING, represented herein by the Honourable Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior of Canada, hereinafter called "The Minister,"
Of the Second Part.

Whereas by an agreement dated the 31st day of July, 1914, between the Southern Alberta Land Company, Limited, of the First Part; Sir William Plender, receiverand manager of the said company, of the Second Part; the Metropolitan Trust Company, Limited, of the Third Part, and the Honourable George Halsey Perley, representing the Canadian Government of the Fourth Part, the Canadian Government agreed to loan to the said receiver and manager the sum of three hundred and fifty-four thousand six hundred and eighty-four dollars ($354,684), secured by a first charge upon the lands therein described, to be expended by him in payment for construction works in connection with the irrigation system undertaken by the Southern Alberta Land Company, Limited;

And whereas, by said Agreement it was in effect, provided that the Canadian Government should from time to time, upon payment to it of any sum or sums on account of said indebtedness, convey or release to the Southern Alberta Land Company, Limited, as therein provided, such number of acres of said lands as would correspond to the amount so paid, at the rate of $1.25 per acre;

And whereas, by said Agreement the Southern Alberta Land Company, Limited, covenanted with the Canadian Government that it would endeavour forthwith to raise a sum of not less than eight hundred thousand dollars ($800,000) ranking after the advance hereinbefore referred to;

AND whereas, owing to the outbreak of war almost immediately upon the execution of said Agreement, the said Company was unable to raise the said sum in accordance with arrangements which it had previously made and has found it impossible since that date to raise any such sum;

And Whereas, representations to that effect were made to the Canadian Government and the parties asked to have the conditions of said agreement modified so that, in the event of said parties raising a less sum of money for construction work but not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($250,000), the Government would release to said parties an area of land bearing the same ratio to the total acreage specified in the original agreement as the sum of money raised by the said parties bears to eight hundred thousand dollars ($800,000);

And Whereas, by Order in Council of the 13th July, 1916, authority was granted to enter into such modified form of agreement;

And whereas, arrangements have been completed for the amalgamation of the Southern Alberta Land Company, Limited, the Alberta Land Company, Limited, the Canadian Wheat Lands, Limited, into a company named "Canada Land and Irrigation Company, Limited," being the party hereto of the First Part;

And whereas, the Company has duly taken over all the assets and liabilities of the Southern Alberta Land Company, Limited, and is prepared to enter into an agreement with the Government in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council of the 13th July, 1916, above referred to;

Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth that the parties hereto, in consideration of the respective covenants and agreements hereinafter contained, covenant and agree each with the other as follows:—

1. Save as hereinafter modified, the Company agrees to assume and discharge each and all of the obligations and to perform and complete all of the covenants and agreements of the Southern Alberta Land Company, Limited, Sir William Plender, Receiver and Manager, and the Metropolitan Trust Company, Limited, under or contained in the Agreement of the 31st July, 1914, and to indemnify and save harmless His Majesty from all claims and demands of any kind whatsoever by any of the parties to said Agreement;
2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said agreement of the 31st July, 1914, it is hereby agreed that upon the Company raising a sum of not less than fifty thousand pounds, (£50,000), to be expended for the purposes of this Agreement, the Company may claim title to an acreage of land bearing the same ratio to the total acreage specified in the said Agreement as the sum of money raised by the Company for such purposes bears to eight hundred thousand dollars, ($800,000) and no more, and that the lands so to be conveyed or released shall be selected by mutal agreement;
3. Notwithstanding anything contained in clause 6 of the said Agreement, the money therein referred to may be expended for the completion of the irrigation works heretofore or hereafter undertaken or constructed by the Company, or its predecessors, and for the maintenance and operation of the said works and the development of the irrigation project.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals.

The Common Seal of the Canada Land and Irrigation Company, Limited, was affixed hereto in the presence of

Signed, Sealed and Delivered by the above-named the Honourable Arthur Meighen, in the presence of

52 4

[1443]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 12th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS application has been made by Mr. Alexander Kennedy of Peace River, in the Province of Alberta, for a free grant of Lot numbered 15 of Wabiscaw Settlement, in the said Province of Alberta, containing by admeasurement 50.3 acres, more or less, by virtue of occupation of the land at the date of the extinguishment of the Indian title.

And whereas evidence has been filed showing the applicant to have been in actual occupation of the said lot at the date of the conclusion of Indian Treaty No. 8, in the summer of 1899;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, and under the provisions of Section 76 of the Dominion Lands Act, is pleased to authorize and doth hereby authorize a free grant of the above described land to the said Alexander Kennedy.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1310]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 29th day of May, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 22nd May, 1918, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that an application has been received from the Division of Biology of the Canadian Department of Mines, for permission to collect biological specimens of birds and the smaller mammals in Jasper Park during the coming summer.

The Minister, therefore, recommends, as the collection is purely for scientific purposes, that the Park regulations established by Order in Council of the 21st June, 1909, and applied to Jasper Park by the Order in Council of the 6th June, 1911, forbidding the hunting and taking of any wild animal or bird within the park limits be waived in this case, and that permission be granted to Mr. William Spreadborough of the Canadian Department of Mines, to collect biological specimens of birds and the smaller mammals for the summer of 1918, the permission being confined, however, to five male and five female specimens of each species of small mammals and ten of each species of birds.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1464]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 17th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 4th day of June, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that application has been made to the Department of the Interior by William Henry Hammond, owner of the Basque Ranche, comprising an area of about 2,057·5 acres situated in the Railway Belt near Ashcroft, in the Province of British Columbia, to purchase under irrigation conditions 873·7 acres of Dominion lands lying adjacent to his holdings, all of which it is proposed to bring under an irrigation system.

The lands applied for have been inspected by officers of the Department and reported to be useless for cultivation without irrigation, and that the irrigation of the same is feasible providing water can be secured for the purpose. The lands are vacant and available.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the lands enumerated in the schedule submitted be sold to William Henry Hammond on the following conditions:—

(*a*) The lands sold to be brought under cultivation by irrigation.

(*b*) The purchase price to be at the rate of five dollars ($5.00) per acre, subject to a deduction of the cost of the irrigation works up to an amount not exceeding two dollars ($2.00) per acre, and the amount so credited shall be deemed to be a payment in cash made on the date of sale, the said purchase price to be paid as follows:—One dollar ($1.00) per acre within one year from the date of the authorization of the sale by the Governor in Council, the balance within three years from the date of such authorization or upon fulfilment before the expiration of the said three years of all other conditions of the sale, with interest at 5 per cent per annum.

(*c*) The necessary water rights to be secured from the Provincial Government of British Columbia; no work to be done on the land until preliminary water rights are secured from the province.

(*d*) The work to be commenced within one year from the date of the authorization by Order in Council of the sale and to be completed to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior within three years from such date, unless other dates are fixed by the provincial authorities in connection with the water rights, in which case the provincial dates may be accepted if approved by the Minister of the Interior.

(*e*) Examination to be made by engineers of the Department of the Interior on completion of the work.

(*f*) Patent to issue, when conditions completed, for these parcels, the irrigable portions of which have been brought under cultivation by irrigation.

(*g*) The sale to be cancellable for non-payment of the purchase price or for failure to comply with any of the terms or conditions of sale.

(*h*) Prior to patent no transfer or assignment of the lands, or any rights therein, to be made without the consent of the Minister of the Interior.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE of lands to be sold William Henry Hammond under Irrigation conditions.

Section. — Part. No.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Area.	Remarks.
Frac.					
L.S. 3 19	19	24	W.6	4·7	
L.S. 4 19	19	24	"	28·8	
L.S. 6 19	19	24	"	7·0	
L.S. 7 19	19	24	"	3·7	
L.S 10 19	19	24	"	22·8	
L.S. 11 19	19	24	"	0·5	
L.S. 15 19	19	24	"	11·7	
L.S. 16 19	19	24	"	6·9	
L.S. 12 29	19	24	"	1·5	W. of Thompson River.
L.S. 13 29	19	24	"	3·8	W. of Thompson River.
L.S. 1 30	19	24	"	19·5	W. of Thompson River.
L.S. 2 30	19	24	"	21·9	
L.S. 3 30	19	24	"	5·7	
L.S. 7 30	19	24	"	17·2	
L.S. 8 30	19	24	"	24·7	W. of Thompson River.
L.S. 9 30	19	24	"	35·0	W. of Thompson River.
L.S. 10 30	19	24	"	14·6	
L.S. 14 30	19	24	"	9·4	
L.S. 15 30	19	24	"	20·0	
L.S. 16 30	19	24	"	39·4	
N.E. ¼ 31	19	24	"	103·0	W. of Thompson River.
N.W. ¼ 31	19	24	"	160·0	
S.E. ¼ 31	19	24	"	126·3	W. of Thompson River.
S.W. ¼ 31	19	24	"	160·0	
L.S. 3 6	20	24	"	12·6	
L.S. 4 6	20	24	"	13·0	
Total.....	..	..	....	873·7	Acres.

P.C. 1158.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

TUESDAY, the 14th day of May, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to approve and doth hereby approve the following Regulations for the granting of free entries on Dominion lands to settlers under the authority of the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT LAND REGULATIONS.

CANADA, 1918.

AUTHORITY.

1. These regulations are made and approved under the provisions of the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, being "An Act to assist Returned Soldiers in settling upon the land and to increase agricultural production."

INTERPRETATION.

2. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.

(*a*) "Act" means "The Soldier Settlement Act, 1917;"

(*b*) "Board" means "The Soldier Settlement Board;"

(*c*) "Settler" means any person who comes within the meaning of that term as defined in the Act;

(*d*) "Agent" or "Agent of Dominion Lands" means a person acting as such under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act;

(*e*) "Sub-agent" means a Sub-agent under the Dominion Lands Act;

(*f*) "Local Representative" means any person appointed by the Soldier Settlement Board to act in the capacity of a representative of the Board in any particular district, and having such duties and powers as may be assigned to him by the Board;

(*g*) "Dominion Lands" or "lands" or "land" means lands of the Dominion of Canada to which these regulations apply;

(*h*) "Soldier entry" means a free entry on Dominion lands granted by the Minister to a settler recommended by the Board;

(*i*) "Entry" may mean a soldier entry or an entry granted under the Dominion Lands Act;

(*j*) "Soldier grant" means the Dominion land for which a soldier entry has been granted under the provisions of these regulations.

(*k*) "Homestead," "purchased homestead," "pre-emption" means land held under homestead, purchased homestead, or pre-emption entry, respectively, under the Dominion Lands Act.

"SETTLER" DEFINED.

3. Entry on Dominion Lands under the provisions of these regulations may be granted to any person recommended by the Board who is a "settler" as defined by the Act.

4. The following persons are "settlers" within the meaning of the Act:—

(*a*) Any person who has served in the naval or military expeditionary forces of Canada during the present war and who has left the forces with an honourable record or who has been honourably discharged;

(*b*) Any person who has been engaged in active service during the present war in the naval or military forces of the United Kingdom or of any of the self-governing British Dominions or Colonies and who has left the forces with an honourable record or who has been honourably discharged;

(*c*) Any person who, being a British subject resident in Canada before the war, has been engaged in active service at one of the seats of war in either the naval or military forces of any of His Majesty's allies in the present war and who has left the forces with an honourable record or who has been honourably discharged;

(*d*) The widow of any such person described in items (a), (b) or (c) above who died on active service.

ESTABLISHING RIGHT AS "SETTLER."

Preliminary information form.

5. Any person deeming himself qualified as a settler, and wishing to obtain the benefit of these regulations shall submit to the Board such information as will enable the Board to determine that he is one to whom the Act applies. This information must be given on the Preliminary Information Form supplied by the Board, blank copies of which may be obtained on application to the Soldier Settlement Board, Ottawa, or to any of its local representatives, who, if so desired, will assist the applicant in filling out the form.

Discharge papers.

6. In the case of an applicant who has served in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, the Board will consult the Militia Department concerning his standing; in all other cases the applicant must forward his certificate of honourable discharge (registered mail only is advised for this purpose), or a copy thereof duly certified by the local representative or by a notary public, or such other evidence as may be necessary in order that the Board may pass upon applicant's status.

Attestation as to right.

7. Upon the applicant's right as a settler being satisfactorily established, a statement in the form of an "Attestation" of such right signed by the Chairman of the Board shall be issued to the applicant. Such attestation shall not be transferable and shall be surrendered when formal application for entry is made under these regulations.

RESERVATION OF LANDS.

Reservation of lands.

8. The Board may request reservation of available Dominion lands for the purposes of the Act.

Lands especially set apart.

9. In the event of any parcel of land reserved under the Act being required for some specific purpose in connection with soldier settlement, or being particularly valuable on account of its location or otherwise, or with respect to which it is ascertained that some person has a right the existence of which was not known at the time the land was reserved for soldier settlement, the Board may withhold such parcel of land from general disposition under soldier entry, whether before or after such parcel has been made available for entry, and set apart the same for much disposal as may be deemed proper.

Cancellation of reservation.

10. If in the opinion of the Board any parcel of land which has been reserved under the Act is not suitable for the purposes of soldier settlement, the Board may request the cancellation of such reservation.

Lapse of all reservations.

11. All reservations of lands under the Act shall lapse three years after the close of the present war.

Timbered lands not open to entry.

12. A quarter-section containing more than twenty-five acres of "merchantable timber" is not open to entry, and if entry is obtained for land which, though not reserved at the time, is ascertained to be valuable on account of merchantable timber upon it, the entry may be cancelled, provided that in the case an entry is so cancelled no compensation shall be made to the entrant for the value to him of the timber on the land.

Surveying and advertising.

13. No land shall be open for entry under the provisions of these regulations until it has been surveyed in accordance with the provisions of the Dominion Lands Survey Act, and until notice that it is to be open for entry upon a date to be set forth in the notice has been posted for at least thirty days in the land office of the District in which the land is situated, and has been published in at least one newspaper in that District and in one newspaper in the provincial capital; and the printing and publication of the notice shall be made in such manner as is determined by the Board.

Thirty days' notice in case of new surveys.

It shall be the duty of the Agent, when requested to do so by the Board, to advertise any newly surveyed land reserved under the Act, and to post notices promptly in his office and in each of the offices of the Sub-agents in his district.

Ten days' notice in all other cases.

14. In the case of other then newly surveyed lands, the Agent shall, when notified by the Board to make any land available for entry under these regulations, advertise such land for ten clear days, unless otherwise directed by the Board, by posting a notice in his office, available for public inspection, giving date and hour of the posting and the date on which the land will become available. Such notice shall be in the form prescribed by the Board, and a copy of same shall be promptly mailed by the Agent to each of the Sub-agents and to the representatives of the Board in his district, and to

the Postmaster nearest the land, to be posted in their respective offices.

Soldier entry on reserved lands.

15. Lands reserved under the Act which in the opinion of the Board are of a class suitable for the general purposes of soldier settlement, shall, except as herein provided, or as otherwise determined by the Board, be made available for soldier entry from time to time to any settler who is eligible to make such entry under these regulations.

Homestead entry on reserved lands.

16. Except as herein otherwise provided, any land reserved under the Act which is available for soldier entry, shall not be deemed reserved as against any person who, being a settler or a member of any body or force serving with the forces of Great Britain or of any of her allies during the present war, is desirous of exercising his homestead right thereon under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act.

Soldier entry on lands not reserved.

17. The right of soldier entry may be exercised by any settler qualified as such under the Act on any parcel of land which although not reserved for the purposes of the Act at the time, is open to homestead entry under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act. An application for soldier entry on such land by any person eligible shall *ipso facto* reserve the same for the purpose of the Act.

Information as to lands.

18. General information concerning lands for soldier settlement may be obtained by any prospective settler on application to the Soldier Settlement Board, Ottawa, or to any representative of the Board elsewhere.

Precise information as to whether any particular parcel of land is open to soldier entry may be secured on application to the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district within which the land is situated.

APPLICATION FOR ENTRY.

Office of record.

19. Application for a soldier entry may be made in the form prescribed by the Board by the holder of an attestation under the Act at the office of the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district within which the land is situated which shall be the office of record for soldier entries for such district.

Application made elsewhere.

20. Application for a soldier entry may be made also before any Agent or Sub-agent of Dominion Lands or before a local representative of the Board or any other person authorized by the Board to receive such application for transmission to the office of record, but any application so made shall have no force or effect until received at the office of record;

Notice may be wired.

Provided that where an application for a soldier entry is so made, the person receiving the same may, at the expense of the applicant, wire notice of receipt of the application to the office of record, whereupon, if the land is available, it shall be held for the applicant until the application papers are received.

No second application.

21. Where an application for soldier entry is made at any place other than the office of record, the person receiving the application shall not receive another application for entry on the same land until first application has been disposed of by the office of record.

Personal application.

22. Every application for a soldier entry shall, except as hereinafter provided, be made by the settler in person.

Application by proxy.

23. Application for entry by proxy is permitted only in the case of a person making entry on behalf of a husband, wife, father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, when duly authorized to do so in the form prescribed, or in the case of a person who, for special reasons, has been given permission by the Board to make entry on behalf of a settler.

The proxy must appear before the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district; sub-agents and local representatives are not authorized to accept applications for entry by proxy.

The settler on whose behalf such entry is made must, before the expiration of six months from the date of the entry, appear personally before the agent and satisfy him by declaration that he is already in residence or on his way to commence such residence, and in the latter case that he will be in residence before the end of the six months. Should he fail to make appearance, the agent shall, unless otherwise determined by the Board, cancel the entry without notice at the end of six months from the date of entry.

Time.

24. Application for soldier entry shall be made only during the regular office hours on every day except Sunday and statutory holidays.

Declaration by applicant.

25. Every applicant for a soldier entry shall make a declaration in the form prescribed by the Board that to the best of his knowledge and belief the land with respect to which his application is made is of the class open to entry and that there is no one in residence thereon, and shall state the improvements on the same, if any, and the value thereof; provided that where such declaration is subsequently found incorrect in any material particular, the entry shall be liable to cancellation.

No fees.

26. No fees shall be charged in connection with a soldier entry, but the applicant may be required to pay the value of the improvements, if any, on the land, and any charge or indebtedness against the land.

Application for lands not available.

27. An application for entry on land which is not available for entry at the time the same is made shall not give the applicant any priority of right in the event of the land becoming available.

CERTIFICATE OF ENTRY.

What constitutes entry.

28. When application is made in the manner hereinbefore described for land open to entry under the provisions of these regulations, the agent or officer acting for him shall accept it and issue to the applicant a Certificate of Entry, and the acceptance by the agent, or officer acting for him, of the said application and the issue of the Certificate of Entry shall constitute a soldier entry under the provisions of these regulations.

Certificate.

29. The Certificate of Entry shall entitle the recipient to take, occupy, use and cultivate the land entered for, and to hold possession thereof to the exclusion of any other person, and to bring and maintain actions for trespass committed on the said land; and the land shall not be liable to be taken in execution before the issue of letters patent therefor; provided that occupancy, use and possession of land so entered for shall be subject to the provisions of the Act, or regulations thereunder or amendments thereto.

PRIOR RIGHT OF ENTRY.

Squatter and Adjoining Settler.

Squatter before survey.

30. A person who has bona fide settled and made improvements on agricultural land before the survey thereof and was in occupation of and ordinarily resident on the land at the time of survey shall, if eligible to make entry for a soldier grant under these regulations, have a prior right to obtain entry for the land so settled on; Provided that this right is exercised within six months after notice in writing that the land is open for entry has been given by the Agent to such settler, or has been posted in a conspicuous place on the land; and that entry shall not be allowed for more than a quarter-section as a soldier grant.

Squatter after survey.

31. The occupation of land after the survey thereof, without entry as provided by these regulations, gives the occupant no right thereto, and the occupant may be ejected as a trespasser, and his improvements forfeited to the Crown.

One day priority to adjoining settler.

32. On the day on which any land is to be made available for entry after being advertised or posted in the manner hereinbefore described, the privilege of entry thereon shall be restricted to a settler eligible to make entry who holds an adjoining quarter-section under homestead or soldier entry, or who obtained homestead patent for such quarter-section and is still the owner thereof, or who was a squatter before survey on such quarter-section.

Conflicting Claims.

Determining priority.

33. In the event of there being more than one applicant claiming the prior right to entry under the preceding section, the priority of their claims shall be determined by the priority of the dates of their respective entries, or the commencement of residence in the case of squatters before survey.

34. To ensure due consideration being given to the rights of all persons claiming priority, the Agent shall receive all applications for entry offering under the preceding section, if requested to do so, but shall issue no certificate of entry for such land until the close of the office hours of the day on which the prior right of entry is considered; or until the morning of the following day;

Application before sub-agent.

Provided that if the Agent is advised by wire or otherwise on such day by a Sub-agent or a local Representative of the receipt by him of an application for entry from a person claiming a prior right

of entry for the land affected, and it is evident from the records that such person, by reason of the priority of date of his entry for or commencement of residence on the adjoining homestead has a better claim than any of the other applicants appearing in person, the Agent shall hold the land until such application made before the sub-agent or local representative has been received;

Sickness of applicant.

Provided further that if on account of sickness or other satisfactory reason shown to the Agent, a settler who according to the records has a prior right of entry over all other applicants is unable to appear in person on such day, the Agent may hold the land for such settler for a reasonable length of time, reporting immediately all the circumstances of the case to the Board;

Doubtful cases.

Provided also that if the Agent is in doubt as to the priority of any applicant, he shall not grant entry on the land affected, but refer the matter to the Board for consideration.

Land available to any settler.

35. Any land which, after having been posted in the manner hereinbefore described, has not been entered for by an adjoining settler on the first day on which such land became available for entry, or if it has not been reserved for any of the reasons above mentioned, it shall be open for entry on the following day to any settler eligible to make entry under these regulations.

Conditions of Entry.

Area.

36. A soldier entry shall be for not more than a quarter-section of one hundred and sixty acres more or less.

Mineral and water right.

37. A soldier entry shall convey no right to salt, coal, petroleum, natural gas, gold, silver, copper, iron, or other minerals within or under the land covered by such entry or any exclusive or other property or interest in, or any exclusive right or privilege with respect to any lake, river, spring, stream or other body of water within or bordering or passing through the land covered by the entry.

Improved lands.

38. Entry for land on which there are improvements may be granted only subject to payment by the entrant of the value of such improvements, as determined by the Board. Should the entrant fail to pay such value, his entry may be cancelled.

Seed grain and other charges.

39. Entry for land against which there is a charge in favour of the Crown may be granted only subject to the payment by the entrant of such indebtedness.

Reservation for roads.

40. Every soldier entry shall be granted subject to the right of the province to take without compensation at any time prior to the issue for letters patent any land which may be required for road purposes, not exceeding four acres in a quarter-section.

Entry for the sole use of settler.

41. Every entry shall be for the sole use and benefit of the holder of the same and not for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever.

Declaration as to duties.

42. The Board may, if it is deemed necessary, require the holder of a soldier entry to furnish proof, by declaration or otherwise, that he is duly performing his settlement duties in each year subsequent to the date of his entry.

No compensation for timber.

43. A quarter-section of land upon which there is not more than twenty-five acres of "merchantable timber," but upon which there is more than twenty-five acres of timber suitable for cord-wood or fence poles is not open for entry, unless such entry is granted on the condition that it will be subject to the issue of permits upon the remainder of the quarter section after the entrant has selected, subject to approval, twenty-five acres for his own use.

Lands required for water supply, etc.

44. If, after an entry is obtained, it is ascertained that the land entered for, or any portion thereof, is necessary for the protection of any water supply or for the location or construction of any works necessary to the development of any water-power, the Board may, at any time before the issue of letters patent, cancel the entry or withdraw from its application, any portion of the land entered for, but where the land is required for the location or construction of works necessary for the development of any water-power, only in so far as the land is necessary for that purpose; provided, however, that no entry shall be cancelled under the provisions of this paragraph until the entrant has been compensated for any improvements made by him upon the land, the amount of such compensation to be fixed by artibtration if the entrant refused to accept the compensation allowed by the Board.

SETTLEMENT DUTIES.

General Requirements.

General requirements.

45. Every holder of a soldier entry shall, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, be required before the issue of letters patent,—

(*a*) to have held the land for his own exclusive use and benefit for three years;

(*b*) to have resided thereon or in the vicinity thereof as hereinafter provided for at least six months in each of three years from the date of entry, or the date of commencement of residence;

(*c*) to have cultivated in each year such area of the land entered for as is satisfactory to the Board;

(*d*) to have erected a habitable house;

(*e*) to have paid in full the loan, if any, and interest thereon made to him on the land entered for under the provisions of the Soldier Settlement Loan regulations, and other charges if any;

(*f*) to be a British subject, except as otherwise provided.

Residence.

Perfecting entry.

46. Every entrant shall be required to perfect his entry within six months from the date thereof by taking possession of his own person of the land, and by beginning residence thereon, and if the entry is not so perfected within that period, it shall be liable to cancellation;

Provided that on cause shown the Board may extend the time for perfecting an entry for an additional six months.

Residence.

47. "Residence" for the purpose of these regulations shall be by the settler in person upon the land entered for or in the vicinity thereof as hereinafter provided. Such residence shall be in a dwelling house which is the actual home of the settler during such period of residence. Residence by a member of the settler's family or by any other person as proxy on his behalf will not be accepted.

Vicinity.

48. The entrant may perform the required residence duties by living on a farm of an area of at least eighty acres, situated within a distance of nine miles from the land entered for, in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowance crossed in the measurement of the following cause:—

(*a*) if he is the sole owner of such farm;

(*b*) if such farm is held by him under homestead entry or otherwise under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act;

(*c*) if such farm is owned solely and occupied by the father, mother, wife, husband, son, daughters, brother or sister of the entrant, or if it is held and occupied by such relative under provisions of the Dominion Lands Act or of these regulations.

Concurrent residence not counted.

49. Any period of residence claimed by a settler towards obtaining patent for any land held by him under the Dominion Lands Act, cannot at the same time be counted as residence in connection with his soldier grant.

CULTIVATION DUTIES.

If residence on grant.

50. Where the settler is residing on the land entered for under these regulations, he shall be required to bring a total of at least thirty acres of the land under cultivation, twenty of which must be cropped.

If residence in vicinity.

51. If residence is performed elsewhere as provided the entrant is required to bring at least fifty acres under cultivation, thirty of which must be cropped.

A reasonable portion of cultivation is required to be done in each year.

Rough and wooded lands.

52. Where owing to the character of the land the requirements with respect to cultivation as stated would appear to be excessive, the Board may reduce the area required to be cultivated, after the land has been inspected by an officer of the Board.

STOCK.

Stock.

53. Where the land entered for is not suitable for cultivation but is adapted for stock raising, the Board may, on application from the entrant and after inspection of the land, allow the entrant to substitute stock in lieu of cultivation duties.

The entrant who has been granted the privilege of substituting stock in lieu of cultivation shall keep on the land in each of three years, either for summer grazing or for winter feeding, the following stock which would be solely owned by him:

(*a*) in the first year, five head;

(*b*) in the second year, ten head;

(*c*) in the third year, and in each subsequent years until he obtains patent, sixteen head.

The entrant keeping stock will have the entire land entered for enclosed with a substantial fence to the satisfaction of the Board.

Buildings for stock.

54. Suitable buildings for the accommodation of the number of stock kept by the settler in any year shall be erected on the soldier grant, but if his residence duties are being performed under the vicinity provisions, such buildings may be upon land on which he is residing.

DECEASED ENTRANTS.

Completion of duties by legal representative.

55. In the event of the death of any person holding entry under these regulations before the completion of the requirements for obtaining patent, the requirements as to residence shall be waived. The requirements other than residence and naturalization shall be completed by the legal representative of such deceased entrant.

Unperfected entries.

56. If the entrant dies before perfecting the entry in the manner prescribed by these regulations, his entry shall be liable to cancellation. The Board may, however, on satisfactory assurance being furnished that the estate will be administered, and that the requirements of the regulations will be complied with extend the time for the performance of duties.

INSANE ENTRANTS.

Insane entrants.

57. In the event of an entrant becoming insane or mentally incapable, and by reason of such insanity or mental incapacity unable to complete the requirements for obtaining patent, the requirements as to residence and naturalization are waived. The requirements other than residence may be completed by his guardian, or committee, or any other person who in the event of his death, would be his legal representative.

PATENT.

Proof of completion of duties.

58. After the completion of the settlement duties hereinbefore prescribed, the settler may file proof of the completion thereof. Such proof shall be in the form of a sworn statement by the entrant, corroborated by the sworn statement of two disinterested parties resident in the vicinity. The statement of the applicant and his witnesses shall be given before an officer duly authorized by the Board to receive such evidence.

Deceased and insane entrants.

59. In the event of the death of an entrant, or in the event of an entrant becoming insane or mentally incapable, the proof of the performance of the conditions of the grant shall be made by such person or persons, and in such manner as may be satisfactory to the Board.

Forfeiture of right on failure to submit proof.

60. If the proof of the completion of the conditions of entry has not been furnished as herein prescribed, within five years from the date of entry, the right of the entrant in connection with the land entered for shall be liable to forfeiture on the order of the Board.

Patent.

61. If the proof of the fulfillment of the conditions of entry has been submitted as herein prescribed, and such proof is satisfactory to the Board, the Board will, if there is no charge against the land by reason of a loan granted under the Soldier Settlement Loan Regulations, recommend the issue of patent to the entrant, or in the event of the death of the entrant, in the name of his legal representative, or in the name of the deceased direct, if the law of the province within which the land is situated makes no provision for the appointment of a personal representative.

No patent until loan repaid.

62. If the proof of the performance of the settlement duties has been accepted by the Board, but there is a charge against the land for advances made under the Act, the Board will withhold the issue of patent for such land until such time as the charge has been removed.

Certificate as to proof.

63. In the cases mentioned in the preceding section the entrant, or in the event of his death, such person as would be entitled to receive patent had all the conditions been completed, may receive a Certificate from the Board setting forth that the requisite settlement duties have been completed, and that upon the indebtedness incurred under the Act being discharged, patent shall issue in the name of the person entitled to receive the same under these regulations.

Interchange of Entries.

When two settlers may interchange.

64. For cause shown any two entrants whose entries are in good standing may be granted permission by the Board to interchange their respective entries, provided the Board is satisfied that the security furnished by a settler who has obtained a loan under the Act will not be impaired by such interchange.

Abandonment of Entry.

Abandonment and re-entry.

65. An entrant may, in the discretion of the Board, be granted permission to abandon the land entered for by him upon executing a declaration in the form prescribed by the Board and obtain permission to make another entry for any land available for the purpose.

In case of loan.

66. Where the entrant, having secured a loan from the Board, has created a charge or lien on the land entered for which has not been discharged, the privilege of abandonment and re-entry may be granted only subject to the transfer of such indebtedness to the land on which re-entry is to be made and only where the Board is satisfied that the security for the loan will not be impaired by the transaction.

Abandonment in favour of a relative.

67. Where an entry is in good standing the entrant may in the discretion of the Board be granted permission to abandon the land held under entry in favour of a father, mother, sister, daughter, bother, wife, or husband, if eligible to make a soldier entry under these regulations subject to such terms and conditions as the Board may prescribe.

Cancellation of Entry.

Reason for cancellation.

68. An entry may be cancelled for any of the following reasons:

(*a*) If the entrant fails in any year to perform the prescribed settlement duties;

(*b*) If an entry has been obtained or granted through error, or misrepresentation, or other fraud;

(*c*) If an entrant, being one who has obtained a loan from the Soldier Settlement Board fails to pay the instalments of principal and interest at the times when they are payable, or fails to comply with any term or conditions subject to which the loan is made.

(*d*) If he fails to pay for improvements or any charge outstanding against the land in connection with seed grain, relief, or other liability of any previous entrant or holder of the land;

(*e*) If an entrant has assigned, mortgaged, or transferred, or agreed to assign, mortgage, or transfer the land held by him under entry, unless otherwise provided.

Effect of cancellation.

69. Where an entry has been cancelled for any reason, all the rights of the entrant with respect to the land held by him, shall thereupon cease and determine; but the Board may, at its discretion, refund to the person responsibe for the improvements, in whole or in part, the money collected on account of such improvements from any subsequent holder or occupant of the land.

Administration.

70. In respect of such of the foregoing regulations as have reference to the reservation of lands, and the cancellation of such reservations, the classes of lands open to entry, the advertising or posting of lands, the granting of entry, the setlement of conflicting claims to land, the performance of the conditions of entry, the proof of the completion of duties, the issue of patent, the interchange of entries, the abandonment of entries either unconditionally or in favour of a relative and the cancellation of entries, wherever it is provided that action is to be taken by the Board, such action will be carried out through the Department of the Interior.

Effective Date.

71. These regulations shall become effective on a date to be fixed by the Board.

[1516]
AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.
Thursday, 20th June, 1918.

PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Commitee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 12th June, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that Section 3 of the Coal Mining Regulations, approved by Order in Council dated the 20th April, 1910, provides that the length of a location, acquired under the provisions of such regulations, shall not exceed four times the breadth thereof.

In the year 1911, two locations, lying in Township 46, Range 24 w st of the 5th Meridian, were staked out under the provisions of the above regulations, and leases o the c al mining rights under the tracts staked were issued, which leases have since been assigned t the Cad min Coal Company, Limited.

It has been discovered on survey that these two locations do not adjoin throughout, as was the intention of the original stakers, and that there remains undisposed of a triangular strip about one-half mile long and with an average width of less than one hundred feet, containing a total area of 4.4 acres, between the locations, which the above company claims is essential to its successful operation of the locations in question.

It has been represented that the company's main entry to the mine is through this available strip of land, and that upon it has been erected the company's tipple, store houses, general store and miner's cabin.

As the company has opened a mine on this land and incurred a very large expenditure in development, the Minister recommends that he be authorized to grant the company a lease of the coal mining rights under the 4.4 acres referred to, notwithstanding the provision of the Coal Mining Regulations already referred to.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
52–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1586]
AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.
Ottawa, Friday, 28th June, 1918.

PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 21st June, 1918, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that it has been represented to the Department of the Interior that Mr. George Ross who entered for the East ½ of the South-west ¼ of Section 24, Township 10, Range 10, West of Principal Meridian, on the 10th August, 1915, became permanently disabled through illness after obtaining entry, and was, therefore, unable to perform his residence duties in pursuance of the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act of 1908.

Evidence has been submitted that Mr. Ross performed two months' residence, erected a house and broke one acre in 1916, and was admitted to the Home for Incurables at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, on the 17th February, 1917.

A certificate from the Superintendent of that institution, dated the 8th June, has now come to hand, setting out that Mr. Ross is over seventy-five years of age and will never be able to do any further work on the land referred to.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that Mr. Ross be relieved from the performance of any further residence duties, under the provisions of Clause 2, Section 20 of the Act, and that authority be given for the issue of a free patent for the land described, upon proof being furnished in the ordinary way that the other requirements of the law have been complied with.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
2–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1511]
AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.
Thursday, the 20th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 6th June, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that Miss Margaret Reith of Edmonton, Alberta, has made application for permission to make homestead entry by proxy on behalf of her two nephews, namely, William John Franklin Reith and James Wilbert Reith, at present overseas with the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Miss Reith represents that her two nephews above referred to are respectively thirty and twenty-seven years of age; that they are orphans; that she is the next of kin and that they have requested her to apply for permission to make entries on their behalf.

In view of the relationship and the circumstances above stated, the Minister recommends that Miss Margaret Reith be authorized to make entries by proxy on behalf of her nephews, William John Franklin Reith and James Wilbert Reith.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
1–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1101]
AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.
Monday the 3rd day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that Section 27 of the regulations governing the granting of yearly licenses and permits to cut timber on Dominion Lands, established by Order in Council of the 1st July, 1898, and subsequent Orders in Council, be rescinded and the following substituted therefor:—

27. Licensees are required to keep a bush count of all saw logs and other timber cut upon a berth, as well as the number of pieces hauled therefrom, in the form of a book to be furnished for the purpose by the Crown Timber Agent. The books covering operations for twelve months ending the 30th April in each year are to be returned to the said Agent duly completed by the foreman in charge of operations, who shall subscribe to the affidavit therein.

(*a*) All saw logs and other timber cut upon a licensed or permit berth, or upon unpatented homestead lands within the Railway Belt of the Province of British Columbia, whether merchantable or cull, must be clearly marked with a distinguishing number on scaling end with crayon, chalk or pencil, at the time of scaling.

Numbering will be necessary even when the logs will be sawn immediately or before being placed in the water. The scale of each log and length will be entered opposite its number in consecutive order in a scale book, cull logs being identified by the addition of the letter "C".

Where operations are carried on to such an extent as to require the use of more than one scale book, the books are to be numbered serially with letters of the alphabet in the order in which they are used. These books are to be carefully preserved by the licensee for inspection by the Crown Timber Agent or other officer of the Crown.

No person is authorized to scale timber cut upon Dominion Lands other than those authorized in writing by the Minister or his appointed agent.

(*b*) The requirements in the next preceding subclause will not apply to timber cut on Dominion Lands within the Railway Belt lying south of a line drawn East and West from the Town of Yale.

All timber cut within said tract, which is subject to Crown dues, shall be scaled by a Dominion Timber Scaler holding a scaler's license from the British Columbia Government, and in accordance with the British Columbia log rule.

(*c*) The following fees, to which shall be added reasonable expenses, shall be paid for the scaler's services by the licensee or permittee conducting operations :—

For scaling saw logs and spars, 5 cents per thousand feet board measure; for measuring piles and poles, 5 cents for each 200 lineal feet; for measuring railway ties, pulpwood, shingle bolts or cordwood, 5 cents for each cord of 128 cubic feet.

When the fees and reasonable expenses are not paid promptly on completion of the work, the amount due shall be made a lien upon the timber with respect to which the work was done, or upon the berth from which the timber was taken.

In the event of a licensee or permittee disputing the Inspector's scale, on application to the Crown Timber Agent for the district, a re-scale of the timber will be made by another Dominion Scaler, and in such case the person requiring his services must pay such additional expense or cost as may be occasioned thereby.

Provided that if the original scale made be proved inaccurate to an extent of five per cent on the total scale, a second charge for the work shall not be made.

(*d*) The scaling officer shall deliver a copy of any scale made by him to the owner of the timber scaled, upon demand and upon payment of his fees and expenses.

(*e*) The Crown Timber Agent, or other duly authorized officer of the Department, shall act as arbiter in any dispute that may arise between a licensee or permittee and the official scaler, as to the measurements of any timber and his award shall be binding upon all parties without appeal.

(*f*) All diameters of logs shall be measured inside of the bark at the top end of the log.

(*g*) No timber or saw logs shall be manufactured or sawn until the same have been scaled in accordance with the requirements of these regulations, and any person violating this provision shall be liable to have such timber or product of manufacture therefrom seized and forfeited, wholly or in part, to the Crown, or pay dues thereon at the rate of five dollars per thousand feet board measure, according as the Minister may direct.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
1–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1575.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 2nd day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 5th June, 1918, from the Minister of the Naval Service, stating that the Technical Officers of the Department of the Naval Service have reported that periodical increases of pay are considered desirable in the various ranks in the Royal Canadian Navy on similar lines to those approved in the Royal Navy; also that progressive pay be granted to officers of the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve after the same period of service as similar ranks in the Royal Canadian Navy, observing that when the various ranks were instituted in the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve rates of pay on promotion only were laid down.

The Technical Officers further submit that small increases of pay to warrant officers and the institution of several new warrant ranks are considered desirable. All ratings are now paid on the same scale as soldiers of the C.E.F., and it is desirable, therefore, to make these small increases in the pay of warrant officers in order that there may be a suitable gain in pay to a rating promoted to warrant rank.

The Minister, concurring in the recommendations of the Technical Officers of the Department of the Naval Service, advise that the following rates of pay may be authorized to take effect from 1st July, 1918 :—

Military Branch.

Lieutenant, R.C.N. and R.N.C.V.R.—$4.25 per diem after four years.

Engineering Branch.

Engineer-Lieutenant, R.C.N.—$4.75 per diem after six years.

Engineer Lieutenant-Commander, R.C.N.—$6.00 per diem after four years, $6.50 after six years.

Medical Branch.

Surgeon, R.N.C.V.R.—$5 00 per diem after three years.

Staff Surgeon, R.C.N. and R.M.C.V.R.—$6.50 per diem on promotion, after four years $7.50.

Fleet Surgeon, R.C.N. and R.N.C.V.R.—$8.50 per diem on promotion, $9.00 after two years, $9.50 after four years, $10.00 after six years.

(NOTE.—The gratuity at the rate of $300.00 per annum payable under present regulations to Surgeons, R.C.N. shall cease as from the date on which the officer commences to draw the pay of Staff Surgeon as authorized above.)

Accountant Branch.

Assistant Paymaster, R.C.N. and R.N.C.V.R.—After two years $3.25 per diem.

Paymaster, R.N.C.V.R—After four years $3.75.

Staff Paymaster, R.N.C.V.R.—After two years $4.50 per diem, after four years $5.50, after six years $5.50.

Chief Warrant Ranks.

Commissioned Master-at-Arms—On promotion $3.50, after two years $3.75, after four years $4.00, after six years $4.25, after eight years $4.50.

Chief Skipper—After two years $3.75, after four years $4.00, after six years $4.25, after eight years $4.50.

Warrant Rank.	On Promotion.	After 5 years.	After 10 years.	After 15 years.
	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.
Gunner	$2 75	$3 00	$3 25	$3 40
Boatswain	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Warrant Shipwright.	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Signal Boatswain	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Chief Master-at-Arms	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Instructor in Cookery	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Chief Bandmaster	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Warrant Electrician	3 00	3 15	3 25	3 40
Victualling W.O	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Ward Master	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Warrant Armourer	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
		After 3 years.		
Skipper	3 00	3 25		
Mate, R.N.C.V.R.	2 50	2 75		

Instructional allowance of 25c. to 40c. per diem may be granted at the discretion of the Department of the Naval Service to any warrant officer employed on instructional duties.

Store allowance will be payable to victualling warrant officers where numbers borne exceed one thousand at the rate of 60c. per diem.

The committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
3–2 Clerk of the Privy Council

[1292]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 6th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS Regulations heretofore established for the administration and management of Dominion lands within the Railway Belt of British Columbia in pursuance of the authority conferred by Chapter 59, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, and Chapter 10, 1—2 George V, do not include any special provisions for the disposal and administration of lands required for the development of water-powers and other water privileges, and.

Whereas administration of the waters within the said belt has recently, by Chapter 47, Statutes of Canada, 2 George V as amended by Chapter 45, 3-4 George V, been transferred to the authorities of the provinces of British Columbia to be administered under the Water Acts of British Columbia as if the said Acts were enacted by the Parliament of Canada, and will continue to be so administered during the pleasure of the Governor in Council, and

Whereas it appears desirable that Dominion lands in the said belt required for the development of water-powers and other water-privileges should be disposed of and administered under special regulations which shall harmonize with the said provincial water administration.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior and in virtue of the authority conferred by the said Chapter 59, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, and the said Chapter 10, 1-2 George V, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the attached regulations, namely, The Water-Lands Regulations, shall be and the same are hereby made effective for disposing of and administering such Dominion lands within the said belt (excluding only lands within areas that are or may be set apart and designated as Dominion parks) as are required in the development of water-powers and other water-privileges.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council

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WATER—LANDS REGULATIONS.

1. In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires,—

Definitions.

"Minister" means the Minister of the Interior ;

"Applicant" means any person who has applied for the right to enter upon, use or occupy Dominion lands required in connection with a water-license or other water privilege ;

"Water-License" means any license, record, or other document made or issued under any Act of the Parliament of British Columbia granting a right or privilege respecting the diversion, use, carriage or storage of water, and shall include any such right or privilege otherwise lawfully acquired and held ;

"Licensee" shall mean the holder of a water-License as herein defined, and shall extend to and include the executors, administrators and assigns, and in the case of a corporation the successors and assigns of the licensee ;

"Lease" shall extend to and include any license, permit, authorization, agreement or other form of grant executed by the Minister for the purpose of conferring rights in Dominion lands under these regulations :

"Lessee" shall mean the holder of a lease as herein defined, and shall extend to and include the executors, administrators and assigns, and in the case of a corporation the successors and assigns of the lessee ;

"Works" shall include all constructions and contrivances for utilizing, holding, carrying or conducting water or water-power, the stumping or clearing of land, the removal of earth, rocks, brush or timber and other works or things constructed or removed by the lessee in connection with his lease ;

"Undertaking" means the project for the taking diversion, carriage, use, sale, barter or exchange of water or water-power in respect of which an application is made or a lease issued, and shall include the works, lands, rights of way and other property acquired, or to be acquired in connection with the said project and the general scheme for the acquirement, maintenance and operation thereof ;

"Regulations" means the regulations hereinafter set out, and shall include the regulations established by His Excellency the Governor in Council on the 17th day of September, 1889, for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia and, in case lands within forest reserves are involved, the regulations relating to the said forest reserves, together with any amendments to any such regulations now or hereafter established ;

"Dominion lands" means and shall include any lands within the Railway Belt held by His Majesty in the right of Canada.

Lands withdrawn from entry.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision of the said regulations, Dominion lands required for the protection of any water-supply, or upon or within or under which there are any waters from which power may be produced, or which bordering upon or being close to a water-power, will be required for the development and working of such water-power, or Dominion lands required for the development of water privileges other than power undertakings, including lands required for the storage or pondage of water for augmenting or regulating the flow of streams, shall not be open to entry for homestead, purchased homestead or pre-emption, or be sold or conveyed in fee, or disposal of in any way by the Crown except by lease under the provisions of these regulations,

Provided always that the timber on any such lands, if within any Dominion forest reserves, shall, notwithstanding the provisions of this section continue to be administered under the regulations governing the administration of the said reserves.

Minister to set out said lands.

3. The Minister may cause such surveys to be made, and may take such other steps as may be necessary from time to time to enable him to ascertain and set out the lands required as aforesaid, and his decision respecting the location and extent of the said lands shall be final.

Application may be filed.

4. (1) Any person who desires to acquire a right to use or occupy any Dominion lands for the diversion, storage or carriage of any water, or for the construction, maintenance or operation of any works for such diversion, storage or carriage of water, including lands to be flooded, shall file or cause to be filed with the Minister an application in writing for that purpose.

Contents of application.

(2) Such application shall set out—

Location.

(a) The location, by section, township and range, or by lot number, of each parcel of Dominion lands proposed to be occupied and of each right of way over the same required;

Area.

(b) The length and breadth or other dimensions of each parcel or right of way and the estimated area in acres ;

Sketch plan.

(c) A sketch plan showing the location of all the said parcels and rights of way ;

Water data.

(3) Such application shall be accompanied by complete information relating to the provincial water application, water-claim or water-right in respect of which it is made, namely,

(*a*) If made in connection with a pending water-application or water-claim, then a copy of such water-application or water-claim, and a copy of every petition or other formal paper filed with respect thereto with the provincial authorities ; also a copy of every authorization, order or other decision issued or made from time to time with respect thereto by the said provincial authorities ;

(*b*) If made in connection with a water-license already issued by the provincial authorities, then a copy of such water-license ; (The filing by the Comptroller of Water Rights of the province of such licence will satisfy this clause.)

(*c*) Any other evidence or information which the Minister may require respecting such water-application, water-claim or water-right.

Minister may withdraw particular lands.

5. Pending the consideration of any such application for the use and occupation of Dominion lands, the Minister may, from time to time, reserve the lands applied for from any disposition not consistent with the rights desired under such application.

6. (1) The applicant, before commencing the construction of any works upon Dominion lands, shall cause to be filed with the Minister a plan prepared from an actual survey by a qualified Dominion land surveyor, and signed and certified correct by him, showing the location and extent of the lands so required, and shall obtain the Minister's approval thereof. Before any such survey is proceeded with, instructions therefor must first be obtained from the Surveyor General.

(2) The said plan shall contain the following information :

Boundaries.

(*a*) The boundaries giving chainages and bearings, and the area in acres within each quarter section of the lands so required, including rights of way.

Lands to be flooded.

(*b*) Where lands are to be flooded, the contour to which the water will be raised and the area of the lands to be flooded in each quarter section ;

Occupiers' lands.

(*c*) Where any interest less than a fee in Dominion lands has been previously disposed of by the Crown, a statement setting out the said lands and the name of the person authorized to hold, occupy or use the same.

Report of Dominion Land Surveyor.

7. The plan shall be accompanied by a report by such Dominion land surveyor or by a qualified civil engineer setting forth,—

Lands required.

(*a*) Whether the lands shown on the said plan are, in the opinion of such surveyor or engineer required for the proposed diversion, use, storage or carriage of water or for the construction, maintenance or operation of the proposed works, and if not, what lands are so required ;

Occupier's interests.

(*b*) Where any interest less than the fee in Dominion lands has been disposed of a statement of the manner in which the proposed works will affect the said interest, and the area of the lands so affected in each case ;

Damage likely.

(*c*) A statement that such surveyor or engineer knows the lands reported on, and his estimate of the amount of damage which will be likely to arise with respect to each separate parcel of such lands from the occupation and use thereof for the purpose proposed.

Minister may grant Interim Permit.

8. (1) Upon the filing of the application, plan and report set out in the last three preceding sections, and subject always to these and any further regulations on the subject, the Minister may, if he deems such action advisable, grant to the applicant an interim permit authorizing entry upon or the use or occupation of any Dominion lands subject to such conditions as may, in his opinion, be required by such applicant for the purpose of making surveys and constructing works, but such interim permit shall, in every case, be subject to the provisions of these regulations respecting leases so far as applicable.

Term and nature of Interim Permit.

(2) The term of the interim permit shall be as nearly as possible concurrent with that of the conditional-water-license granted to the applicant under the British Columbia Water Acts, it being the intent of these regulations that the applicant shall secure his water-rights from the provincial authorities before the corresponding land-rights shall be granted, and it being the general purpose of the said permit to supply such applicant with such rights in Dominion lands, as, in the opinion of the Minister, may be required by him in the exercise of the rights conferred by the said conditional water-license.

Surveys may be delayed in certain cases.

9. (1) If the Minister is of the opinion that a strict compliance with sections 6 and 7 would seriously interfere with the immediate and necessary construction of works or with the exercise of water rights acquired or in process of being acquired by the applicant, he may, by a writing under his hand, grant the applicant such temporary rights of entry upon or of the occupation or use of any Dominion lands as are, in his opinion, required by the applicant pending the time when the plans and report called for in the said sections 6 and 7 shall have been completed. The applicant shall, however, in such case pursue the preparation and completion of the said plans and reports with due diligence, and upon the filing and approval of the same, and upon compliance otherwise by the applicant with the terms laid down by the Minister, the interim permit mentioned in the last preceding section may be issued.

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1. The Department of the Interior in order to facilitate the preparation of plans by applicants will endeavour to have a qualified member of the British Columbia Hydrometric Survey available for making the necessary surveys at reasonable cost to the applicants.

(2) The location of any works so constructed by the applicant prior to the filing and approval of the said plans and reports shall be subject to the approval of the Minister and the permittee shall and will make any changes with respect thereto which the Minister may require after the said plans and reports are filed. The temporary rights granted by the Minister under this section shall, in every case be subject to the provisions of these regulations respecting leases in so far as applicable and shall further be subject to cancellation at the at the discretion of the Minister.

Dispensation from Surveys by D.L.S. in certain cases.

10. Notwithstanding any other provision of these regulations, if the Minister considers that any application is not of sufficient importance to warrant the surveys and report by a Dominion land surveyor called for in sections 6 and 7, he may, by letter or other writing, authorize such applicant to dispence with the requirements of either or both of the said sections, but may, in such case, call for such plans and information as he may deem necessary, and upon satisfactory compliance by the applicant with all such requirements, the Minister may grant the interim permit mentioned in the last preceeding section, but in every case where works are constructed without plans being submitted and approved showing exact locations, such works shall be subject to approval as to location by the Minister and the applicant shall and will make any changes therein which the Minister may subsequently require.

Lease, when may be issued.

11. Upon the receipt by the Minister of a notice from the Comptroller of Water Rights or other proper provincial authority that the said applicant has completed his works and is in all respects other than the acquirement of the neeessary interests in Dominion lands, entitled to a final water license under the provincial Water Acts, together with a copy of such license or a statement of the proposed terms thereof, and upon it being shown to the satisfaction of the Minister that the applicant has observed and fulfilled all the terms and conditions required by the Minister or by these regulations to be by such applicant observed and fulfilled, the Minister may, subject always to these regulations, issue in favor of the applicant a lease, a license of occupation or other form of grant conferring such rights in Dominion lands as are in the opinion of the Minister, necessary for the proper maintenance and operation of the said works, and subject to such special terms and conditions, not inconsistent with these regulations, as the Minister may impose.

Lease concurrent with water-license.

12. The lease shall be for the same term of years as such final water-license and shall run concurrently therewith ; provided always, that in no case shall any lease authorize entry upon or use or occupation of any Dominion lands for a period exceeding fifty years from the date thereof.

Lease or permit to depend on water-license.

13. The easements, rights and privileges acquired under any interim permit or lease shall be subject always to compliance by the permittee or lessee with all the terms and conditions of the water-license in connection with which such interim permit or lease is issued, and if, under the provisions of the Water Acts of British Columbia or the regulations made pursuant thereto, or by other lawful means such water-license is terminated or cancelled, or becomes null and void, then such interim permit or lease shall, *ipso facto*, become void and of no effect, and all the rights granted thereunder shall cease and determine.

Lease voided when lands no longer needed.

14. (1) Every lease shall be valid or effective to authorize the entry upon or the use or occupation of any Dominion lands only in such manner and to such extent as may be necessary for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating the works authorized to be constructed, maintained and operated under the water-license in respect of which such lease is granted and no further.

Procedure when lease voided for non-use or abandonment.

(2) If, because of a change in the location of the said works, or because of their non-use or abandonment, or for any other reason continued or further entry upon, use of, or occupation of such lands in whole or in part for the said purpose becomes, in the opinion of the Minister, unnecessary, he shall give the lessee written notice of the contemplated withdrawal of such lands from the operation of the lease and his reasons therefor. The lessee may within sixty days after the giving of such notice file a written objection to such withdrawal of lands. The Minister may, after the consideration of such objection, or after the expiry of the time allowed for objection, if no objection is filed, make an order withdrawing such lands from the operation of the lease.

Termination of works when lease voided.

15. If any lease issued under these regulations is voided, terminated or cancelled in whole or in part by any lawful process, the lessee shall not be privileged to remove any works, buildings or other improvements constructed by him on the said lands unless the Minister's consent in writing is first obtained. The Minister may make any provision which he deems advisable for arriving at the compensation, if any, which is to be paid to the lessee for such of the said works, buildings or other improvements as are taken over by His Majesty and as are considered serviceable in the future disposition which is to be made of the said lands.

Rentals.

16. The sum to be paid as annual rental shall be fixed by the Minister and specified in the lease, but such rental shall be subject to revision at the same times and, at the discretion of the Minister, in the same manner as if the lease were subject to the statutes, regulations and general practice of the province governing of leases of lands valuable in the development of water privileges, providing always that the Minister shall act in the place of any provincial authority empowered or required to take action under the provisions of the said regulations in respect of such revision of rentals.

Lease not exclusive.

17. Every such lease shall be subject to the right of His Majesty to grant liberty or privilege to other persons for any purpose to enter upon, use or occupy the lands so leased or to use any existing works upon such lands in common with the lessee ; provided always that, in such case, if it is proposed to move or alter or in any way affect the lessee's works, the rights of the lessee in respect of the said works shall not be, in the opinion of the Minister, prejudicially interfered with, nor shall other works be substituted which, in so far as the lessee is concerned are less fitted to accomplish the purposes of the said works as set out in the water-license.

Grants not to be capitalized.

18. The lessee, in estimating the value of the lands, works, and properties, held by him in connection with his lease, whether for the purpose of fixing the tolls or rates which may be charged for power or for the purpose of appraising the property upon which he is entitled to earn or receive any return, income, price or compensation or for any other purpose, shall in no case give any pecuniary value to or claim any pecuniary value for the rights and privileges granted by his lease.

Transfers.

19. Before any assignment or transfer of any lease or of the rights and privileges conferred thereby or of the works or undertaking connected therewith becomes valid or effective the assignee or transferree must have executed and filed with the Minister an undertaking or agreement to comply with the provisions of these regulations in so far as applicable and to observe and fulfil all the terms and conditions of such lease as amended by any additional terms and conditions which the Minister may then see fit to impose, and the Minister's approval in writing of such assignment or transfer and of such undertaking or agreement must have been

obtained. No such approval shall be given by the Minister unless it is shown to his satisfaction that such assignment or transfer is expedient in the public interest and that no compensation whatever is to be paid for the rights and privileges conferred by such lease.

Care of Dominion Lands.

20. The lessee shall in the construction, maintenance and operation of his works, take such steps and do such acts and things, as are necessary for the proper care, maintenance and protection of any Dominion lands affected thereby, and shall comply with any instructions of the Minister or of any person acting for the Minister in that behalf.

Roads, trails, &c.

21. No roads, trails, telephone lines, buildings or other improvements the property of the Crown in the right of the Dominion shall be removed, altered or in any way affected by any lessee in the construction of his works without the Minister's consent in writing having been first obtained. Such lessee shall in every case replace or reconstruct such improvements and shall build and maintain necessary and suitable crossings for all such roads and trails existing or that may be established intersecting any water conduits of such lessee to the Minister's satisfaction. The Minister may, if he deems it necessary, require the applicant or lessee to furnish a bond for the satisfactory carrying out of the provisions of this section. The lease shall be subject to the right of the Minister to construct, or authorize the construction of roads, trails or telephone lines on or across the leasehold.

Bridges, culverts, &c.

22. The lessee shall construct and maintain such bridges, culverts, spillways, wasteways or other works in connection with any works constructed or maintained on Dominion lands as the Minister or any person acting for the Minister in that behalf may direct.

Lessee to indemnify Crown.

23. The lessee shall indemnify the Crown against all actions, claims or demands arising against it by reason of anything done by the lessee in the exercise or purported exercise of the rights and privileges granted under the lease.

Timber-cutting.

24. The lessee shall pay for any merchantable timber cut or removed from any Dominion lands such sums by way of stumpage and royalty as may be fixed by the regulations governing the administration of forest reserves, if within any such reserve, or by the regulations governing the granting of yearly licenses and permits to cut timber, if on Dominion lands other than forest reserves.

Forest Reserve provisions.

25. The lessee shall do no unnecessary damage to timber on any Dominion lands. Every lessee whose lease includes any lands situated within any Dominion forest reserve shall carefully comply with all regulations relating to forest reserves and shall also comply with all instructions of the Director of Forestry in all matters pertaining to the care and preservation of the forest reserves.

Timber and brush in forest reserve.

26. No trees on any Forest Reserve shall be cut by such lessee without the permission of the Director of Forestry and when any trees are so cut the debris of such cutting shall be piled and burned or otherwise disposed of as instructed by the forest officer in charge of the reserve. No burning shall be done except under permit from such forest officer. The lands covered by the lease shall be cleared and kept clear at all times of unnecessary combustible material and the lessee shall take all possible precautions to prevent the starting or spread of fire from the leasehold and shall give assistance in the fighting of fire as required by the regulations relating to forest reserves.

Lands fraudulently entered upon.

27. If it is shown to the satisfaction of the Minister that any homestead entry, agreement to sell or other existing interest less than a fee in any Dominion lands required for the proposed works of any applicant has been secured by any person with a knowledge that the said lands would be required in connection with the development of a water privilege, and with the object of deriving gain from such interest by reason of the future development of such water privilege, the Minister may fix the terms upon which so much of the said lands as may be required for the proposed works may be withdrawn from the said entry, agreement of sale or other interest less than a fee, and secured by such applicant.

Water applicants not under B. C. Water Act.

28. In the event that any person desires to enter upon, use or occupy Dominion lands in the exercise of rights affecting waters or the use or diversion thereof not acquired or held in virtue of British Columbia Water Acts, such as rights acquired under the Line Fences Act, Chapter 84, R.S.B.C. 1911, or the Ditches and Water Courses Act, Chapter 66 of the same, or the Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation Act, Chapter 69 of the same, or by any riparian owner, application may be made to the Minister, and the same must be dealt with as nearly as possible in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

Reservations in all grants.

29. Every patent, lease, license, homestead entry or other grant hereafter made of any Dominion lands within the Railway Belt shall be subject to a reservation providing for the taking of any areas required for the exercises of the privileges granted by any water license subject to the payment by the licensee of such compensation as may be provided in like cases by the provincial acts and regulations. 3-4

[The following Order in Council was first published in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *18th July, 1918.*]

[1697]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday the 5th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS in the case of one Norman Earle Lewis the Supreme Court of the Province of Alberta, Appellate Division, decided on the 28th June, 1918, that the Order in Council of the 20th April, 1918, (P.C. 919), had not the force of law, and that consequently all exemptions cancelled by the Order in Council of the same day (P.C. 962) remained in full force and effect ;

And whereas the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence represents that military conditions make it imperatively necessary that the principle of this judgment should not be permitted to have effect, and that it is impossible to suspend the operation of the Orders in Council pending an appeal if the exigencies of the military situation are to be met ;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Prime Minister, is pleased to order and direct and doth hereby order and direct that men whose exemptions were cancelled, pursuant to the provisions of the Orders in Council of the 20th April, 1918, above referred to, be dealt with in all respects as provided by the said Order in Council, notwithstanding the said judgment and notwithstanding any judgment or any Order that may be made by any Court, and that instructions be sent accordingly to the General and other officers commanding Military Districts in Canada.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

3-2

[1713]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 12th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is represented that the crop situation over southern and western Saskatchewan and the southern and a good part of Central Alberta is exceedingly critical owing to the continued dry weather ;

And whereas a very serious situation is developing so far as feed for live stock is concerned, particularly for next winter ;

And whereas, in view of the above, it is deemed to be advisable and in the public interest that immediate action be taken prohibiting the burning of all straw stacks remaining over from last year in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, as well as from the present year's crop in those provinces ;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Agriculture, and under and by virtue of the provisions of The War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to Order that the burning of all straw or straw stacks in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta be and the same is hereby prohibited from the date hereof.

This Order shall be published twice in the *Canada Gazette.*

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

3-2

[1661]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 6th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Naval Service, and under the authority of Section 45 of "The Fisheries Act," 4-5 George V, Chapter 8, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

The Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of Ontario, established by the Order in Council of the 29th October, 1915, are hereby amended by adding thereto the following section :—

Section 3a—Ciscoes or Lake Herring.

"No cisco or lake herring of a less weight than six ounces avoirdupois, round weight, shall be retained or taken out of the water, and anyone who catches such fish of less than the said minimum weight shall liberate it in the water alive and uninjured, and in order to assume that the fish shall not be injured during the sorting of the different sizes, all such sorting of ciscoes or lake herring shall be done in the water and before the said fish are removed from the fishing implement in which they may have been captured."

This regulation shall become effected on July 1, 1918.

F. K. BENNETTS,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

3-2

[1510]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday the 20th day of June 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 8th June, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that application made to him on the 13th November, 1913, by Raoul Pirmez and George Roels, of the City of Calgary in the Province Alberta, for permission to purchase certain land underlyng and abutting upon Kleskun Lake, in Township seventy-three (73), ranges three (3), four, (4), and five (5) west of the sixth (6th) meridian for reclamation by drainage, comprising eighteen thousand four hundred, (14,800) acres, more or less.

Approval of the drainage and reclamation by the applicants of the said lands has been given by the Director of Surveys of the Province of Alberta, on behalf of the Government of that Province, and no known interests will be prejudicially affected by the proposed drainage works.

Investigations made by an engineer of the Department of the Interior show that the lake serves no useful purpose as a source of water supply and that its drainage and the reclamation of the underlying and adjacent land would be in the public interest.

The land is valueless in its present condition.

The necessary investigations to determine the feasibility of the project and the conditions upon which the sale of the land could be recommended were not completed until July, 1914, and the outbreak of war made it necessary for Mr. Roels to return to Belgium early in August, 1914, and for Mr. Pirmez to return in December of the same year. Mr. Roels is a reserve officer in the Belgian army and Mr Pirmez was the Belgian Consul at Calgary, Alberta.

As the proposed reclamation project had been found to be feasible and in the public interest, and as there was no reason to doubt the intention of the applicants to construct the required works and to reclaim the land upon being authorized to do so, the Minister reserved the land from other disposition in order to protect the priority and interest of the applicants.

On the 31st day of December, 1915, the applicants transferred their interest in the aforesaid application to Charles Frederick Adams and the said Adams on the 25th day of August, 1917, transferred his interest to Edmund Thompson of Kingman, Alberta, and both transfers have been accepted and registered in the Department of the Interior.

Satisfactory evidence has been submitted of Mr. Thompson's ability to construct the works necessary for the reclamation of the land.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that authority be given for the sale of the said land to the said Edmund Thompson and that an agreement containing the terms, restrictions and conditions set forth in the attached form of agreement be entered into between the Minister of the Interior, as representative of His Majesty King George the Fifth, and the applicant.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

52-4

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

HULL ELECTRIC COMPANY.

THE Company's Standard Passenger Tariff, C. R. C. No. P-9, and Standard Tariff, C. R. C. No. F-82, having been approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada under its order number 27411, dated 10th July, the same are hereby published as required by the Railway Act.

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Tariff No. 8 — C R. C. No. P-9
Cancelling Tariff No. 1 — Cancelling C. R. C. P-1

HULL ELECTRIC COMPANY

STANDARD PASSENGER TARIFF

Effective July 22, 1918.

The Standard Passenger Rate shall be 2·875 cents per mile.

G. GORDON GALE,
Vice-President & General Manager.

Issued at Hull, Que., July 9, 1918.

Advance.

C. R. C. No. F. 82
Cancelling
C. R. C. No. F. 1.

H. E. Co. TARIFF No. 82
Cancelling Tariff No. 1.

HULL ELECTRIC COMPANY.

STANDARD Mileage Freight Tariff applying between stations on the Hull Electric Company.

Distance Miles.		(A) Class rates in cents per 100 lbs.									
Over.	Not over.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
..	5	9	8	7	6	4½	4½	4½	3½	3½	3½
5	10	11½	9	8	7	6	6	4½	4½	4½	4½
10	15	14	12½	10½	9	7	7	6	6	6	4½

(A) Advance.

Governed by CANADIAN FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION and subject to the general rules and conditions of carriage adopted by the Hull Electric Co., also to the car service, and warehouse storage regulations in effect at shipping point and destination and published in tariffs relating thereto.

Issued July 9, 1918. Effective July 22, 1918.

G. GORDON GALE,
Vice-President and General Manager,
2-2 Hull, Que.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

CANADIAN MILITIA.

1918.

HEADQUARTERS,
OTTAWA, 30th May, 1918.

The following appointments, promotions and retirements are promulgated to the Militia by the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence in Militia Council.

G.O. 80.

DISTRICTS.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5.—15TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.—To be Brigade Major: Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) P. A. Piuze, 20th Battery, 5th Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Savary, who is transferred to the Reserve of Officers on expiration of tenure of appointment. 1st March, 1918.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 12.—To be *Officer Commanding: Colonel J. A. Cross, D.S.O.,C.E.F. (Major 95th Saskatchewan Rifles) *vice* Major-General J. C. MacDougall, C.M.G., who returns to special duty at Militia Headquarters. 1st June, 1918.

* Temporary appointment.

PERMANENT FORCE.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY.—Lieutenants (District Officers) L. J. Power and W. McIntyre are retired to pension, having been pronounced medically unfit for further services, and are permitted to retain their rank on retirement. 31st May, 1918.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

CAVALRY.

2ND DRAGOONS.—The period of tenure of appointment of Captain H. N. Henderson as Musketry Instructor is further extended to the 1st April, 1919.

Lieutenant (supernumerary) R. Snetsinger is seconded. 10th June, 1915.

12TH MANITOBA DRAGOONS.—Provisional Lieutenant H. W. Finnemore is permitted to retire. 23rd May, 1918.

19TH ALBERTA DRAGOONS.—Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) L. J. Whitaker is transferred to the Corps Reserve. 16th April, 1918.

24TH REGIMENT (GREY'S HORSE).—The period of tenure of appointment of Captain J. R. Davis as Adjutant is further extended to the 1st April, 1919.

28TH NEW BRUNSWICK DRAGOONS.—To be provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary): Bert Allen Burdon, gentleman. 19th April, 1918.

CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

To be provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary):
John Rupert Holmes Chipman, gentleman. 7th May, 1918.
Charles David, gentleman. 21st May, 1918.

CANADIAN OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO CONTINGENT.—Provisional Lieutenant G. M. Philpott is seconded. 2nd June, 1915.

The undermentioned officers are seconded for service with the Royal Air Force: Lieutenants (supernumerary) A. L. Huether, L. R. Shoebottom. 15th June, 1917.

INFANTRY.

2ND REGIMENT (QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA).—The period of tenure of appointment of Captain H. H. Miller as Adjutant is extended to the 11th April, 1919.

Lieutenant (supernumerary) N. S. Polson is seconded. 23rd April, 1917.

5TH REGIMENT (ROYAL HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA).—Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) C. N. Monsarrat is permitted to retire, and is granted the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on retirement. 25th May, 1918.

58TH REGIMENT (WESTMOUNT RIFLES).—Quartermaster and honorary Lieutenant R. M. Hannaford is permitted to resign his commission. 23rd May, 1918.

62ND REGIMENT (ST. JOHN FUSILIERS).—To be provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary): Samuel Charles Tippett, gentleman. 9th April, 1918.

George Kingsley Sheils, gentleman. 1st May, 1918.

75TH LUNENBURG REGIMENT.—Lieutenant (supernumerary) D. D. de Long is absorbed into the establishment.

79TH CAMERON HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA.—Lieutenant (supernumerary) F. B. Redmond is permitted to resign his commission. 18th May, 1918.

To be Lieutenant (supernumerary): Lieutenant (supernumerary) H. S. Simpson from the 90th Regiment (Winnipeg Rifles). 15th May, 1918.

90TH REGIMENT (WINNIPEG RIFLES).—Lieutenant (supernumerary) H. S. Simpson is transferred to the 79th Cameron Highlanders of Canada. 15th May, 1918.

91ST REGIMENT (CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS).—Lieutenant (supernumerary) E. M. Johnson is seconded for service with the Imperial Army. 11th May, 1918.

Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) W. J. Walsh is permitted to retire. 21st May, 1918.

97TH REGIMENT (ALGONQUIN RIFLES).—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) A. G. Slaght is permitted to retire. 25th May, 1918.

110TH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant D. Sutherland is seconded for service with the Royal Air Force. 1st December, 1916.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.

Army Medical Corps.

To be provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary):
Ernest Charles Dickson, gentleman. 26th February, 1918.
Thomas Beadle Stevenson, gentleman. 4th April, 1918.
*William McLaren McLeod, gentleman. 17th April, 1918.
*George Harvey Agnew,
*Ernest Cecil Riseborough,
*James Duncan MacDonald, gentlemen. 29th April, 1918.
*William Patterson Boles,
*Roy William Rankin, gentlemen. 3rd May, 1918.
*Vernon Carlisle,
*James Ward Sinclair, gentlemen. 4th May, 1918.
*Lionel Marshall Stuart,
*William John Scott,
*James Murray Robertson,
*Cedric Hughes Archibald,
*Robert Grant Lawrence,
*Michael Armacost Cox,
*Earl Glenwood Coulson,
Ward Albert Reddick, gentlemen. 6th May, 1918
*Donald Walter McKay,
*Lewis Cawsey Edmonds, gentlemen. 7th May, 1918.
*Walter Southward Quint, gentleman. 8th May, 1918.
*Ernest Wilson McNiece,
*Lloyd William Morgan Freele,
*Murray Cass Morrison,
*John German Seaton,
*Ernest LeRoy Armstrong,
*John Featherston Garfield Colling,
*Clifton Wilfred Pennecott,
*Gordon Lionel McGuffin,
*James Fisher Weir, gentlemen. 11th May, 1918.
Alfred Richard Baird, gentleman. 20th May, 1918

* Subject to qualification under the provisions of Militia Order 65, 1913.

Quartermaster (supernumerary) and Honorary Lieutenant W. M. McLeod is permitted to resign his commission. 17th April, 1918.
Nursing Sister M. A. Porter is permitted to retire. 20th May, 1918.

To be Nursing Sisters (supernumerary):
Eva Frith Linn,
Emma Cornelia Gough. 23rd March, 1918.
Robita Anderson. 26th March, 1918.
Myrtle Olive Smith. 28th March, 1918.
Margaret Sangster,
Pearl Ross. 1st April, 1918.
Grace MacGowan. 8th April, 1918.
Laura Elizabeth Moore. 9th April, 1918.
Evelyn Clowes,
Agnes Amelia Shaw. 10th April, 1918.
Carolyn Logan. 15th April, 1918.
Llewella May Weese. 20th April, 1918.
Margaret Ellen Murphy. 1st May, 1918.
Muriel Edythe Glen. 4th May, 1918.

The undermentioned Nursing Sisters are seconded for service with the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service:
R. B. Forster. 1st April, 1916.
M. J. Reynolds,
N. E. Stirrup. 27th March, 1917.

The undermentioned Nursing Sisters cease to be seconded for service with the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service on transfer to the Army Medical Corps, Overseas Military Forces of Canada.
M. F. Fleming. 4th February, 1917.
H. Rankin. 8th November, 1917.
M. J. Reynolds. 22nd April, 1918.
N. E. Stirrup. 26th April, 1918.
R. B. Forster. 6th May, 1918.
I. S. Fargey,
M. Morrison,
E. L. Jolliffe,
J. McPherson. 13th May, 1918.

CANADIAN ARMY DENTAL CORPS.

To be Captains: Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. A. Plunkett. 7th May, 1918.
James Edward Blanchard, Esquire. 20th May, 1918.
To be Lieutenant (supernumerary): Walter Kirby Sproule, gentleman. 27th May, 1918.

MEMORANDA.

[*Extract from the Fourth Supplement to the* LONDON GAZETTE *of Friday, the 12th of April, 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
15th April, 1918.

The following are among the Decorations and medals awarded by the Allied Powers at various dates to the British Forces for distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign:—

HIS Majesty the KING has given unrestricted permission in all cases to wear the Decorations and medals in question.

DECORATIONS CONFERRED BY HIS MAJESTY THE KING OE THE BELGIANS.

Croix de Guerre.

Major Albert Desbrisay Carter, D.S.O., New Brunswick Regiment (Canadian Forces) and Royal Flying Corps.

[*Extract from the Fifth Supplement to the* LONDON GAZETTE *of Tuesday, the 16th April, 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
18th April, 1918.

The following are among the Decorations and Medals awarded by the Allied Powers at various dates to the British Forces for distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign:—

HIS Majesty the KING has given unrestricted permission in all cases to wear the Decorations and Medals in question.

DECORATIONS AND MEDALS PRESENTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Légion d'Honneur.

Croix de Commandeur.

Temporary Brigadier-General A. E. D. Labelle. Reserve of Officers, late Canadian Permanent Forcest

Croix d'Officier.

Colonel (temporary Surgeon General) Gilber, Lafayette Foster, C.B., Director of Medical Services, Canadian Forces.
Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Alexander McDougall, C.B., Canadian Forestry Corps.

Croix de Chevalier.

Colonel Georges Etienne Beauchamp, Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Croix de Guerre.

Colonel (temporary Lieutenant-General) Sir Arthur William Currie, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commanding Canadian Corps.
Lieutenant (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Arthur Clinton Maund, Canadian Contingent and Royal Flying Corps.
Captain Joseph Ernest Eugene Cinq-Mars, Canadian Forestry Corps.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) George Samuel Cooke, Canadian Forestry Corps.
Lieutenant Joseph Louis Octave Rodolphe Girard, Canadian Forestry Corps.
Captain (acting Major) Thomas Hale, Canadian Forestry Corps.
Lieutenant Oliver Nickle, Canadian Forestry Corps.

[*Extract from the Third Supplement to the* LONDON GAZETTE *of Friday, the 19th of April, 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
22nd April, 1918.

HIS Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the following awards to the undermentioned officers, in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty in the Field:—

Awarded the Military Cross.

CANADIAN FORCE.

Lt. Benjamin Richard Edward Allen, Inf.
Lt. Arthur Stafford Cooper, Cav.
Lt. Alexander George Donald, Inf.
Capt. Sydney D. Johnson, Infy.
Capt. Terence Newcomen, Dgns.
Lt. Pryce Rawson Philipps, Infy.
Lt. Harold Ray Simpson, Infy.
Lt. Ronald Owen Wheatley, Infy.

Amendments.

The following are the correct descriptions of the officers upon whom the Victoria Cross has recently been conferred:—

Capt. (A/Maj.) Okill Massey Learmonth, V.C., M.C., late Can. Infy. (V.C. gazetted 8th November, 1917).

Lt. Hugh McKenzie, V.C., D.C.M., Can. M.G. Corps. (V.C. gazetted 13th February, 1918.)

[*Extract from the Second Supplement to the* LONDON GAZETTE *of Tuesday, the 23rd of April, 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
24th April, 1918.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned Officers:

. . . .

Lt. Gordon Muriel Flowerdew, late Can. Cav.

Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Colonel) W. R. Lang, University of Toronto Contingent, Canadian Officers Training Corps, is graded, temporarily, as a General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, whilst performing the duties of General Staff Officer, Military District No. 6. 1st June, 1918.

Major and brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. Leigh, Prince Edward Island Heavy Brigade, C.A., is detailed for duty, temporarily, as Officer Commanding Troops, Prince Edward Island. 1st May, 1918.

Captain (temporary Major) A. Aumond, Canadian Army Pay Corps, is detailed for duty, temporarily, as District Paymaster, Military District No. 7, *vice* Captain M. A. Fiset, Canadian Army Pay Corps, transferred to Military District No. 5. 24th May, 1918.

The date of promotion of Assistant Commissary of Ordnance and honorary Captain T. Pugh, Canadian Ordnance Corps, to the rank of Deputy Commissary of Ordnance and honorary Major, which appeared in General Order 65, 1918, is amended to read from the 1st January, 1918.

Captain C. E. McLaughlin, Canadian Army Dental Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Major in the Canadian Militia, whilst employed in connection with Dental Services, Military District No. 6. 23rd May, 1918.

To be Chaplains with the honorary rank of Captain:
The Reverend John Adolphe Fortier, 12th October, 1914.
The Reverend Robert Weston Ridgeway. 8th January, 1916.
The Reverend Onesime Lacouture. 7th May, 1918

Provisional Lieutenant (temporary Captain) G. E. Duncan, Army Medical Corps, relinquishes the temporary rank of Captain conferred upon him by General Order 62, 1917. 1st March, 1918.

Temporary Lieutenant O. A. Huston, C.M., is seconded for service with the Royal Air Force. 6th May, 1918.

With reference to General Order 71, 1916, under "Memoranda," for "Oliver Hezzlewood" substitute "Oliver Hezzelwood."

With reference to General Order 200, 1914, under "53rd Sherbrooke Regiment," for "Earle Spafford" substitute "Earle Sidney Spafford."

With reference to General Order 28, 1918, under "Memoranda," for "Sidney James Shepard Pierce" substitute "Sidney James Shepard Peirce."

The undermentioned are granted temporary rank in the Canadian Militia, as stated, whilst serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force:

To be Lieutenants:
Edward Hilliam, gentleman. 23rd September, 1914.
William Keating Walker, gentleman. 26th November, 1914.
Edward John Cleary, gentleman. 31st December, 1914.
Richard Worrall, gentleman. 9th May, 1915.
Gerald K. Ashby, gentleman. 1st July, 1915.
Geoffrey C. Burbridge, gentleman. 10th July, 1915.
Edwin Day, gentleman. 24th July, 1915.
Walker Lewis Taylor, gentleman. 3rd August, 1915.
Donald McGugan, gentleman. 10th August, 1915.
Edward Michelmore, gentleman. 29th August, 1915.
Kenneth Leon Taylor Campbell (since killed in action).
Ryland Halton Warden, gentlemen. 3rd October, 1915.
Ralph William Bell, gentleman. 5th December, 1915
Aubrey D. Brewer,
Ernest Claude Gough,
Edgar Montague Amphlett, gentlemen. 7th January, 1916.
William H. D. Bennett, gentleman (since killed in action). 16th January, 1916.
Claude Llewelyn Harris, gentleman (since killed in action). 23rd January, 1916.
Robert McPherson Stewart, gentleman. 30th January, 1916.
Reginald H. Lamb, gentleman. 19th March, 1916.
Charles Edward Cooper, gentleman (since killed in action). 9th April, 1916.
Charles Edward Reynolds, gentleman. 30th April, 1916.
Frank K. Higginson, gentleman. 12th June, 1916.
John Wentworth Lewis, gentleman. 3rd July, 1916.
Thomas Godfrey, gentleman. 6th July, 1916.
William Willis, gentleman. 9th August, 1916.
William Birkett, gentleman. 12th October, 1916.
Russell Wright Soper, gentleman (since killed in action). 14th October, 1916.
William Layton Frame, gentleman (since died of wounds). 17th October, 1916.
J. Elzear Bourgeault, gentleman. 1st November, 1916.
Oscar Alfred Brice,
Frank William Broughton,
Edgar Appleby, gentlemen. 4th November, 1916.
David Alexander Livingstone,
Eric Browne Wilkinson,
John William Alexander Balfour,
John A. S. D. Allinson, gentlemen. 8th November, 1916.
Leslie Walters Tubman, gentleman (since killed in action). 12th November, 1916.
Oliver Denman,
Robert George Mosher, gentlemen, 13th November, 1916.
Stuart A. Moore, gentleman. 15th November, 1916.
Charles French Stanley,
Fernley Smith, gentlemen. 18th November, 1916.
Gregor Edward Bain,
William Armour Miller,
Wilfrid Lloyd Rutledge,
Frederick Harold Bates, gentlemen. 19th November, 1916.
Edward Percival Denman,
Harvey Alexander Dawson, gentlemen. 20th November, 1916.
William Archibald Bateman, gentleman. 21st November, 1916.

Duncan Lloyd Cameron, gentleman. 26th November, 1916.
John Louis Smuck, gentleman. 27th November, 1916.
Thomas Aird Henrdy, gentleman. 29th November, 1916.
Francis George Costello, gentleman. 30th November, 1916.
George David Audley Blanford, gentleman. 2nd December, 1916.
John Addie Wotherspoon,
George Arthur Taylor, gentlemen. 9th December, 1916.
Charles Henry Whiting, gentleman. 11th December, 1916.
Charles Adelbert Gazen, gentleman. 13th December, 1916.
William Arthur Bush, gentleman. 14th December, 1916.
Robert Harold Waterman,
John Margerison,
Harold F. Swann, gentlemen. 17th December, 1916.
Terence Smythe Hall, gentleman. 25th December, 1916.
David Owen Thomas, gentleman. 30th December, 1916.
George E. Wood, gentleman. 2nd January, 1917.
Frederick G. Waldron (since killed in action),
Ernest Wadge (since killed in action), gentlemen. 5th January, 1917.
Arthur J. R. Craig, gentleman. 7th January, 1917.
Arthur William Hawkey,
Harold LeMesurier Butters, gentlemen. 1st May, 1918.

To be honorary Lieutenants:

George Irving, gentleman. 3rd September, 1916.
George McPherson Ironside, gentleman. 8th October, 1916.
Sidney John Millward Smith, gentleman. 5th December, 1916.
Ernest Harry Bradley, gentleman. 13th December, 1916.

By Command,
R. J. GWYNNE,
Brigadier-General,
for Acting Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS.

1918.

HEADQUARTERS
OTTAWA, 15th June, 1918.

G.O. 85.

KING'S REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE CANADIAN MILITIA, 917—AMENDMENT.

Paragraph 634 of the King's Regulations and Orders for the Canadian Militia, 1917, is amended by striking out the first two lines thereof and substituting therefor the words "when the amount of loss, including the cost of structural repairs, does not exceed $250."

(H.Q. 92-4-13.)

G.O. 86.

PAY AND ALLOWANCE REGULATIONS, 1914—AMENDMENT.

General Order No. 31 of 1st March, 1918, is amended as follows:—

"Under column headed "Service" delete lines 5, 6 and 7 and substitute therefor "After 3 years as Sergeant Instructor."

(H.Q. 313-9-15.)

G.O. 87.

REGULATIONS CANADIAN ORDNANCE SERVICES, PART I, 1908—AMENDMENTS.

Paragraph 354A, as amended by G.O. 69 of 1912, is cancelled and the following is substituted therefor:—

354A. Minor services (for purchases and to meet costs of repairs) should be arranged locally, but no one service may be incurred exceeding a maximum of $20, and the following sums must not be exceeded in any one month, viz:—

Military Districts Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12 and 13, $50.

Military District No. 2, $100.

Military District No. 6, $100 and $25 for workshop establishment.

Any sum unexpended at the end of the month will lapse, except for the Halifax workshop, which will be cumulative for each quarter of the year.

A monthly return for these services will be rendered on M.F.C. 295, one copy by the District Paymaster to the Chief Accountant, Militia Headquarters, and one copy by the S.O.O. to the D.E.O.S.

(H. Q. 305-11-1. Vol. 2.
(H.Q. 96-1-43. Vol 5.)

G.O. 88.

THE COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES OFFICERS' DECORATION.

The undermentioned officers have been awarded the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant, dated the 18th day of May, 1899, and General Order 132 of November, 1901:—

RANK.	NAME.	CORPS.
Lieut.-Col.	J. A. Gunn, D.S.O.	3rd Regt.
Lieut.-Col.	E. A. LeBel	A.M.C.
Lieut.-Col.	W. A. Johnson	R.O.
Major	W. J. Osborne	71st Regt.
Hon. Major	J. F. Smyth	21st Regt.

G.O. 89.

THE COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES LONG SERVICE MEDAL.

The undermentioned are awarded the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant, dated the 18th May, 1899, and General Order No. 132 of November, 1901:—

RANK.	NAME.	CORPS.
Major	Jesse Carl Biggs	Corps of Guides.
Major	Albert George Sargison	Late 5th Rgt., C.G.A.
Hon. Major	F. S. Hefferman	93rd Regt.
Capt.	C. E. Bent, D.S.O.	93rd Regt.
Lieut.	T. C. Choisnet	93rd Regt.
Lieut.	W. M. D. Forrest.	23rd Regt.
Col.-Sjt	Henry Wooley	66th Regt.
Sjt	R. H. Taylor	12th Regt. (York Rangers).
Sjt	George Lloy	66th Regt.
Drummer Sjt.	John Martin	13th Royal Regt.
Pte	Thomas Nelson	13th Royal Regt.

G.O. 90.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL.

The undermentioned are awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant dated 31st day of May, 1895, and General Order No. 104 of October, 1902:—

RANK.	NAME.	CORPS.
S.M. (W.O.)	Christopher W. Parker	R.C.E.
S.M. (W.O.)	Thomas Stephens	C.A.P.C.
S/Sjt	Christopher T. Trowbridge	R.C.E.

By Command,
E. C. ASHTON,
Major-General,
Acting Adjutant-General.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS.

Entered during the week ending 16th July, 1918, at the Department of Trade and Commerce.—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

34373. 'Birdland Reasons." (Book) John Cottam, London, Ont., 10th July, 1918.

34374. "Just 'Round the Corner." Words by Gus Kahn. Music by Egbert Van Alstyne. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 10th July, 1918.

34375. "It's a Pretty Little Thing." Song. Words by Stanley Murphy. Music by Harry Puck. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 10th July, 1918.

34376. "Wondrous Eyes of Araby." Fox Trot Intermezzo. By Herbert Spencer. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 10th July, 1918.

34377. "We're Coming From Cody." March Song. Words and music by Jack Yellen and Private Harry Wessel. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 10th July, 1918

34378. "Cassandra." Slow Fox Trot. By George Tompkins. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 10th July, 1918.

34379. "Aviators in the Making." By E. H. Ackland. (Lit. Work.) Temporary Copyright.) Edward Headley Ackland, Toronto, Ont., 11th July, 1918.

34380. "La Chanson des Pious-Pious de Laval." Fox-Trot ou Gavotte. Paroles de Paul Verchères. Musique de Lorenzo Auger. Lorenzo Auger & Paul Verchères, Notre-Dame de Lévis, Qué., 13 juillet 1918.

34381. "A Guide for Cadets." Notes for Lectures on Discipline, Correspondence, Orders, etc. By Captain C. C. Hansford. (Book.) George J. McLeod, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 13th July, 1918.

34382. "Portraits des Gouverneurs du Canada." Louis Joseph Amédée Dérome, Montréal, Qué., 15 juillet 1918.

34383. "A History of Canada for Public Schools." Macmillan's Canadian School Series. By David M. Duncan, M.A. (Book.) The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 15th July, 1918.

34384. "When We Meet In The Sweet Bye And Bye." (Song.) Words and Music by Stanley Murphy. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A,, 15th July, 1918.

34385. "Selected Poems of Coleridge and Tennyson." Prescribed for University Matriculation and Normal School Entrance Examinations for 1919. Edited with Introductions and Notes by J. F. Macdonald, M.A. (Book.) Oxford university Press, Toronto, Ont., 16th July, 1918.

34386. "Official Telephone Directory, Winnipeg, St. Boniface and Suburban Districts, Number 32. July, 1918." (Book.) Manitoba Government Telephones, Winnipeg, Man., 16th July, 1918.

34387. "The Community Loyalist." (Pamphlet.) A. S. Bennett, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, 16th July, 1918.

INTERIM COPYRIGHT.

2073. "In Ocean's Night." Four-part song. Words by F. F. Fatt. Music by J. D. Macey. James Douglas Macey, Victoria, British Columbia, 15th July, 1918.

R. E. RITCHIE,
3-1 Registrar of Copyrights.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

Ottawa, July 3, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that License No. 751 has been issued to-day to the Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of automobile insurance, excluding insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person, in addition to fire insurance, for which it is already licensed.

G. D. FINLAYSON,
2-4 Superintendent of Insurance.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Ottawa, 12th July, 1918.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the Minister of the Interior has withdrawn from settlement and the right to homestead entry all of Section 5 and the southwest quarter of Section 4, Township 58, Range 20 West of the 3rd Meridian, and has set the same apart as School Lands, under the provisions of The Dominion Lands Act, in lieu of the southwest quarter of Section 29, Township 37, Range 22 West of the 2nd Meridian, which has been transferred to the Town of Humboldt for public park purposes.

By order,

LYNDWODE PEREIRA,
3-4 Secretary.

DOMINION LANDS SURVEYS ACT.

IN accordance with the provisions of section 58 of The Dominion Lands Surveys Act, public notice is hereby given that the Minister of the Interior has received a petition from owners of lands or from persons holding lands as homesteads in Township twenty-three, Range fourteen, west of the third Meridian, representing that the monuments of the original survey of the said Township have disappeared, and requesting that a resurvey be ordered.

Any person who claims to know the position of one or more of the survey monuments defining the lands to be resurveyed, or to be in possession of information whereby the position of such monuments can be established, is hereby requested to give notice thereof by registered letter addressed to the Minister of the Interior on or before the 10th September, 1918.

E. DEVILLE,
Surveyor General of Dominion Lands.
Ottawa, 16th July, 1918. 3-4

CENSORSHIP NOTICE.

CONSOLIDATED ORDERS RESPECTING CENSORSHIP.

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

Ottawa, 15th July, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, dated the 17th day of January, 1918, passed under the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, a monthly publication entitled "American and Asiatic Interests," edited and published at 21 East 14th Street, in the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, by C. C. Walton, alias "Sam Cathay," has been declared by the Secretary of State of Canada to contain objectionable matter, as defined by the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, and that the possession within Canada of any issue or copy of the said "American and Asiatic Interests," whether heretofore or hereafter published, has been prohibited by a warrant of the Secretary of State of Canada, dated the 30th day of January, 1918; and that, as provided by paragraph 3 (1) of Order III of the said Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, any person guilty of an offence against the said Orders shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3-2 Under-Secretary of State.

CENSORSHIP NOTICE.

CONSOLIDATED ORDERS RESPECTING CENSORSHIP.

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

Ottawa, July 10, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, dated the 21st day of May, 1918, passed under the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, a semi-monthly newspaper entitled "The Labor Defender," published by the Industrial Workers of the World Defense Committee, at 74 St. Mark's Place,

New-York, N. Y., has been declared by the Secretary of State of Canada, to contain objectionable matter as defined by the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, and that the possession within Canada of any issue or copy of the said "The Labor Defender," whether heretofore or hereafter published, has been prohibited by a Warrant of the Secretary of State of Canada, dated the 10th day of July, 1918; and that, as provided by paragraph 3 (1) of Order III of the said Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, any person guilty of an offence against the said Orders shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3-2 Under-Secretary of State.

CENSORSHIP NOTICE.

CONSOLIDATED ORDERS RESPECTING CENSORSHIP.

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

OTTAWA, 16th July, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, dated the 21st day of May, 1918, passed under the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, a newspaper entitled "The Week," published by one W. E. Peirce at Room 524 Sayward Building, Victoria, British Columbia, has been declared by the Secretary of State of Canada to contain objectionable matter, as defined by the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, and that the possession within Canada of any issue or copy of the said "The Week," whether heretofore or hereafter published, has been prohibited by a Warrant of the Secretary of State of Canada, dated the 16th of July, 1918, and that, as provided by paragraph 3 (1) of Order III of the said Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, any person guilty of an offence against the said Orders shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Thousand Dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3-2 Under-Secretary of State.

CENSORSHIP NOTICE.

CONSOLIDATED ORDERS RESPECTING CENSORSHIP.

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

OTTAWA, 10th July, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship dated the 21st day of May, 1918, passed under the provisions of Section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, a booklet containing a serie of resolutions passed by Conference of Mennonites held at Lonetree, Kansas, on the 29th of October last has been declared by the Secretary of State of Canada to contain objectionable matter, as defined by the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, and that the possession within Canada of any issue or copy of the said booklet, whether heretofore or hereafter published, has been prohibited by a Warrant of the Secretary of State of Canada, dated the 10th July, 1918, and that, as provided by paragraph 3 (1) of Order III of the said Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, any person guilty of an offence against the said Orders shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3-2 Under-Secretary of State.

CENSORSHIP NOTICE.

CONSOLIDATED ORDERS RESPECTING CENSORSHIP.

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

OTTAWA, 16th July, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, dated the 21st day of May, 1918, passed under the provisions of Section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, all publications, journals, circulars, leaflets or other printed matter issued by or for the purposes of the International Bible Students Association, the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, and the Associated Bible Students, wherever the same may be printed, published or circulated, and any reprints, copies or extracts from any of the aforesaid publications, have been declared by the Secretary of State of Canada to contain objectionable matter, as defined by the Consolidated Orders respecting censorship, and that the possession within Canada of any issue or copy of the said publications, journals, circulars, leaflets or other printed matter, whether heretofore or hereafter published, has been prohibited by a Warrant of the Secretary of State of Canada, dated the 16th of July, 1918, and that, as provided by paragraph 3 (1) of Order III of the said Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, any person guilty of an offence against the said Orders shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3-2 Under-Secretary of State.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners hereby give public notice that applications will be received from candidates qualified to fill the following positions in the Inside Division of the Civil Service of Canada:—

As Inspector of Pickled Fish in the Province of British Columbia, in the Department of the Naval Service, at a salary at the rate of $1,500 per annum on appointment, with an annual increase of $100 until a maximum of $1,800 is reached. Candidates must have served an apprenticeship at the trade of barrel-making, and fish-curing, more especially herring curing in the Scotch method, and have a practical knowledge of the curing of salmon in pickle. They must have at least a good public school education sufficient to conduct correspondence and make reports connected with the work. They must have good health and strictly temperate habits, and should not be over forty-five years of age. The prospective inspector should be ready to begin his duties as soon as he is chosen. Preference will be given to returned soldiers and, qualifications being equal, to bona fide residents of British Columbia.

Three Assistant Directors for the War Purchasing Commission at an initial salary of $3,000 per annum, with an annual increase of $100 up to a maximum of $4,000. The duties consist of examining and comparing tenders and examining recommendations which have been made to the Commission for the awarding of contracts; assisting to plan the revision of existing routine, tender forms and specifications; searching for new sources of supply; investigating complaints, etc. Detailed technical knowledge of any trade or trades may be of advantage, but is not essential.

An Assistant Director may be required to travel in any part of Canada at any time, and later may be required to reside in any part of Canada. At first his duties will be in connection with the Ottawa office. Applicants for these positions should be men not under 30 and not over 50 years of age, who have had executive experience in commercial work.

Consideration will be given to applications by telegraph for those residing at a distance, and arrangements will be made for personal interviews in Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg, Halifax and elsewhere, if necessary, as well as in Ottawa.

Application forms, or telegrams, must be filled in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 22nd July, 1918, for Assistant Directors, and not later than the 6th August, 1918, for Inspectors of pickled fish, with an extension of ten days for the candidates from British Columbia for the latter position.

Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 4th July, 1918. 1-4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that a competitive examination will be held under the direction of the Civil Service Commission at Woodstock, Ont., on the 30th July, 1918, for the purpose of filling seven positions for letter carriers in the Post Office Department, for service at Woodstock.

The subjects of examination will be writing, spelling and arithmetic (first four rules).

Candidates must be between the ages of 16 and 35 years on the day of the examination. There is no age limit for returned soldiers and they will be given the preference if eligible.

Application forms of intending candidates, duly filled in, and accompanied by the prescribed examination fee of $2.00, must be filed with the Civil Service Commission not later than the 23rd July. No exception can or will be made to this rule.

Application forms may be obtained from the Postmaster at Woodstock or from the Secretary of the Commission, at Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 27th June, 1918. 52–4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners of Canada hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following position in the Inside Division of the Civil Service :—

An Assistant Ceramic Engineer in the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines, Subdivision "A" of the Second Division, initial salary $1,600 per annum. Candidates must be graduates of the Ceramic department of recognized Technical Colleges, and be competent to undertake investigation of clay and shale deposits both in the field and laboratory in order to determine their economic value ; to carry on research work, either physical or chemical on raw materials in Canada, which may be necessary to further their utilization in any branch of clay work or allied silicate industries ; and to render assistance in solving problems of a general nature which may arise in the practical use of clays and shale.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 5th August next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, June 29th, 1918. 52–4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada :—

Two Auditors in the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment at an initial salary at the rate of $1,500 per annum. These Auditors will be constantly travelling to audit the accounts in the Unit Offices and they must be capable of investigating the manner in which the general office routine in the Unit Offices is being carried on.

A French translator in the Board of Pensions Commission at an initial salary of $1,500 per annum. Subjects of examination : translation from French into English, translation from English into French and letter-writing. The candidates must state fully their business experience, if any.

A technical clerk for temporary employment in the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, Department of Interior, salary $120 per month. Applicants must be graduates in science or arts of recognized universities and must be versed in economics with a view to the study of the natural resources of a country and their economic relationship.

An electrician in the Department of Public Works at the salary of $85.00 per month. Candidates are required to have experience in open wiring, pipe work and metal moulding, as well as a general knowledge of motor repairs with at least four years experience as an electrician and wireman.

A repairman for steel filing cases in the Department of Public Works, at a salary of $70.84 per month. Candidates are required to have some mechanical knowledge and must be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five on the 10th of August, 1918.

Applications will also be received from accountants and ledger-keepers who would be willing to accept employment in the Civil Service for the duration of the war and 1 or 2 years afterwards at an initial salary of $3.50 a day.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 10th August next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 10th July, 1918. 2–4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners of Canada hereby give public notice that applications will be received from candidates qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada :—

A junior legal officer in the Department of Insurance at an initial salary at the rate of $1,600 per annum. In addition to being a graduate from a recognized law school, candidates must have taken in their Arts Course honour mathematics, or mathematical classes equivalent thereto. The successful candidate will be required to report for duty not later than 1st October. The appointment will be temporary until 1st April, 1919, and permanent thereafter. Candidates must be between the ages of twenty-four and thirty on the 26th of August, 1918.

A clerk in the Department of the Naval Service, in Grade "F" of the First Division, at an initial salary of $1,200 per annum. Candidates must have had experience in the supply of stationery, printed forms, furniture, etc., and understand the methods by which these forms are produced, and be familiar with the ordinary methods of printing, binding, proof-reading, etc. Preference will be given to candidates with a knowledge of the forms and books used by the ships and dockyards of the Naval Service for navigation purposes and for the purpose of returns called for by the Naval regulations, and also of Government regulations in connection with the Naval Service.

A Medical Attendant in the Department of Indian Affairs, at a salary of $500 per annum. The duties of the office will be to render professional service to Indians living in the vicinity of the city of Victoria and also to all sick destitute Indians of the various Agencies who may be visiting Victoria and to furnish necessary medicines. It is not expected that this attendant will devote his whole time to the Indian Service. Candidates must be members of the medical profession in good standing, holding a license to practice medicine in the province. They should also reside in Victoria.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 26th day of August next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

WM. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 18th July, 1918. 3–4

THE WAR CHARITIES ACT, 1917.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that under the provisions of The War Charities Act, 1917, certificates of registration have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada to the undermentioned Associations, dated as shown, which said Associations have offices and officers as shown:—

Name.	Head Office.	Date.	President or Regent.	Secretary.
Annandale Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Kingston, Ont.	May 8th.	Mrs. J. Carruthers	Miss A. M. Daly.
Fort Ann Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Annapolis Royal, N.S.	May 14th.	Mrs. D. Owen	Miss M. King.
Sir John Sherbrooke Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire	Sherbrooke, Que.	May 15th.	Mrs. M. R. McLeod	Miss J. R. McLeod.
Women's Patriotic League of Swansea	Swansea, Ont.	May 14th.	Mrs. C. Lunn	Miss C. Smyth.
Gallipoli Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Vernon, B.C.	May 15th.	Mrs. C. M. Watson	Miss H. Giles.
Westward Ho! Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Edmonton, Alta.	May 15th.	Mrs. E. Higinbotham	Mrs. C. Pardee.
Delta Women's Patriotic Society	Ladner, B.C.	May 16th.	Miss A. S. Wilson	Mrs. L. McKee.
Lieut. Warneford Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Birtle, Man.	May 17th.	Miss M. Smith	Mrs. Roseborough.
75 Overseas Battalion Women's Club	Toronto, Ont.	May 15th.	Miss J. E. Keith,	Mrs. L. Langstaff.
National Council of the Y.M.C.A. of Canada.	Toronto, Ont.	May 17th.	G. H. Wood	John Brown, Jr.
Major Walsh Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Maple Creek, Sask.	May 18th.	Mrs. A. Burnett	Mrs. E. Fearon.
Sir John Franklin Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	The Pas, Man.	May 18th.	Mrs. G. Bancroft	Mrs. W. Russell.
Military Chapter of Calgary of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Calgary, Alta.	May 17th.	Mrs. G. MacDonald	Miss E. Egbert.
Indian Head Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Indian Head, Sask.	May 18th.	Miss E. Gordon	Mrs. H. G. Wilson.
Coleraine Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Picton, N.S.	May 17th.	Mrs. J. Yorston	Mrs. A. D. Patterson.
Veterans Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Winnipeg, Man.	May 17th.	Miss M. Johnston	Miss. J. F. Brown.
Dufferin Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Vancouver, B C	May 17th.	Mrs. A. Enthoven	Miss F. Phain.
Col. McLeod Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Calgary, Alta.	May 17th.	Mrs. S. Melvin	Mrs. I. H. McLean.
Royal Grenadiers Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Toronto, Ont.	May 17th.	Mrs. J. C. Mason.	Mrs. G. Douglas.
Bishop Cridge Ministering Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Victoria, B.C.	May 17th	Mrs. H. Lanndy	Miss M. Cridge.
Loyalist Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire	St. John, N.B.	May 16th.	Mrs. H. McKay	Mrs. M. F. White.
East Kootenay Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Waldo, B.C.	May 16th.	Mrs. V. S. Ross	Miss E M. Adolph.
La Have Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Bridgewater, N.S	May 16th.	Mrs K. Olive	Mrs. F. H. Starr.
Municipal Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire of Halifax.	Halifax, N.S.	May 14th.	Mrs. F. H Sexton	Miss G. Faulkner.
Drummond Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Melfort, Sask.	May 16th.	Mrs. A. Graham	Miss E. Hawke.
Admiral Hood Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Toronto, Ont.	May 16th.	Mrs. A. Meains	Miss E. Trotter.
Sturgeon Creek Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughthers of the Empire.	Winnipeg, Manitoba.	May 16th.	Mrs. A. S. Brown.	Miss M. Stutter.
Major Bishop, V.C, D.S.O., M.C., Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Enpire.	Westmount, Que.	May 13th.	Mrs J. McGill	Mrs. W. Winter.
Lady Franklin Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	North Spring Island, B.C.	May 15th.	Mrs. E. Halley	Mrs. A. Young.
Captain Huntley MacKay Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Powassan, Ont.	May 15th.	Mrs. M. Perkins	Miss S. McCaughey.
Pro Patria Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Sarnia, Ont.	May 15th.	Miss W. Gorman	Miss H. Taylor.
George T. Richardson Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Kingston, Ont.	May 15th.	Mrs. E. Sutherland	Miss P. Gimblett.

Dated at Ottawa, this 16th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State

3-1

Canadian Leather Products, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 9th day of July, 1918, incorporating Joseph Max Bullen and Norman Stuart Robertson, barristers-at-law, William Levy, book-keeper, Agnes Porter Traill, accountant, and Lena Duff, stenographer, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To buy, sell, deal in, act as agent for and manufacture all classes of leather goods, leather novelties, women's wear, women's dress accessories, and all classes of merchandise, and without limiting or restricting the generality of the foregoing, particularly to buy, sell, deal in, produce and act as agent for every kind of goods that is at any time dealt with in a departmental store ;

(*b*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*c*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company ;

(*d*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions, and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited rights to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired ;

(*e*) To enter into any partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company and to sell, hold, reissue, with or without guarantee or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*f*) To take, or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company;

(*g*) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*h*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibitions or for any public, general or useful object ;

(*i*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company ;

(*j*) To purchase, take on lease or exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade ;

(*k*) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof ;

(*l*) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons ;

(*m*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*n*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company if authorized so to do by the vote of a majority in number of the shareholders present or represented by proxy at a general meeting duly called for considering the matter and holding not less than two-thirds of the issued capital stock of the company ;

(*o*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals, and by granting prizes, rewards and donations ;

(*p*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company ;

(*q*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects ;

(*r*) To do all or any of the things authorized by letters patent or supplementary letters patent, as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Canadian Leather Products, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars, each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

The company shall be deemed to be a private company under the terms of the Companies Act and its amendments.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3-1 Under-Secretary of State.

The National Molybdenite Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the first part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 11th day of July, 1918, incorporating Henry Jasper Martin and Charles Evans-Lewis, barristers-at-law, Thomas Neville Poole, law clerk, Ida Black, stenographer, and Arthur Deane Parker, broker, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To acquire, own, lease, prospect for, open, explore, develop, improve, maintain and manage mines and mineral lands and deposits, and to dig for, raise, crush, wash, smelt, assay, analyze, reduce, amalgamate, refine, pipe, convey and otherwise treat ores, metals and minerals, whether belonging to the company or not, and to render the same merchantable, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof or interest therein ; to carry on the trade or business of iron masters, steel makers, steel converters, colliery

proprietors, coke manufacturers, engineers and iron-founders and all their respective branches ;

(*b*) To construct, maintain and operate on the property of the company all works and tramways, telegraph and telepone lines, on lands owned or controlled by the company, bridges, reservoirs, flumes, dams and any other works and conveniences which may seem directly or indirectly conducive to any of the company's objects ;

(*c*) To construct, acquire, own, manage, charter, operate, hire and lease all kinds of steam and sailing vessels, boats, tugs and barges and other vessels, wharves, docks, elevators, warehouses, freight sheds and other buildings necessary or convenient for the purposes of this company ;

(*d*) To construct or acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise, and to operate works for the production, sale and disposal of steam, electrical, pneumatic, hydraulic and other power and force, and to produce, create, develop, acquire by lease or otherwise and to control and generally deal in and use, sell, lease or otherwise power for any uses and purposes to which the same are adapted, provided always that the rights, privileges and powers hereby conferred upon the company in this paragraph in acquiring, using and disposing of electric, hydraulic, pneumatic or other power or force when exercised outside of the property of the company shall be subject to all the laws and regulations of the provincial and municipal authorities in that behalf ;

(*e*) To purchase or otherwise acquire or undertake all or any part of the business, property, assets or liabilities of any person, partnership or company carrying on business with objects similar in whole or in part to those of the company or possessed of property suitable and proper for the putposes of the company;

(*f*) To issue paid-up shares, bonds or debentures for the payment either in whole or in part of any property, real or personal, rights, claims, privileges, concessions or other advantages which the company may lawfully acquire, and also to issue such fully paid shares, bonds or other securities in payment, part payment or exchange for the shares, bonds, debentures or any other securities of any other company doing a business similar in whole or in part or incidental to the business of the company;

(*g*) To purchase, acquire, hold and own the capital stock, bonds or other securities of any other company, corporation or individual and to acquire, hold or otherwise dispose of such shares, bonds or other securities notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of The Companies Act ;

(*h*) To enter into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person, partnership or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, or to amalgamate with any such company ;

(*i*) To raise and assist in raising money for, and to aid, by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or otherwise, securities or otherwise of any other company or corporation and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons or companies with whom the company may have business relations ;

(*j*) To invest the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined ;

(*k*) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold lease or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, rights or privileges which may be necessary or useful for the carrying on of the business of the company ;

(*l*) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind any property or assets of the company and in particular any shares, debentures or securities of any other company or companies which they may have purchased or taken over, either in whole or in part, the property, assets or liabilities of this company ;

(*m*) To amalgamate with any other company or companies having objects similar to those herein enumerated ;

(*n*) To sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of in whole or in part of the property, rights or undertakings of the company for such consideration as may be agreed upon, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company ;

(*o*) To enter into any arrangement with any government, authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any government or authority, any rights, privileges or concessions which it may be desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with or sell and dispose of any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*p*) To make donations and subscriptions to any object likely to promote the interests of the company and to create and contribute to pension and other funds and schemes for the benefit of persons employed by the company, or the wives, widows, children or dependents of any such persons, and to subscribe or guarantee money for any charitable or public object ;

(*q*) To do all such other acts or things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them, and to carry on the business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, germane to the purposes and objects set forth and which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on by the company or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value or render profitable any of its properties or rights.

The operations of the Company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The National Molybdenite Company, Limited," with a capital stock of one million five hundred thousand dollars, divided into 1,500,000 shares of one dollar each, and the chief place of business of the said Company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

Shepard & Morse Lumber Company (Canada), Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 8th day of July, 1918, incorporating Philemon Charles Walker, manager ; John Grange Buchanan, cashier ; James Sutphin Chamberlin, bookkeeper, and John Fosbery Orde and Montagu Grant Powell, barristers-at-law, all of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To carry on the business of lumbering and the lumber trade in all its branches, and all business incidental thereto, including buying, selling and dealing in all kinds of sawed, squared and hewed lumber and timber, saw logs, ties, piling, telegraph and telephone poles, fence posts, wood and all other products of the forest ; to carry on in all its branches the business of a manufacturer and dealer in logs, lumber, timber, pulp, pulp-wood, paper and other products or by-products of wood and pulp and all other articles and materials into which wood enters or forms a part ; to carry on the business of dealers and traders in and forwarders of coal and fuel of all kinds, oil, petroleum and gasoline and all products and by-products thereof ; to carry on the business of general manufacturers and millers and to establish shops, stores and lodging and boarding houses, and to purchase, sell and deal in general merchandise ; to carry on the business of buying, selling, trading and dealing in and mining for minerals of all kinds, to acquire by purchase or otherwise and to manage, develop, operate, sell and lease mines or mining claims and to deal in the products thereof, and to carry on the business of smelting, reducing and refining all kinds of metals and minerals ;

(*b*) To acquire by purchase, lease, hire, exchange or otherwise and hold lands, timber limits or licenses, water lots, water privileges and powers and rights and interests therein and to build upon, develop, cultivate,

farm, settle and otherwise improve and utilize the same ;

(*c*) To aid and assist by way of bonus, advances of money or otherwise, with or without security, settlers and intending settlers upon any lands belonging to or sold by the company or in the neighbourhood of said lands, and generally to promote the settlement of said lands ;

(*d*) To purchase, acquire, lease, own, erect, equip, maintain and operate saw mills, grist mills, flour mills, pulp and paper mills and factories ;

(*e*) To construct, acquire, lease, charter and operate all kinds of steam, sailing and motor vessels, boats, tugs and barges and other vessels, wharves, docks, elevators, warehouses, freight sheds and other buildings necessary for the purposes of the company, and to tow and carry goods, freight and passengers for hire and generally to carry on the business of an elevator, navigation and transportation company, and the business of common and general carriers, forwarders and warehousemen ;

(*f*) To construct or acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise, and operate lands, water-powers, buildings and works for the production, sale, disposal and transmission of steam, electric, pneumatic, hydraulic and other power or force, and to produce, create, develop, acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise, and to control and generally deal in and use, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of such steam, electric, pneumatic, hydraulic and other power, for any uses and purposes for which the same are adapted, provided always that the rights, privileges and powers hereby conferred upon the company in this paragraph in acquiring, using and disposing of electricity when exercised outside the property of the company shall be subject to all the laws and regulations of the provincial and municipal authorities in that behalf ;

(*g*) To construct, improve and maintain or aid in the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, wharves, piers, switches, sidings, viaducts, aqueducts, docks, dams, warehouses and other buildings and works that may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company ;

(*h*) To apply for and maintain, register, lease, acquire and hold and to sell, lease and dispose of and grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account any patents of invention, improvements or processes, trade marks, trade names and the like necessary or useful for any of the purposes of the company ;

(*i*) To enter into any arrangements or agreements with any governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from such government or authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise, and comply with any such arrangements, agreements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*j*) To purchase all or any part, including the goodwill of the business or undertaking or the property or assets, privileges, contracts or rights and to assume all or any of the obligations and liabilities of Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maine, in the United States of America, or of any company, person or persons carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or any business similar thereto or possessing any property suitable for the purposes thereof, and to pay for the same wholly or in part in bonds, debentures or fully paid and non-assessable shares of this company and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof ;

(*k*) To enter into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on or to amalgamate with any such company ;

(*l*) To subscribe for, underwrite, buy, take or otherwise acquire and hold either as principal or agent, and either absolutely as owner or by way of collateral security, and to enjoy, vote upon, sell, exchange or otherwise deal in the shares, stocks, bonds, debentures and other securities of any municipal, industrial or financial corporation or company, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44 of the Companies Act, and to promote, organize, manage or develop or assist in the promotion, organization, management or development of any corporation, company, syndicate, enterprise or undertaking ;

(*m*) To invest and deal with any reserve or surplus funds of the company and any moneys of the company not for the time being required for the general purposes of the company upon such investments (not being shares of the company) and in such manner as may seem expedient ;

(*n*) To promote the formation and establishment of companies, to acquire the whole or any part of the undertaking of this company or which may be formed to develop or improve any part of the property of this company, or which may have objects similar in whole or in part to those of this company, or which may intend to carry on any business of a character calculated directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to subscribe for or guarantee the subscription of or to buy, sell, hold and deal in and with shares, stock, bonds, debentures, securities or obligations issued or guaranteed by any such company ;

(*o*) To sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of or deal with the whole or any portion of the property, real and personal, movable and immovable, rights, undertaking, effects and assets of the company for such consideration and upon such terms and conditions as the company may think proper and in particular for shares, stocks, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company either fully or partly paid-up, and to accept payment for any property or assets so sold, by instalments, to lend money to any person or company having dealings with this company, and to guarantee and otherwise assist in the performance of any contracts, obligations or undertakings of any other person or company in which this company is interested and to assume and take over such contracts, obligations or undertakings on default and to accept as security for such loans and guarantees any security that may be offered by such person or company, including shares, stock, debentures, bonds and other securities of such other companies ;

(*p*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warehouse receipts, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*q*) To distribute among the shareholders of this company in specie or otherwise any property or assets of this company and in particular any shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company belonging to this company or which this company may have power to dispose of ;

(*r*) To carry on any other business whether manufacturing or otherwise capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business or objects of the company or germane thereto or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or to render profitable any of the company's property or rights and generally to do all acts and things and exercise and enjoy all powers, rights and privileges and to carry on all business necessary to the fulfilment of the objects for which the company is incorporated or incidental or conducive to the attainment of the same ;

(*s*) To do all or any of the matters and things hereby authorized either as principals or as agents or factors for any other persons or companies, and either alone or in conjunction with any other persons or companies in, by or through any agents, factors or trustees.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of Shepard & Morse Lumber Company (Canada), Limited, with a capital stock of two million dollars, divided into 20,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

3–1

John Forsyth, Limited.

(Corrected Notice.)

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 2nd day of July, 1918, incorporating John Derby Claude Forsyth, manufacturer, Edwin Whyte Clement and William Pope Clement, barristers-at-law, Rubie Mary Fisher and Eva Belle Clemens, stenographers, all of the City of Kitchener, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To manufacture, buy, sell or otherwise deal in all kinds and descriptions of commodities, goods, wares, merchandise or machinery ;

(*b*) To construct, maintain or alter any buildings or works necessary or convenient for its purposes.

(*c*) To acquire by purchase, lease or other title and to hold any real estate necessary for the carrying on of its undertaking or necessary or advisable to enable it more advantageously to acquire any real estate necessary for the carrying on of its undertaking or necessary or desirable for the purpose of enabling it, or of assisting it to finance its undertaking, and when no longer required to sell, alienate and convey the same or any part thereof ;

(*d*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights;

(*e*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company;

(*f*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions, and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired ;

(*g*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*h*) Subject to section 44, to take, or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*i*) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*j*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit the employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevelent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object ;

(*k*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring or taking over all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company ;

(*l*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade ;

(*m*) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof ;

(*n*) To lend money to customers and others having dealing with the company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons ;

(*o*) To draw, make accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*p*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company, or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities, of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company, if authorized so to do by the vote of a majority in number of the shareholders present or represented by proxy, at a general meeting duly called for considering the matter and holding not less than two-thirds of the issued capital stock of the company ;

(*q*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals, and by granting prizes, rewards and donations ;

(*r*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company ;

(*s*) To do all or any of the above things and all things authorized by the Letters Patent or Supplementary Letters Patent as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others ;

(*t*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects and of the objects set out in the Letters Patent and Supplementary Letters Patent.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "John Forsyth, Limited", with a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars, divided into 3,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Kitchener, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 17th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Dominion Printing Ink & Color Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 13th day of July, 1918, incorporating Gideon Grant, Mervil MacDonald and Edwin Smily, barristers-at-law ; Lina Rogers, stenographer, and Aileen Silk, student-at-law, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes :

(*a*) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in printing inks and other inks and colours and in printers' supplies ;

(*b*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*c*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company;

(*d*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired ;

(*e*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*f*) To take, or otherwise acquire and hold, shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*g*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring or taking over all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company ;

(*h*(To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade ;

(*i*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*j*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company, if authorized so to do by the vote of a majority in number of the shareholders present or represented by proxy at a general meeting duly called for considering the matter, and holding not less than two-thirds of the issued capital stock of the company ;

(*k*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations ;

(*l*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company ;

(*m*) To do all or any of the above things and all things authorized by the letters patent or supplementary letters patent as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others;

(*n*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, and of the objects set out in the letters patent and supplementary letters patent ;

(*o*) To acquire for a consideration in paid-up stock of this company all the assets and good-will except the real estate of a company incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act under the name of Dominion Printing Ink and Color Company, Limited, and to assume the liabilities thereof ;

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Dominion Printing Ink and Color Company, Limited," with a capital stock of forty thousand dollars, divided into 400 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 17th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Dominion Shoe, Limited—La Chaussure Dominion, Limitée,

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of July, 1918, incorporating Eugène Côté and Rosario Côté, manufacturers ; Maria Giguère, stenographer ; Joseph Martel and Jules Noel, shoemakers, and Prime Prenovost, agent, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :

(*a*) To make, manufacture, repair, exchange, purchase, sell, import, export and generally carry on business, wholesale or retail, as principals, or as agents or acting for others, in all kinds of boots, shoes, leather articles of all kinds, rubber boots and shoes, rubber footwear and all appliances, things an l furnishings relating thereto, blacking, varnish and other preparations for shoes or for leather, patterns, lasts, stretching lasts, boot-jacks, hooks, laces, fasteners, bows and all other accessories ;

(*b*) To carry on any other business, and trade in any other merchandise or effects which the company deems itself capable to exercise and carry on to its own advantage in conjunction or otherwise with its shoe trade or of enhancing the value of its assets ;

(*c*) To acquire by purchase or otherwise the whole or part of the assets and acquire or otherwise the liabilities of the present Dominion Shoe Company, especially to take over its business, pay the purchase price in paid-up shares of the company, to continue its business as well as to form partnership with other persons or company or companies already exercising or desiring to exercise jointly such businesses or manufactures which this company is authorized to carry on for the purpose of deriving joint profits therefrom ;

(*d*) To operate all branches, offices or agencies relating to the proper execution of the objects for which the present company was constituted and which it deems useful or convenient for its business or its manufactures ;

(*e*) To acquire or buy and work, sell or otherwise dispose of all or any trade-marks, patents, secrets, means or processes for the composition or manufacture, or all other rights and privileges which the company deems useful or convenient for its business and manufacture ;

(*f*) To acquire by purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise, to turn to account, sell, transfer all real estate, or lands or any interest therein so far as necessary or useful for the objects of the company ;

(*g*) To erect on its property the works, shafts, mills, buildings, dwellings and structures and to make improvements of all kinds, and to exercise and enjoy all privileges and immunities and do all acts required or incident or useful or necessary for the execution of its business ;

(*h*) To build, purchase, sell, work or lease a power equipment and a plant for manufacturing, producing, accumulating and storing electric current for the purposes of the company only and to sell the excess thereof ;

(*i*) To sell or otherwise dispose of all or any part of the business of the company on conditions deemed acceptable by it ;

(*j*) To receive, possess, subscribe, draw, endorse, exchange, transfer notes, letters of exchange, bonds,

securities and all other trade papers which the company deems in its interest ;

(*k*) To pay in bonds or other securities or by the issue and distribution of paid-up shares of its capital stock for all valid claims against the company for properties or rights acquired in its name, for services rendered or to be rendered, with the approval and consent of two-thirds of the holders of paid-up shares.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Dominion Shoe, Limited," "La Chaussure Dominion, Limitée," with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into 1,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 6th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

3–1

Progressive Leather Goods, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 8th day of July, 1918, incorporating Max Bercovitz, manufacturer, Ladislas Arthur Joubert and Eugéne Joachin Jodoin, accountants, Paul Gaudry, clerk, and Iréné Léandre Bourcier, bookkeeper, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :

(*a*) To manufacture, buy, import, sell and deal in gloves, mitts, purses, valises, satchels, suit cases, belts, music cases, school bags, tobacco pouches, hand bags and all other leather goods or imitation leather and to buy, sell and deal in all goods, products and materials in any way appertaining to or incidental to the said business ;

(*b*) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business, undertaking, property, assets and good-will of any person or company carrying on any business in whole or in part similar to that which this company is authorized to carry on and to pay therefor wholly or partially in paid-up shares of the company or otherwise and to assume the liabilities of any such person or company ;

(*c*) To acquire, own, hold and dispose of stocks, debentures or other securities of any person, firm or corporation, notwithstanding the provision of section 44 of the Companies Act ;

(*d*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise and to own, and hold such movable and immovable properties as may be deemed necessary, and to sell, dispose of, exchange or otherwise deal in the same ;

(*e*) To act as commission agents and manufacturers' agents in respect of goods and material in which the company is authorized to deal ;

(*f*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Progressive Leather Goods. Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

3–1

Domestic Engineering & Specialty Co., Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 9th day of July, 1918, incorporating Louis Athanase David and Louis Philippe Crépeau, both of His Majesty's Counsel learned-in-the-law ; Segfried Hinson Read Bush, advocate, George Whittaker, accountant, John Parker Callaghan, Benjamin Robinson and Eugène Simard, students-at-law, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :

(*a*) To carry on and conduct a general consulting and engineering practice, together with auxiliary supplies, specialties and rights necessary for the purpose of carrying on the business of the company ; and including the design and supervision of steam and electrical power plants, both as regards the erection and equipment of the buildings themselves when the same are to be used in whole or in part for power, mill or factory purposes, and in the generation and distribution of steam, electricity and other mechanical energy, and in the design and supervision of structural steel and iron work, and of concrete construction, in all kinds of buildings and works, both public and private ; to carry on the business of contracting and construction in all its branches ; to carry on the business of electricians, mechanical engineers, specialists and manufacturers, and workers and dealers in electricity, motive power, heat and light, and any business in which the application of electricity or any power, like or otherwise is or may be useful, convenient or ornamental, or any other business of a like nature, and to manufacture and produce and either as principals or agents, trade and deal in and deal with any articles belonging to any such business, and all apparatus, appliances and things used in connection therewith, or with any inventions or patents ; to construct, maintain and operate works for the supply and distribution of electricity for light, heat and power ; to carry on the business of mechanical engineers and dealers in and manufacturers of plants, engines, machinery and specialties ;

(*b*) To acquire the good-will, rights, property and assets of all kinds, and to undertake the whole or any part of the liabilities of any person, firm, association or corporation, and to pay for the same in cash, stock, bonds, debentures or other securities of this corporation or otherwise ;

(*c*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, brevets d'invention, trade-marks, industrial designs, copyrights, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired ;

(*d*) To issue, hand over and allot as fully paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company hereby incorporated in payment, or in part payment, of any business, franchise, undertakings, property, rights, powers, privileges, lease, license, estate, stock, assets or other property or rights which it may lawfully acquire by virtue hereof at the value thereof ;

(*e*) To enter into any agreement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on, and to take and otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, or re-issue with or without guarantee or otherwise deal in the same ;

(*f*) To apply or subscribe for, accept, hold and dispose of any stock, debentures or securities of any company or corporation, subject to the provisions of section 44 of the Companies Act ;

(*g*) To distribute among the members of the company in kind any shares, debentures, securities or property belonging to the company ;

(*h*) To do all and everything necessary, suitable, convenient or proper either as principals or agents for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or attainments of any one or more of the objects herein enumerated or incidental to the powers herein named or which shall or may at any time appear to be expedient for the protection or benefit of the corporation.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Domestic Engineering & Specialty Co., Limited," with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, divided into 200 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3-1 Under-Secretary of State.

The Viking Corporation of Canada, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 10th day of July, 1918, incorporating Thomas Hubert Wilson and Jacob William Broudy, barristers-at-law, William Ralph Bird, broker, John Richards, builder, and Mary McQuillan, stenographer, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :

(*a*) To manufacture, import, export, buy, sell and deal in all kinds of spark plugs, electrical appliances and automobile accessories.

(*b*) To manufacture, sell, trade and deal in all kinds of machinery, plants, tools, furniture and materials used in the manufacture of said spark plugs, electrical appliances and automobile accessories.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Viking Corporation of Canada, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3-1 Under-Secretary of State.

The Canadian Branch of Scottish Women's Hospitals.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 12th day of July, 1918, incorporating D'Arcy Scott, assistant chief commissioner, Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, Charles Albert Gray, manager (Ottawa Branch), Royal Bank of Canada, William Ezra Matthews, president Matthews-Blackwell, Limited, Robert Geddes Dobier, manager, and Robert George Code, barrister-at-law, all of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To obtain and supply contributions of money and other things to further the interests of the Scottish Women's Hospitals for Home and Foreign Service in countries which are allies of His Majesty in the present war, and to assist in any other manner deemed proper by the executive of the Scottish Women's Hospitals established in Scotland with headquarters at No. 2 St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.

The operations of the corporation to be carried on without share capital throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Canadian Branch of Scottish Women's Hospitals," and the chief office of business of the said corporation to be at the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 17th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Italian Canadian Soldiers' Aid.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 9th day of July, 1918, incorporating Cavaliere Victor Emmanuel Gianelli, gentleman, George Glionna, physician and acting royal vice-consul for Italy, Frank Denton, King's counsel, Joseph Bagnato, custom's official, and Eugenio D'Angelo, steamship agent, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) The relief of suffering or distress, the supplying of needs or comforts to sufferers from the war or to soldiers, returned soldiers or their families or dependents, or any other charitable purpose connected with the present European war ;

(*b*) To do all things incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects ;

(*c*) To have power to establish local branches, chapters or circles.

The operations of the corporation to be carried on without share capital throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Italian Canadian Soldiers' Aid" and the chief office of the said corporation to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
9-1 Under-Secretary of State.

George Anderson & Company of Canada, Limited

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 8th day of July, 1918, decreasing the capital stock of "George Anderson & Company of Canada, Limited," from the sum of forty thousand dollars to the sum of ten thousand dollars, to consist of four hundred shares of twenty-five dollars each.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3-1 Under-Secretary of State.

The James Goldie Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 8th day of July, 1918, increasing the capital stock of "The James Goldie Company, Limited," from the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, such increase to consist of two thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3-1 Under-Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 43 of 1918.

(Atlantic No. 24.)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(107) Bay of Fundy—Minas basin—Cobequid bay—Highland Village—Light discontinued.

Position.—At Highland Village.
Lat. N. 45° 23′ 30″, Long. W. 63° 39′ 30″

Light discontinued..—The maintenance of Highland Village light has been discontinued.

N. to M. No. 43 (107) 24-6-18.

Authority: Memo. from Commissioner of Lights.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 353, 1651, 2516, 2666 and 2670.
Publication: Nova Scotia and Bay of Fundy Pilot, 1911, page 266.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 149.
Departmental File: No. 20149K.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(108) Bay of Fundy—Minas basin—Cobequid bay—Little Dyke light discontinued.

Position.—On west head at entrance to Folly river.
Lat. N. 45° 22′ 37″, Long. W. 63° 33′ 15″

Light discontinued.—The maintenance of Little Dyke light has been discontinued.

N. to M. No. 43 (108) 24-6-18.

Authority: Memo. from Commissioner of Lights.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 353, 1651, 2516, 2666 and 2670.
Publication: Nova Scotia and Bay of Fundy Pilot, 1911, page 267.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 151.
Departmental File: No. 20151K.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(109) East coast—Northumberland strait—Richibucto cape—Boat harbour—Dredging.

Boat harbour.—An artificial harbour for fishing boats, containing an area of about two acres, has been made by the Department of Public Works of Canada at Richibucto cape by the construction of cribwork breakwaters. The north breakwater runs out 400 feet at right angles to the shore line. In the middle of the south breakwater an entrance 100 feet wide has been left. The harbour is located $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of the lighthouse.

Position.—The inner end of the north breakwater is in
Lat. N. 46° 40′ 0″, Long. W. 64° 42′ 40″

Dredging.—The east half of the harbour, having an area about 200 feet square, and the approach, for a width of 70 feet, have been dredged to a depth of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet at low water.

N. to M. No. 43 (109) 24-6-18.

Authority: Report from Mr. Geoffrey Stead, District Engineer, P. W. Dept.
Admiralty chart: No. 2034.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, page 238.
Departmental File: No. 37310.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(110) East coast—Shippigan gully—Dredging.

Dredging.—A channel 200 feet wide has been dredged by the Department of Public Works of Canada inside the breakwater at the south entrance to Shippigan gully, to give a more direct course to harbour. The axis of this channel bears 355° (N. 20° E. mag.) to a turn in the channel 3100 feet inside the west breakwater head ; this portion of the channel carries a least depth of 9 feet. From the turn the axis of this channel bears 326° (N. 9° W. mag.) ; on this course the least depth is 8 feet. At a point 1000 feet above this turn in the channel deeper water is reached.

The new channel obviates the abrupt bend to the eastward immediately inside the breakwaters and the abrupt turn to the westward above the main light.

Note.—Buoys and bushes have been rearranged to mark the improved channel.

N. to M. No. 43 (110) 24-6-18.

Variation in 1918: 25° W.
Authority: Report from Mr. Geoffrey Stead, District Engineer, P. W. Dept.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 1633 and 1715.
Publication: St Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, pages 292 and 293.
Departmental File: No. 45905.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 24th June, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

3-2

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 44 of 1918.

(*Atlantic No. 25.*)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

(111) North coast—Tracadie—Bearing of range lights.

Bearing of range lights.—Tracadie front range lighthouse has been moved, and now bears 3° (N. 27° E. mag.) from the back range lighthouse, and is distant 345 feet therefrom.

N. to M. No. 44 (111) 25-6-18.

Variation in 1918: 24° W.
Authority: Report from Agent of Dept. of Marine, Charlottetown.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 2034, 1651, 2516 and 2666.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, page 181.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 763.
Departmental File: No. 20763R.

QUEBEC

(112) River St. Lawrence—Quebec harbour—Mouth of St. Charles river—Buoys established.

(1) *Position.*—1530 feet 329° (N. 12° W. mag.) from Quebec front range light.

Lat. N. 46° 49′ 32″, Long. W. 71° 12′ 3″.

The following sextant angles fix the position of the buoy:—
St. Joseph church spire ..... 0°
Notre Dame church spire .....51° 15′
Laval University spire 55 42

Description.—Red spar buoy.

Depth.—5½ fathoms.

(2) *Position.*—2550 feet 285° (N. 56° W. mag.) from Quebec front range light.

Lat. N. 46° 49′ 26″, Long. W. 71° 12′ 27″

The following sextant angles fix the position of the buoy:—
Bienville church spire..... 0°
Basilica spire .....74° 8′
St. Jean Baptiste church spire 40 45

Description.—Red spar buoy.

Depth.—5 fathoms.

N. to M. No. 44 (112) 25-6-18.

Variation in 1918: 19°W.
Authority: Report from Supt. of Lights and Buoys, Quebec.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 319, 315 and 2830a.
Canadian Naval Charts: Nos. 21, 24 and 208.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot below Quebec, 1916, page 138.
Departmental File: No. 11785.

NEW BRUNSWICK

(113) Chaleur bay—Bathurst harbour—Chart issued.

New chart.—A chart of Bathurst harbour, numbered 413 of the Canadian Hydrographic Survey, has just been published by the Hydrographic Survey, Department of the Naval Service of Canada.

Copies may be obtained from the Hydrographic Survey, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, for fifteen cents per copy, payable in advance.

N. to M. No. 44 (113) 25-6-18

Departmental File: No. 28499.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 25th June, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

3-2

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 45 of 1918.

(Inland No. 13.)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water and all depths are at mean low water.

QUEBEC.

(114) River St. Lawrence—Lake St. Louis—Change in colour of gas buoy.

Previous notice.—No. 15 (41) of 1917.

Position.—At the Junction of the St. Lawrence river ship channel and the Ottawa river steamboat channel.

Lat. N. 45° 25′ 14″, Long. W. 73° 45′ 3″

Change in colour of gas buoy.—The colour of gas buoy No. 72 S will be changed from red to *red and black horizontal bands* without further notice.

N. to M. No. 45 (114) 27-6-18.

Authority: Departmental records.
Canadian Naval chart: No. 50.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot above Quebec, 1912, page 117.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1916: No. 1508.
Departmental File: No. 10466.

ONTARIO.

(115) St. Clair River—Sarnia—Dredging.

Dredging.—A channel 1,050 feet long having a bottom width of 60 feet and a depth of 15 feet below the zero of the gauge at Point Edward, which is 578.51 feet above mean sea level, New York, has been dredged by the Department of Public Works of Canada from deep water in Sarnia bay to the Dominion Salt Company wharf.

Position.—The upper extremity of the dredged cut is in

Lat. N. 42° 58′ 48″, Long. W. 82° 24′ 20″

N. to M. No. 45 (115) 27-6-18.

Authority: Report from Mr. A. J. Stevens, Acting District Engineer, P.W. Dept.
Publications: U. S. H. O. Publication No. 108C, 1907, page 40; and U. S. Lake Survey Bulletin No. 27, 1918, page 350.
Departmental File: No. 37289.

ONTARIO.

(116) Georgian bay—Nottawasaga river mouth—Change in position of range lights.

Previous notice.—No. 75 (249) of 1916.

(*1*) *New position of front range light.*—On east side of mouth of Nottawasaga river, 2517 feet southward of the old site of the light.

Lat. N. 45° 31′ 57″, Long. W. 80° 0′ 55″

(*2*) *New position of back range light.*—211 feet 128° (S. 45° E. mag.) from the front range light.

Depth of water.—The alignment leads over the bar outside the mouth of the river with a least depth of six feet.

N. to M. No. 45 (1 6) 27-6-18.

Variation in 1918: 7° W.
Authority: Report from Agent of Dept. of Marine, Parry Sound.
Canadian Naval chart: No. 100.
Publication: Sailing Directions for Georgian Bay, 1915, page 147.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: Nos. 1998 and 1999.
Departmental File: No. 21998R.

MANITOBA.

(117) Red River—Between Selkirk and lake Winnipeg—Dredging.

The following improvements by dredging in the channel of Red river, between Selkirk and lake Winnipeg, are reported by the Department of Public Works of Canada:—

(1) *Selkirk repair slip.*—A cut 170 feet long, and 20 feet wide on each side of the outer end of the boat repair slip in the town of Selkirk.

(2) *Park point.*—A curved cut 2,400 feet long, the upper 1,789 feet 80 feet wide, the lower 611 feet 40 feet wide, around Park point, below the town, to improve the channel, close to the west bank, following the curve of the point.

(3) *Sugar island bar.*—A cut 951 feet long by 40 feet wide in the channel through the bar below Sugar island.

(4) *Selkirk slough.*—A cut 3,215 feet long by 40 feet wide, to improve the channel to the wharves in the slough.

(5) *Slough turning basin.*—A cut 488 feet long by 40 feet wide, on the east side of the slough, opposite the Government ship yard, to provide a turning basin.

(6) *Entrance to Middle channel, at Forks.*—A cut 1,753 feet long by 140 feet wide at the Forks, to improve the main channel leading to the lake.

(7) *Easing of bend into New channel.*—Easing of the turn at the junction of Middle and New channels, by dredging 120 feet in width off the point.

(8) *Back filling protection work.*—A cut 957 feet long by 50 feet wide between the breakwaters, close to the west one, the material deposited outside the west breakwater for back filling.

(9) *Deepening channel outside breakwaters.*—A cut 954 feet long by 140 feet wide immediately outside the breakwaters, in the axis of the range lights.

Remarks.—All the above dredging was done to a depth of 9 feet below low water, which is 711 feet above mean sea level, New York.

N. to M. No. 45 (1 7) 27-6-18

Authority: Report from District Engineer Burbidge, through Asst. Chief Engineer, P. W. Dept.
Canadian Naval chart: No. 140.
Departmental Files: Nos. 45918, 45920, 37746, 37748, 37745 and 37747.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 27th June, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 46 of 1918.

(*Pacific No. 8*)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(118) Vancouver island—Southeast coast—Victoria harbour—Middle rock beacon light moved to Pelly island —Buoy placed

Previous notice.—No. 11 (27) of 1916.

Change in position of beacon light.—Middle rock beacon has been demolished, and the light moved to a beacon erected on the south extremity of Pelly island in

Lat. N. 48° 25′ 31″, Long. W. 123° 23′ 2″

Character of light.—Fixed white, electric.

Elevation.—17 feet.

Visibility.—3 miles from all points of approach.

New structure.—Concrete base, surmounted by a staff carrying a slatwork drum and lantern.

Colour.—Black.

Remarks.—There still being shoal water outside the new position of the beacon, a buoy will be maintained south of it until such time as the shoal is removed.

Position of buoy.—In 15 feet water, 75 feet south of the beacon.

Description.—Black platform buoy.

Note.—Large vessels should not hold the buoy aboard closer than 20 feet; that berth will keep them in the dredged channel. The fact of Middle rock being dredged out has already been announced.

N. to M. No. 46 (118) 24-6-18.

Authority: Report from Agent of Dept. of Marine, Victoria.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 1897B, 576, 2840, 2689, 1911 and 1917.
Publication: British Columbia Pilot, Vol. 1, 1913, page 64.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 2279.
Departmental File: No. 22278M.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(119) Burrard inlet—Vancouver harbour—Coal harbour —Buoys discontinued.

Previous notice.—No. 116 (390) of 1914.

Buoys discontinued.—The maintenance of the seven red spar buoys on the north side of the channel in Coal harbour has been discontinued.

N. to M. No. 46 (119) 28-6-18.

Authority: Memo. from Commissioner of Lights.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 922 and 1922.
Publication: British Columbia Pilot, Vol. 1, 1913, page 295.
List of Buoys and Beacons in British Columbia, 1916: Nos. 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466 and 467.
Departmental File: No. 31559.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 28th June, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 47 of 1918.

(Atlantic No. 26.)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets. miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(120) South coast—Halifax approach—Fairway bell buoy placed.

Position.—In the fairway, 3 cables 273° (N. 65° 30′ W. mag.) from Neverfail shoal buoy.
Lat. N. 44° 33′ 15″, Long. W. 63° 31′ 44″

Description.—Iron buoy, surmounted by a bell.

Colour.—Black and white vertical stripes.

N. to M. No 47 (120) 2-7-18.

Variation in 1918: 21° 30′ W.
Authority: Departmental records.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 2320, 2410, 729, 1651, 2666 and 2670.
Publication: Nova Scotia Pilot, 1911, page 130.
Departmental File: No. 18111.

QUEBEC.

(121) River St. Lawrence—Ship channel between Quebec and Montreal—Becancour Traverse—Dredging—Buoy established.

Dredging.—A shoal patch on the north side of Becancour Traverse, 0·3 mile below gas buoy No. 39C, was dredged to a depth of 30 feet at extreme low water.

A shoal patch on the north side of Becancour Traverse, about ½ mile below gas buoy No. 39C, was dredged to a depth of 30 feet at extreme low water.

No. 36C, new buoy. Position.—On north side of channel, 1450 feet above buoy No. 34C.
Lat. N. 46° 22′ 51″, Long. W. 72° 26′ 58″.

Description.—Wooden spar buoy.

Colour.—Red.

Anchorage.—The removal of the above-mentioned two patches provides an anchorage north of the new alignment of Cap Madeleine village range lights, ¼ mile wide, extending one mile west from buoy No. 36C.

N. to M. No. 47 (121) 2-7-18.

Authority: Departmental records
Admiralty charts: Nos. 2780, 2781 and 2830a.
Canadian Naval charts: Nos. 11, 12 and 23.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot above Quebec, 1912, page 53.
Departmental File: No. 27746

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 2nd July, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

3–2

NOTICE.

Government of Canada Publications.

THE following list of recent Government publications is inserted in the *Canada Gazette* in conformity with Order in Council (P.C. 1522) of 28th October, 1915, which calls for the publication of such lists from week to week.

Where a publication is marked with an asterisk (*) requests for the volume or report in question should be made to the department affected. In all other cases, applications should be addressed to the Chief of Distribution, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa. When the title appears in English it will be understood that the volume is printed in English ; when the title is in French, it means that the report is printed in the French language. The price quoted for publications should in every case accompany the application.

AVIS.

Publications du Gouvernement du Canada.

LA liste suivante des récentes publications du gouvernement est insérée dans la *Gazette du Canada*, en conformité de l'arrêté en conseil (C.P. 1522) du 28 octobre 1915, qui exige que ces listes soient publiées d'une semaine à l'autre.

Lorsqu'une publication est marquée d'un astérisque (*) les demandes au sujet du volume ou du rapport en question devront être adressées au Ministère qui la publie. Dans tous les autres cas, il faudra s'adresser au Chef de la Distribution, département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques, Ottawa. Lorsque le titre est publié en anglais, il est entendu que c'est la version anglaise du volume qui est imprimée ; lorsque le titre est en français, cela signifie que c'est la version française qui est imprimée. Le prix indiqué pour les publications devra dans chaque cas accompagner la demande.

AGRICULTURE

* Agricultural Gazette of Canada for July, 1918 ..... 0.10
* La Gazette Agricole du Canada, mai 1918 ..... 0.10
* Patent Office Record and Register of Copyrights and Trade Marks, March, 1918 ..... 0.20
* Seasonable Hints (Prairie edition), July, 1918, 16 pp. Free.
* Tuberculosis : plain statement of facts regarding the disease, prepared especially for farmers and others interested in live stock, 24 pp. Free.
* Labour Saving Devices on the Irrigated Farm (Dominion Experimental Farms). Exhibition Circular No. 72, 4 pp. Free.
* Fruit Crop Report No. 2 (July, 1918) 8 pp. Free.
* Advice to the Beginner in the Selection of Breeding Stock (Live Stock Branch). Pamplet No. 4, 14 pp. Free.

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

Judgments, Orders, Regulations, and Rulings (fortnightly edition). Vol. VIII, No. 7. (July 1st.)
Single numbers 0.20
Annual subscription 3.00

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Rapport de la Commission pour l'exercice terminé le 31 août 1917, 120 pp 0.10

CUSTOMS.

Rapport du Ministère (tableaux des importations et des exportations) pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 900 pp 0.80

FINANCE.

* Budget Speech delivered by Hon. A. K. Maclean, M.P., Acting Minister of Finance, Tuesday, April 30, 28 pp. Free.

INLAND REVENUE.

* Witch Hazel : Bulletin No. 402, 8 pp. Free.
* Ground Allspice : Bulletin No. 403, 24 pp. Free.
* Phosphate de soude : Bulletin No. 393, 32 pp. Gratuit.
* Vins et liqueurs : Bulletin No. 392, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Huile à salade : Bulletin No. 396, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Sucre : Bulletin No. 397, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Marmelade : BulletinNo. 399, 24 pp. Gratuit.

INTERIOR.

Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch, 1916-17, 110 pp 0.10
* Forest Fires in Canada, 1914-15-16, 46 pp. Free.
* Peace River District (its resources and opportunities), 48 pp. Free.
* Immigration—Facts and Figures, 24 pp. Free.

LABOUR.

* Labour Gazette, June, 1918, 97 pp 0.03
* La Gazette du Travail, juin 1918, 104 pp 0.03
* Labour Organization in Canada for calendar year 1917, 226 pp. Free.

MILITIA.

* Pension Regulations for those serving in the Naval Forces of Canada and the Canadian Expeditionary Force, 16 pp. Free.

MINES.

* Preliminary Report of the Mineral Production of Canada during year 1917, 20 pp. Free.
* Museum Bulletin No. 27, Contributions to the Mineralogy of Black Lake area, Quebec, by Eug. Poitevin and R. P. D. Graham. Free
* Memoir 103. Timiskaming County, Quebec, by M. E. Wilson. Free.

NAVAL SERVICE.

Rapport annuel de la direction des pêcheries pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 500 pp 0.30
* Tide Tables for the Eastern Coasts of Canada for year 1919, 84 pp. Free.
* Tide Tables for the Pacific Coast of Canada for year 1919, 64 pp. Free.

PUBLIC INFORMATION BUREAU.

* Revelations of Prince Lichnowsky, 24 pp. Free.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Annual report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1917, 94 pp 0.10

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA PUBLICATIONS—*Continued.*

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Statutory List—Containing the names of all persons residing and carrying on business in neutral countries with whom persons in Canada are prohibited from trading, 74 pp..... 0.20
Rapport annuel du secrétaire d'Etat pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 180 pp..... 0.15

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1918, 40 pp..... 0.05
Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada, March, 1918..... 0.20
Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, report of the, for year ending August 31, 1917, 144 pp..... 0.10
Census of Prairie Provinces (Population and Agriculture), 422 pp..... 0.30
* Monthly Bulletin of Agric. Statistics, June, 1918. Free.
* Bulletin mensuel de la Statistique Agricole, mai 1918. Gratuit.
* Trade Bulletin, No. 755. Free.
* Canada's Opportunity for Exports of Food (by R. J. McFall, Ph.D.), 16 pp. Free.

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS.

War Purchasing Commission, second report of the—Jan. 1st, 1917, to March 31st, 1918, 164 pp..... 0.15
* **Atlas of Canada.** 124 pp. 17 x 12, 80 maps, 64 diagrams. 12 pp. statistics, cloth and leather binding..... 3.00
Debates of Senate of Canada, 1918 (English), one volume, bound (in the press)..... 3.00
Debates of House of Commons of Canada, 1918 (English), 2 volumes, bound, per set (in the press)..... 5.00
Statutes of Canada, 1918 (in the press)..... 2.50
Statuts du Canada, 1918 " " 2.50
* **Tables of Values,** of Bonds for $100 yielding 5% to 8%, correct to the nearest sixth decimal, 125 pp, issued by the Department of Insurance..... 5.00
Women's War Conference, report of the, February 28-March 2, 1918, 48 pp. Free.
" **Labour and the War":** Speeches delivered in the Canadian House of Commons, April 26, 1918, and before the Canadian Club, Ottawa, April 27, 1918, by Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, 12 pp. Free.

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

OFFICE: RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA.

Fish recipes, Vegetable recipes and **Bread recipes,** each..... 0 05
Fruit and Vegetables (Canning, Drying and Storing)..... 0.05
* **War Meals:** Practical suggestions to save Beef, Bacon, Wheat and Flour to meet the War-needs Overseas, 12 pp. Free.
* **Can for Victory:** Pamphlet No. 2, 16 pp. Free.
* **Food Service:** hand-book for speakers, 16 pp. Free.
* **La victoire par les conserves:** Feuillet No. 2, 16 pp. Gratuit.
* **Canadian Food Bulletin,** July 6, 1918, No. 17, 12 pp. Free.
* **Food Laws:** Manual of Orders in Council and Orders of the Canada Food Board relating to the Production, Conservation and Distribution of Food, 72 pp. Free.

COAL.

" **Coal Resources of the World,"** per set of 3 vols., with large Atlas accompanying..... 12.50
(NOTE:—This publication, which was intended for world-wide distribution, is now, consequent upon the stock on hand and the difficulty in disposing of copies on the continent of Europe, offered at half the original cost.)

1918-19 1918-19

STATEMENT

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the Dominion of Canada, as by returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 30th June, 1917 and 1918.

PUBLIC DEBT.			1917	1918.
FUNDED DEBT— LIABILITIES.			$ cts.	$ cts.
Payable in Canada			465,304,123 91	884,676,316 68
do in London			362,703,312 40	362,703,312 40
do in New York			75,357,000 00	75,873,000 00
Temporary Loans			284,877,474 68	584,904,797 39
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund			5,755,554 26	5,799,609 27
Dominion Notes			172,872,336 29	270,541,652 92
SAVINGS BANKS—	1917.	1918.		
Post Office Savings Banks	$41,105,644 92	$39,907,222 11		
Dominion Government Savings Banks	13,167,436 64	12,390,236 01		
			54,273,081 56	52,297,458 12
Trust Funds			10,159,437 27	10,805,964 55
Province Accounts			11,920,481 20	11,920,481 20
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts			36,476,679 21	27,407,395 56
Total Gross Debt			1,479,699,480 78	2,286,929,988 09
ASSETS.				
INVESTMENTS—				
Sinking Funds			14,035,525 12	16,818,396 17
Other Investments			139,725,845 73	270,461,771 65
Province Accounts			2,296,327 90	2,296,327 90
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts			482,668,614 37	843,345,777 08
Total Assets			638,726,313 12	1,132,922,272 80
Total Net Debt 30th June			840,973,167 66	1,154,007,715 29
do do to 31st May			828,793,769 76	1,144,235,627 35
Increase of Debt			12,179,397 90	9,772,087 94

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Month of June, 1917.	Total to 30th June, 1917.	Month of June, 1918	Total to 30th June, 1918.
REVENUE—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	13,564,500 14	43,969,438 97	13,242,368 74	41,991,336 99
Excise	2,073,393 28	5,686,302 81	2,339,664 50	6,195,987 89
Post Office	1,700,000 00	4,750,000 00	1,700,000 00	4,800,000 00
Public Works, including Railways and Canals	2,728,838 66	5,788,880 25	3,187,409 91	6,508,050 47
Miscellaneous	1,761,848 32	3,127,967 56	2,999,861 30	7,575,349 38
Total	21,828,580 40	63,322,589 59	23,469,304 45	67,070,724 73
EXPENDITURE	5,989,408 31	10,335,961 75	7,985,658 78	17,598,326 74
EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.				
War	9,250,611 85	20,650,487 39	14,291,523 39	19,387,728 12
Public Works, including Railways and Canals	1,033,013 12	2,078,804 02	1,496,524 31	1,855,916 85
Railway Subsidies				
Total	10,283,624 97	22,729,291 41	15,788,047 70	21,243,644 97

The above statement represents only the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance

Certified correct,
J. G. MACFARLANE, Chief Accountant and Dominion Bookkeeper.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, June 30, 1918. 2-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE

Provincial	$ 27,746 25	Gold held June 30th, 1918, by the Minister of Finance	$120,181,363 47
Fractional	1,153,550 55		
$1	15,169,212 50		
$2	11,981,025 50		
$4	41,687 00		
$5	4,250,292 50	Gold reserve to be held on Savings Banks Deposits—	
$50	4,500 00		
$100		10 p.c. on $52,297,458.12 under The Savings Banks Act	5,229,745 81
$500	2,184,500 00		
$1,000	3,570,000 00		
$500 Legal Tender Notes for Banks	131,000 00	Gold held for redemption of Dominion Notes	$114,951,617 66
$1,000 " " "	1,031,000 00		
$5,000 " " "	241,795,000 00		
	$ 281,339,514 30	Dominion Notes outstanding against deposits of approved securities, under Finance Act, 1914	$ 108,095,000 00

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

$1	$ 11,296 50
$2	6,060 00
$5	4,199 75
$10	2,180 00
$20	860 00
$50	650 00
$500	2,500 00
	$ 27,746 25

J. E. ROURKE,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th of July, 1918

2–tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of May, 1918.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
EXCISE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	246,879 32	
Malt Liquor	446 85	
Malt	148,731 63	
Tobacco	1,912,136 55	
Cigars	90,294 07	
Manufactures in Bond	11,199 58	
Acetic Acid	1,296 37	
Seizures	862 85	
Other Receipts	4,694 03	
Total Excise Revenue		2,416,541 25
Methylated Spirits		26,158 24
Ferry		223 00
Inspection of Weights and Measures		12,062 48
Gas Inspection		5,524 80
Electric Light Inspection		7,880 10
Law Stamps		569 65
Other Revenues		610 00
War Tax		447,033 08
Grand Total Revenue		2,916,602 60

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Asst. Deputy Minister.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, June 26, 1918.

1–tf

POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of February, 1918.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Savings Bank Act, Chap. 30, Rev. Stat. Can., 1906.)

DR.	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE in hands of Minister of Finance on 31st January, 1918	39,820,625 66	WITHDRAWALS during the month	677,389 94
DEPOSITS in Post Office Savings Bank during the month	794,123 56	Difference (short) between *estimate* of interest and amount actually accrued and made principal to 31st March 17 :	
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :–		Estimate $1,120,370 15	
PRINCIPAL $		Actual 1,118,952 23	1,417 92
INTEREST accrued from 1st April to date of transfer			
DEPOSITS transferred from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada	4,480 11		
INTEREST allowed to depositors on accounts closed during month	8,414 58	BALANCE at the credit of depositor's accounts on 28th February, 1918	39,948,836 05
	40,627,643 91		40,627,643 91

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.

Certified,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER,
Superintendent Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th April, 1918.

51–t

POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of March, 1918.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Savings Bank Act, Chap. 30, Rev. Stat. Can., 1906.)

DR.	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE in hands of Minister of Finance on 28th February, 1918	39,948,836 05	WITHDRAWALS during the month	834,503 61
DEPOSITS in Post Office Savings Bank during the month	1,007,973 12		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—			
PRINCIPAL $			
INTEREST accrued from 1st April to date of transfer			
DEPOSITS transferred from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada	7,976 23		
INTEREST accrued on depositors' accounts and made principal on 31st March, 1918.— *Estimate*	1,141,014 09		
INTEREST allowed to depositors on accounts closed during month	12,182 96	BALANCE at the credit of Depositor's accounts on 31st March, 1918	41,283,478 84
	42,117,982 45		42,117,982 45

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.

Certified,
J. H FAIRWEATHER
Superintendent Savings Bank Branch

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 25th May, 1918.

51tf

STATEMENT of the Balance at Credit of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks on the thirtieth of March, 1918. Published in accordance with Revised Statutes, Chapter 30, Section 39.

BANKS.	Balance on February 28, 1918.	Deposits March, 1918.	Total.	Withdrawals for March, 1918.	Balance on March 30, 1918.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	507,993 84	4,077 00	512,070 84	3,807 20	508,263 64
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	1,096,883 91	26,103 81	1,122,987 72	24,036 55	1,098,951 17
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,823,301 36	27,452 00	1,850,753 36	30,311 93	1,820,441 43
New Brunswick :—					
Newcastle	237,966 65	1,864 00	239,830 65	7,977 83	231,852 82
St. John	4,591,535 24	57,835 44	4,649,370 68	71,534 82	4,577,835 86
Nova Scotia :—					
Barrington	102,122 19	145 00	102,267 19	404 85	101,862 34
Guysboro'	95,007 03	1,311 00	96,318 03	1,165 67	95,152 36
Halifax	2,328,592 88	51,113 02	2,379,705 90	35,775 22	2,343,930 68
Kentville	237,554 23	3,149 00	240,703 23	6,013 62	234,689 61
Lunenburg	435,643 74	3,072 00	438,715 74	10,292 81	428,422 93
Port Hood	71,400 45	541 00	71,941 45	25 00	71,916 45
Shelburne	218,534 89	1,360 86	219,895 75	2,745 12	217,150 63
Sherbrooke	78,788 81	289 10	79,077 91	664 68	78,413 23
Totals	11,825,325 22	178,313 23	12,003,638 45	194,755 30	11,808,883 15

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th April, 1918.

42-t

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st JULY, 1918.

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	TOWNSHIP OR PARISH.	ELECTORAL COUNTY AND PROVINCE OR TERRITORY.	POSTMASTER.
Clarina (re-opened 12th June)	Dummer	Peterborough, E.R **O**	W. J. Crowe.
Eagle Depot		Pontiac **P Q**	David Thompson.
East Poplar River	Sec. 3, Tp. 1, R. 26, W. 2nd M	Moose Jaw **Sask**	Mrs. A. O. Hugos.
Jessica		Yale **B C**	J. W. Pennington.
Langlais	Delisle	Chicoutimi-Saguenay **PQ**	Adelard Renaud.
a Lower Hillsdale (re-opened)		Inverness **N S**	Chas. A. Gillis.
McLaren (re-opened)	Sec. 4, Tp. 50, R. 23, W. 3rd M	Battleford **Sask**	Harry Blackford.
Maygrove	Sec. 17, Tp. 19, R. 11, W.P.M.	Dauphin **M**	Fred Branden.
Milledgeville (re-opened 24th June)	St. John City	St. John & Albert **N B**	H. A. Knox.
Sault Ste. Marie Sub-Office No. 2 (opened 29th June)	110 St. Andrew's Terrace	Algoma, W.R. **O**	A. H. Darou.
Skipton (re-opened)	Sec. 23, Tp. 46, R. 5, W. 3rd M	North Battleford **Sask**	Thos. Webb.
Sturgeon Landing	Sec. 13, Tp. 61, R. 30, W.P.M.	Prince Albert **Sask**	Robert Sinclair.

a Closed 11th August, 1917.

NOTE:—*St. Jean Baptiste de Montreal, P.Q.*, was closed on the 30th April and re-opened on the 27th May, as a Sub-Post Office, at 1324 St. Lawrence Boulevard, with Lionel Rollin as Sub-Postmaster.

Toronto Sub-Office No. 42, was temporarily closed on the 17th May, and re-opened on the 11th June at 1081 College Street, District of Parkdale, O., with F. R. Bell as Sub-Postmaster.

London East Sub-Office, was closed on the 28th May, and re-opened on the 10th June, as "London Sub-Office No. 8." at 652 Dundas Street, with Thos. J. Wilson as Sub-Postmaster.

Melrose Post Office, County of Hastings, E.R., O., published last month as closed on the 15th May, was retained in operation, until the 15th June.

Orient Post Office, not Orient Lake, County of Russell, O., was closed last month.

Randboro Post Office, not Ranboro, County of Compton, P.Q., was closed last month.

Alberta Beach Summer Post Office, District of West Edmonton, Alberta, was re-opene for the season on the 19th June.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

Names Changed.

	Denisville	District of Battle River, Alberta	to St. Vincent.
d	Grandvital	District of Winnipeg South, M	to St. Vital.
	Greywood	County of Annapolis, N.S	to Graywood.
	Grimmet	District of Vancouver South, B.C	to Vancouver Sub-Office Grimmet.
	Holbeck	District of Kindersley, Sask	to Glidden.
	Janes Road	District of Vancouver South, B.C	to Vancouver Sub-Office Janes Road.
c	Kreuzburg	County of Selkirk, M	to Fraserwood.
	Pubnico Head	County of Yarmouth, N.S	to Pubnico.
d	St. Vital	District of Winnipeg South, M	to Fort Garry.

Offices Closed.

	Bedford Station	County of Provencher	M.	
b	Benmiller	County of Huron, N. R	O.	
	B-Say-Tah (Summer office)	District of Qu'Appelle	Sask.	
	Chesaning	District of Battleford	Sask.	
	Duvic (Summer office)	County of Wright	P.Q.	
	Flett's Springs	District of Prince Albert	Sask.	
	Glen Forest	County of Queens	P.E.I	
	Glenlily	District of East Kootenay	B.C.	
b	Goudronnerie	County of Charlevoix-Montmorency	P.Q.	Closed 10th June.
b	Gouffre	County of Charlevoix-Montmorency	P.Q.	Closed 10th June.
	Granite Siding	District of West Kootenay	B.C.	
b	Hadlow Cove	County of Lévis	P.Q.	Closed 2nd May.
b	Harrington	County of Queens	P.E.I.	
b	Keelerville	County of Frontenac	O.	
b	Kent Centre	County of Kent	O.	
b	Kingsbridge	County of Huron, N.R	O.	
b	Lanes	County of Huron, N.R	O.	
	La Ratiere	County of Chicoutimi-Saguenay	P.Q.	Closed 27th May.
b	Leneuf	County of Champlain	P.Q.	Closed 24th Juue.
b	Le Rapide	County of Portneuf	P.Q.	Closed 24th June.
b	Lewes Lot 60	County of Queens	P.E.I.	
	Lockerbie	District of Moose Jaw	Sask.	Closed 28th May.
	Merl Bluff	District of Battle River	Alberta	Closed 14th June.
b	Mill Valley	County of Northumberland	O.	
b	Nile	County of Huron, N.R	O.	
b	Oakdale	County of Lambton, W.R	O.	Closed 15th June.
	Pengarth	District of Last Mountain	Sask.	
b	Perry Settlement	County of Royal	N.B.	
b	Pinette	County of Queens	P.E.I.	
b	Point Traverse	County of Prince Edward	O.	
b	Port Albert	County of Huron, N.R	O.	
b	Rimington	County of Hastings, E.R	O.	
	Ruke Lake	District of East Edmonton	Alberta.	Closed 8th June.
b	Rush Point	County of Peterborough, E.R	O.	
b	St. Augustine	County of Huron, N.R	O.	
b	Seamo	County of Selkirk	M.	Closed 15th June.
b	Sea View	County of Queen's	P.E.I.	
	Steelton	District of Algoma, W.R	O.	Closed 29th June.
b	Tatehurst	C'y. of Chateauguay-Huntingdon	P.Q.	Closed 8th June.
	Toronto Sub Office, No. 5	County of York, E.R	O.	Closed temp'y 7th June.
	Toronto Sub Office, No. 13	County of York, S.R	O.	Closed temp'y 4th March
	Toronto Sub Office, No. 41	District of Toronto West	O.	Closed temp'y 17th June.
	Toronto Sub Office, "X"	Exhibition Camp, Toronto	O.	Closed 20th June.
	Upper Naas	District of Skeena	B.C.	Closed 15th May.
b	Westfield	County of Huron, N.R	O.	
	Westview	District of Moose Jaw	Sask.	
	Woodlight	District of Mackenzie	Sask.	

b Closed on the inauguration of Rural Free Delivery.
(*c*) Incorrectly reported last month as closed.
(*d*) The name of the Grandvital Post Office has been changed to St. Vital and the name of the present St. Vital Post Office has been changed to Fort Garry.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules:

1. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3. **The rates are as follows: Notices, first insertion, ten cents per agate line (fourteen to the inch); subsequent insertions, five cents per line. Translation of documents, forty cents per one hundred words.**

A provisional remittance should accompany the copy; the amount of which should be calculated as follows:

First insertion:	
Flat charge for title and signature.....	$1 00
Add two cents per word actual count.....	
Translation, if any, to be made, at 40 cents per 100 words.....	
Other insertions:	
Flat charge for title and signature.....	0 50
Add one cent per word actual count.....	
Multiply by number of such other insertions.....	
Total.....	

After the first insertion an invoice will be made showing the exact amount due, the amount received and any difference over or under in the remittance will be adjusted.

NO ADVERTISEMENT IS INSERTED FOR A LESS CHARGE THAN ONE DOLLAR.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions:—

Notices of applications for divorce—14 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—3 calendar months.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—5 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent under Loan Companies Act (per O. in C. published in *Gazette* of 15th June, 1901)—2 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Interim Copyrights—1 insertion.

The Companies Act—Change of chief place of business, of by-laws, etc.—1 insertion.

Works in navigable waters, approval of plans, etc.—5 insertions.

Notices received up to 12 o'clock noon on Thursdays will be inserted in the following Saturday morning's *Gazette*.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

J. de LABROQUERIE TACHE,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery.
Ottawa, 24th December, 1914.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

Substance of Rules of the Senate relating to Notices and Applications for Bills of Divorce.

As Revised and brought in force 22nd March, 1916.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during at least three months before the consideration by the Committee on Divorce of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the district in Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia or the Northwest Territories, or in the county or union of counties in other provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining district or county or union of counties.

Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the district, but otherwise shall be published in one newspaper in both languages. If a notice given for any session of Parliament is not completed in time to allow the petition to be dealt with during that session the petition may be presented and dealt with during the next ensuing session, without any further publication of such notice.

A copy of the said notice and a copy of the petition to be presented shall, at the instance of the applicant, and not less than two months before the consideration by the Committee of the petition, be served personally, when that can be done, on the person from whom the divorce is sought, who is hereinafter called "the respondent."

If the residence of the respondent is not known or personal service cannot be effected, then, if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Committee that all reasonable efforts have been made to effect personal service, and, if unsuccessfull, to bring such notice and petition to the knowledge of the respondent, what has been done may be deemed and taken by the Committee sufficient service.

No petition for a bill of divorce shall be presented to the Senate after the first sixty days of the Session.

The petition of an applicant for bill for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, the names in full of the parties thereto, their ages and occupations, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the domicile and residence of each of the parties at the time of the marriage, their matrimonial domicile, residence, and any change thereof, the material facts upon which the petitioner relies as the grounds on which relief is asked, and the nature of the relief prayed for.

The petition should also negative connivance at, or condonation of the wrong complained of and collusion in the application for divorce.

The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the petitioner, under *The Canada Evidence Act, 1893*.

The copy of the petition served upon the respondent shall have endorsed thereon, or appended thereto, he following information:—

(*1*) The petitioner's residence at the time of service.

(*2*) A Post Office address in Canada at which letters and notices for the petitioner may be delivered.

(*3*) The name and address of the solicitor, if any, acting for the petitioner.

(*4*) If such solicitor's address is not at Ottawa, the name and address of some agent for him at Ottawa, upon whom all notices and papers may be served.

(*5*) That if the respondent desires to oppose the granting of the divorce and to be heard by the Senate Committee on Divorce, the respondent must send a notice to that effect to the Clerk of the Senate at the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, within two months from the date of service upon the respondent, and must in the notice to the Clerk of the Senate give:—

(*a*) The respondent's residence at the time of sending such notice.

(*b*) A Post Office address in Canada at which letters and notices for the respondent may be delivered.

(*c*) The name and address of the solicitor, if any, acting for the respondent.

(*d*) If such solicitor's address is not at Ottawa, the name and address of some agent for him at Ottawa upon whom all notices and papers may be served.

(*6*) That, if the respondent does not so notify the Clerk of the Senate, the petition may be considered, and a bill of divorce founded thereon may be passed, without any further notice to the respondent.

(*7*) When the petition is one by a husband for a divorce from his wife, that, if the wife shows to the

satisfaction of the Senate Committee on Divorce that she has, and is prepared to establish upon oath, a good defence to the charges made by the petition, and that she has not sufficient money to defend herself, the Committee may make an order that her husband shall provide her with the necessary means to sustain her defence, including the cost of retaining Counsel and the travelling and living expenses of herself and of witnesses summoned to Ottawa on her behalf.

No petition for a bill of Divorce shall be considered by the Committee unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred and ten dollars, ($210).

The petition when presented to the Senate shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy of the notice and of a copy of the petition.

A copy of every petition for a Bill of Divorce, or relating to any matter arising out of an application for divorce, and of every document and paper accompanying such petition or produced in evidence before the Committee, shall be furnished to the Committee by the person on whose behalf the petition, document or paper is presented or produced.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Clerk of the Senate.

THE SENATE.

Notices for Private Bills.

EXTRACTS FROM THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE.

107. All applications to Parliament for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever, shall be advertised by a notice published in the *Canada Gazette*, such notice shall clearly and distinctly state the nature and object of the application, and shall be signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same; and, when the application is for an Act of Incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice.

In addition to the notice in the *Canada Gazette* aforesaid a similar notice shall be given as follows:—

A. When the application is for an Act to incorporate,—

1. *A Railway or Canal Company:*—In some leading newspaper published in the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal is to be constructed.

2. *A Telegraph or Telephone Company:*—In a leading newspaper in the principal city or town in each Province or Territory in which the company proposes to operate.

3. A company for the *construction of any works* which in their construction or operation might specially affect a particular locality; or for obtaining any *exclusive rights or privileges;* or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others:—In a leading newspaper in the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

4. A Banking Company; An Insurance Company; A Trust Company; A Loan Company; or an Industrial Company, without any exclusive powers:—In the *Canada Gazette* only.

5. And, if the works of any company (incorporated or to be incorporated) are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, such intention shall be specially mentioned in the notice; and the applicants shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered letter to the clerk of each county council and of each municipal corporation which may be specially affected by the construction or operation of such works, and also to the Secretary of the Province in which such works are, or may be located; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

B. When the application is for the purpose of amending an existing Act.

1. For an extension of any line of railway, or of any canal; or for the construction of branches thereto;—the same *mutatis mutandis* as for an Act to incorporate a Railway or Canal Company.

2. For an extension of the time for the construction or completion of any line of railway, or of any canal, or of any telegraph or telephone line, or of any other works already authorized:—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company, or is authorized to be.

3. For the extension of the powers of a company (when not involving the granting of any exclusive rights); or for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of any company; or for increasing or altering its bonding or other borrowing powers; or for any amendment which would in any way affect the rights or interests of the shareholder or bondholders or creditors of the company:—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company is situated.

C. All such notices, whether inserted in the *Canada Gazette* or in a newspaper shall be published at least once a week for a period of five consecutive weeks; and, when published in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, shall be in both the English and French languages; and *Marked* copies of each issue of all newspapers containing any such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate, endorsed "Private Bill Notice"; or a statutory declaration as to due publication may be sent in lieu thereof.

Every notice by registered letter shall be mailed in time to reach the Secretary of the Province and the Clerk of each County Council and municipal corporation not less than five weeks before the consideration of the petition by the Committee on Standing Orders; and a statutory declaration establishing the fact of such mailing shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate.

108. No petition praying for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or of a Canal Company, or for an extension of the line of any existing or authorized railway or canal, shall be considered by the Standing Orders Committee, until there has been filed with the Committee a map or plan, showing the proposed location of the works, and each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal, or any branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed.

109. Before any petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a toll bridge is presented to the Senate the person or persons intending to petition for such bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding rules, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, and the intervals between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels; and shall also mention whether they intend to erect a drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of the same.

110. No petition for any Private Bill (except a Bill of Divorce) is received by the Senate after the first three weeks of each Session; nor may any Private Bill be presented to the Senate after the first four weeks of each Session; nor may any Report of any Standing or Special Committee upon a Private Bill be received after the first six weeks of each Session.

114. Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, if it is intended that the Bill shall originate in the Senate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for the translation of the same by the officers of the Senate, and the printing of 600 copies in English and 200 in French. The applicant shall also pay the Clerk of the Senate, immediately after the second reading and before the consideration of the Bill by the Committee to which it is referred, a sum of $200, with the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt for the same with the Clerk of such Committee.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Clerk of the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RULES RELATIVE TO PETITIONS AND PRIVATE BILLS.

Petitions for Private Bills.

88. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House if presented within the first six weeks of the session, and every Private Bill shall be pre-

sented to the House within two weeks after the petition therefor ha been favourably reported upon by the Examiner or by the Committee on Standing Orders, and no motion for the suspension of this Rule shall be entertained unless a report has been first made by the Committee on Standing Orders recommending such suspension and giving their reasons therefor.

Instruction to Committees.

97. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called on two separate occasions for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

Deposit of Bills and Fees.

89. (1) Any person desiring to obtain any Private Bill, shall deposit with the Clerk of the House, at least eight days before the meeting of the House, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same; the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the Department of Public Printing, and if such Bill is not deposited by the time above specified the applicant shall, in addition to the charges for printing and translation pay the sum of five dollars for each and every day which intervenes between the said eighth day before the meeting of the House and the date of the filing of the Bill; but such additional charge shall not exceed in the aggregate in any one case the sum of two hundred dollars.

2. After the second reading of a Bill and before its consideration by the Committee to which it is referred, the applicant shall in every case pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and a fee of two hundred dollars.

Additional charges.

3. The following charges shall also be levied and paid in addition to the foregoing, viz.:—

(*a.*) When any Rule of the House is suspended in reference to a Bill or the Petition therefor, for each such suspension	$100 00
(*b.*) When a Bill is presented in the House after the eighth week of the session and before the end of the twelfth week	100 00
(*c.*) When a Bill is presented in the House after the twelfth week of the session	200 00
(*d.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $250,000 and does not exceed $500,000	100 00
e.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $500,000 and does not exceed $750,000	150 00
(*f.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $750,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000	200 00
(*g.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $1,000,000 and does not exceed $1,500,000	300 00
(*h.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $1,500,000 and does not exceed $2,000,000	400 00
(*i.*) For every additional million dollars or fractional part thereof	100 00

4. When a Bill increases the capital stock of an existing company, the additional charge shall be according to the foregoing tariff upon the amount of the increase only.

5. When a Bill increases or involves and increase in the borrowing powers of a company without any increase in the capital stock the additional charge shall be $300.

6. If any increase in the amount of the proposed capital stock or borrowing powers of a company be made at any stage of a Bill, such Bill shall not be advanced to the next stage until the charges consequent upon such change have been paid.

7. In this Rule the term "proposed capital stock" includes any increase thereto provided for in the Bill; and where power is taken in a Bill to increase at any time the amount of the proposed capital stock, the additional charge shall be levied on the maximum amount of such proposed increase which shall be stated in the Bill.

8. The additional charges provided for in this Rule shall also apply to Private Bills originating in the Senate; provided, however, that if a petition for any such Bill has been presented in this House within the first six weeks of the session, the additional charge made under paragraphs *b* or *c* of subsection 3 shall not be levied thereon.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Clerk House of Commons.

RULES RELATIVE TO NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

91. All applications to Parliament for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever, shall be advertised by a Notice published in the *Canada Gazette;* such Notice shall clearly and distinctly state the nature and objects of the application, and shall be signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same; and when the application is for an Act of incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice. If the works of any company (incorporated, or to be incorporated) are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, such intention shall be specifically mentioned in the notice; and the applicants shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered letter to the Clerk of each county or municipality which may be specially affected by the construction or operation of such works, and also to the Secretary of the Province in which such works are or may be located; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

In addition to the notice in the *Canada Gazette* aforesaid, a similar notice shall also be published in *some leading newspaper*, as follows:—

A. When the application is for an Act to incorporate:

1. *A Railway or Canal Company:*—In the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal is to be constructed.

2. *A Telegraph or Telephone Company:*—In the principal city or town in each Province or Territory in which the company proposes to operate.

3. A company for the *construction of any works* which in their construction or operation might specially affect the particular locality; or for obtaining any *exclusive rights or privileges;* or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation affect the rights or property of others:—In the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

4. A Banking Company; An Insurance Company; A Trust Company; A Loan Company; or an Industrial Company without any exclusive powers:—In the *Canada Gazette* only.

B. When the application is for the purpose of amending an existing Act:

1. For an extension of any line of railway, or of any canal, or for the construction of branches thereto:—In the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which such extension or branch is to be constructed.

2. For the continuation of a charter or for an extension of the time for the construction or completion of any line of railway, or of any canal, or of any telegraph or telephone line, or of any other works already authorized; or for an extension of the powers of a company (when not involving the granting of any exclusive rights); or for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of any company, or for increasing or altering its bonding or other borrowing powers; or for any amendment which would in any way affect the rights or interests of the shareholders or bondholders or creditors of the company:—In the place where the head office of the company is situated, or is authorized to be.

(C.) When the application is for the purpose of obtaining for any person or existing corporation any exclusive rights or privileges or the power to do any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others:—In the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

All such notices, whether inserted in the *Canada Gazette* or in a newspaper, shall be published at least once a week, for a period of five consecutive weeks; and when published in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, shall be in both the English and French languages; and if there be no newspaper in a locality where a notice is required to be given, such notice shall be given in the next nearest locality wherein a newspaper is published; and proof of the due publication of notice shall be established in each case by statutory declaration; and all such declarations shall be sent to the Clerk of the House endorsed, "Private Bill Notice."

(D.) Every such notice by registered letter shall be mailed in time to reach the Secretary of the Province and the Clerk of such County Council and Municipal Corporation not less than two weeks before the consideration of the petition by the Examiner or the Committee on Standing Orders, and a statutory declaration establishing the fact of such mailing shall be sent to the Clerk of the House.

(E.) All private bills for Acts of incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such bills;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the bill indicating the provisions thereof in which the *General Acts* is proposed to be departed from;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any committee passes upon the *clauses*.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Clerk House of Commons.

The attention of Applicants to Parliament for Railway Charters is hereby drawn to the following Rules of the House of Commons with regard to the filing of maps:—

MAP OR PLAN, WITH PETITION.

93. "No petition praying for the incorporation of a "railway company, or of a canal company, or for an "extension of the line of any existing or authorized "railway or canal, shall be considered by the Examiner "or by the Standing Orders Committee until there "has been filed with that committee a map or plan, "showing the proposed location of the works, and "each county, township, municipality or district "through which the proposed railway or canal, or any "branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed."

MAPS, PLANS AND EXHIBITS, WITH BILLS.

94. "No bill for the incorporation of a railway "or canal company or for changing the route of the "railway or of the canal of any company already "incorporated shall be considered by the Railway "Committee until there has been filed with the com-"mittee, at least one week before the consideration "of the bill:—'

(*a*.) "A map or plan drawn upon a scale of not "less than half an inch to the mile, showing the "location upon which it is intended to construct "the proposed work, and showing also the lines of "existing or authorized works of a similar character "within, or in any way affecting the district, or any "part thereof, which the proposed work is intended "to serve; and such map or plan shall be signed "by the engineer or other person making the same;"

(*b*.) "An exhibit showing the total amount of "capital proposed to be raised for the purpose of the "undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed "to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, "bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the "amount of each, respectively."

NOTICE is hereby given that Wilmot Orley Wiles, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Machinist, a Corporal in the British Army at present on furlough, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lillian May Wiles, of the said City of Toronto, married woman, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, Province of Ontario, 4th day of May, 1918.

C. W. PLAXTON,
411-414 Continental Life Bldg.,
Toronto,
46-14 Solicitor for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Gladys Agnes Wilson, of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a bill of divorce from her husband, Edmund John Edward Hawkins, on the grounds of adultery, cruelty and desertion.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this twentieth day of May, 1918.

GLADYS A. WILSON,
Applicant.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Solicitors for applicant. 48–14

NOTICE is hereby given that Vernon Baln Bailey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a bill of divorce from his wife, Anna Bailey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, upon the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, this 3rd day of June, A.D., 1918.

NESBITT & MARKHAM,
26 Queen St., East,
50-14 Solrs. for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Lillian North, formerly Lillian Thompson, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, married woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Frank North, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

Dated at Toronto this 18th day of June, A.D. 1918.

LILLIAN NORTH,
by her solicitors,
ROBINETTE, GODFREY, PHELAN & LAWSON,
52–14 76 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

NOTICE is hereby given that William Lewis Evans, of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, manager, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, for the purpose of obtaining a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Meta Rogers, of New York, in the United States of America, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 7th day of July, 1918.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Solicitors for Applicant,
2–14 169 St. James Street, Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Burton Mattin, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, munition worker and formerly Sergeant 75th Battalion, C.E.F., will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Lillie Mattin, formerly residing at 569A St. Clarens Avenue, Toronto, and now believed to be residing in the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Toronto, Province of Ontario, the 7th day of July, 1918. } FLETCHER KERR,
156 Yonge Street,
Toronto.
2–14 Solicitor for Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Eva St. Lawrence Cronk, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a bill of divorce from her husband, Robert Cecil Cronk, of the said City of Ottawa, telegraph operator, on the grounds of bigamy, adultery and desertion.

Dated at Ottawa this 10th day of July, A.D. 1918.

EVA ST. LAWRENCE CRONK.

BRAY & RETALLACK,
Canada Life Building,
75 Sparks Street, Ottawa,
3–14 Her solicitors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

ON and after Thursday, the 1st day of August next, this Bank will pay to its shareholders a dividend of two and a quarter per cent (being at the rate of nine per cent per annum) upon its paid-up capital, for the quarter ending on the 31st of July next.

This dividend will be paid according to the list of shareholders of record on the 16th of July next.

By order of the board of directors,

N. LAVOIE,
General manager.

Quebec, 11th June, 1918. 51–5

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent for the current quarter, being at the rate of ten per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and will be payable at its banking house in this city and at its branches, on and after the 1st day of August next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of July.

By order of the Board,

D. C. MACAROW,
General manager.

Montreal, 26th June, 1918. 52–5

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 112.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of twelve per cent (12 %) per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the three months ending 31st July, 1918, and that the same will be payable at the head office and branches on and after Thursday, the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st July, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. HAY,
General manager.

Toronto, 19th June, 1918. 52–5

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent (1½%) for the quarter ending 31st July, inst., [being at the rate of six per cent (6%) per annum], on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the head office and branches of the Bank on and after the 15th day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th of July to the 31st of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

A. H. WALKER.
General Manager.

Toronto, 10th July, 1918. 2–5

NAVIGABLE WATER PROTECTION ACT

R.S.C. CHAPTER 115.

THE Great Northwestern Telegraph Company hereby gives notice that it has, under section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, in the office of the Registrar of the Land Registry District of British Columbia at Victoria, B.C., a description of the site and the plans of the proposed laying and landing of a submarine telegraph cable in the Straits of Juan de Fuca ; said cable to land at the foot of Douglas Street, Victoria, B.C.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company will under section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa, for approval of the said site and plans, and for leave to lay and land said submarine cable.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 1st day of July, 1918.

THE GREAT NORTHWESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF CANADA,

By F. N. MILLER, JR.,
2-4 Superintendent.

NAVIGABLE WATER'S PROTECTION ACT.

R.S.C. CHAPTER 115.

BRYDON Lorne Tingley of Port Clements, B.C hereby gives notice that he has, under section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Msnister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District of Prince Rupert, B.C , a description of the site and plan of wharf to be built at Port Clements on Masset Inlet, Graham Island, in front of part of Block 44, District Lot 746, Queen Charlotte Island's District, A.C.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, Bryson Lorne Tingley, will, under Section 7 of the said Act apply to the Minister of Public Works, at his office in the City of Ottawa, for approval of the said site and plan and for leave to construct the said wharf,

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 15th day of June 1918.

BRYDON LORNE TINGLEY,
By E. A. Cleveland,
Civil engineer,
52–5 Vancouver, B.C.

PATHESCOPE OF CANADA, LIMITED.

BY-LAW TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF DIRECTORS.

WHEREAS by section 24 of By-law No. 25 of Pathescope of Canada, Limited, it is provided that the affairs of the said company shall be managed by a board of five directors ; and

Whereas it is deemed expedient for the purpose of carrying on the company's business that the number of the said directors be increased from 5 to 6 ;

Be it enacted by the directors of Pathescope of Canada, Limited, as a by-law of the said company as follows :—

1. That the number of directors of Pathescope of Canada, Limited, be and the same is hereby increased from 5 to 6 ; and

2. That By-law No. 25 of the said company be amended to read as follows :—

"Until otherwise determined by general meeting, the number of directors shall be six."

Passed by the Directors of Pathescope of Canada, Limited, at a meeting held on the 13th day of June, A.D. 1918, and confirmed at a special general meeting of shareholders held on the 19th day of June, A.D. 1918, and sealed with the company's seal this 19th day of June, A.D. 1918.

H. N. DEWITT,
[L.S.] President.
BESSIE E. MACDONALD
3-1 Secretary.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 124.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent (being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the 3rd day of September next, to shareholders of record of 15th August.

By order of the Board,

C. E. NEILL,
General manager.

Montreal, Que., 16th July, 1918. 3-7

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT, R.S.C. 115.

THE Sault au Recollet Land & Power Company Incorporated hereby gives notice that it has under section seven of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry Districts of Hochelaga & Jacques Cartier, at the City of Montreal, and of Laval at the town of St. Rose, P.Q., a description of the site and plans of a dam, power house and works appurtenant thereto, proposed to be built in the Rivière des Prairies at Sault au Recollet, in front of and adjacent to cadastral lots 492, 493 and 503.

And take notice that at ten o'clock in the forenoon of Wednesday, August 21, 1918, the Sault au Recollet Land & Power Company Incorporated will under section 7 of the said Act apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa for approval of the said site and plans, and for leave to construct the said dam, power house and works appurtenant thereto.

Dated at Montreal this 16th July, 1918.

SAULT AU RECOLLET LAND & POWER CO., INCORPORATED.

Per A. W. ROBERTSON,
Secretary.

3-4

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 148.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and three-quarters per cent for the current quarter, being at the rate of eleven per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after the 3rd day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of August next.

By order of the Board,

THOS. F. HOW,
General manager

The Bank of Toronto,
Toronto, 17th July, 1918. 3-5

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R.S.C., CHAPTER 115.

NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to chapter 115, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, Halifax Shipyards, Limited, has deposited with the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, a description of the site and plans of proposed works in Halifax Harbour.

And further take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, Halifax Shipyards, Limited, will apply under section 7 of the said Act to the Minister of Public Works for approval of said site and plans.

Dated at Ottawa this 19th day of July, A.D. 1918.

PRINGLE & GUTHRIE,
Solicitors at Ottawa for
Halifax Shipyards, Limited.

3-5

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Il a plu à SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire les nominations suivantes :

OTTAWA, 2 juillet 1918.

ANDREW ROBSON, de la cité de Vancouver, de la province de la Colombie-Britannique : Inspecteur-mesureur temporaire des bâtiments au port de Vancouver, dans la dite province de la Colombie-Britannique.

NICOLAS P. HORTON : Percepteur des douanes pour le port d'Owen Sound, dans la province d'Ontario : percepteur du revenu de l'Intérieur pour la division du revenu de l'Intérieur d'Owen Sound, dans la dite province d'Ontario, en addition à ses présentes fonctions.

A. DALZEL PATTERSON, de la cité de Pictou, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse: Inspecteur-mesureur temporaire des bâtiments au port de Pictou, dans la dite province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.

—

12 juillet 1918.

JAMES N. BALES, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec : Gardien de port pour le port de Montréal, dans la dite province de Québec, au lieu et place du capitaine Archibald Reid, décédé. 3–1

PROCLAMATIONS.

DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A tous ceux à qui les présentes parviendront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Sous-ministre de la Justice, Canada. } ATTENDU que dans et par l'article 18 d'une loi du parlement du Canada, passée en la session du dit parlement, tenue en les première et deuxième années de Notre règne, chapitre 10, et intitulée *Loi concernant les réserves forestières et les parcs*, tel que statué par l'article 5 d'une loi modifiant la dite loi passée en la session du dit parlement tenue en les troisième et quatrième années de Notre règne, chapitre 18, et intitulée *Loi modifiant la Loi des réserves forestières et des parcs fédéraux*, il est entre autres choses en substance statué que le Gouverneur en conseil peut, par proclamation, désigner telles réserves ou étendues dans les limites de réserves forestières ou telles autres étendues qu'il juge à propos dont le titre Nous est attribué pour le Canada, qui peuvent être et seront connues sous le nom de Parcs fédéraux ;

ET ATTENDU qu'il a plu à Notre Gouverneur en conseil d'ordonner qu'une proclamation soit émanée désignant les réserves ou étendues suivantes, respectivement, qui pourront être et seront connues sous le nom de Parcs fédéraux, savoir :

Le parc de Pointe Pelée, dans la province d'Ontario, comprenant l'étendue suivante :

Toutes les terres de la Couronne comprenant Pointe Pelée, telles qu'indiquées sur le plan de la réserve navale à Pointe Pelée, dans le canton de Mersea, suivant l'arpentage d'Alexander Baird, arpenteur provincial, daté le 10e jour de septembre 1881 et déposé au département de l'Intérieur.

SACHEZ DONC que par et avec l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada Nous désignons et proclamons par la présente, en conformité du statut à cet effet, que la superficie ci-dessus décrite est et sera connue sous le nom de Parc fédéral.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets, et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis de prendre connaissance et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN: Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor-Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière ; membre de Notre très honorable Conseil privé ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre Cité d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-NEUVIÈME jour de MAI, en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit, et de Notre règne la neuvième

Par ordre,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

2–3

DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs du Dominion du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dit Dominion, à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé à jeudi, le quatrième jour du mois de juillet prochain, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa ; SACHEZ MAINTENANT, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et à chacun de vous de vous trouver avec Nous en Notre Parlement du Canada en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, MARDI, le TREIZIÈME jour du mois d'AOUT prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dit Dominion du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN : Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière ; membre de Notre très honorable Conseil Privé ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, en Notre dit Dominion, ce VINGT-HUITIÈME jour de JUIN en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit et de Notre Règne la neuvième.

Par ordre,

JAMES G. FOLEY,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie pour le Canada.

52–tf

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[11/1614]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 2e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre des Douanes et du ministre du Revenu de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes que le nom du port auxiliaire de douane de Rondeau soit changé en celui de Erieau.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

2-2

1510

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 20e jour de juin 1018.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du Ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, daté le 8 juin 1918, représentant que le 13 novembre 1913, Raoul Pirmez et George Roels, de la ville de Calgary, dans la province d'Alberta, ont demandé la permission d'acheter certains terrains sous le lac Kleskun et y aboutissant, township 73, rangs 3, 4 et 5, à l'ouest du 6e méridien, comprenant 18,400 acres, plus ou moins, pour assèchement par le drainage.

Le projet de drainage et d'asséchement des requérants a été approuvé par le directeur des arpentages de la province d'Alberta, au nom du gouvernement de cette province, et les travaux d'assèchement ne nuiront à aucun intérêt connu.

Il résulte d'enquêtes faites par l'ingénieur du département de l'Intérieur que le lac n'est d'aucune utilité comme source d'approvisionnement d'eau et que l'assèchement des terrains adjacents et de ceux qu'il recouvre seraient d'intérêt public.

Le terrain n'est d'aucune valeur dans sa condition actuelle.

Les enquêtes nécessaires pour déterminer la practicabilité du projet et les conditions auxquelles la vente pouvait être recommandée n'ont été complétées qu'en juillet 1914, et la déclaration de la guerre força M. Roels à retourner en Belgique, au commencement du mois d'août 1914, et M. Pirmez, en décembre de la même année. M. Roels est officier de réserve dans l'armée belge et M. Pirmez était le consul belge à Calgary, Alberta.

Vu que le projet d'assèchement avait été reconnu praticable et d'intérêt public et que ne pouvait être mise en doute l'intention des requérants de construire les travaux nécessaires et de procéder à l'assèchement du terrain dès qu'ils en auraient l'autorisation, le ministre a réservé le terrain afin de respecter la priorité d'intérêts de ces requérants.

Le 31 décembre 1915, les requérants transférèrent leurs droits à Charles Frédérick Adams, et le 25 août 1917, Adams transféra lui-même ses droits à Edmund Thompson, de Kingman, Alberta. Ces deux transfers ont été inscrits au Département de l'Intérieur.

Il a été établi d'une manière satisfaisante que M. Thompson est en position de mener à bonne fin l'exécution du projet.

Le Ministre, par conséquent, recommande que la vente dudit terrain audit Edmund Thompson soit autorisée et que le Ministre de l'Intérieur, à titre de représentant de Sa Majesté le Roi George V, et le requérant souscrivent à une convention contenant les conditions et restrictions stipulées dans la formule de convention annexée

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

1-4

[1586]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 28e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre de l'Intérieur, daté le 21 juin 1918, représentant que le département de l'Intérieur a été saisi du fait que M. George Ross qui, le 10 août 1915, a obtenu une inscription de homestead pour la moitié est du quart sud-ouest de la section 24, township 10, rang 10, à l'ouest du méridien principal, a été frappé d'invalidité permanente par la maladie après avoir obtenu son inscription et qu'il lui a été par conséquent impossible de remplir ses obligations de résidence conformément aux dispositions de la *Loi des terres fédérales.*

Il a été établi que M. Ross a accompli deux mois de résidence, a érigé une maison et fait un acre de défoncement en 1916. Il a été admis à l'hospice des incurables à Portage-la-Prairie, Manitoba, le 17 février 1917.

Un certificat du surintendent de l'institution, daté le 8 juin, déclare que M. Ross est âgé de plus de 75 ans et ne sera jamais plus capable de faire aucun travail sur le dit terrain.

Le Ministre, par conséquent, recommande que M. Ross soit relevé de toute obligation de résidence à venir, en vertu des dispositions du paragraphe 2, article 20 de la loi, et que l'émission d'une patente gratuite du dit terrain soit autorisée sur preuve fournie de la manière ordinaire que les autres conditions de la loi ont été remplies.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

2-4

[1661]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Ottawa, samedi, le 6 juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

SON Excellence le Gouverneur Général en conseil sur la recommandation du ministre intérimaire du Service Naval, et en vertu des dispositions de l'article 45 de la *Loi des pêcheries*, 4-5 George V, chapitre 8, se plaît à décréter les dispositions suivantes :

Les règlements de pêche particuliers à la province d'Ontario, édictés par le décret du conseil en date du 29 octobre 1915, sont par les présentes amendés par l'addition de l'article suivant :

Article 3a—Cisco ou hareng des lacs.

"Il est défendu de garder captif ou de pêcher du cisco ou hareng des lacs d'un poids inférieur à six onces avoir-du-poids, non apprêté, et toute personne qui capture un poisson de cette espèce d'un poids inférieur à six onces, est tenue de le remettre à l'eau vivant et indemne. Afin de prévenir les blessures susceptibles de se produire durant le classement des individus de taille diverse, le triage du cisco ou hareng des lacs doit se faire dans l'eau, et avant qu'on n'ait retiré ces poissons de l'engin ou de l'appareil de pêche par lequel on les a capturés."

Ce règlement doit entrer en vigueur le 1er juillet 1918.

F. K. BENNETTS,
Greffier adjoint du Conseil privé.

3-2

C. P. 1158.

HÔTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA

MARDI, le 14e jour de mai 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Ministre de l'Intérieur, d'approuver par les présentes les règlements suivants régissant la concession gratuite de terres fédérales aux colons sous le régime de la Loi d'établissement de soldats, 1917.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

RÉGLEMENTS RÈGISSANT L'ÉTABLISSEMENT DES SOLDATS, CANADA, 1918

AUTORITÉ.

1. Les présents règlements sont faits et approuvés sous l'empire de la Loi d'établissement de soldats, 1917, soit la "Loi ayant pour objet d'aider les soldats revenus au pays à s'établir sur des terres, et ayant aussi pour objet d'augmenter la production agricole".

INTERPRÉTATION.

2. Dans les présents règlements, à moins que le texte n'exige autrement:

(*a*) "Loi" signifie la Loi d'établissement de soldats, 1917;

(*b*) "Commission" signifie la Commission d'établissement de soldats;

(*c*) "colon" signifie toute personne à laquelle s'applique la définition de ce mot dans la loi;

(*d*) "agent" ou "agent des terres fédérales" signifie une personne employée à ce titre sous le régime des dispositions de la Loi des terres fédérales;

(*e*) "sous-agent" signifie un sous-agent sous le régime des terres fédérales;

(*f*) "représentant local" signifie toute personne nommée par la Commission d'établissement de soldats pour agir en qualité de représentant de la Commission dans un district particulier quelconque, et ayant tels devoirs et pouvoirs qui peuvent lui être assignés par la Commission;

(*g*) "terres fédérales", ou "terres" ou "terre" signifie toutes terres du Canada auxquelles s'appliquent les présents règlements;

(*h*) "inscription de soldat" signifie une inscription gratuite sur les terres fédérales accordée par le Ministre à un colon recommandé par la Commission;

(*i*) "inscription" peut signifier une inscription de soldat ou une inscription accordée sous l'empire de la Loi des terres fédérales;

(*j*) "concession de soldat" signifie le terrain pour lequel une inscription de soldat a été accordée sous l'empire des dispositions des présents règlements;

(*k*) "homestead", "homestead acheté", "préemption" signifie un terrain possédé par inscription de homestead, de homestead acheté ou de préemption, respectivement, sous le régime de la Loi des terres fédérales.

DÉFINITION DE "COLON".

3. L'inscription sur les terres fédérales sous le régime des dispositions des présents règlements peut être accordée à toute personne recommandée par la Commission qui est un "colon" ainsi que défini par la loi.

4. Les personnes suivantes sont des "colons" aux termes de la loi:

(*a*) Toute personne qui a servi dans les forces navales ou militaires expéditionnaires du Canada au cours de la présente guerre et qui a quitté le service avec un dossier honorable ou qui a été honorablement licenciée;

(*b*) Toute personne qui a été engagée en service actif au cours de la présente guerre dans les forces navales ou militaires du Royaume-Uni ou de tous dominions ou toutes colonies autonomes britanniques et qui a quitté le service avec un dossier honorable ou qui a été honorablement licenciée;

(*c*) Toute personne qui, étant sujet britannique résidant au Canada avant la guerre, a été engagée en service actif à l'un des théâtres de la guerre dans l'une ou l'autre des forces navales ou militaires d'aucun des alliés de Sa Majesté dans la présente guerre et qui a quitté le service avec un dossier honorable ou qui a été honorablement licenciée;

(*d*) La veuve de toute telle personne décrite au paragraphe (*a*), (*b*) ou (*c*) ci-dessus qui est décédée en service actif.

COMMENT ÉTABLIR SON DROIT COMME "COLON".

5. Toute personne qui se considère qualifiée comme colon et désire jouir des privilèges des présents règlements doit soumettre à la Commission tous renseignements qui permettront à la Commission de déterminer qu'il est une personne à laquelle s'applique

Formule de renseignements préliminaires.

la loi. Ces renseignements doivent être donnés sur la formule de renseignements préliminaires émise par la Commission et qu'on peut obtenir en s'adressant à la Commission d'établissement de soldats à Ottawa ou à un quelconque de ses représentants locaux qui, au besoin, doit aider le colon à remplir la formule.

Certificats de congé.

6. Dans le cas d'un colon qui a servi dans les forces expéditionnaires canadiennes, la Commission consultera le Département de la Milice concernant ses états de service; dans tous les autres cas la personne qui demande un prêt doit envoyer son certificat de congé honorable (on conseille pour cette fin de se servir de lettres chargées seulement), ou une copie certifiée par le représentant local ou par un notaire public dûment autorisé et pratiquant, ou tout autre témoignage jugé nécessaire pour permettre à la Commission de se prononcer sur son droit.

Attestation du droit.

7. Après que le droit au titre de colon a été établi d'une manière satisfaisante, une déclaration de tel droit sur une formule "d'attestation" signée par le président de la Commission est délivrée au colon. Cette "attestation" n'est pas transférable et doit être présentée et remise lorsque la demande formelle d'inscription est faite.

RÉSERVES DE TERRAINS.

Réserve de terrains.

8. La Commission peut demander la mise en réserve de terres fédérales disponibles pour les fins de la Loi.

Terrains spécialement réservés.

9. Dans le cas où un terrain réservé sous l'empire de la Loi est requis pour quelque fin spécifique en rapport avec l'établissement des soldats, ou s'il a une valeur particulière à cause de sa situation ou autrement, ou s'il est constaté que quelqu'un a sur ce terrain un droit qui n'était pas connu lorsqu'il a été réservé pour l'établissement des soldats, la Commission peut soustraire ce terrain à l'inscription de soldats, soit avant ou après qu'il a été ouvert à l'inscription, et le réserver pour en disposer comme il peut être jugé à propos.

Annulation de la réserve.

10. Si, de l'avis de la Commission, un terrain quelconque qui a été réservé sous l'empire de la Loi n'est pas propre à l'établissement des soldats, la Commission peut demander l'annulation de la réserve.

Déchéance de toutes réserves.

11. Toutes les réserves de terrain sous l'empire de la Loi tomberont en déchéance trois ans après la fin de la présente guerre.

Terres boisées closes à l'inscription.

12. Un quart de section contenant plus de vingt-cinq acres de "bois marchand" n'est pas ouvert à l'inscription, et si on obtient l'inscription d'un terrain qui, quoiqu'il ne soit pas réservé à l'époque, a une certaine valeur à cause du bois marchand qui s'y trouve, l'inscription peut être annulée; toutefois, dans le cas où une inscription est ainsi annulée aucune compensation n'est donnée à l'inscrit pour la valeur du bois sur le terrain.

Arpentage et annonce.

13. Nulle terre ne peut faire l'objet d'une inscription sous le régime des présents règlements tant qu'elle n'a pas été arpentée en conformité des dispositions de la Loi des arpentages fédéraux, et tant qu'avis du fait qu'elle doit faire l'objet d'une inscription à une date à être énoncée dans cet avis n'a pas été affiché durant au moins trente jours dans le bureau des terres du district dans lequel la terre est située, et n'a pas été inséré dans au moins un journal publié dans ce district et un journal publié dans la capitale provinciale; et l'impression et la publication de l'avis doivent être faites de la manière réglée par la Commission.

Trente jours d'avis dans le cas de nouveaux arpentages.

Il est du devoir de l'agent, à la demande de la Commission, d'annoncer toute nouvelle terre arpentée réservée sous le régime de la loi et d'afficher promptement des avis dans son bureau et dans chacun des bureaux des sous-agents dans son district.

Avis de dix jours dans tous autres cas.

14. Dans le cas d'autres terres que des terres nouvellement arpentées l'agent, lorsqu'il sera notifié par la Commission d'ouvrir à l'inscription un terrain quelconque sous le régime des présents règlements, en fera l'annonce pendant dix jours, à moins que la Commission n'ordonne autrement, en affichant dans son bureau un avis exposé à l'inspection publique, donnant la date et l'heure de l'affichage et la date où le terrain sera ouvert à l'inscription. Cet avis sera en la forme prescrite par la Commission et une copie en sera promptement adressée par l'agent à chacun des sous-agents et aux représentants de la Commission dans son district, ainsi qu'au maître de poste le plus rapproché du terrain, afin que cet avis soit affiché dans leurs bureaux respectifs.

Inscription de soldats sur terres réservées.

15. Les terres réservées sous le régime de la loi, qui de l'avis de la Commission ne conviennent pas aux fins générales de l'établissement des soldats, seront de temps à autre ouvertes à l'inscription des soldats pour tout colon qualifié à faire cette inscription sous le régime des présents règlements, sauf lorsque les présents règlements prescrivent ou que la Commission ordonne autrement.

Inscription de homestead sur terres réservées.

16. Excepté lorsque les présents règlements prescrivent autrement, aucun terrain réservé sous le régime de la loi et disponible pour l'inscription des soldats ne sera censé être réservé à l'exclusion de toute personne qui, étant un colon ou un membre d'un corps ou effectif quelconque servant avec les forces de la Grande-Bretagne ou d'un de ses alliés durant la présente guerre, désire exercer son droit de homestead sur ce terrain sous l'empire des dispositions de la Loi des terres fédérales.

Inscription de soldats sur terres non réservées.

17. Le droit d'inscription de soldat peut être exercé par tout colon qualifié comme tel sous le régime de la Loi sur tout fonds qui, bien que réservé alors pour les fins de la loi, est ouvert à l'inscription de homestead sous l'empire des dispositions de la Loi des

terres fédérales. Une demande d'inscription de soldat sur tel terrain par une personne qualifiée réservera ce terrain *ipso facto* pour les fins de la loi.

Renseignements quant aux terres.

18. Tout colon en perspective peut se procurer des renseignements généraux concernant les terres ouvertes pour l'établissement des soldats en s'adressant à la Commission d'établissement des soldats, Ottawa, ou à tout représentant de la Commission ailleurs.

On peut se procurer des renseignements précis quant à savoir si un terrain particulier est ouvert à l'inscription de soldats en s'adressant à l'agent des terres fédérales du district où le terrain est situé.

DEMANDE D'INSCRIPTION.

Bureau d'enregistrement.

19. La demande d'inscription de soldat peut être faite en la forme prescrite par la Commission par celui qui a reçu une attestation sous le régime de la loi au bureau de l'agent des terres fédérales pour le district où le terrain est situé, qui sera le bureau d'enregistrement des inscriptions de soldat pour tel district.

Demande faite ailleurs.

20. La demande d'inscription de soldat peut aussi être faite à un agent ou sous-agent des terres fédérales ou à un représentant local de la Commission ou à toute autre personne autorisée par la Commission à recevoir telle demande pour transmission au bureau d'enregistrement, mais nulle demande ainsi faite n'aura d'effet avant d'avoir été reçue à ce bureau.

Avis par télégraphe.

Toutefois, lorsqu'une demande d'inscription de soldat est ainsi faite, la personne qui la reçoit peut aux frais de l'inscrit envoyer par télégraphe un avis de la réception de la demande au bureau d'enregistrement; si le terrain est alors disponible il sera réservé pour le requérant jusqu'à ce que la demande ait été reçue.

Aucune autre demande.

21. Lorsque la demande d'inscription de soldat est faite à un endroit quelconque autre que le bureau d'enregistrement, la personne qui reçoit la demande n'en acceptera aucune autre pour inscription sur le même terrain avant qu'il ait été décidé de la première demande au bureau d'enregistrement.

Demande en personne.

22. Toute demande d'inscription de soldat, sauf ainsi que ci-dessous prescrit, se fera par le colon en personne.

Demande par procuration.

23. La demande d'inscription par procuration n'est permise que dans le cas d'une personne qui fait l'inscription pour un époux, une épouse, un père, une mère, un fils, une fille, un frère ou une sœur, lorsqu'elle est dûment autorisée à le faire en la forme prescrite, ou dans le cas d'une personne qui, pour des raisons spéciales, a obtenu la permission de la Commission de faire l'inscription en faveur d'un colon.

Le fondé de pouvoirs doit se présenter devant l'agent des terres fédérales du district; les sous-agents et représentants locaux ne sont pas autorisés à accepter les demandes d'inscription par procuration.

Le colon en faveur duquel l'entrée est faite doit avant l'expiration de six mois de la date de l'inscription se présenter en personne à l'agent et lui faire une déclaration qu'il réside déjà ou qu'il doit commencer à résider sur le terrain, et dans ce dernier cas qu'il y résidera avant l'expiration des six mois. Si le colon ne se présente pas l'agent, à moins que la Commission ne décide autrement, annulera l'inscription sans avis à l'expiration de six mois après la date de l'inscription.

Temps.

24. La demande d'inscription de soldat ne doit se faire que dans les heures régulières du bureau tous les jours excepté les dimanches et les jours de fête établis par la loi.

Déclaration de l'inscrit.

25. Quiconque demande une inscription de soldat doit faire une déclaration en la forme prescrite par la Commission qu'au meilleur de sa connaissance le terrain pour lequel il s'inscrit appartient à la classe des terres ouvertes à l'inscription et qu'il n'y réside personne, et il doit dire quelles améliorations y ont été faites, s'il y en a, et leur valeur; pourvu que lorsque telle déclaration est subséquemment trouvée incorrecte en quelque point important l'inscription soit sujette à l'annulation.

Ancien honoraire.

26. Aucun honoraire ne sera exigé pour l'inscription de soldat, mais on peut exiger du colon qu'il paie la valeur des améliorations sur le terrain, s'il y en a, ainsi que toute charge ou dette sur le terrain.

Demande de terrains non disponibles.

27. Une demande d'inscription sur un terrain qui n'est pas disponible pour l'inscription lorsque cette demande est faite ne donnera pas au colon une priorité de droit dans le cas où le terrain deviendrait disponible.

CERTIFICAT D'INSCRIPTION.

Ce qui constitue une inscription.

28. Lorsqu'une demande est faite en la manière ci-dessus décrite pour un terrain ouvert à l'inscription sous le régime des dispositions des présents règlements, l'agent ou le fonctionnaire qui agit pour lui acceptera cette demande et délivrera au colon un certificat d'inscription, et l'acceptation par l'agent, ou le fonctionnaire agissant pour lui, de ladite demande et l'émission du certificat constituent une inscription de soldat sous le régime des dispositions des présents règlements.

Certificat.

29. Le certificat d'inscription donne droit au colon de prendre, occuper, employer et cultiver le terrain pour lequel il est inscrit et d'en garder possession à l'exclusion de toute autre personne et d'intenter des poursuites pour violation de propriété; et le terrain ne peut être saisi en exécution de jugement avant l'émission des lettres patentes;

toutefois, l'occupation, l'usage et la possession du terrain pour lequel l'inscription est ainsi faite sont sujets aux dispositions de la loi ou des règlements établis sous l'empire de cette loi ou de leur modification.

PROPRIÉTÉ DU DROIT D'INSCRIPTION.

Squatter et colon voisin.

Squatter avant l'arpentage.

30. Une personne qui s'est de bonne foi établie sur un terrain agricole et y a fait des améliorations avant l'arpentage et qui l'occupait et y résidait ordinairement lors de l'arpentage, si elle est qualifiée pour une inscription de soldat sous le régime des présents règlements, aura le premier droit à l'inscription pour le terrain sur lequel elle est ainsi établie; pourvu que ce droit soit exercé dans les six mois après qu'un avis par écrit que le terrain est ouvert à l'inscription a été donné par l'agent à tel colon, ou a été affiché dans un endroit bien en vue sur le terrain. Toutefois, l'inscription de soldat ne sera pas permise pour plus d'un quart de section.

Squatter après l'arpentage.

31. L'occupation du terrain après l'arpentage, sans inscription ainsi que prescrit par les présents règlements, ne donne aucun droit sur ce terrain à celui qui l'occupe, et il peut être expulsé comme violateur de la propriété et les améliorations qu'il y a faites peuvent être confisquées au bénéfice de la Couronne.

Un jour de priorité au colon voisin.

32. Le jour où un terrain quelconque doit être ouvert à l'inscription après qu'un avis a été donné ou affiché en la manière ci-dessus décrite, le privilège d'inscription sur ce terrain est restreint à un colon qualifié pour l'inscription qui occupe un quart de section voisin soit comme homestead ou en vertu d'une inscription de soldat, ou qui a obtenu la patente de homestead pour tel quart de section et en est encore le propriétaire, ou qui était un squatter avant l'arpentage de ce quart de section.

CONFLITS DE DEMANDES.

Détermination de la priorité.

33. Dans le cas où il y a plus qu'un colon qui réclame le premier droit à l'inscription sous l'empire de l'article précédent, la priorité des demandes sera déterminée par la priorité des dates de leurs inscriptions respectives, ou par le commencement de leur résidence dans le cas de squatters avant l'arpentage.

34. Afin d'assurer la considération voulue des droits des personnes qui réclament la priorité, l'agent recevra toutes les demandes d'inscription qui lui sont offertes sous l'empire de l'article précédent, s'il en est requis, mais il ne délivrera aucun certificat d'inscription pour le terrain avant la fermeture des bureaux le jour où le premier droit d'inscription est examiné, ou avant le matin du jour suivant.

Demande à un sous-agent.

Toutefois, si l'agent est averti ce jour-là par télégraphe ou autrement, par un sous-agent ou un représentant local, que ce dernier a reçu une demande d'inscription d'une personne réclamant priorité de droit d'inscription pour le terrain concerné, et s'il est évident d'après les registres que cette personne, en raison de la priorité de la date de son inscription ou du commencement de sa résidence sur le homestead voisin a un meilleur droit que tout autre qui se présente en personne pour l'inscription, l'agent retiendra le terrain jusqu'à ce que la demande faite au sous-agent ou représentant local ait été reçue.

Maladie de l'inscrit.

De plus, si à cause de maladie ou pour une autre raison suffisante donnée à l'agent, un colon qui d'après les registres a un premier droit d'inscription sur tous les autres qui la demandent est incapable de se présenter en personne ce jour-là, l'agent peut retenir le terrain pour ce colon pendant un délai raisonnable en faisant rapport immédiatement de toutes les circonstances du cas à la Commission.

Cas douteux.

Si l'agent doute de la priorité du droit d'un colon, il n'accordera pas l'inscription du terrain concerné, mais saisira la Commission de la question.

Terrain ouvert à tout colon.

35. Tout terrain qui après avoir été annoncé par un avis affiché de la manière ci-dessus prescrite n'a pas fait l'objet d'une inscription par un colon voisin le premier jour où ce terrain a été ouvert à l'inscription, ou qui n'a pas été réservé pour une des raisons ci-dessus mentionnées, sera ouvert à l'inscription le jour suivant à tout colon qualifié pour l'inscription sous le régime des présents règlements.

CONDITIONS DE L'INSCRIPTION.

Etendue.

36. Une inscription de soldat ne sera pas pour plus qu'un quart de section de cent soixante acres plus ou moins.

Minéraux et eau.

37. Une inscription de soldat ne donne aucun droit au sel, à la houille, le pétrole, le gaz naturel, l'or, l'argent, le cuivre, le fer, ou autres minéraux dans ou sous le terrain couvert par telle inscription, ni propriété ou intérêts exclusifs ou autres, ni droit ou privilège exclusifs en rapport avec un lac quelconque, une rivière, une source, un ruisseau ou autre cours d'eau dans ou bornant ou traversant le terrain couvert par l'inscription.

Terres améliorées.

38. L'inscription pour un terrain sur lequel des améliorations ont été faites ne peut être accordée que sur paiement par l'inscrit de la valeur de telles améliorations, ainsi que déterminée par la Commission. Si l'inscrit ne paie pas cette valeur, l'inscription peut être annulée.

Grain de semence et autres charges.

39. L'inscription pour un terrain grevé d'une charge en faveur de la Couronne ne peut être accordée que sur paiement de telle dette par l'inscrit.

Réserve pour chemins.

40. Toute inscription de soldat peut être accordée subordonnément aux droits de la province de prendre sans compensation, en tout temps avant l'émission des lettres patentes, tout terrain qui peut être requis pour des chemins, mais n'excédant pas quatre acres dans un même quart de section.

Inscription pour seul bénéfice du colon.

41. Toute inscription sera pour le seul usage et bénéfice de celui qui l'obtient et non pour l'usage ou le bénéfice d'une autre personne ou d'autres personnes quelconques.

Déclaration quant aux obligations.

42. La Commission, s'il est jugé nécessaire, peut exiger qu'un inscrit pour un homestead de soldat fournisse la preuve, par déclaration ou autrement, qu'il remplit ses obligations d'établissement dans chaque année qui suit la date de son inscription.

Nulle compensation pour bois.

43. Un quart de section de terrain sur lequel ne se trouve pas plus que 25 acres de "bois marchand," mais sur lequel se trouve plus que 25 acres de bois de chauffage ou de bois dont on peut faire des poteaux de clôture, n'est pas ouvert à l'inscription, à moins que l'inscription ne soit accordée à la condition qu'elle sera sujette à l'émission de permis sur le reste du quart de section après que l'inscrit aura choisi, sujet à approbation, vingt-cinq acres pour son propre usage.

Terrains requis pour eau, etc.

44. Si après qu'une inscription a été obtenue on constate que le terrain ou une partie du terrain concédé est nécessaire pour la protection de sources d'approvisionnement d'eau ou pour l'établissement ou la construction d'usines nécessaires au développement de l'énergie hydraulique, la commission peut en tout temps avant l'émission des lettres patentes annuler l'inscription ou en soustraire toute partie du terrain pour lequel elle a été accordée, mais lorsque le terrain est requis pour l'emplacement ou la construction d'usines nécessaires au développement de l'énergie hydraulique, en autant seulement que le terrain est nécessaire pour cette fin; toutefois, aucune inscription ne sera annulée sous l'empire des dispositions de ce paragraphe avant que l'inscrit ait reçu une compensation pour toutes améliorations qu'il a faites sur le terrain, le chiffre de cette compensation devant être fixé par arbitrage si l'inscrit refuse d'accepter la compensation offerte par la Commission.

OBLIGATIONS D'ÉTABLISSEMENT.

Conditions générales.

Conditions générales.

45. De tout inscrit pour un homestead de soldat il sera exigé, avant l'émission des lettres patentes, sauf ainsi que ci-après prescrit:

(*a*) qu'il ait possédé le fonds pour ses propres compte et avantage exclusifs durant trois années;

(*b*) qu'il ait résidé sur le fonds ou dans son voisinage ainsi que ci-dessous prescrit au moins six mois au cours de chacune de trois années à compter de la date de l'inscription ou de la date du commencement de résidence;

(*c*) qu'il ait cultivé chaque année telle étendue de ce fonds que la Commission trouve suffisante;

(*d*) qu'il y ait construit une maison habitable;

(*e*) qu'il ait complètement payé le prêt qui lui a été fait sur ce fonds sous le régime des dispositions des règlements régissant les prêts pour l'établissement de soldats, ainsi que l'intérêt sur ce prêt et autres charges s'il y en a;

(*f*) qu'il soit sujet britannique, sauf ainsi qu'autrement prescrit.

RÉSIDENCE.

Inscription parfaite.

46. Tout inscrit sera requis de remplir les conditions de son inscription dans les six mois de la date de telle inscription en prenant possession du terrain en personne et en y établissant sa résidence; si les conditions de l'inscription ne sont pas ainsi remplies dans ce délai, elle est sujette à annulation.

Toutefois, la Commission peut prolonger le délai pour compléter l'inscription de six mois additionnels pour cause suffisante.

Résidence.

47. "Résidence" pour les fins des présents règlements sera par le colon en personne sur le terrain pour lequel il s'est inscrit ou dans le voisinage du terrain ainsi que ci-dessus prescrit. Cette résidence sera dans une maison qui est le véritable domicile du colon pendant telle période de résidence. Ne sera pas acceptée la résidence par un membre de la famille du colon ou par toute autre personne comme fondé de pouvoirs.

Voisinage.

48. L'inscrit peut remplir ses obligations de résidence en résidant sur une ferme d'une étendue d'au moins 80 acres située à une distance d'au plus neuf milles de son homestead en ligne directe (à l'exclusion de la largeur des réserves pour chemins rencontrées dans le mesurage):

(*a*) s'il est le seul propriétaire de telle ferme;

(*b*) si cette ferme lui appartient par inscription de homestead ou autrement sous le régime des dispositions de la Loi des terres fédérales;

(*c*) si cette ferme appartient exclusivement au père, à la mère, l'épouse, le mari, le fils, les filles, le frère ou la sœur de l'inscrit et est occupée par lui ou par elle, ou si elle est possédée et occupée par tel parent sous le régime des dispositions de la Loi des terres fédérales ou des présents règlements.

Résidence concurrente ne compte pas.

49. Nulle période de résidence que réclame un colon pour obtenir la patente d'un terrain qu'il occupe sous l'empire de la Loi des terres fédérales ne peut en même temps être comptée comme résidence en rapport avec sa concession de soldat.

CULTURE.

Si le colon réside sur le homestead.

50. Lorsqu'un colon réside sur le terrain pour lequel il s'est inscrit sous le régime des présents règlements il doit mettre en culture un total d'au moins trente acres de ce terrain, dont vingt acres doivent être récoltés.

Si résidence ailleurs.

51. Si la résidence du colon est ailleurs ainsi que prescrit il doit mettre en culture au moins cinquante acres, dont trente doivent être récoltés.

La mise en culture d'une étendue raisonnable est requise durant chaque année.

Terrains pierreux et boisés.

52. Lorsqu'en raison de la nature du terrain les conditions relatives à la culture sembleraient excessives, la Commission peut réduire l'étendue du terrain à cultiver, après que ce terrain a été inspecté par un des fonctionnaires de la Commission.

BÉTAIL.

Bétail.

53. Lorsque le homestead ne convient pas à la culture mais est propre à l'élevage du bétail, la Commission, sur demande de l'inscrit et après inspection du terrain, peut permettre à l'inscrit de substituer l'élevage du bétail à la culture.

L'inscrit qui a obtenu le privilège de substituer l'élevage du bétail à la culture devra garder sur le terrain dans chacune des trois années, soit pour le pâturage d'été ou pour l'alimentation en hiver, le bétail suivant qui doit lui appartenir exclusivement:

(*a*) la première année, cinq têtes;

(*b*) la deuxième année, dix têtes;

(*c*) la troisième année, et chaque année subséquente jusqu'à ce qu'il obtienne la patente, seize têtes.

L'inscrit qui élève ainsi du bétail devra entourer tout le terrain d'une clôture solide à la satisfaction de la Commission.

Bâtiments pour bétail.

54. Des bâtiments convenables pour l'accommodation du nombre de bestiaux qu'a le colon en toute année seront érigés sur le homestead, mais si les conditions de résidence sont remplies conformément aux dispositions relatives aux homesteads voisins, ces bâtiments peuvent se trouver sur le terrain où réside le colon.

INSCRITS DÉCÉDÉS.

Représentant légal peut remplir conditions.

55. Advenant le décès d'une personne inscrite sous le régime des présents règlements avant le parfait accomplissement des conditions nécessaires à l'obtention des lettres patentes, les obligations de résidence seront suspendues. Les conditions autres que la résidence et la naturalisation seront remplies par le représentant légal de l'inscrit décédé.

Inscriptions incomplètes.

56. Si l'inscrit meurt avant le parfait accomplissement des conditions de l'inscription de la manière prescrite par les présents règlements, son inscription peut être annulée. Toutefois, si l'assurance satisfaisante est donnée que la succession sera administrée et que les prescriptions des règlements seront observées, la Commission peut prolonger le délai pour remplir les conditions d'inscription.

INSCRITS ALIÉNÉS.

Inscrits aliénés.

57. Si un inscrit devient aliéné ou mentalement incapable et, pour cause de cette aliénation ou incapacité mentale, dans l'impossibilité d'achever de remplir les conditions nécessaires pour obtenir les lettres patentes, les obligations de résidence et de naturalisation seront suspendues. Les conditions autres que celles de la résidence peuvent être remplies par le curateur ou le curateur aux biens de l'inscrit ou par quiconque, à la mort de ce dernier, aurait été son représentant légal.

LETTRES PATENTES.

Preuve de l'accomplissement des obligations.

58. Après que l'inscrit a rempli les conditions d'établissement ci-dessus prescrites il peut en présenter la preuve. Cette preuve sera sous forme de déclaration sous serment par l'inscrit, corroborée par une déclaration sous serment de deux personnes désintéressées résidant dans le voisinage.

La déclaration de l'inscrit et de ses témoins sera faite devant un fonctionnaire dûment autorisé par la Commission à recevoir telle preuve.

Inscrits décédés et aliénés.

59. Advenant le décès d'un inscrit, ou dans le cas où un inscrit devient aliéné ou mentalement incapable, la preuve de l'accomplissement des conditions de la concession sera faite par telle personne ou telles personnes et de telle manière que la Commission jugera satisfaisante.

Perte de droits à défaut de preuve.

60. Si la preuve de l'accomplissement des conditions d'inscription n'a pas été fournie, ainsi que prescrit, dans les cinq ans de la date de l'inscription, le droit de l'inscrit en rapport avec le homestead est sujet à déchéance sur l'ordre de la Commission.

Lettres patentes.

61. Si la preuve de l'accomplissement des conditions d'inscription a été soumise ainsi que prescrit, et que la Commission est satisfaite de cette preuve, la Commission s'il n'y a aucune charge sur le terrain pour un prêt fait sous le régime des règlements régissant les prêts pour l'établissement des soldats, recommandera l'émission de la

patente à l'inscrit, ou au cas du décès de l'inscrit, à son représentant légal, ou au nom du défunt lui-même, si la loi de la province où le terrain est situé ne pourvoit pas à la nomination d'un représentant personnel.

Patente émise qu'après remboursement du prêt.

62. Si la preuve de l'accomplissement des conditions d'établissement a été acceptée par la Commission, mais qu'il y a une charge sur le terrain pour des avances faites sous l'empire de la loi, la Commission retardera l'émission de la patente jusqu'à ce que le terrain ait été dégrevé de cette charge.

Certificat quant à la preuve.

63. Dans les cas mentionnés dans l'article précédent l'inscrit, ou au cas de son décès la personne qui aurait droit de recevoir la patente si toutes les conditions avaient été remplies, peut recevoir un certificat de la Commission déclarant que les conditions d'établissement ont été remplies et que sur paiement de la dette contractée sous le régime de la loi les lettres patentes seront délivrées à la personne qui a droit de les recevoir conformément aux présents règlements.

ÉCHANGE D'INSCRIPTIONS.

Quand deux colons peuvent échanger.

64. Deux inscrits quelconques dont les inscriptions sont en règle peuvent pour cause obtenir de la Commission la permission d'échanger leurs inscriptions respectives pourvu que la Commission soit satisfaite que la garantie donnée par un colon qui a obtenu un prêt sous le régime de la loi n'est pas diminuée par cet échange.

ABANDON DE L'INSCRIPTION.

Abandon et réinscription.

65. A la discrétion de la Commission, permission peut être accordée à l'inscrit d'abandonner le terrain pour lequel il s'est inscrit en faisant une déclaration en la forme prescrite par la Commission et il peut lui être permis de s'inscrire pour un autre terrain disponible pour cette fin.

En cas de prêt.

66. Lorsque l'inscrit, ayant obtenu un prêt de la Commission, a créé sur le homestead une charge ou un lien qui n'a pas été acquitté, le privilège d'abandon et de réinscription ne peut être accordé qu'à condition que la dette soit transférée au terrain pour lequel la nouvelle inscription est faite et seulement lorsque la Commission est satisfaite que la garantie du prêt ne sera pas diminuée par la transaction.

Abandon en faveur d'un parent.

67. Lorsqu'une inscription est en règle l'inscrit peut à la discrétion de la Commission obtenir la permission d'abandonner son homestead en faveur d'un père, une mère, une sœur, une fille, un frère, une épouse, ou un mari qui est qualifié pour l'inscription de soldat sous le régime des présents règlements, aux conditions que la Commission peut prescrire.

ANNULATION DE L'INSCRIPTION.

Raisons pour annulation.

68. Une inscription peut être annulée pour une des raisons suivantes:—

(*a*) Si l'inscrit en une année quelconque ne remplit pas les conditions d'établissement prescrites;

(*b*) Si une inscription a été obtenue ou accordée par erreur, ou sous de fausses représentations ou par fraude;

(*c*) Si un inscrit qui a obtenu un prêt de la Commission d'établissement de soldats ne paie pas les versements sur le principal et l'intérêt aux dates où ils sont payables, ou ne se conforme pas aux conditions du prêt;

(*d*) Si l'inscrit ne paie pas les améliorations ou les charges sur le terrain en rapport avec le grain de semence ou les secours accordés, ou autre dette d'un inscrit ou d'un propriétaire précédent du terrain;

(*e*) Si l'inscrit a cédé, hypothéqué ou transféré, ou s'il a consenti à céder, hypothéquer ou transférer son homestead, à moins qu'il ne soit autrement prescrit.

Effet de l'annulation.

69. Lorsqu'une inscription a été annulée pour une raison quelconque, tous les droits de l'inscrit sur son homestead cessent et se terminent dès lors; mais la Commission peut à sa discrétion rembourser à la personne qui a fait les améliorations, en tout ou en partie, l'argent reçu à compte de telles améliorations de celui qui possède ou occupe subséquemment le terrain.

ADMINISTRATION.

70. En ce qui concerne les règlements ci-dessus qui ont rapport à la mise en réserve des terrains, à l'annulation de ces réserves, aux catégories de terrains ouverts à l'inscription, à l'annonce ou l'affichage, aux inscriptions, au règlement des conflits dans les demandes de terrain, à l'accomplissement des conditions d'inscription, à la preuve de l'accomplissement de ces conditions, à l'émission des lettres patentes, à l'échange des inscriptions, à l'abandon des inscriptions soit sans conditions ou en faveur d'un parent, et à l'annulation des inscriptions, partout où il est prescrit que la Commission doit agir, elle le fera par l'entremise du département de l'Intérieur.

DATE DE LA MISE EN VIGUEUR.

71. Les présents règlements entreront en vigueur à une date qui sera fixée par la Commission.

[1443]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 12e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que M. Alexander Kennedy, de Peace River, dans la province d'Alberta, a demandé la concession gratuite du lot numéro 15 de l'établissement de Wabisoaw, dans ladite province d'Alberta, contenant 50.3 acres, plus ou moins ; basant sa demande sur le fait qu'il occupait ce terrain à la date de l'extinction du titre des sauvages ;

Et attendu qu'il a été établi que le requérant occupait réellement ce terrain à la date du traité indien numéro 8 à l'été de 1899.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur et sous le régime des dispositions de l'article 76 de la *Loi des terres fédérales*, d'autoriser par les présentes la concession gratuite du terrain ci-dessus décrit au dit Alexander Kennedy.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

52-4

[1310]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 29e jour de mai 1918.

PRESENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre de l'Intérieur, daté le 22 mai 1918, représentant que la division de la biologie du département des mines du Canada a demandé la permission de recueillir des spécimens biologiques d'oiseaux et de petits mammifères dans le parc Jasper, au cours de l'été prochain.

Par conséquent, comme la collection n'est que pour des fins purement scientifiques, le ministre recommande que dans ce cas soient suspendus les règlements établis par un arrêté en conseil du 21 juin 1909 et appliqués au parc Jasper, par un arrêté en conseil du 6 juin 1911, défendant la chasse et la capture de tout animal ou oiseau sauvage dans les limites du parc, et que permission soit accordée à M. William Spreadborough du département des mines du Canada, de recueillir des spécimens biologiques d'oiseaux et de petits mammifères au cours de l'été de 1918, cette permission étant limitée, toutefois, à cinq spécimens mâles et cinq spécimens femelles de chaque espèces de petits mammifères et dix de chaque espèce d'oiseaux.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

52-4

[1464]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 17e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, daté le 4e jour de juin 1918, représentant que William Henry Hammond, propriétaire du Basque Ranche, comprenant une superficie d'à peu près 2,057.5 acres, situé dans la zone des chemins de fer près d'Ashcroft, province de la Colombie-Britannique, a demandé d'acheter, sujet aux conditions d'irrigation, 873.7 acres de terres fédérales attenantes à son terrain, avec l'intention d'y établir un système d'irrigation.

Les terres demandées ont été examinées par des fonctionnaires du département, qui les représentent comme impropres à l'agriculture sans irrigation, et qui font rapport qu'elles peuvent être irriguées pourvu qu'on puisse se procurer l'eau nécessaire. Ces terres sont vacantes et disponibles.

Le ministre, par conséquent, recommande que les terrains énumérés dans l'annexe ci-jointe soient vendus à William Henry Hammond aux condilions suivantes:

(*a*) Les terrains ainsi vendus doivent être rendus propres à la culture par l'irrigation.

(*b*) Le prix d'achat sera de cinq (5) dollars l'acre ; le coût des travaux d'irrigation, n'excédant pas $2 l'acre, pourra en être déduit et le total du coût de telle irrigation sera censé être un versement en argent fait à la date de la vente. Le prix d'achat sera payé comme suit : Un ($1) dollar l'acre au cours de l'année qui suit la date d'autorisation de la vente par le Gouverneur en conseil, et la balance dans les trois ans de la date de telle autorisation ou si toutes les autres conditions de la vente sont remplies et si l'intérêt à 5% est payé avant telle expiration de trois années.

(*c*) Les droits hydrauliques nécessaires seront obtenus du gouvernement provincial de la Colombie-Britannique.

Il ne sera fait aucuns travaux sur le terrain avant que des droits hydrauliques aient d'abor été obtenus de la province.

(*d*) Les travaux seront commencés au cours de l'année suivant la date de l'autorisation de la vente par arrêté en conseil et parachevés à la satisfaction du ministre de l'Intérieur dans les trois ans de telle date, sauf dans le cas où d'autres dates seraient fixées par les autorités provinciales en rapport avec les droits hydrauliques, alors que les dates provinciales pourront être acceptées si le ministre de l'Intérieur les approuve.

(*e*) L'examen des travaux sera fait par les ingénieurs du département de l'Intérieur à leur parachèvement.

(*f*) Lorsque les conditions seront remplies, patente de ceux de ces terrains rendus propres à la culture par l'irrigation sera délivrée -

(*g*) La vente pourra être annulée si le prix de vente n'est pas payé ou si l'acheteur ne se conforme pas à une quelconque des conditions de la vente.

(*h*) Avant que la patente soit délivrée il ne sera fait aucun transfert du terrain ni de droits au terrain sans le consentement du ministre de l'Intérieur.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU
Greffier du Conseil privé.

52-4

ANNEXE—Terrains qui doivent être vendus à William Henry Hammond, sujet aux conditions d'irrigation.

Section. — Partie.	N°	Township.	Rang.	Méridien.	Superficie.	Observations.
Frac						
S.L.	3	19	24	O.6	4·7	
S.L.	4	19	24	"	28·8	
S.L.	6	19	24	"	7·0	
S.L.	7	19	24	"	3·7	
S.L.	10	19	24	"	22·8	
S.L.	11	19	24	"	0·5	
S.L.	15	19	24	"	11·7	
S.L.	16	19	24	"	6·9	
S.L.	12	29	24	"	1·5	O. de la rivière Thompson.
S.L.	13	29	24	"	3·8	O. de la rivière Thompson.
S.L.	1	30	24	"	19·5	O. de la rivière Thompson.
S.L.	2	30	24	"	21·9	
S.L.	3	30	24	"	5·7	
S.L.	7	30	24	"	17·2	
S.L.	8	30	24	"	24·7	O. de la rivière Thompson.
S.L.	9	30	24	"	35·0	O. de la rivière Thompson.
S.L.	10	30	24	"	14·6	
S.L.	14	30	24	"	9·4	
S.L.	15	30	24	"	20·0	
S.L.	16	30	24	"	39·4	
N.-E.	¼	31	24	"	10360	O. de la rivière Thompson.
N.-O.	¼	31	24	"	160·0	
S.-E.	½	31	24	"	126·3	O. de la rivière Thompson.
S.-O.	¼	31	24	"	160·0	
S.L.	6	20	24	"	12·6	
S.L.	6	20	24	"	13·0	
Total.....		..	..	.....	873·7	Acres.

[1511]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 20e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, daté le 6e jour de juin 1918, représentant que mademoiselle Margaret Reith, d'Edmonton, Alberta, a demandé la permission de s'inscrire par procuration pour un homestead, dans l'intérêt de ses deux neveux, William John Franklin Reith et James Wilbert Reith, qui sont actuellement avec le corps expéditionnaire canadien outremer.

Mademoiselle Reith représente que ses deux neveux sont âgés de 35 et 27 ans respectivement ; ils sont orphelins, elle est leur plus proche parente et ils l'ont priée de s'inscrire par procuration pour un homestead dans leur intérêt.

Vu la parenté et les circonstances précitées, le Ministre recommande que mademoiselle Margaret Reith soit autorisée à s'inscrire par procuration pour un homestead dans l'intérêt de ses neveux William John Franklin Reith et James Wilbert Reith.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
2-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[C.P. 1575].

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 2e jour de juillet 1918.

PRESENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre du Service Naval, daté le 6e jour de juin 1918, représentant que les fonctionnaires techniques du département du Service Naval ont fait rapport qu'il est désirable que soit périodiquement augmentée la solde dans les divers grades de la Marine Royale Canadienne, selon la méthode approuvée dans la Marine Royale ; aussi qu'une solde progressive soit payée aux officiers de la Réserve Volontaire de la Marine Royale Canadienne après la même période de service que dans les mêmes grades de la Marine Royale Canadienne, alléguant que lorsque furent institués les divers grades dans la Réserve Volontaire de la Marine Royale Canadienne l'échelle de solde n'a été basée que sur la promotion.

Les fonctionnaires techniques représentent de plus que de légères augmentations de la solde des sous-officiers et l'institution de plusieurs nouvelles clauses de sous-officiers sont considérées désirables. Tous les marins reçoivent actuellement la même solde que les soldats du corps expéditionnaire canadien, et il est désirable, par conséquent, d'accorder ces légères augmentations aux sous-officiers afin que la solde soit raisonnablement plus élevée pour un matelot promu au grade de sous-officier.

Le ministre, agréant ces suggestions des fonctionnaires techniques du département du Service Naval, recommande que l'échelle de solde suivante soit autorisée à partir du 1er juillet 1918:

Branche militaire.

Lieutenant, M.R.C. et R.V.M.R.C., $4.25 par jour après quatre ans.

Mécaniciens

Mécanicien-lieutenant, M.R.C.—$4.75 par jour après six ans.

Mécanicien lieutenant-commandant, M.R.C.—$6.00 par jour après quatre ans, $6.50 après six ans.

Service Médical

Chirurgien, R.V.M.R.C.—$5.00 par jour après trois ans.

Chirurgien de l'état-major M.R.C., et R.V.M.R.C.—$6.50 par jour sur promotion, $7.50 après quatre ans.

Chirurgien de la flotte, M.R.C. et R.V.M.R.C.—$8.50 par jour sur promotion, $9.00 après deux ans, $9.50 après quatre ans, $10.00 après six ans.

(NOTA—L'allocation au taux de $300.00 par année payable en vertu des présents règlements aux chirurgiens, M.R.C., sera retranchée de la date à laquelle l'officier commence à toucher la solde de chirurgien d'état-major ainsi qu'autorisée ci-haut.)

Comptabilité.

Aide-payeur, M.R.C. et R.V.M.R.C., $3.50 par jour après deux ans.

Payeur, R.V.M.R.C., $3.75 après quatre ans.

Payeur d'état-major, R.V.M.R.C. Après deux ans, $4.50 par jour ; après quatre ans, $5.00 ; après six ans, $5.50.

Sous-officiers de première classe.

Maître-d'armes breveté—sur promotion $3.50 ; après deux ans, $3.75 ; après quatre ans, $4.00 ; après six ans, $4.25 ; après huit ans, $4.50.

Premier maître—Après deux ans, $3.75 ; après quatre ans, $4.00 ; après six ans ; $4.25 ; après huit ans, $4.50.

SOUS-OFFICIERS.	Sur promotion.	Après 5 ans.	Après 10 ans.	Après 15 ans.
	par jour.	par jour.	par jour.	par jour.
Canonnier.....	$ 2 75	$ 3 00	$ 3 25	$ 3 40
Maître d'équipage	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Maître charpentier.....	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Timonier	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Premier maître d'armes.....	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Cuisinier instructeur.....	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Premier chef de fanfare.....	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Electricien breveté	3 00	3 75	3 25	3 40
Commis aux vivres.....	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Quartier-maître	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Armurier breveté.....	2 75	3 00 après 3 ans.	3 25	3 40
Maître.....	3 00	3 25		
Second R.V.M. R.C.....	2 50	2 75		

Une allocation spéciale de 25 cents à 40 cents par jour peut être accordée à la discrétion du département du Service Naval à tout officier breveté lorsqu'il remplit les fonctions d'officier instructeur.

Une allocation spéciale au taux de 60 cents par jour sera payée aux commis aux vivres (sous-officiers) lorsque l'effectif sera de plus de 1,000 hommes.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
3-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1713]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 12e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU qu'il a été représenté que l'état de la récolte dans le sud et l'ouest de la Saskatchewan et dans le sud et une grande partie du centre de l'Alberta est excessivement critique à cause de la sécheresse continue;

Et attendu que la situation devient très sérieuse en ce qui concerne l'alimentation du bétail, particulièrement pour l'hiver prochain;

Et attendu qu'en vue de ce fait il est jugé opportun et d'intérêt public qu'il soit immédiatement défendu de brûler les meules de paille restant de la moisson de l'an dernier dans les provinces de Manitoba, Saskatchewan et Alberta, aussi bien que la paille de la récolte de cette année dans ces provinces.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre suppléant de l'Agriculture et en vertu de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, de décréter qu'il soit défendu de brûler toute paille ou toutes meules de paille dans les provinces de Manitoba, Saskatchewan et Alberta, ce qui est par les présentes défendu de la date du présent arrêté.

Le présent arrêté sera publié deux fois dans la *Gazette du Canada*.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[L'arrêté en consei suivant a paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 18 juillet 1918.*]

[1697]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 5e jour de juiliet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que dans le cas d'un certain Norman Earle Lewis, la Cour Suprême de la province d'Alberta, division d'appel, a décidé le 28 juin 1918 que l'arrêté en conseil du 20 avril 1918 (C.P. 919) n'avait pas force de loi et que, conséquemment, toutes les exemptions annulées par l'arrêté en conseil du même jour (C.P. 962) restaient en pleine vigueur ;

Et attendu que le ministre suppléant de la Milice et de la Défense représente que les conditions militaires sont telles qu'il est de nécessité impérieuse qu'il ne soit pas permis que le principe de ce jugement ait d'effet, et qu'il est impossible de suspendre la mise en vigueur des arrêtés en conseil en attendant un appel s'il faut répondre aux exigences de la situation militaire ;

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre suppléant de la Milice et de la Défense, de décréter et d'ordonner et il décrète et ordonne par les présentes que les hommes dont les exemptions ont été annulées conformément aux dispositions des arrêtés en conseil du 20 avril 1918, ci-dessus mentionnés, soient traités sous tous rapports ainsi que prescrit par lesdits arrêtés en conseil, nonobstant le dit jugement et nonobstant tout jugement ou décret qui peut être rendu par une cour quelconque, et que les instructions soient adressées en conséquence aux officiers généraux et autres officiers commandant les districts militaires en Canada.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
3–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

COMMISSION DES CHEMINS DE FER.

HULL ELECTRIC COMPANY.

LES tarifs fondamentaux pour les voyageurs C. R. C. No P. 9 et C. R. C. No F. 82 ayant été approuvés par l'ordre numéro 27411, de la Commission des Chemins de fer pour le Canada, en date du 10 juillet, sont en conséquence publiés par le présent tel que le requiert la *Loi des chemins de fer.*

Tarif n° 8	C. R. C. n° P. 9.
cancelle le tarif n° 1.	cancelle C. R. C. P. 1.

Le prix de passage fondamental pour les voyageurs sera de 2·875 cents par mille.

En vigueur le 22 juillet 1918.

Publié le 9 juillet 1918.

G. GORDON GALE,
Vice-président et gérant général.

H. E. Co. Tarif No 82.	C.R.C. No F. 82.
Cancelle Tarif No 1.	Cancelle C.R.C. No F. 1.

TARIFS fondamentaux pour fret, par mille, s'appliquant entre les stations de la " Hull Electic Company."

Distance. Milles.		(A) Taux classifiés en cents par 100 lbs.									
Plus de	N'excédant pas	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
..	5	9	8	7	6	4½	4½	4½	3½	3½	3½
5	10	11½	9	8	7	6	6	4½	4½	4½	4½
10	15	14	12½	10½	9	7	7	6	6	6	4½

(A) Augmentation.

Régis par la CLASSIFICATION CANADIENNE DU FRET et sujets aux règlements généraux et conditions de transport adoptés par la Hull Electric Co., ainsi qu'aux règlements du service des voitures et de l'emmagasinage d'entrepôt en vigueur aux points d'expédition et de destination et publiés dans les tarifs les concernant.

Publié le 9 juillet 1918.

En vigueur le 22 juillet 1918.

G. GORDON GALE,
2–2 Vice-président et gérant général.

NOMINATIONS, PROMOTIONS ET RETRAITES

1918.

QUARTIER GÉNÉRAL,

OTTAWA, 30 mai 1918.

Les nominations, promotions et retraites qui suivent sont promulguées pour l'usage de la milice par l'honorable ministre de la Milice et de la Défense en conseil de la milice.

O.G. 80.

DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT MILITAIRE N° 5. — 1RE BRIGADE D'INFANTERIE.—Est nommé major de brigade ; le major (lieutenant-colonel temporaire) P. A. Piuze, 20e batterie, 5e brigade, artillerie de campagne canadienne, *vice* le lieutenant-colonel J. E. Savary, qui est transféré à la réserve des officiers à l'expiration de son terme d'office. 1er mars 1918.

DISTRICT MILITAIRE N° 12.—Est nommé *officier commandant : le colonel J. A. Cross, O.S.D., T.E.C. (major), 95e carabiniers de la Saskatchewan), *vice* le major général J. C. MacDougall, C.M.G., qui reprend ses fonctions spéciales au quartier général de la milice. 1er juin 1918.

*Nomination temporaire.

TROUPES PERMANENTES.

ARTILLERIE ROYALE CANADIENNE. — Les lieutenants (officiers de district) L. J. Power et W. McIntyre sont retraités avec pension, ayant été déclarés inaptes au service pour cause de santé, et ils ont la permission de conserver leur grade en se retirant. 31 mai 1918.

MILICE ACTIVE.

CAVALERIE.

2E DRAGONS.—La durée de la nomination du capitaine H. N. Henderson, en qualité d'instructeur de mousqueterie, est de nouveau prorogée jusqu'au 1er avril 1919.

Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) R. Snetsniger est hors cadre. 10 juin 1915.

12E DRAGONS DE MANITOBA.—Le lieutenant provisoire H. W. Finnemore a la permission de se retirer. 23 mai 1918.

19E DRAGONS D'ALBERTA.—Le major (lieutenant-colonel temporaire) L. J. Whitaker est transféré à la réserve des cadres. 16 avril 1918.

24E RÉGIMENT (GREY'S HORSE).—La durée de la nomination du capitaine J. R. Davis, en qualité d'adjudant, est de nouveau prorogée jusqu'au 1er avril 1919.

28E DRAGONS DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.—Est nommé lieutenant surnuméraire (provisoire): Bart Allen Burdon, gentilhomme. 19 avril 1918

GÉNIE CANADIEN.

Sont nommés lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires): John Rupert Holmes, gentilhomme. 7 mai 1918.

Charles David, gentilhomme. 21 mai 1918.

CORPS DE DRESSAGE DES OFFICIERS CANADIENS.

CONTINGENT DE L'UNIVERSITÉ DE TORONTO.—Le lieutenant provisoire G. M. Philpott est hors cadre. 2 juin 1918.

Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air: Les lieutenants (surnuméraires) A. L. Huether, L. R. Shoebutton. 15 juin 1917.

INFANTERIE.

2E RÉGIMENT (QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA).—La durée de la nomination du capitaine H. H. Miller, en qualité d'adjudant, est renvoyée jusqu'au 11 avril 1919.

Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) N. S. Polson est hors cadre. 23 avril 1917.

5E RÉGIMENT (ROYAL HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA).—Le major lieutenant-colonel (temporaire) C. N. Monsarrat a la permission de se retirer et le grade de lieutenant-colonel lui est conféré en se retirant. 25 mai 1918.

58E RÉGIMENT (WESTMOUNT RIFLES).—Le quartier-maître et lieutenant honoraire R. M Hannaford a la permission de démissionnée. 23 mai 1918.

62E RÉGIMENT (ST. JOHN FUSILIERS).—Sont nommés lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires): Samuel Charles Tippett, gentilhomme. 9 avril 1918.

George Kingsley Sheils, gentilhomme. 1er mai 1918.

75E RÉGIMENT DE LUNENBURG.—Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) D. D. de Long est absorbé dans l'effectif.

79E (CAMERON HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA). — Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) F. B. Redmond a la permission de démissionner. 18 mai 1918.

Est nommé lieutenant (surnuméraire): le lieutenant (surnuméraire) H. S. Simpson, du 90e régiment (carabiniers de Winnipeg). 15 mai 1918.

90E RÉGIMENT (WINNIPEG RIFLES). — Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) H. S. Simpson est transféré au 79e Cameron Highlanders of Canada. 15 mai 1918.

91E RÉGIMENT (CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS) —Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) E. M. Johnson est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans l'armée impériale. 11 mai 1918.

Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) W. J. Walsh a la permission de se retirer. 21 mai 1918.

97E RÉGIMENT (ALGONQUIN RIFLES).—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) A. G. Slaght a la permission de se retirer. 25 mai 1918.

110E RÉGIMENT.—Le lieutenant D. Sutherland est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 1er décembre 1916.

SERVICES DE SANTÉ DE L'ARMÉE.

Personnel du service de santé militaire.

Sont nommés lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires):

Ernest Charles Dickson, gentilhomme. 26 février 1918.

Thomas Beadle Stevenson, gentilhomme. 4 avril 1918.

* William McLaren McLeod, gentilhomme. 17 avril 1918.

* George Harvey Agnew,

* Ernest Cecil Riseborough,

* James Duncan MacDonald, gentilshommes. 29 avril 1918.

* William Patterson Boles,

* Roy William Rankin, gentilshommes. 3 mai 1918.

* Vernon Carlisle,

* James Ward Sinclair, gentilshommes. 4 mai 1918.

*Lionel Marshal Stuart.

*William John Scott.

*James Murray Robertson.

*Cedric Hughes Archibald.

*Robert Grant Lawrence.

*Michael Armacost Cox.

*Earl Glenwood Coulson.

Ward Albert Reddick, gentilshommes. 6 mai 1918.

*Donald Walter McKay.

*Lewis Cawsey, Edmonds, gentilshommes. 7 mai 1918.

*Walter Southward Quint, gentilshommes. 8 mai 1918.

*Ernest Wilson McNiece.

*Lloyd William Morgan Freele.

*Murray Cass Morrisson.

*John German Seaton.

Ernest LeRoy Armstrong.

*John Featherson Garfield Colling.

*Clifton Wilfred Pennecott.

*Gordon Lionel McGuffin.

*James Fisher Weir, gentilshommes. 11 mai 1918.

Alfred Richard Baird, gentilhomme. 20 mai 1918.

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*Pourvu qu'ils subissent les examens requis en vertu des dispositions de l'Ordre de milice 65, 1913.

Le quartier-maître (surnuméraire) et lieutenant honoraire W. M. McLeod a la permission de démissionner. 17 avril 1918.

La sœur hospitalière (surnuméraire) M. A. Porter a la permission de se retirer. 20 mai 1918.

Sont nommées sœurs hospitalières (surnuméraires):

Eva Frit Linn,

Emma Cornelia Gough. 23 mars 1918.

Robita Anderson. 26 mars 1918.

Myrtle Olive Smith. 28 mars 1918.

Margaret Sangster.

Pearl Ross. 1er avril 1918

Grace MacGowan. 8 avril 1918.

Laura Elizabeth Moore. 9 avril 1918.

Evelyn Clowes.

Agnes Amelia Shaw. 10 avril 1918.

Carblyn Logan. 15 avril 1918.

Llewella May Weese. 20 avril 1918.

Margaret Ellen Murphy. 1er mai 1918.

Muriel Edythe Glen. 4 mai 1918.

Les sœurs hospitalières ci-dessous mentionnées sont hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les services hospitaliers militaires impériaux de la Reine Alexandra:

R. B. Forster. 1er avril 1916.

N. J. Reynolds.

N. E. Stirrup. 27 mars 1917.

Les sœurs hospitalières ci-dessous mentionnées cessent d'être hors cadre en service dans les services hospitaliers militaires impériaux de la Reine Alexandra, à leur transfert aux services de santé de l'armée, forces militaires d'outre-mer du Canada:

M. F. Fleming. 4 février 1917.

H. Rankin. 8 novembre 1917.

M. J. Reynolds. 22 avril 1918.

N. E. Stirrup. 26 avril 1918.

R. B. Foster. 6 mai 1918.

I. S. Fargey.

M. Morrison.

E. L. Jolliffe.

J. McPherson. 13 mai 1918.

SERVICE DENTAIRE MILITAIRE CANADIEN.

Sont nommés capitaines: les lieutenants (surnuméraires)—

J. A. Plunkett. 7 mai 1918.

James Edward Blanchard, écuyer. 20 mai 1918.

Est nommé lieutenant (surnuméraire): Walter Kirby Sproule, gentilhomme. 27 mai 1918.

MEMORANDA.

(*Extrait du quatrième supplément de la* LONDON GAZETTE *de vendredi, le 12 avril 1918.*)

WAR OFFICE,
15 avril 1918.

LES décorations et médailles dont il est fait mention ci-après ont été décernées par les Puissances Alliées, à diverses époques, aux troupes britanniques pour services rendus dans le cours de la campagne :

Sa Majesté le ROI a donné la permission irrestrictive, en toutes circonstances, de porterles décorations et médailles en question.

DÉCORATIONS CONFÉRÉES PAR SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DES BELGES.

Croix de Guerre:

Au major Albert Desbrisay Carter, O.S.D., régiment du Nouveau-Brunswick (troupes canadiennes) et corps royal d'aviation.

(*Extrait du cinquième supplément de la* LONDON GAZETTE *de mardi, le 16 avril 1918.*)

WAR OFFICE,
18 avril 1918.

LES décorations et médailles dont il est fait mention ci-après ont été décernées par les Puissances Alliées, à diverses époques, aux troupes britanniques pour services rendus dans le cours de la campagne :

Sa Majesté le ROI a donné la permission irrestrictive, en toutes circonstances, de porter les décorations et médailles en question.

DÉCORATIONS ET MÉDAILLES PRÉSENTÉES PAR LE PRESIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.

LÉGION D'HONNEUR.

Croix de Commandeur.

Au brigadier général temporaire A. E. D. Labelle, réserve des officiers, autrefois des troupes permanentes canadiennes.

Croix d'officier.

Au colonel (surgeon general temporaire) Gilbert Lafayette Foster, C.B., directeur des services de santé, troupes canadiennes.

Au colonel (brigadier général temporaire) Alexander McDougall, C.B., corps des forestiers canadiens.

Croix de Chevalier.

Au colonel George Etienne Beauchamp, service de santé de l'armée canadienne.

Croix de guerre.

Au colonel lieutenant-général (temporaire) : Sir Arthur William Currie, C.C.B., C.C.M.G., commandant les corps canadiens.

Au lieutenant (lieutenant-colonel temporaire) : Arthur Clinton Maund, contingent canadien et corps royal d'aviation.

Au capitaine Joseph Ernest Eugène Cinq-Mars, corps des forestiers canadiens.

Au lieutenant (capitaine-suppléant) George Samuel Cooke, corps des forestiers canadiens.

Au lieutenant Joseph Louis Octave Rodolphe Girard, corps des forestiers canadiens.

Au capitaine (major-suppléant) Thomas Hale, corps des forestiers canadiens.

Au lieutenant Oliver Nickle, corps des forestiers canadiens.

Extrait du troisième supplément de la LONDON GAZETTE *de vendredi, le 19 avril 1918).*

WAR OFFICE,
22 avril 1918.

Il a gracieusement plu au ROI d'approuver que les récompenses suivantes soient décernées aux officiers ci-dessous mentionnés pour bravoure et dévouement en campagne :

Ont obtenu la Croix Militaire.

TROUPES CANADIENNES.

Le lieut. Benjamin Bichard Edward Allen, inf.
Le lieut. Arthur Stafford Cooper, cav.
Le lieut. Alexander George Donald, inf.
Le capit. Sydney D. Johnson, inf.
Le capit. Terence Newcomen, dragons.
Le lieut. Pryce Rawson Phillipps, inf.
Le lieut. Herold Ray Simpson, inf.
Le lieut. Ronald Owen Wheatley, inf.

Modifications.

Ci-suit la désignation exacte des officiers auxquels la Croix de Victoria a été récemment décernée :

Le capit. (major-supp.) Okill Massey Learmonth, C.V. C.M., autrefois de l'infanterie canadienne. (C.V., publiée le 8 novembre 1917).

Le lieut. Hugh McKenzie, C.V., M.C.D., corps des munitions canadiens. (C.V., publiée le 13 février 1918)

Extrait du deuxième supplément de la LONDON GAZETTE *de mardi, le 23 avril 1918.*

WAR OFFICE,

24 avril 1918.

Il a gracieusement plu à Sa Majesté le ROI d'approuver que la récompense de la Croix de Victoria soit décernée aux officiers ci dessous mentionnés :

. . . . . .
. . . . . .

Au lieutenant Gordon Muriel Flowerdew, autrefois de la cavalerie canadienne.

Le grade temporaire d'officier d'état-major général, 1er grade, est conféré au lieutenant-colonel (colonel temporaire) W. R. Lang, contingent de l'université de Toronto, corps de dressage des officiers canadiens, tant qu'il remplira les fonctions d'officier d'état-major général, district militaire n° 6. 1er juin 1918.

Le major et lieutenant-colonel à brevet C. Leigh, brigade d'artillerie lourde de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, A.C., est détaché pour faire du service, temporairement, en qualité d'officier commandant des troupes, Ile du Prince-Edouard. 1er mai 1918.

Le capitaine (major temporaire) A. Aumond, trésorerie militaire canadienne, est détaché pour faire du service, temporairement, en qualité de payeur de district, et militaire n° 7, *vice* le capitaine M. A. Fiset, trésorerie militaire canadienne, transféré au district militaire n° 5. 24 mai 1918.

La date de la promotion de l'aide-commissaire des magasins militaires et capitaine honoraire T. Pugh, corps des magasins militaires, au grade de sous-commissaire des magasins militaires et major honoraire, publiée dans l'ordre général 65, 1918, est modifiée de manière à se lire : " 1er janvier 1918."

Le grade temporaire de major de la milice canadienne est conféré au capitaine C. E. McLaughlin, corps dentaire militaire canadien, tant qu'il sera employé aux services dentaires, district militaire n° 6. 23 mai 1918.

Sont nommés aumôniers avec le grade honorifique de capitaine :

Le révérend John Adolphe Fortier. 12 octobre 1914.
Le révérend Robert Weston Ridgeway. 8 janvier 1916.
Le révérend Onésime Larmoute. 7 mai 1918.
Le révérend Onésime L. Couture. 7 mai 1918.

Le lieutenant provisoire (capitaine temporaire) G.E. Duncan, services de santé de l'armée, renonce au grade temporaire de capitaine qui lui a été conféré par l'ordre général 62, 1917. 1er mars 1918.

Le lieutenant temporaire O.A. Huston, M.C., est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 6 mai 1918.

Relativement à l'ordre général 71, 1916, *sous* "Mémoranda," *pour* " Oliver Hezzelewood," *substituez* " Oliver Hezzelwood."

Relativement à l'ordre général 200, 1914, *sous* "53e régiment, de Sherbrooke," *pour* " Earl Spafford," *substituez* " Earl Sydney Spafford."

Relativement à l'ordre général 28, 1918, *sous* "Mémoranda," *pour* "Sydney James Sheppard Pierce," *substituez* " Sidney James Sheppard Peirce."

Le grade temporaire de lieutenant de la milice canadienne, tel que ci-après, est conféré aux messieurs ci-dessous mentionnés tant qu'ils feront du service dans les troupes expéditionnaire canadiennes :

Sont nommés lieutenants :

Edward Hilliam, gentilhomme. 23 septembre 1914.
William Keating Walker, gentilhomme. 26 novembre 1914.
Edward John Cleary, gentilhomme. 31 décembre 1914,
Richard Worrall, gentilhomme. 9 mai 1915.
Gerald K. Ashby, gentilhomme. 1er juillet 1915.
Geoffrey C. Burbridgh, gentilhomme. 10 juillet 1915.
Edwin Day, gentilhomme. 24 juillet 1915.
Walker Lewis Taylor, gentilhomme. 3 août 1915.
Donald McGugan. gentilhomme. 10 août 1915
Edward Michelmore, gentilhomme. 29 mai 1915.
Lenneth Leon Taylor Campbell (tué à l'ennemi depuis).
Ryland Halton Warden, gentilhomme. 3 octobre 1915.
Ralph William Bell, gentilhomme. 5 décembre 1915.
Aubrey D Brewer,
Ernest Claude Gough.
Edgar Montague Amphlett, gentilshommes. 7 janvier 1916.
William H. D. Bennett, gentilhomme (tué à l'ennemi depuis). 16 janvier 1916.
Claude Llewelyn Harris, gentilhomme (tué à l'ennemi depuis). 23 janvier 1916.
Robert McPherson Stewart, gentilhomme. 30 janvier 1916.
Reginald H. Lamb, gentilhomme. 19 mars 1916.
Charles Edward Cooper, gentilhomme (tué à l'ennemi depuis). 9 avril 1916.
Charles Edward Reynolds, gentilhomme. 30 avril 1916.
Frank K. Higginson, gentilhomme. 12 juin 1916.
John Wentworth Lewis, gentilhomme. 3 juillet 1916.
Thomas Godfrey, gentilhomme. 6 juillet 1916.
William Willis, gentilhomme. 9 août 1916.
William Birkett, gentilhomme. 12 octobre 1916.
Russell Wright Soper, gentilhomme (tué à l'ennemi depuis). 14 octobre 1916.
William Layton Frame, gentilhomme (mort de blessures depuis). 17 octobre 1916.
J. Elzéar Bourgeault, gentilhomme. 1er novembre 1916.
Oscar Alfred Brice,
Frank William Broughton,
Edgar Appleby, gentilshommes. 4 novembre 1916.
David Alexander Livingstone,
Eric Browne Wilkinson,
John William Alexander Balfour,
John A. S. D. Allison, gentilshommes. 8 novembre 1916.
Leslie Walters Tubman, gentilhomme (tué à l'ennemi depuis). 12 novembre 1916.
Oliver Denman,
Robert George Mosher, gentilshommes. 13 novembre 1916.
Stuart A. Moore, gentilhomme. 15 novembre 1916.
Charles French Stanley,
Fernley Smith, gentilshommes. 18 novembre 1916.
Gregor Edward Bain,
William Armour Miller,
Wilfrid Lloyd Rutledge,
Frederick Harold Bates, gentilshommes. 19 novembre 1916.
Edward Percival Denman,
Harvey Alexander Dawson, gentilshommes. 20 novembre 1916.
William Archibald Bateman, gentilhomme. 21 novembre 1916.
Duncan Lloyd Cameron, gentilhomme. 26 novembre 1916.
John Louis Smuck, gentilhomme. 27 novembre 1916.
Thomas Aird Hendry, gentilhomme. 29 novembre 1916.
Francis George Costello, gentilhomme. 30 novembre 1916.
George David Audley Blanford, gentilhomme. 2 décembre 1916.
John Addie Wotherspoon,
George Arthur Taylor, gentilshommes. 9 décembre 1916.
Charles Henry Whiting, gentilhomme. 11 décembre 1916.
Charles Adelbert Gazen, gentilhomme. 13 décembre 1916.
William Arthur Bush, gentilhomme. 14 décembre 1916.
Robert Harold Waterman,
John Margerison,
Harold F. Swan, gentilshommes. 17 décembre 1916.
Terence Smythe Hall, gentilhomme. 25 décembre 1916.
David Owen Thomas, gentilhomme. 30 décembre 1916.
George E. Wood, gentilhomme. 2 janvier 1917.
Frederick G. Waldron (tué à l'ennemi depuis),
Ernest Wadge (tué à l'ennemi depuis), gentilshommes. 5 janvier 1917.
Arthur J. R. Craig, gentilhomme. 7 janvier 1917.
Arthur William Hawkey,
Harold LeMesurier Butters, gentilshommes. 1er mai 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenants honoraires :

George Irving, gentilhomme. 3 septembre 1916.
George McPherson Ironside, gentilhomme. 8 octobre 1916.
Sidney John Millward Smith, gentilhomme. 5 décembre 1916.
Ernest Harry Bradley, gentilhomme. 13 décembre 1916.

Par ordre,

R. J. GWYNNE,
Brigadier général,
Pour l'adjudant général suppléant.

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX.

1918.

QUARTIER GÉNÉRAL,

OTTAWA, 15 juin 1918.

O.G. 85.

ORDONNANCES ET RÈGLEMENTS ROYAUX POUR LA MILICE CANADIENNNE, 1917 —MODIFICATION.

Le paragraphe 634 des Ordonnances et Règlements Royaux pour la Milice canadienne, 1917, est modifié en retranchant les deux premières lignes du dit paragraphe et en leur substituant les mots "lorsque le montant de la perte, y compris les frais de la réparation de la construction n'excédent pas $250."

(Q. G. 92-4-1-3)

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O.G. 86.

RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT LA SOLDE ET LES ALLOCATIONS, 1914—MODIFICATION.

L'ordre général n° 31, du 1er mars 1918, est modifié comme suit :

"Sous la colonne portant l'en-tête "Service" retranchez les lignes 5, 6 et 7, et substituez "après 3 ans en qualité de sergent instructeur."

(Q. G. 313-9-15.)

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O.G. 87.

RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT LES SERVICES DES MAGASINS MILITAIRES CANADIENS, PARTIE I, 1908—MODIFICATIONS.

Le paragraphe 334*a*, tel que modifié par l'O.G. 69 de 1912, est cancellé et le para. suivant lui est substitué :

334*a*. Les services de second ordre (pour les achats et subvenir aux frais des réparations) doivent être réglés dans la localité, mais aucun service quelconque ne doit excéder un maximum de $20, et les sommes suivantes ne doivent pas être dépassées dans un mois quelconque, savoir :

Districts militaires Nos 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12 et 13, $50.

District militaire No 2, $100.

District militaire No 6, $100 et $25 pour l'effectif des ateliers.

Toute somme non dépensée à la fin du mois tombera en désuétude, sauf pour les ateliers d'Halifax qui sera cumulative pour chaque trimestre.

Un rapport mensuel pour ces services sera rendu sur la formule C. 295, dont une copie sera expédiée par le payeur de district au comptable en chef, quartier général de la milice, et une copie par l'O. S. des M.M. à l'I. de D. des S. des M.M.

(Q.G. 305-11-1. Vol. 2.)
(Q.G. 96-1-43. Vol. 5)

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D.G. 88.

DÉCORATION DES OFFICIERS DES TROUPES AUXILIAIRES COLONIALES.

Les officiers sous-mentionnés ont reçu la décoration des officiers des troupes auxiliaires coloniales, en vertu des dispositions du mandat royal daté le 18 mai 1899, et de l'ordre général 132 de novembre 1901 :

Grade.	Nom.	Corps.
Lieut.-colonel	J. A. Gunn, O.S.D.	3e régiment.
"	E. A. LeBel	S. de S. de l'A.
"	W. A. Johnson	(O. R.)
Major	W. J. Osborne	71e régiment.
Major honoraire	J. F. Smyth	21e "

—

O.G. 89.

MÉDAILLE DE LONG SERVICE DANS LES TROUPES AUXILIAIRES COLONIALES.

Les militaires sous-mentionnés reçoivent la médaille de long service dans les troupes auxiliaires coloniales, en vertu des dispositions du mandat royal daté le 18 mai 1899, et de l'ordre général 132 de novembre 1901:

Grade.	Nom.	Corps.
Major	Jesse Carl Biggs	Corps des Guides.
Major	Albert George Sargison.	(Autrefois 5e régt., A. de P.C.
Major général	F. S. Hefferman	93e régt.
Capitaine	C. E. Bent (D.S.O.)	93e régt.
Lieutenant	T. C Choisnet	93e régt.
Lieutenanr	W. M. D. Forrest.	23e régt.
1er sergent	Henery Wooley	66e régt.
Sergent	R. H. Taylor	12e régt. (York Rangers).
Sergent	George Lloy	66e régt.
Sergent tambour	John Martin	13e régt. royal.
Soldat	Thomas Nelson	13e régt. royal.

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O.G. 90.

MÉDAILLE DE LONG SERVICE ET DE BONNE CONDUITE.

Des médailles de long service et de bonne conduite ont été conférées aux militaires ci-dessous nommés, en vertu des dispositions du mandat royal, daté le 31e jour mai 1895, et de l'ordre général 104 d'octobre 1902 :

Grade.	Nom.	Corps.
S.-M. (s.-o. à b.)	Christopher W. Parker	G.R.C.
S.-M. (s.-o. à b.)	Thomas Stephens.	T.M.C.
Sous-sergt	Christopher T. Trowbridge	G.R.C.

Par ordre,

E. C. ASHTON,

Major général,
Adjudant général suppléant.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA.

LES Commissaires du service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de candidats capables de remplir les positions ci-dessous dans la division intérieure du service civil du Canada :

Un aide-ingénieur céramique dans la division des Mines du département des Mines, dans la subdivision des Mines, dans la subdivision A de la deuxième division, au traitement initial de $1,600 par année. Les aspirants doivent être gradués de la division de céramique d'un collège technique autorisé, et avoir la compétence voulue pour faire l'examen des dépôts d'argile et de schisme, tant en campagne qu'au laboratoire, dans le but d'établir leur valeur économique ; pour faire des experiences, soit physiques, soit chimiques, sur des matières premières au Canada, dans le but d'arriver à leur utilisation dans une branche quelconque de la céramique ou des industries de sœurs silice, et pour aider à résoudre des problèmes d'une nature générale qui peuvent se présenter dans l'emploi pratique des argiles et des schistes.

Les formules de demande, dûment remplies, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil au plus tard le 5 août prochain. Les aspirants de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules en s'adressant au Secrétaire de la Commission, à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 22 juin 1918. 52–4

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL. DU CANADA.

AVIS public est par le présent donné qu'un examen de concours sera tenu sous la direction de la Commission du service civil à Woodstock, Ont., le 30 juillet 1918, en vue de remplir sept positions de facteurs dans le département des postes, pour service à Woodstock.

Les sujets d'examen seront l'écriture, l'orthographe et l'arithmétique (les quatre règles simples).

Les candidats doivent être âgés d'au moins 16 ans et de pas plus de 35 à la date de l'examen. Il n'y a pas de limite d'âge pour les soldats réformés, et ils auront la préférence s'ils ont les minimums requis.

Les demandes d'inscription des candidats, dûment remplies et accompagnées des honoraires requis de $2.00, devront parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil pas plus tard que le 23 juillet. Aucune exception sera faite à cette règle.

On peut obtenir les formules de demande en s'adressant au maître de Poste, à Woodstock, ou au Secrétaire de la Commission, à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 27 juin 1918. 52–4

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA.

LES Commissaires du service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir les situations ci-dessous dans le service civil du Canada :

Un inspecteur de poisson salé pour la Colombie-Britannique, dans le département du Service naval, à un traitement initial au taux de $1,500 par année avec une augmentation annuelle de $100, jusqu'à un maximum de $1,800. Les candidats doivent avoir fait un apprentissage dans le métier de tonnelier et le sécha e du poisson—spécialement dans le séchage du hareng, d'après la méthode écossaise—et avoir une connaissance pratique de la salaison du poisson en saumure. Leur instruction doit être celle des meilleures écoles pu-

bliques : en écriture, orthographe, composition et arithmétique, de façon à ce qu'ils soient capables de faire la correspondance et les rapports que nécessite la position. Ils doivent jouir d'une bonne santé et être d'une tempérance absolue et ne pas être âgés de plus de quarante-cinq ans. Le titulaire devra être prêt à entrer en fonction dès qu'il sera choisi. Préférence sera accordé aux soldats réformés et, les autres qualifications étant égales, aux résidents de la Colombie-Britannique.

Trois aides-directeurs pour la Commission des achats de guerre, au traitement initial de $3,000 par année avec augmentation annuelle de $100, jusqu'à un maximum de $4,000. Leurs fonctions consisteront dans l'examen et la comparaison de soumissions et dans l'examen des recommandations faites à la Commi sion relativement à l'adjudication des contrats; à donner leur attention à un plan de revision relativement à la routine suivie, aux formules de soummissions et devis; à chercher de nouvelles sources d'approvisionnement; à faire des enquêtes au sujet de plaintes, et cætera. Une connaissance technique approfondie d'un ou de plusieurs métiers serait un avantage, mais n'est pas essentielle.

Applications par télégraphe, pour les personnes résidant au loin, seront prises en considérat on et des dispositions seront prises pour des entrevues personnelles à Vancouver, Calgarry, Winnipeg, Halifax, et ailleurs, si nécessaire, ainsi qu'à Ottawa.

Les formules d'application ou les télégrammes devront être déposées au bureau de la Commission du Service Civil pas plus tard que le 22 juillet 1918 pour les Assistants Directeurs, et pas plus tard que le 6 août 1918 pour les Inspecteurs du poisson salé, avec une prolongation de dix jours pour les candidats de la Colombie Britannique pour cette dernière position.

On peut obtenir ces formules du Secrétaire de la Commission à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 4 juillet 1918. 1-4

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL.

LES Commissaires du service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir les positions suivantes dans le service civil du Canada :

Deux auditeurs dans le département du rétablissement civil des soldats à un traitement initial au taux de $1,500 par année. Ces auditeurs voyageront continuellement pour contrôler les comptes dans les bureaux de districts, et ils doivent être capables de se rendre compte de la manière dont on fait le travail de routine générale du bureau dans les districts.

Un traducteur français au bureau des pensions militaires à un traitement initial de $1,500 par année. Sujets d'examens : traduction du français à l'anglais, traduction de l'anglais au français et rédaction de lettres. Les candidats doivent expliquer au long leur expérience des affaires, s'ils en ont eue.

Un commis technicien pour emploi temporaire dans la division des recherches relatives aux ressources naturelles, au ministère de l'Intérieur, traitement : $120 par mois. Les candidats doivent être gradués en science ou en art d'une université reconnue. Ils doivent être bien versés dans l'économie publique, de façon à pouvoir étudier les ressources naturellesd'un pays et leurs relations économiques.

Un électricien au ministère des Travaux publics à un salaire de $85 par mois. Les candidats doivent avoir eu de l'expérience dans la pose des fils, le travail des tuyaux et le moulage des métaux et une connaissance générale du réparage des moteurs. Il doivent avoir exercé le métier d'électricien depuis au moins quatre ans.

Un préposé aux réparations des casiers d'acier au ministère des Travaux publics à un salaire de $70.84 par mois. Les candidats doivent avoir une certaine connaissance de la mécanique et doivent être âgés d'au moins 21 ans et de pas plus de 35 au 10 août 1918.

Des demandes seront aussi reçues de la part de teneur de livres qui seraient prêts à accepter de l'emploi temporaire pour la durée de la guerre et 1 ou deux ans après à un salaire initial de $3.50 par jour.

Les formules d'inscription, dûment remplies, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil pas plus tard que le 10 août prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules du secrétaire de la Commission, Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 10 juillet 1918. 2 4

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA.

LES Commissaires du Service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de candidats capables de remplir les situations suivantes dans le Service civil du Canada :

Un légiste junior dans le département des Assurances à un traitement initial de $1,600 par année. En plus d'être gradués de la faculté de droit d'une université reconnue, les candidats doivent avoir apporté une attention spéciale aux mathémathiques dans leur cours des arts. Le candidat choisi devra entrer en fonction pas plus tard que le 1er octobre. La nomination sera à titre temporaire jusqu'au 1er avril 1919 et à titre permanent ensuite. Les candidats doivent être entre 24 et 30 ans le 26 août 1918.

Un commis dans le département du Service naval dans le grade "F" de la première division à un traitement initial de $1,200 par année. Les candidats doivent avoir eu de l'expérience dans la papeterie, des formules imprimées, de fournitures de bureau, et connaître les méthodes suivies dans la préparation de ces formules. Ils doivent connaître les méthodes ordinaires suivies dans l'impression, la reliure, la correction des épreuves, etc. Préférence sera donnée aux candidats connaissant les formules et les livres en usage sur les vaisseaux et dans les chantiers maritimes du département du Service naval pour fins de navigation relativement aux rapports que demandent les règlements de la marine et aussi les règlements du gouvernement relativement au Service naval.

Un médecin dans le département des Affaires des sauvages à un traitement de $500 par année. Les devoirs de ce fonctionnaire consisteront à rendre des services professionnels aux sauvages demeurant aux environs de Victoria, et aussi aux sauvages indigents des différentes agences qui peuvent visiter Victoria et à fournir les remèdes nécessaires. Le médecin choisi n'aura pas à consacrer tout son temps au service des sauvages. Les candidats doivent être des membres en règle de la profession médicale, détenteurs d'une licence pour pratiquer la médecine dans la province. Ils doivent demeurer à Victoria.

Les formules d'inscription, dûment remplies, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil pas plus tard que le 26 août prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules du Secrétaire de la Commission, à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 18 juillet 1918. 3-4

AVIS DE CENSURE.

CODE DES DÉCRETS CONCERNANT LA CENSURE.

Secrétariat d'Etat du Canada.

OTTAWA, 26 juin 1918.

AVIS est donné par le présent, en conformité du Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, en date du 17e jour de janvier 1918, adopté en vertu des dispositions de l'article 6 de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, que le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada par intérim a

déclaré qu'un journal hebdomadaire, intitulé "American and Asiatic Interests," édité et publié au numéro 21 est, 14e rue, dans la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, par C. C. Walton, *alias* "Sam Cathay," contenait de la matière censurable, telle que définie par le Code des Décrets concernant la Censure et que, par son mandat en date du 15 juillet 1918, le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a défendu que soit possédé au Canada tout exemplaire ou copie du dit "American and Asiatic Interests," et que tel que stipulé au paragraphe 3 (1) du Décret III du dit Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, toute personne coupable d'une contravention aux dits décrets est passible d'une amende n'excédant pas cinq mille dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour un terme n'excédant pas cinq ans ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3-2 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS DE CENSURE.

CODE DES DÉCRETS CONCERNANT LA CENSURE.

Secrétariat d'Etat du Canada.

OTTAWA, 16 juillet 1918.

AVIS est donné par le présent, en conformité du Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, en date du 22e jour de mai 1918, adopté en vertu des dispositions de l'article 6 de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, que le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a déclaré que toutes publications, journaux, circulaires, feuilles ou autres matières imprimées publiés par ou pour les fins des sociétés dites "International Bible Students Associations, the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society, and the Associated Bible Students," quels que soient les lieux où ils seront imprimés, publiés ou répandus ; et toutes réimpressions, copies ou extraits d'aucunes des dites publications ci-dessus mentionnées contenaient de la matière censurable, telle que définie par le Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, et que, par son mandat en date du 16 juillet 1918, le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a défendu que soit possédé au Canada tout exemplaire ou copie des dites publications, journaux, circulaires, feuilles ou autres matières imprimées et que, tel que stipulé au paragraphe 3 (1) du Décret III du dit Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, toute personne coupable d'une contravention aux dits décrets est passible d'une amende n'excédant pas cinq mille dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour un terme n'excédant pas cinq ans, ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3-2 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS DE CENSURE.

CODE DES DÉCRETS CONCERNANT LA CENSURE.

Secrétariat d'Etat du Canada.

OTTAWA, 10 juillet 1918.

AVIS est donné par le présent, en conformité du Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, en date du 22e jour de mai 1918, adopté en vertu des dispositions de l'article 6 de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, que le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a déclaré qu'une plaquette contenant une série de résolutions adoptées par la conférence des Mennonites, tenue à Lonetree, Kansas, le 29e jour d'octobre dernier, contenait de la matière censurable, telle que définie par le Code des Décrets concernant la Censure et que, par son mandat en date du 10 juillet 1918, le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a défendu que soit possédé au Canada tout exemplaire ou copie de la dite plaquette et que, tel que stipulé au paragraphe 3 (1) du Décret III du dit Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, toute personne coupable d'une contravention aux dits décrets est passible d'une amende n'excédant pas cinq mille dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour un terme n'excédant pas cinq ans ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3-2 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS DE CENSURE.

CODE DES DÉCRETS CONCERNANT LA CENSURE.

Secrétariat d'Etat du Canada

OTTAWA, 10 juillet 1918.

AVIS est donné par le présent, en conformité du Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, en date du 22e jour de mai 1918, adopté en vertu des dispositions de l'article 6 de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, que le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a déclaré qu'un journal intitulé "The Labor Defender," publié deux fois par mois par le comité de défense de la société dite les "Industrial Workers of the World," au numéro 74, Mark's Place, New-York, N.-Y., contenait de la matière censurable, telle que définie par le Code des Décrets concernant la Censure et que, par son mandat en date du 10 juillet 1918, le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a défendu que soit possédé au Canada tout exemplaire ou copie du dit magazine "The Labor Defender," et que, tel que stipulé au paragraphe 3 (1) du Décret III du dit Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, toute personne coupable d'une contravention aux dits décrets sera passible d'une amende n'excédant pas cinq mille dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour un terme n'excédant pas cinq ans ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3-2 Sous secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS DE CENSURE.

CODE DES DÉCRETS CONCERNANT LA CENSURE.

Secrétariat d'Etat du Canada.

OTTAWA, 16 juillet 1918.

AVIS est donné par le présent, en conformité du Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, en date du 22e jour de mai 1918, adopté en vertu des dispositions de l'article 6 de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, que le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a déclaré qu'un journal intitulé "The Week," publié par W. E. Peirce, dans la chambre 524, édifice Sayward, Victoria, Colombie-Britannique, contenait de la matière censurable, telle que définie par le Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, et que par son mandat en date du 16 juillet 1918, le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a défendu que soit possédé au Canada tout exemplaire ou copie du dit "The Week," et que, tel que signifié par le paragraphe 3 (1) du Décret III du dit Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, toute personne coupable d'une contravention aux dits décrets est passible d'une amende n'excédant pas cinq mille dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour un terme n'excédant pas cinq ans ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3-2 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

Industrial Speciality Manufacturing Company' Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, et des lois l'amendant, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 25e jour de juin 1918, constituant en corporation John Wesley, Blair et Francis Joseph Laverty, tous deux du conseil du Roi, de la cité de Westmount, dans la province de Québec ; Charles Albert Hale, avocat, de la ville de Montréal-Ouest, dans la dite province de Québec, et Auguste Angers, avocat, et Edythe Lillian Pearson, commis, de la cité de Montréal, dans la dite province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Exercer l'industrie de fondeurs de fer et de cuivre, ingénieurs, manufacturiers et négociants de laiton, cuivre, zinc, fer, bois et autres produits naturels, machinistes, forgerons, manufacturer, acheter, vendre et trafiquer d'effets, articles et marchandises faits en tout ou en partie de cuivre, laiton, acier, zinc, bois et autres produits naturels et manufacturer, acheter, vendre et disposer de quincailleries et spécialités de toutes descriptions, machines, fournitures de machine et exercer

l'industrie de maîtres de forges, manufacturiers et lamineurs d'acier et de fer de toutes formes, produits, commodités ou articles de tous genres ; fabricants de fer et d'acier ; convertisseurs de fer et d'acier, fabricants d'acier en feuille et de fer-blanc, dans toutes leurs branches respectives, et acheter, vendre et trafiquer de tous produits et commodités en rapport avec ce qui précède ;

(*b*) Acheter, vendre, disposer, importer exporter et manufacturer des effets, articles et marchandises de toutes descriptions ;

(*c*) Acheter et prendre comme une industrie active ou autrement tout ou partie des affaires, actif et passif d'aucune personne, maison ou corporation exerçant une industrie que la compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou possédant aucune propriété convenant aux fins de cette compagnie, les payer en tout ou en partie en espèces, ou en tout ou en partie en obligations, débentures-actions libérées ou autres valeurs de la compagnie ou autrement ;

(*d*) Acquérir par achat, bail ou autrement et utiliser, développer des pouvoirs d'eau ou autres pour la production de force motrice électrique, hydraulique ou autres, construire et exploiter des usines pour la production de tels pouvoirs ;

(*e*) Nonobstant les dispositions de la section 44 de la dite loi, acheter, prendre ou acquérir par souscription originale et acheter, détenir, vendre ou autrement disposer d'actions, stock, commun ou privilégié, débentures-obligations ou autres engagements d'aucune autre compagnie exerçant aucune industrie en tout ou en partie semblable à celle de la compagnie et, payer pour telles actions, stock, débentures ou obligations, totalement ou partiellement en espèces, ou totalement ou partiellement en actions, obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs de la compagnie ou autrement, et voter sur toutes les actions possédées ou détenues par la compagnie par l'entremise de tel agent ou agents que les directeurs pourront nommer ;

(*f*) Distribuer en espèces ou autrement, parmi ses membres, tous biens de la compagnie et particulièrement les actions, obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs de toute compagnie formée pour prendre tout ou partie de l'actif ou du passif de la compagnie ;

(*g*) Placer et disposer les fonds de la compagnie non immédiatement requis de telle manière qui pourra être décidée de temps à autre ;

(*h*) Faire des avances de fonds aux clients et autres ayant des relations d'affaires avec la compagnie, et garantir l'exécution de contrats par ces personnes ;

(*i*) L'amalgamer avec toute autre compagnie ayant des objets en tout ou en partie semblables à ceux de cette compagnie ;

(*j*) Vendre ou disposer des biens et entreprises de la compagnie, comme d'une industrie active, ou d'aucune partie d'icelle, pour telle considération que la compagnie jugera convenable, et en particulier pour des actions, débentures, obligations ou autres valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ayant des objets semblables à ceux de cette compagnie ;

(*k*) Exercer toute autre industrie (manufacturière ou autrement) qui semblera à la compagnie pouvoir être convenablement exercée en rapport avec ses affaires ou de nature, directement ou indirectement, à augmenter ou rendre profitable aucune des propriétés ou des droits de la compagnie ;

(*l*) S'associer ou conclure des arrangements au sujet du partage des profits, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques ou autrement avec toute personne ou compagnie exerçant ou engagée ou se proposant d'exercer et de s'engager dans une industrie ou transaction que la compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou entreprendre, ou toute industrie ou transaction pouvant être conduite de façon à profiter directement ou indirectement à cette compagnie, prêter des fonds, garantir les contrats et prendre ou autrement acquérir des actions et valeurs d'aucune telle compagnie, et les vendre, détenir, réémettre avec ou sans garantie ou autrement en disposer.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Industrial Speciality Manufacturing Company, Limited," avec un capital-actions de cinquante mille dollars,divisé en 500 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec. La compagnie sera censée être une compagnie privée, en vertu des dispositions de la dite loi et de ses amendements.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 6e jour de juillet 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

Coals Company, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 2e jour de juillet 1918, constituant en corporation William Kenneth McKeown, avocat et conseil du Roi, Lorne Clayton Herdman, courtier, George Edward Chart, comptable, Berthe Charlebois et May Beatrice Flanagan, sténographes, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Exercer l'industrie de marchands en gros et en détail, importateur, exportateur et généralement de négociants en charbon, coke, tourbe, huile, bois et combustibles de toute nature, marchands de bois et manufacturiers de bois de service et de charpente et, en rapport avec ces industries, (1) chercher, obtenir, exploiter, miner, creuser, élever, préparer pour la vente, raffiner, rendre vendables par tout procédé du charbon, huile, coke, lignite, tourbe et autres minéraux et substances de même nature et fabriquer des combustibles brevetés ; (2) abattre, scier, façonner et préparer pour le marché du bois de service et de charpente, billes, bois de chauffage, traverses, bardeaux, pilotis, poteaux de télégraphe et de téléphone, poteaux de clôture, bois, bois à pâtes et tous autres produits de la forêt ;

(*b*) Acquérir par achat, location ou autrement, bâtir, affréter, maintenir, exploiter des navires, chalands, remorqueurs, allèges et vaisseaux de toute espèce, mûs par la vapeur ou autrement, wagons de chemins de fer, voitures automobiles et autres moyens de transport du fret, passagers et malles, bassins, quais, élévateurs et autres édifices et installations utiles en rapport avec le transport des produits de la compagnie et autres effets, articles, marchandises et fret de toute nature et de passagers et malles ;

(*c*) Acquérir par achat, bail, échange ou autrement, posséder, détenir, améliorer, utiliser toutes ou aucune terres, droits, concessions et terres et droits houillers, tourbières, mines, minéraux et droits miniers, terres et droits pétrolifères, terres boisées, permis ou licences forestières, lots de grève, chutes d'eau, droits de prise d'eau, privilèges, concessions, pouvoirs et droits hydrauliques et intérêts dans iceux, et droits immobiliers de quelque nature que ce soit pouvant être utiles à la compagnie en rapport avec aucune de ses industries ; y ériger, maintenir, exploiter tous ou aucun des outillages pour miner, traiter, nettoyer, assortir, affiner, emmagasiner et manutentionner en général du charbon, huile, tourbe et bois de toute espèce, outillages de briquetterie, cours à charbon, scieries, usines, fabriques et cours à bois, moulins et fabriques de pâtes et de papier, installations pour la construction et la réparation de navires, ateliers de construction de machines à vapeur et chaudières, chemins de fer sur la propriété de la compagnie, voies d'évitement, élévateurs, installatons pour l'emmagasinage à sec ou frigorifique, entrepôts, cours à bestiaux et autres bâtiments et outillages, fabriques et équipements de quelque nature que ce soit pouvant être utiles en rapport avec aucune des industries exercées par la compagnie ;

(*d*) Établir, exploiter et conduire des magasins et ateliers pour la vente en gros et en détail d'un ou plusieurs des articles et marchandises disposés par la compagnie ou requis par ses employés, et généralement acheter, vendre, trafiquer de produits alimentaires, produits et marchandises en général et trafiquer en gros et en détail de tous autres effets, articles ou marchandises pouvant être avantageusement disposés en rapport avec iceux ;

(*e*) Construire ou acquérir par bail, achat ou autrement, et exploiter des usines pour la production, vente ou disposition du pouvoir à vapeur, pneumatique électrique, hydraulique et autre lumière, chaleur et pouvoir ; produire, créer, développer, acquérir par bail, achat ou autrement, contrôler et généralement trafiquer, utiliser, vendre, louer ou autrement disposer de tels pouvoirs à vapeur, électrique, hydraulique, pneumatique et autre éclairage, chauffage et force motrice pour tels usages ou fins auxquels ils sont adaptés ; pourvu, cependant, que les droits, privilèges et pouvoirs conférés par les présentes à la compagnie dans ce paragraphe pour acquérir, employer et disposer de la chaleur, lumière et force motrice, quand ils seront exercés au-delà des propriétés de la compagnie, soient soumis aux lois et règlements des autorités provinciales et municipales les concernant ;

(*f*) Aider par voie de bonus, avances de fonds ou autrement, avec ou sans garanties, des colons et futurs colons sur toutes terres appartenant à ou vendues par la compagnie ou dans le voisinage des dites terres et généralement promouvoir la colonisation des dites terres ;

(*g*) Demander, obtenir, acquérir par cession, transfert, achat, location ou autrement, détenir, enregistrer, exercer, exécuter, jouir, vendre, louer, en octroyer des licences ou autrement disposer et faire valoir tous brevets d'inventions, perfectionnements, procédés, marques de fabrique, de commerce, charte, licence, pouvoir, autorité, franchise, concession, droits ou privilèges que tout gouvernement ou autorité ou corporation ou autre corps public sont autorisés à accorder, et payer, aider, contribuer à leur donner effet, et appliquer, approprier ou autrement employer toute partie des actions, obligations et biens de la compagnie à défrayer tout ou partie des frais, charges et dépenses s'y rapportant;

(*h*) Acquérir par achat, échange, bail ou autrement et prendre la totalité ou aucune partie, y compris l'achalandage de l'entreprise, affaires, propriété, biens ou engagements de toute personne, société ou compagnie, ou les actions, obligations, débentures, stock ou autre valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie exerçant en tout ou en partie une industrie similaire à celle que la compagnie est autorisée à exercer;

(*i*) Conclure des arrangements au sujet du partage des profits de l'amalgamation, consolidation, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques, la gérance des affaires de la compagnie ou autres arrangements de même nature avec tout gouvernement, autorité municipale ou locale, personne, compagnie ou compagnies exerçant ou se proposant d'exercer une industrie ou transaction pouvant être, directement ou indirectement, conduite pour le bénéfice de la compagnie, et prendre toutes telles mesures et procédés et faire toutes autres choses et matières qui seront nécessaires ou utiles pour exercer et donner effet à tels arrangements ou à d'autres semblables ;

(*j*) Souscrire, acheter, prendre en échange ou en paiement ou autrement acquérir, détenir, posséder et, pendant leur détention, exercer tous les droits, pouvoirs et privilèges de détenteurs ou possesseurs, en recevoir et distribuer comme profit les dividendes et intérêts, garantir, vendre, avec ou sans garantie, ou autrement en disposer et, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la dite loi, disposer d'actions, d'obligations, débentures, actions-débentures et autres valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ou compagnie ayant, en tout ou en partie, des fins et objets semblables à ceux de cette compagnie ou exerçant une industrie capable d'être, directement ou indirectement, conduite avantageusement pour cette compagnie, établir, promouvoir, lever et aider à lever des fonds et aider par voie de bonus, prêt, promesse, endossement, garantie d'obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs, toute compagnie ou personne exerçant ou se proposant d'exercer toute telle industrie ou entreprise ;

(*k*) Placer les fonds de la compagnie non immédiatement requis de telle manière qu'il en sera déterminé de temps à autre ;

(*l*) Emettre des actions libérées, obligations, débentures, actions-débentures ou autres valeurs en paiement, total ou partiel, d'aucune propriété foncière ou personnelle, mobilière ou immobilière ou autres droits, bail, affaires, franchises, entreprises, pouvoir, privilège, licence ou concession que cette compagnie peut légalement acquérir, et aussi avec l'approbation des actionnaires, en paiement total ou partiel des services rendus à la compagnie par voie de promotion ou autrement, et émettre des actions libérées, obligations, débentures, actions-débentures ou autres valeurs en paiement, total ou partiel, ou en échange d'actions, obligations, débentures, actions-débentures ou autres valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie faisant des affaires semblables ou se rapportant aux affaires de cette compagnie ;

(*m*) Vendre, louer, échanger, disposer ou trafiquer de tout ou partie des biens, propriété, droits ou entreprise de la compagnie pour telle compensation et à tels termes et conditions que la compagnie jugera bon, et en particulier pour des actions, obligations, débentures, actions-débentures et autres valeurs de toute autre compagnie ayant des objets en tout ou en partie semblables à ceux de la compagnie ;

(*n*) Prêter des fonds aux personnes ou compagnies ayant des relations avec la compagnie, garantir, avec ou sans nantissement, l'exécution de tout contrat et aussi l'exécution de tout engagement ou entreprise d'aucune autre personne ou compagnie dans laquelle la compagnie est intéressée, y compris le paiement de dividendes, intérêts sur obligations, débentures, actions-débentures ou autres valeurs, mortgages ou engagements d'aucune telle compagnie ou personnes ; accepter comme nantissement pour tels prêts et garanties toutes valeurs qui pourront être offertes par telle compagnie ou personne, y compris des actions, obligations, débentures, actions-débentures, mortgages, engagements, gages ou autres valeurs de telles autres compagnies ou sur la propriété de telles personnes ou compagnies ;

(*o*) Tirer, faire, accepter, endosser, émettre des billets à ordre, lettres de change, mandats, valeurs en vertu de la *Loi des banques* et autres effets négociables et transfécables ;

(*p*) Distribuer parmi les actionnaires de la compagnie en nature, espèces ou autrement, comme il pourra en être résolu, par voie de dividende, bonus ou de toute autre manière qui sera jugée opportune toute propriété ou biens de la compagnie, produits de la vente ou de la disposition d'aucune propriété de la compagnie et en particulier de toutes actions, obligations, débentures, actions-débentures et autres valeurs de toutes autres compagnies appartenant à cette compagnie ou desquelles elle peut avoir le pouvoir de disposer ;

(*q*) Faire de temps en temps un ou plusieurs des actes ou choses mentionnés dans les présentes, seuls ou conjointements avec d'autres, comme principaux, agents, facteurs ou par l'entremise de fidéicommissaires, agents, facteurs ou autrement, exercer et jouir de tous tels droits et privilèges, faire tous tels autres actes et choses se rapportant aux ou permettant d'atteindre les objets ci-dessus, ou aucun d'eux, exercer également toute autre industrie alliée aux fins et objets ci-dessus mentionnés.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Coals Company, Limited," avec un capital-actions d'un million cinq cent mille dollars, divisé en 15,000 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 6e jour de juillet 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

3-1

Ætna Coal Nugget Company, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 8e jour de juillet 1918, constituant en corporation Horace Matha et Emile Carrière, agents commerciaux ; Marie Joseph Bazile Roy, secrétaire, International Musician Union ; Edgar Carrière, commis et Ernest Duplessis, marchand oculiste, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :

(*a*) Manufacturer, offrir et mettre en vente sur le marché des briquettes de charbon, et toutes matières,

produits, compositions en relation directe ou indirecte avec cette industrie;

(*b*) Posséder, prendre à loyer, exploiter, mettre en opération, un ou des établissements pour les fins de cette industrie, et manufacturer, acheter, louer toutes sortes d'articles, instruments et outils, machineries et fourneaux nécessaires ou utiles à la fabricaiion des briquettes de charbon;

(*c*) Posséder et exploiter, acheter, prendre à loyer, vendre, transporter de quelque façon, louer des étendues de terrains, claims miniers contenant les matières premières nécessaires à la fabrication et à la production de la briquette de charbon et autres produits similaires;

(*d*) Acheter, acquérir de quelque façon des édifices et des propriétés immobilières nécessaires ou utiles à la fabrication et à la production des briquettes de charbon et autres produits similaires et à l'administration de telle industrie, construire de tels édifices et en disposer de telle façon dont la compagnie l'entendra ;

(*e*) Agir comme agent pour toute corporation, société et compagnie, ou personnes engagées dans le commerce de la fabrication et de la production de la briquette de charbon et des produits similaires dans tout autre commerce dont les objets sont en tout ou en partie semblables à ceux de la compagnie ;

(*f*) Acquérir ou s'approprier légalement les marques de commerce, licences, patentes, noms, dessins, plans ou autres procédés en rapport avec l'industrie de la fabrication et de l'exploitation des briquettes de charbon, et prouver, développer et transporter avec privilège exclusif les dites licences ;

(*g*) Acheter, acquérir, posséder et détenir, vendre toute obligation, garantie, débentures ou actions, dans toute autre compagnie dont les objets et les pouvoirs sont en tout ou en partie semblables à ceux de la compagnie ;

(*h*) S'amalgamer ou se fusionner avec telle autre compagnie ou telles personnes conduisant un commerce en tout ou en partie semblable à celui de cette compagnie :

(*i*) Acquérir de quelque façon, en tout ou en partie, l'exploitation du commerce, la propriété de toute autre compagnie ou de toutes personnes conduisant un commerce que la compagnie est autorisée à conduire elle-même, ou analogue ou similaire, et assumer, si elle le juge à propos, les obligations de telle compagnie ou de telles personnes, en tout ou en partie, et payer telle acquisition en numéraire ou au moyen d'actions libérées de la compagnie ; vendre ou faire vendre par aucune personne ou corporation les dites actions, suivant les stipulations et conditions, escomptes ou commissions que les directeurs trouveront avantageux ;

(*j*) Vendre et transporter les entreprises de la compagnie, en tout ou en partie, et recevoir en échange des parts, des débentures, des obligations de toute autre compagnie analogue ;

(*k*) Faire et effectuer toute autre sorte de transactions ou entreprises en rapport avec la fabrication des briquettes de charbon et l'exploitation de ce genre de commerce, conduire tout autre commerce que la compagnie trouvera avantageux de conduire pour promouvoir ses intérêts ;

(*l*) Les directeurs pourront défrayer à même les fonds de la compagnie toutes dépenses encourues pour former, enrégistrer et annoncer la compagnie, et rémunérer aucune personne ou compagnie pour services passés ou futurs dans le placement des actions de son fonds social, de ses débentures ou de ses autres valeurs, ou dans l'administration de ses affaires; accomplir tous actes, faire toutes opérations financières se rattachant ou conduisant à l'obtention d'aucun des objets précités;

(*m*) Rémunérer par deniers comptants, ou avec le consentement des actionnaires, par actions acquittées de la compagnie, tous les services qui pourront lui être rendus pour promouvoir la compagnie en aidant à sa formation, en plaçant ou en aidant à placer ou même en garantissant le placement de telles parts du capital-actions de la compagnie, et faire toutes dépenses d'annonces et publicité quelconque dans le but d'activer la vente du capital-actions de la compagnie;

(*n*) Emettre des actions de la compagnie entièrement acquittées en paiement complet ou partiel du prix d'achat de toute propriété mobilière ou immobilière acquise par la compagnie, et pour acheter les obligations, le stock, la propriété ou l'actif de tout commerce ou de toute compagnie ayant des fins semblables à celles de la compagnie.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous la raison sociale de "Ætna Coal Nugget Company, Limited," avec un capital-actions de soixante-quinze mille dollars, divisé en 7,500 actions de dix dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 15e jour de juillet 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

The Big Six Cereal Company, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 2e jour de juillet 1918, constituant en corporation Samuel Gerald Tritt et Saul Tritt, avocats, Nicholas Swan et Herbert Webb, comptables et Edora Urquhart, secrétaire, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Acquérir, assumer, exercer, étendre, promouvoir comme une industrie active l'industrie présentement exercée à Montréal, dans le district de Montréal, par William E. Elmore, sous le nom et raison sociale de "The Big Six Cereal Company", et tous ou aucun des biens et engagements du propriétaire de cette industrie s'y rapportant, les payer en actions complètement libérées de la compagnie ;

(*b*) Exercer toute autre industrie que la compagnie jugera pouvoir convenablement exercer en rapport avec ce qui précède ou de nature, directement ou indirectement, à augmenter la valeur ou rendre profitable aucune des propriétés ou des droits de la compagnie ;

(*c*) Acquérir et assumer tout ou partie de l'industrie, propriété et engagements d'aucune personne ou compagnie exerçant une industrie que cette compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou possédant des propriétés convenant aux fins de la compagnie ;

(*d*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir des brevets, brevets d'invention, licences, concessions et autres choses semblables, conférant tout droit exclusif ou non exclusif ou limité de se servir, ou tout secret ou autre information au sujet de toute invention qui pourra sembler susceptible d'être employée pour les fins de la compagnie, ou dont l'acquisition sera censée être avantageuse à la compagnie, directement ou indirectement, et utiliser, exercer, développer, en octroyer des licences ou autrement faire valoir la propriété, les droits ou informations ainsi acquis ;

(*e*) Conclure des conventions au sujet du partage des profits, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques, ou autrement, avec toute personne ou compagnie exerçant ou engagée, ou se proposant d'exercer ou de s'engager dans toute industrie ou transaction que cette compagnie est autorisée à exercer ou entreprendre ou toute industrie ou transaction pouvant être conduite directement ou indirectement au bénéfice de cette compagnie ; prêter des fonds, garantir les contrats ou autrement aider toute personne ou compagnie ; prendre ou autrement acquérir les actions et valeurs de telle compagnie, les vendre, détenir, réémettre, avec ou sans garantie, ou autrement en disposer ;

(*f*) Généralement acheter, prendre à bail ou en échange, louer ou acquérir autrement tous les biens meubles et immeubles et les droits et privilèges nécessaires ou convenables pour les fins de l'industrie de la compagnie, et en particulier tous terrains, édifices, machinerie, matériel et fonds de commerce ;

(*g*) Construire, maintenir, modifier tous édifices ou travaux nécessaires ou convenant aux fins de la compagnie ;

(*h*) Rémunérer toute personne ou compagnie pour services rendus ou à rendre en plaçant ou en aidant à placer ou en garantissant le placement de toutes actions du capital de la compagnie ou aucunes débentures ou autres valeurs de la compagnie ou relativement à la

formation ou à la promotion de la compagnie ou la conduite de ses affaires ;

(*i*) Tirer, faire, accepter, endosser, exécuter, émettre des billets à ordre, lettres de change, mandats, connaissements, débentures et autres effets négotiables et transférables ;

(*j*) Vendre ou disposer de tout ou partie de l'entreprise de la compagnie pour telle compensation que la compagnie jugera bon et en particulier pour les actions, débentures ou valeurs de toute autre compagnie dont les objets sont semblables en tout ou en partie à ceux de la compagnie ;

(*k*) Adopter tels moyens qui seront jugés opportuns pour faire connaître les produits de la compagnie, en particulier par annonces dans les journaux, circulaires, achats et expositions de travaux d'art ou intéressants, par la publication de livres et périodiques et par la distribution de prix, récompenses et dons ;

(*l*) Vendre, améliorer, gérer, développer, échanger, louer, disposer, faire valoir ou autrement trafiquer de tout ou partie des biens et droits de la compagnie ;

(*m*) Cultiver et trafiquer de grains, blé, avoine, maïs, chanvre, foin, millet, seigle et autres produits semblables ; manufacturer et trafiquer de toutes espèces de céréals et produits et manufacturer toute espèce de nourriture pris des procédés secrets ou autrement.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "The Big Six Cereal Company, Limited," avec un capital-actions de deux cent mille dollars, divisé en 2,000 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 6e jour de juillet 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

Le Cheptel Canadien, Limitée.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 5e jour de juillet 1918, constituant en corporation Joseph Jean, avocat, de la ville de la Pointe-aux-Trembles, dans la province de Québec, Joseph Albert Desjardins, licencié en loi, Laurent Desjardins, étudiant en loi, et Joseph Prévost, industriel, de la ville de Sainte-Thérèse, dans la dite province de Québec, et Arthur Prévost, industriel, de la cité de Montréal, dans la dite province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Acheter, vendre, louer ou autrement disposer de toutes espèces d'animaux susceptibles de croît ou de profit pour l'agriculture ou le commerce ;

(*b*) Donner ces animaux à toutes personnes, sociétés ou corporations pour les garder, les nourrir et les soigner à certaines conditions quant au partage des profits;

(*c*) Exercer le commerce en gros et en détail de marchand de bestiaux et de tous autres animaux;

(*d*) Importer, exporter, et vendre toutes sortes d'animaux, cuir, peaux et lainages ;

(*e*) Construire et exploiter des abattoirs, des tanneries, des manufactures de lainages ;

(*f*) Faire l'élevage des animaux de toutes sortes et exercer le métier d'agriculteur dans toutes ses branches ;

(*g*) Exercer toutes autres industries et commerces se rattachant aux pouvoirs précités et que la compagnie jugera susceptible d'être avantageusement exercés conjointement avec aucun des industries, commerces ou métiers précités ;

(*h*) Acquérir par achat, donation, échange ou autre titre légal, et construire, ériger, mettre en corporation, entretenir et gérer des fabriques, ateliers, magasins, dépôts, entrepôts et autres structures et bâtisses nécessaires à son commerce et à son industrie, ainsi que tous les autres biens meubles et immeubles nécessaires et utiles pour atteindre les fins de la compagnie ou l'une ou plusieurs d'entre elles, et les aliéner, les vendre ou les louer ou autrement en disposer ;

(*i*) Acheter, acquérir, posséder, détenir ou autrement faire le commerce et disposer des valeurs, actions, obligations ou débentures, parts d'aucune compagnie quelconque dont les objets sont totalement ou partiellement semblables à ceux de la présente compagnie ;

(*j*) Nonobstant l'article 44 de la *Loi concernant les compagnies*, acheter, vendre et réémettre les actions, débentures, obligations et autres valeurs d'autres compagnies ou corporations, et les payer totalement ou partiellement en espèces ou actions, obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs de la compagnie, et gérer les affaires de toute compagnie dont les valeurs sont ainsi détenues par la compagnie ;

(*k*) Avec le consentement des actionnaires, payer en actions acquittées ou en partie acquittées de la compagnie tous services en rapport avec la promotion, l'organisation et la mise en opération de la compagnie de même que toutes propriétés foncières, personnelles, mobilières ou immobilières ou mixtes, ou toute partie d'icelles ainsi que tous droits ou concessions achetés et requis par la compagnie ;

(*l*) Distribuer en espèces ou autrement aucun des biens de la compagnie parmi ses membres et en particulier les actions libérées, débentures, obligations ou autres valeurs de la compagnie ou d'aucune autre compagnie.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Le Cheptel Canadien, Limitée," avec un capital-actions de cinq cent mille dollars, divisé en cinq mille actions de cent dollars chacune et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 10e jour de juillet 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

J. H. A. Acer & Company, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 22e jour de juin 1918, constituant en corporation Walter Robert Lorimer Chanks, avocat, Francis George Bush, teneur de livres, George Robert Drennan, sténographe, Michel Joseph O'Brien et Herbert William Jackson, commis, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Importer, exporter, manufacturer, acheter, vendre et disposer de pulpe, papier, carton et produits de bois de tous genres ; agir comme agents de manufacturiers et négociants de telles commodités, agir également comme principaux ou agents pour tous les ingrédients employés en rapport avec la fabrication de telles commodités ;

(*b*) Agir comme agents, agents à commission, agents de navire, agents rouliers, propriétaires de quais, entrepositaires, expéditeurs et voituriers par terre et par eau ;

(*c*) Pour les fins ci-dessus exercer l'industrie de l'acceptation, réception, transport et livraison de marchandises comme fret ou à louage entre tout port ou ports ; l'industrie de la possession ou de l'affrétement de vaisseaux dans ce but ; l'industrie de l'exploitation de vaisseaux pour tel service ; l'industrie de faire des contrats ou des arrangements pour le transport de marchandises de ou à aucuns tels ports par rail, bateau ou autrement ou à tout endroit ou endroits de l'intérieur ou des côtes ;

(*d*) Acquérir, ériger, maintenir, exploiter et gérer des magasins, entrepôts et autres installations et équipement nécessaires aux fins de la compagnie ;

(*e*) Acquérir, détenir, posséder des actions d'autres corporations faisant des affaires en tout ou en partie d'une nature semblable, les payer totalement ou partiellement en espèces, ou émettre des actions complètement libérées de la compagnie en paiement total ou partiel, ou autrement, comme il pourra en être décidé, les vendre ou autrement en disposer, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la *Loi des compagnies ;*

(*f*) Rémunérer toute personne pour services rendus à la compagnie ou pour toute propriété ou droits acquis

par la compagnie, de telle manière que la compagnie jugera convenable, et plus particulièrement, avec l'approbation des actionnaires, par une émission et répartition d'actions, obligations ou autres valeurs de la compagnie complètement libérées et non sujettes à appel de fonds ;

(*g*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir, tous brevets, licences, concessions et choses de même nature, conférant un droit exclusif ou non exclusif ou limité d'utiliser, ou tout secret ou autre information concernant toute invention ou procédé et faire valoir, vendre, louer ou autrement disposer de tels brevets, licences ou concessions ;

(*h*) Faire tout arrangement au sujet du partage des profits, de l'union des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques ou autrement avec toute personne ou compagnie exerçant ou à la veille d'entreprendre aucune industrie que cette compagnie est autorisée d'entreprendre ou pouvant être, directement ou indirectement conduite, avantageusement pour la compagnie ;

(*i*) Vendre, louer, céder ou autrement disposer en tout ou en partie des biens de la compagnie pour telle compensation et à tels termes et conditions que la compagnie jugera convenable et accepter, plus particulièrement comme compensation, des actions, débentures, obligations d'aucune autre compagnie exerçant une industrie semblable en tout ou en partie à l'industrie exercée par la compagnie ;

(*j*) Distribuer en espèces parmi les actionnaires de la compagnie toute propriété ou biens de la compagnie, comme et quand la compagnie en déterminera ;

(*k*) Exercer ou faire toutes les affaires, actes et choses susdits, comme principaux, agents, entrepreneurs ou autrement, ou par l'entremise de fondés de pouvoirs, agents ou autrement, seuls ou conjointement avec un autre ou d'autres.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "J. H. A. Acer & Company, Limited," avec un capital-actions de cent mille dollars, divisé en 1,000 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 26e jour de juin 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

3-1

John Cowan Chemical Company, Ltd.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, et les actes l'amendant, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 28e jour de juin 1918, constituant en corporation Richard Lister Gaunt, Giffard Lawrence Lafolley et Reginald Tait Gaunt, marchands, et Edward Ernest Wells, pharmacien, tous de la cité de Westmount, dans la province de Québec et Louis Armand Gélinas, caissier, de la cité de Montréal, dans la dite province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Manufacturer, importer, exporter, acheter, vendre et disposer d'articles, effets et marchandises de toute espèce et, sans limiter la généralité de ce qui précède, manufacturer, combiner, raffiner, acheter et vendre des produits chimiques, produits pour la teinture, ciments, minéraux, superphosphates, savons, produits fertilisants, peintures, vernis, pigments, enduits, teintures, huiles, acides, alcools, charbon, coke, goudron, produits et dérivés du goudron, tourbe, produits de la tourbe, caoutchouc, produits du et articles en caoutchouc, médecines, fournitures pour pharmacies, préparations médicinales et chimiques, articles et articles composés en combinaisons ou séparés, dans toute condition et à toute phase de préparation et de fabrication ;

(*b*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir, prendre et assumer comme une industrie active ou autrement l'industrie et l'entreprise de John Cowan Company, Limited, corps constitué et politique, dûment incorporé en vertu des dispositions de la *Loi des compagnies, 1902* (Canada), ayant sa principale place d'affaires dans la cité de Montréal, ou acheter ou autrement acquérir le capital impayé de la dite compagnie John Cowan Company, Limited, totalement ou partiellement, ou tous ou aucun des biens y compris l'achalandage, nom ou noms de commerce et son passif et les payer en espèces ou en stock libéré ou en obligations de cette compagnie, ou partie en espèces et partie en stock et (ou) en obligations, comme il en sera convenu entre les parties ;

(*c*) Acheter, louer, prendre à bail ou en échange ou autrement acquérir et posséder des terres, bâtiments, mines, minéraux, minerais, propriétés minières, claims miniers, charbon, mines de charbon, terres et couches carbonifères, tourbe, tourbières et gisements de tourbe, puits de pétrole et terres pétrolifères, puits et poches de gaz naturel, privilèges, options, octrois, concessions, machinerie, outillage à vapeur, électrique ou hydraulique, droits de prise d'eau et autres, brevets, marques de fabrique, marques de commerce, formules, procédés et combinaisons mécaniques ou autres, propriété foncière ou personnelle de toute espèce, requise ou convenant à l'industrie de la compagnie et tous droits et intérêts, absolus ou conditionnels, dans iceux, seuls ou conjointement avec d'autres et les louer, mettre sous licence, vendre ou autrement en disposer en tout ou en partie ou disposer d'aucun intérêt dans iceux ;

(*d*) Prospecter, chercher, explorer des mines, minerais, charbon, houillères, dépôts et terres de pétrole et de gaz naturel, tourbe, tourbières, et les détenir, exploiter, développer, travailler, opérer et gérer, exercer toutes les opérations par lesquelles le sol, la terre, les pierres, rocs, les terres et couches carboniferes et métallifères, les gisements et les terres à pétrole, les tourbières, dans le but d'extraire tous mineraux et autres produits pouvant être minés, extraits, élevés, lavés, fondus, concentrés, raffinés, distillés, réduits, bocardés, amalgamés, ou de les traiter d'aucune autre manière afin de rendre vendables tels minéraux ou produits ou aucun de leurs sous-produits par tout procédé ou moyens quels qu'ils soient ; extraire de l'azote ou autres éléments et composés de l'air par l'électricité ou autres méthodes et procédés ; manufacturer, extraire ou obtenir par distillation ou autres méthodes des huiles végétales, acides, sels et autres substances, éléments et composés de plantes, paille, bois et autres végétaux et matières organiques ; acquérir, par achat ou autrement, posséder, exploiter et opérer des terres et limites boisées et à bois de pulpe, réserves forestières, scieries, moulins à bardeaux, moulins à pulpe, moulins à papier et autres moulins, fabrique et installations se rapportant à la manufacture et à la vente du bois, pulpe, papier, produit du papier et aucun de leurs sous-produits ;

(*e*) Acheter, acquérir, produire, développer et transmettre de la lumière électrique, chaleur et force motrice et autre pouvoir et énergie pour les fins de la compagnie, pourvu cependant qu'aucune vente, distribution ou transmission de pouvoir ou énergie électrique, hydraulique, gaz ou autre pouvoir ou énergie soient soumises aux règlements locaux et municipaux les concernant ;

(*f*) Souscrire, acheter ou autrement acquérir, posséder, détenir, vendre, transférer, céder ou autrement disposer et trafiquer d'actions du capital-actions, obligations, débentures ou autres preuves de dettes créées par aucune autre compagnie, état ou municipalité et pendant leur détention, exercera tous les droits et privilèges de propriété, y compris le droit de vote en vertu d'icelles, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la dite loi ;

(*g*) Exercer toute autre entreprise ou industrie, (manufacturière ou autre) que la compagnie jugera pouvoir convenablement exercer en rapport avec ses affaires ou de nature, directement ou indirectement, à augmenter la valeur ou rendre profitable aucune des propriétés ou des droits de la compagnie ;

(*h*) Acquérir et se charger de la totalité ou d'une partie de l'industrie, des biens et engagements de toute personne ou compagnie exerçant une industrie que la compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou possédant des propriétés convenant aux fins de la compagnie ;

(*i*) S'associer ou conclure des arrangements au sujet du partage des profits, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques ou autrement avec toute personne, ou compagnies exer-

çant ou engagée ou se proposant d'exercer ou de s'engager dans une industrie ou transaction que la compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou dans une industrie ou transaction capable d'être conduite de façon à profiter directement ou indirectement à cette compagnie, et prêter des fonds, garantir les contrats ou autrement aider à telle personne ou compagnie; prendre ou autrement acquérir des actions et valeurs de toute compagnie et les vendre, détenir, réémettre avec ou sans garantie ou autrement en disposer ;

(*j*) Conclure des arrangements avec aucune autorité municipale, locale ou autres qui seront de nature à atteindre les objets de la compagnie, ou aucun d'eux, obtenir de telle autorité tous les droits, privilèges, concessions que la compagnie jugera convenable d'obtenir, et exécuter et exercer et se conformer, vendre et disposer de tous tels arrangements, droits, privilèges et concessions :

(*k*) Promouvoir aucune compagnie ou compagnies dans le but d'acquérir toutes ou aucune des propriétés, et engagements de la compagnie ou pour aucune autre fin, qui semblera, directement ou indirectement, d'une nature avantageuse pour cette compagnie ;

(*l*) Construire, améliorer, maintenir, faire fonctionner, gérer, exploiter, contrôler des routes, voies, embranchements ou voies de garage, ponts, réservoirs, cours d'eau, quais, manufactures, entrepôts, magasins, ateliers, usines électriques et autres usines ou comodités pouvant directement ou indirectement promouvoir les intérêts de la compagnie; contribuer, subventionner ou autrement assister, prendre part à la construction, amélioration, l'entretien, la gérance et le contrôle d'iceux;

(*m*) Placer et disposer des fonds de la compagnie non immédiatement requis de telle manière qu'il en sera déterminé de temps à autre;

(*n*) Prêter des fonds aux clients ou autres ayant des relations avec la compagnie, garantir l'exécution des contrats par telles personnes;

(*o*) Vendre ou disposer en tout ou en partie de l'entreprise de la compagnie, pour telle compensation que la compagnie jugera convenable et en particulier pour des actions, débentures ou valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ayant des objets en tout ou en partie similaires à ceux de la compagnie;

(*p*) Vendre, améliorer, gérer, développer, échanger, louer, disposer, faire valoir ou autrement trafiquer de tout ou partie de la propriété et des droits de la compagnie;

(*q*) Distribuer aucune des propriétés de la compagnie en espèces parmi ses membres ;

(*r*) Faire enregistrer et reconnaître la compagnie dans tout pays étranger ;

(*s*) Faire toutes les choses ci-dessus, seuls ou conjointement avec d'autres, comme principaux, facteurs ou agents pour toutes autres compagnies ou personnes ou par l'entremise de tous facteurs, fidéicommissaires ou agents ou à commission ;

(*t*) Faire toutes autres choses nécessaires ou utiles et pour atteindre les objets ci-dessus.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "John Cowan Company, Limited," avec un capital-actions de deux cent mille dollars, divisé en 2,000 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec. La compagnie sera censée être une compagnie privée, en vertu des dispositions de la dite loi et de ses amendements.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 6e jour de juillet 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

A. A. Giddings & Co., Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 3e jour de juillet 1918, constituant en corporation Louis Athanase David et Louis Philippe Crépeau, tous deux du conseil du Roi, Segfried Hinson, Read Bush, avocat, et George Whittaker, comptable, et John Parker Callaghan, étudiant en droit, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Prendre et continuer l'industrie actuellement exercée par A. A. Giddings & Co :

(*b*) Manufacturer, importer, exporter, acheter, vendre, louer, installer et exploiter des appareils électriques et mécaniques, appareils, machinerie et instruments de toute nature relevant des travaux électriques et mécaniques ;

(*c*) Manufacturer, importer, exporter, acheter, vendre, louer et exploiter des vacuums, des appareils et accessoirs pour faire le vide, les instruments et machinerie s'y rapportant, et exercer dans toutes ses branches l'industrie de fabricants de vacuums ;

(*d*) Agir comme ingénieurs consultants, évaluateurs, contractants et comme agents manufacturiers pour toute compagnie ou personnes exerçant une industrie semblable ;

(*e*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir toutes patentes, brevets d'invention, marques de fabrique, dessins industriels, droits d'auteur, licences, concessions et choses de même nature conférant un droit exclusif ou non exclusif ou limité d'utiliser, ou tout renseignement, secret ou autre qui paraîtra capable d'être utilisé pour aucune des fins de la compagnie, ou dont l'acquisition sera jugée propre à profiter directement ou indirectement à la compagnie, et utiliser, exercer, développer ou permettre l'usage ou autrement faire valoir la propriété, les droits ou renseignements ainsi acquis ;

(*f*) Faire des annonces par des enseignes à l'électricité ou autres appareils ;

(*g*) Développer et améliorer tout cours d'eau naturel et pouvoirs hydrauliques pouvant être situés sur aucune des terres de la compagnie, améliorer telles terres, ériger, construire, bâtir sur icelles tels moulins, fabriques, manufactures et autres bâtiments et travaux que la compagnie jugera nécessaires et les exploiter ;

(*h*) Utiliser tout pouvoir d'eau ainsi développé dans le but de créer du pouvoir électrique, pneumatique, ou hydraulique, les employer pour produire de la lumière électrique, de la chaleur ou de la force motrice, les distribuer tel que requis par l'industrie de la compagnie ; pourvu, cependant, que toute transmission ou distribution de pouvoir électrique, hydraulique ou pneumatique soit soumise aux règlements locaux et municipaux ;

(*i*) Emettre, remettre et répartir comme libérées des actions du capital-actions de la compagnie incorporée par les présentes en paiement total ou partiel de toute industrie, franchises, entreprises, propriétés, droits, pouvoirs, privilèges, bail, licences, biens-fonds, stock, actif et autre propriété ou droits pouvant être légalement acquis en vertu des présentes et à leur valeur présente ;

(*j*) Rémunérer aucune personne ou compagnie pour services rendus ou à rendre en plaçant ou en assistant à placer, ou en garantissant le placement des actions, du capital-actions de la compagnie, ou en rapport avec la formation ou la promotion de la compagnie ou de la conduite de ses affaires ;

(*k*) Conclure des arrangements au sujet du partage des profits, la fusion des intérêts, la co-opération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques ou autrement avec toute personne ou compagnie exerçant ou engagée ou se proposant d'exercer et de s'engager dans une industrie ou transaction que la compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou entreprendre, et assumer ou autrement acquérir des actions et valeurs d'aucune telle compagnie, et les vendre, détenir, réémettre avec ou sans garantie ou autrement en disposer :

(*l*) Tirer, faire, accepter, endosser, exécuter et émettre des billets à ordre, lettres de change, connaissements, mandats et autres effets négociables et transférables ;

(*m*) Demander, souscrire, accepter, détenir et disposer de tout stock, débenture ou valeurs de toute compagnie ou corporation, sujet aux dispositions de l'article 44 de la *Loi des compagnies ;*

(*n*) Distribuer, en nature, parmi les membres de la compagnie toutes actions, débentures, valeurs ou propriétés appartenant à la compagnie ;

(*o*) S'amalgamer avec ou se joindre à toute industrie similaire ;

(*p*) Faire toutes choses nécessaires appropriées, convenant ou propres à l'accomplissement d'aucune des fins ou pour atteindre un ou plusieurs des objets énumérés dans les présentes ou se rapportant aux pouvoirs qui y sont mentionnés ou qui seront ou pourront, en aucun temps, sembler nécessaires à la protection ou aux intérêts de la corporation.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "A. A. Giddings & Co., Limited," avec un capital-actions de cinquante mille dollars, divisé en 500 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 6e jour de juillet 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

The Canadian Home Canning Association, Limited—L'Association Canadienne des Conserves Domestiques, Limitée.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 28e jour de juin 1918, constituant en corporation Edouard Fabre Surveyer et William Langley Bond, tous deux du conseil du Roi, Elizabeth May Silver et Jeanne Laflamme, sténographes, et Emile Girard, agent d'assurance, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Exercer l'industrie de manufacturiers, expéditeurs et négociants de toute espèce de conserves en boîtes, condiments, conserves au vinaigre, confitures, gelées, marmelades, friandises, articles et fournitures pour épiciers, produits alimentaires et viandes préparées; exercer l'industrie de cultivateur, expéditeur, exportateur, importateur et négociant en graines, produits de la ferme, du jardin, de la laiterie et tous autres produits alimentaires et, en rapport avec l'industrie de la compagnie, établir des magasins, agences, dépôts et autres marchés pour la vente des produits de la compagnie; exercer l'industrie d'entrepositaires, y compris les opérations d'installations et d'entrepôts frigorifiques;

(*b*) Manufacturer et trafiquer de bidons, boîtes, jarres, récipients, étiquettes et fournitures pour fabricants de conserves ;

(*c*) Exercer toute autre industrie, manufacturière ou autre, que la compagnie jugera pouvoir être convenablement exercée en rapport avec ses affaires ou de nature, directement ou indirectement, à augmenter ou rendre profitable aucune des propriétés ou des droits de la compagnie ;

(*d*) Acquérir ou assumer tout ou partie de l'industrie, propriété et passif de toute personne ou compagnie exerçant une industrie que la compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou possédant des propriétés convenant aux fins de la compagnie ;

(*e*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir des brevets, licences, concessions et choses semblables conférant un droit exclusif, non-exclusif ou limité d'utiliser, ou tout secret ou autre information concernant toute invention qui semblera de nature à pouvoir être employée pour aucune des fins de la compagnie ou dont l'acquisition semblera, directement ou indirectement, d'une nature avantageuse pour la compagnie, et utiliser, exercer, développer, en octroyer des permis ou autrement faire valoir les propriétés, droits ou informations ainsi acquis ;

(*f*) Prendre ou autrement acquérir et détenir des actions d'aucune autre compagnie exerçant, en tout ou partie, une industrie semblable à celle que la compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou aucune autre industrie pouvant être, directement ou indirectement, avantageusement exercée pour cette compagnie ;

(*g*) Conclure des arrangements avec aucune autorité, municipale, locale ou autre qui seront de nature à atteindre les objets de la compagnie ou aucun d'eux, et obtenir de ces gouvernements ou autorités tous les droits, privilèges et concessions que la compagnie jugera convenable d'obtenir et exécuter, exercer et se conformer à tous tels arrangements, ententes, droits, privilèges et concessions ;

(*h*) Promouvoir toute compagnie ou compagnies dans le but d'acquérir toutes ou aucunes des propriétés et engagements de la compagnie, ou pour toute autre fin pouvant être, directement ou indirectement, d'une nature avantageuse pour la compagnie ;

(*i*) Prêter des fonds aux clients ou autres ayant des relations avec la compagnie, garantir l'exécution des contrats par telles personnes ;

(*j*) Adopter pour faire connaître les produits de la compagnie tels moyens qui seront jugés opportuns et en particulier par des annonces dans les journaux, circulaires, par l'achat et l'exposition de travaux d'art ou intéressants, par la publication de livres périodiques et par la distribution de prix, récompenses et dons ;

(*k*) Vendre, améliorer, gérer, développer, échanger, louer, disposer, faire valoir ou autrement trafiquer de tout ou partie des biens de la compagnie ;

(*l*) Faire toutes ou aucune des choses ci-dessus comme principaux, agents, entrepreneurs ou autrement, seuls ou conjointement avec d'autres :

(*m*) Faire toutes choses utiles ou nécessaires pour atteindre les objets ci-dessus.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "The Canadian Home Canning Association, Limited."—"L'Association Canadienne des Conserves Domestiques, Limitée," avec un capital-actions de cinquante mille dollars, divisé en 500 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 3e jour de juillet 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

North American Arms Company, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 28e jour de juin 1918, constituant en corporation Edmond Baird Ryckman et John Shirley Denison, tous deux du conseil du Roi, Hugh Day Scully, assistant gérant général, William James Beaton, avocat, Elizabeth Young, Edith Emily Duncan et Alma Buchanan, sténographes, de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre et disposer d'effets, articles et marchandises de tous genres, y compris (sans restreindre la généralité de ce qui précède) toutes espèces d'armes et de munitions de guerre ;

(*b*) Exercer toute autre industrie, manufacturière ou non, que la compagnie croira pouvoir diriger convenablement en rapport avec son industrie ou censée accroître directement ou indirectement la valeur de ses biens ou droits ou les rendre profitables ;

(*c*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir tous brevets d'inventions, octrois, licences, baux, concessions et autres choses semblables, conférant tout droit exclusif, non-exclusif ou limité de se servir, ou tout secret ou autre information, au sujet de toute invention qui pourra être employée pour aucune des fins de la compagnie ou dont l'acquisition peut, directement ou indirectement, sembler susceptible d'être avantageuse pour cette compagnie, les payer en espèces, actions ou autres valeurs de la compagnie ou autrement, et employer, développer, exercer ou accorder des licences s'y rattachant ou autrement faire valoir la propriété, droits ou informations ainsi acquis.

(*d*) S'associer, conclure des arrangements au sujet du partage des profits, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques ou autrement avec toute personne ou compagnie exerçant ou engagée ou se proposant d'exercer et de s'engager dans une industrie ou transaction que la compagnie est autorisée à exercer ou entreprendre ou toute industrie ou transaction capable d'être conduite de façon à profiter, directement ou indirectement, à cette compagnie, et prêter des fonds, garantir les contrats ou autre-

ment aider toute telle personne ou compagnie, et prendre ou autrement acquérir des actions ou valeurs de toute telle compagnie, et les vendre, détenir, réémettre avec ou sans garantie ou autrement en disposer;

(*e*) Acheter, louer ou autrement acquérir et détenir, exercer, jouir en son propre nom de toute propriété, franchises, achalandage, droits, pouvoirs et privilèges, détenus ou en jouissance de toute personne, maison, compagnie ou compagnies, et payer pour telle propriété, franchise, achalandage, droits, pouvoir et privilèges totalement ou partiellement en actions, débentures ou autres valeurs de la compagnie, totalement ou partiellement libérées, et assumer les engagements d'aucune telle personne, maison ou compagnie ;

(*f*) Aider de n'importe quelle manière toute corporation, dont les actions du capital-actions, obligations, débentures ou autres engagements sont détenus ou garantis d'aucune manière par cette compagnie ; faire tous actes ou choses pour la conservation, la protection, l'amélioration, l'augmentation de la valeur d'aucune telles actions du capital-actions, obligations, débentures ou autres engagements ; faire tous actes ou choses pouvant augmenter la valeur de la propriété détenue ou contrôlée en aucun temps par cette compagnie ;

(*g*) Acheter, prendre ou acquérir par souscription originale ou autrement et détenir, avec ou sans garantie, vendre ou autrement disposer, d'actions, stocks ordinaires ou propriété, débentures, obligations et autres engagements dans et d'aucune autre compagnie exerçant une industrie, en tout ou en partie semblable à celle de la compagnie, payer pour telles actions, stocks, débentures, obligations et autres engagements, totalement ou partiellement en espèces ou émettre en paiement des actions de cette compagnie, complètement ou partiellement libérées, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la dite loi, employer les fonds de la compagnie à l'achat d'actions, stocks, débentures, obligations et engagements de toute telle autre compagnie et voter en vertu des actions ainsi détenues par l'entremise d'agent ou agents que les directeurs pourront nommer ;

(*h*) Conclure des arrangements avec aucun gouvernement ou autorité suprême, municipale, locale ou autres qui seront de nature à atteindre les objets de la compagnie ou aucun d'eux, et obtenir de ces autorités les droits, privilèges, concessions que la compagnie jugera convenable d'obtenir; et exécuter ou exercer et se conformer à tous tels arrangements, droits, privilèges et concessions ;

(*i*) Etablir, supporter, aider à la formation et supporter des associations, institutions, fonds, fidéicommis et choses de nature à profiter aux employés ou ex-employés de la compagnie (ou de ses prédécesseurs ou associés en affaires) ou les personnes leur étant apparentées ou en dépendant ; octroyer des pensions, allocations et gratuités, faire des paiements pour assurance, et souscrire et garantir des fonds pour des objets charitables ou de prévoyance, pour aucune exposition ou pour aucun objet public général ou utile ;

(*j*) Améliorer, gérer, développer, vendre, céder, transférer, louer ou autrement disposer, faire valoir ou disposer de toute la propriété de la compagnie ou d'une partie d'icelle, et de temps à autre varier les placements ou les emplois du capital de la compagnie ;

(*k*) Promouvoir toute compagnie ou compagnies dans le but d'acquérir ou d'assumer toutes ou aucune des propriétés ou des engagements de la compagnie ou pour aucune autre fin qui semblera, directement ou indirectement, d'une nature avantageuse pour la compagnie ;

(*l*) Acheter, prendre à bail ou en échange, louer ou autrement acquérir toute propriété foncière ou personnelle et tous droits et privilèges que la compagnie peut juger nécessaires ou convenant aux fins de son industrie ou comme pouvant être disposés avec profit en rapport avec toute propriété ou droits de la compagnie, au temps présent ;

(*m*) Construire, améliorer, maintenir, exploiter, gérer, exercer ou contrôler des routes, chemins, voies de garage et embranchements, ponts, réservoirs, cours d'eau, quais, manufactures, entrepôts, usines d'électricité, ateliers, magasins et autres travaux et commodités qui sembleront, directement ou indirectement, de nature à promouvoir directement ou indirectement les intérêts de la compagnie, contribuer, subventionner ou autrement aider ou prendre part à leur construction, entretien, exploitation, gérance, exercice ou contrôle ;

(*n*) Tirer, faire, accepter, endosser, exécuter, émettre des billets à ordre, lettres de change, connaissements, mandats et autres instruments négociables ou transférables ;

(*o*) Vendre, louer ou autrement trafiquer ou disposer de tout ou de partie des biens et entreprise de la compagnie, pour telle compensation que la compagnie jugera convenable et en particulier pour des actions, débentures ou valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ayant des objets similaires ou en partie similaires à ceux de la compagnie ;

(*p*) Distribuer parmi les actionnaires de la compagnie toute propriété ou biens de la compagnie, et en particulier de toutes actions, débentures et valeurs de de toute autre compagnie appartenant ou détenues par cette compagnie ou dont elle peut avoir le pouvoir de disposer ;

(*q*) Placer les fonds de la compagnie non immédiatement requis en telles valeurs et de telle manière qu'il en sera déterminé de temps à autre ;

(*r*) Rémunérer toute personne pour services rendus à la compagnie de telle manière que la compagnie jugera utile et plus particulièrement, avec l'approbation des actionnaires, pour l'émission et répartition d'actions, obligations ou autres valeurs de la compagnie, complètement ou partiellement libérées ; mais rien de contenu dans ce paragraphe ne sera supposé le pouvoir des directeurs de fixer et payer le salaire de tous ou d'aucun des officiers, serviteurs, agents et employés de la compagnie ;

(*s*) Prêter des fonds aux clients et autres ayant des relations avec la compagnie et prendre des garanties pour le prêt de tels fonds; garantir l'exécution d'engagements contractuels et autres de toutes telles personnes et donner toute garantie ou indemnité comme il en sera jugé opportun;

(*t*) Payer à même les fonds de la compagnie toutes dépenses se rapportant à la formation, enregistrement et annonce de la compagnie, ou pour ou à propos de la promotion de cette compagnie ou la conduite de ses affaires:

(*u*) Adopter pour faire connaître les produits de la compagnie tels moyens qui seront jugés opportuns, et en particulier par des annonces dans les journaux, circulaires, par l'achat et l'exposition de travaux d'art ou intéressants, par la publication de livres et périodiques et par la distribution de prix, récompenses et dons;

(*v*) Vendre, améliorer, gérer, développer, échanger disposer, louer ou mettre en valeur ou disposer autrement de la totalité ou d'une partie des biens et droits de la compagnie;

(*w*) Faire toutes les chauses susdites comme principaux, agents, entrepreneurs ou autrement, seuls ou conjointement avec d'autres et par l'entremise d'agents, sous-entrepreneurs, fidécommissaires ou autrement.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "North American Arms Company, Limited," avec un capital-actions de deux millions de dollars, divisé en 20,000 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Québec, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 6e jour de juillet 1918

THOMAS MULVEY,
3-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de février 1918.

(Fourni au Ministre des Finances conformément à la Loi des caisses d'épargne, chap. 30, Statuts Revisés Can., 1906.)

DT.	$ c.		$ c.	AV.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances au 31 janvier 1918	39,820,625 66	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois	677,389 94	
DÉPÔTS à la caisse d'épargne des Postes durant le mois	794,123 56			
DÉPÔTS transférés des caisses d'épargne du gouvernement durant le mois :—		Différence *(en moins)* entre l'évaluation des intérêts et le montant actuellement accumulé et converti en principal au 31 mars 1917 :		
PRINCIPAL $		Evaluation $1,120,370 15		
INTÉRÊT acquis au 1er avril jusqu'à la date du transfert		Actuel 1,118,952 23		
			1,417 92	
DÉPÔTS transférés de la caisse d'épargne des Postes du Royaume-Uni à la caisse d'épargne des Postes du Canada	4,480 11			
INTÉRÊT alloué aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	8,414 58	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 31 décembre 1917	39,948,836 05	
	40,627,643 91		40,627,643 91	

Certifié,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'épargne.

R. M. COULTER,
Sous-maître général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 15 avril 1918. 51–tf.

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de mars 1918.

(Fourni au Ministre des Finances conformément à la Loi des caisses d'épargne, chap. 30, Statuts Refondus Can., 1906.)

DT.	$ cts.		$ cts.	AV.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances au 28 février 1918	39,948,836 05	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois	1,503 61	
DÉPÔTS à la Caisse d'épargne des Postes durant le mois	1,007,973 12			
DÉPÔTS transférés des Caisses d'épargne du Gouvernement durant le mois :—				
PRINCIPAL $				
INTÉRÊT acquis du 1er avril jusqu'à la date du transfert				
DÉPÔTS transférés de la Caisse d'épargne des Postes du Royaume-Uni à la Caisse d'épargne des Postes du Canada	7,976 23			
INTÉRÊT accru et porté au compte du capital et ajouté au principal le 31 mars 1918.. *Prévisions*	1,141,014 09			
INTÉRÊT alloué aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	12,182 96	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 31 mars 1918	41,283,478 84	
	42,117,982 45		42,117,982 45	

Certifié,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargne.

R. M. COULTER,
Sous-maître général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 25 mai 1918. 51 tf

1918-19 **1918-19**

ÉTAT

DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE ET DU REVENU ET DES DÉPENSES de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 30 juin 1917 et 1918.

DETTE PUBLIQUE	1917	1918
PASSIF.	$ c.	$ c.
DETTE FLOTTANTE—		
Payable au Canada	465,304,123 91	884,676,316 68
Payable à Londres	362,703,312 40	362,703,312 40
Payable à New-York	75,357,000 00	75,873,000 00
Prêts temporaires	284,877,474 68	584,904,797 59
Fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	5,755,554 26	5,799,609 27
Billets du Dominion	172,872,336 29	270,541,652 92
CAISSES D'ÉPARGNES— (1917. 1918.)		
Caisses d'épargnes des Postes $41,105,644 92 $39,907,222 11		
Caisses d'épargnes du Gouvernement 13,167,436 64 12,390,236 01		
	54,273,081 56	52,297,458 12
Fonds en fidéicommis	10,159,437 27	10,805,964 55
Comptes des provinces	11,923,481 20	11,920,481 20
Divers, et comptes de banques	36,476,679 21	27,107,395 56
Total de la dette brute	1,179,699,480 78	2,286,929,988 09
ACTIF		
PLACEMENTS—		
Fonds d'amortissement	14,035,525 12	16,818,396 17
Autres placements	139,725,845 73	270,461,771 65
COMPTES DES PROVINCES	2,296,327 90	2,296,327 90
DIVERS, ET COMPTES DE BANQUES	482,668,614 37	843,345,777 08
Total de l'actif	638,726,313 12	1,132,922,272 80
Total de la dette nette au 30 juin	840,973,167 66	1,154,007,715 29
" " 31 mai	828,793,769 76	1,144,235,627 35
Augmentation de la dette	12,179,937 90	9,772,087 94

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de juin 1917.	Total au 30 juin 1917.	Mois de juin 1918	Total au 30 juin 1918.
REVENU :	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Douanes	13,564,500 14	43,969,438 97	13,242,368 74	41,991,336 99
Accise	2,073,393 28	5,686,302 81	2,339,664 50	6,195,987 89
Département des Postes	1,700,000 00	4,750,000 00	1,700,000 00	4,800,000 00
Travaux publics, y compris les chemins de fer et canaux	2,728,838 66	5,788,880 25	3,187,409 91	6,508,050 47
Divers	1,761,848 32	3,127,967 56	2,999,861 30	7,575,349 38
Total	21,828,580 40	63,322,589 59	23,469,304 45	67,070,724 73
DÉPENSES	5,989,408 31	10,335,961 75	7,985,658 78	17,598,326 74

DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Guerre	9,250,611 85	20,650,487 39	14,291,523 39	19,387,728 12
Travaux publics, y compris chemins de fer et canaux.	1,033,013 12	2,078,804 02	1,496,524 31	1,855,916 85
Subventions aux chemins de fer				
Total	10,283,624 97	25,729,291 41	15,788,047 70	21,243,644 97

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du département des Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

T. C. BOVILLE,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,

J. G. MACFARLANE, comptable en chef et teneur de livres du Dominion.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES Ottawa 30 juin 1918

2-tf

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous:

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."

2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.

3. Les taux sont comme suit: Avis, première insertion, dix cents la ligne agate (quatorze lignes au pouce); insertions subséquentes, cinq cents par ligne. Traduction de documents, quarante cents par cent mots.

Une remise provisoire devra accompagner la copie dont la somme peut être computée comme suit:

Première insertion:	
Pour le titre et la signature.....	$1 00
Ajoutez deux cents par mot pour le reste.....	
Traduction, si elle doit être faite, à 40 cents par 100 mots.....	
Autres insertions:	
Pour le titre et la signature.....	0 50
Ajoutez un cent par mot pour le reste.....	
Multipliez par le nombre de ces insertions.....	
Total.....	

Une facture sera expédiée aussitôt après la première insertion indiquant le montant exact dû, le montant reçu, et toute différence dans la remise, en moins ou en plus, sera réglée.

AUCUNE ANNONCE N'EST INSÉRÉE POUR MOINS D'UN DOLLAR.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous:

Les avis de demandes de divorce—14 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—3 mois de calendrier.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes en vertu de l'*Acte des compagnies de prêt* (A. C. publié dans la *Gazette* 15 juin 1901)—2 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Droits provisoires d'auteurs—1 insertion.

Lois des compagnies—Changement du principal lieu d'affaires, du nombre de directeurs, etc.—1 insertion.

Protection des eaux navigables, approbation des plans des travaux, etc.—5 insertions.

Les avis reçus jusqu'à midi le jeudi, seront insérés dans la *Gazette* du samedi suivant.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cents, et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ,
Imprimeur du Roi et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques.
Ottawa, 24 décembre 1914.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

SENAT.

SUBSTANCES DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

Telles que revisées et mises en vigueur le 22 mars 1916.

Tout pétitionnaire en divorce doit annoncer son intention de demander un bill de divorce, par un avis spécifiant contre qui et pour quelle cause le divorce sera demandé; il fait insérer cet avis, pendant trois mois au moins avant la prise en considération par le comité des divorces de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux—du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de sa séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan, l'Alberta, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province; et à défaut de ce nombre de journaux, l'avis doit se publier dans le district, dans le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins.

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba, les insertions doivent se faire dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district; autrement, elles se font en anglais et en français au même journal. Si l'avis donné pour une session expire trop tard pour qu'il puisse être statué sur la pétition pendant cette session, la pétition pourra être présentée et accueillie à la session suivante sans nouvelle publication d'avis.

Une copie de cet avis et une copie de la pétition qui sera présentée doit, à la diligence du pétitionnaire et au moins deux mois avant la prise en considération de la pétition par le comité, être signifiée en main propre si cela est possible, à la personne contre laquelle le divorce sera demandé, ci-après appelée "partie défenderesse".

Si la résidence de la partie défenderesse n'est pas connue, ou que la remise de l'avis ne peut être faite en ses mains, s'il est prouvé, d'une manière jugée satisfaisante par le comité, que tous les efforts raisonnables ont été faits pour opérer la signification en main propre, et, en cas d'inutilité de ces efforts, pour porter l'avis et la pétition à la connaissance de la partie défenderesse, ces diligences peuvent être tenues pour une suffisante notification.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est recevable après l'expiration des soixante premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce doit être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énonce sommairement le fait du mariage, en indiquant les noms au long, l'âge et l'état des parties, en quel temps, en quel lieu et par qui a été faite la célébration; le domicile et la résidence de chacune des parties à l'époque du mariage, leur domicile conjugal, leur résidence et tout changement qui en aurait eu lieu; les traits essentiels sur lesquels est fondée la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé.

La pétition doit aussi contenir l'assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu ni connivence, ni pardon pour les torts qui donnent lieu à la plainte, ni collusion dans la demande en divorce.

Les allégations de la pétition doivent être appuyées d'une déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite conformément à l'*Acte de la preuve en Canada, 1893*.

La copie de la pétition signifiée à la partie défenderesse portera en endos ou en annexe les renseignements suivants:

(*1*) La résidence du pétitionnaire à l'époque de la signification.

(*2*) Une adresse postale en Canada à laquelle les lettres et avis pour le pétitionnaire puissent être délivrés.

(*3*) Le nom et l'adresse de l'avocat, s'il y en a un, agissant pour le pétitionnaire.

(*4*) Si cet avocat n'a pas d'adresse à Ottawa, le nom et l'adresse de quelque agent le représentant à Ottawa à qui tous avis et pièces puissent être signifiés.

(*5*) Si la partie défenderesse veut s'opposer à la demande en divorce et être entendue par le comité des divorces du Sénat, elle doit adresser un avis à cet effet au greffier du Sénat aux édifices du Parlement, Ottawa, dans les deux mois de la signification faite à la partie défenderesse et donner dans cet avis au greffier du Sénat:

(*a*) La résidence de la partie défenderesse à l'époque de l'envoi de l'avis

(*b*) Une adresse postale en Canada à laquelle les lettres et avis pour la partie défenderesse puissent être délivrés.

(*c*) Le nom et l'adresse de l'avocat, s'il y en a un agissant pour la partie défenderesse.

(*d*) Si cet avocat n'a pas d'adresse à Ottawa, le nom et l'adresse de quelque agent le représentant à Ottawa, à qui tous avis et pièces puissent être signifiés.

(*6*) Si la partie défenderesse ne notifie pas ainsi le greffier du Sénat, la pétition peut être prise en considération, et un bill de divorce basé sur cette pétition peut suivre son cours sans autre avis à la partie défenderesse.

(7) Lorsque la pétition est présentée par un mari pour obtenir le divorce contre sa femme, si celle-ci fait voir au comité d'une manière satisfaisante qu'elle peut opposer et qu'elle est prête à produire sous serment de bons moyens de défense contre les accusations portées dans la pétition, et qu'elle n'a pas l'argent nécessaire pour faire valoir ces moyens, le comité peut rendre un ordre que son mari ait à lui fournir la somme nécessaire pour qu'elle puisse présenter sa défense en retenant les services d'un conseil, payer ses frais de voyage et de séjour et ceux des témoins assignés de sa part à Ottawa.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est prise en considération par le comité que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $210.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation au Sénat doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis et d'une déclaration établissant qu'une copie de l'avis de la pétition a été signifiée.

Une copie de toute pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce, ou relative à quelque demande de divorce,—et une copie de tous documents et papiers accompagnant cette pétition, ou à produire devant le comité, devra être fournie par la personne au nom de laquelle la pétition, les documents ou les papiers seront présentés ou produits.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Greffier du Sénat

SENAT.

Avis de bills privés.

ÉXTRAIT DES RÈGLES DU SÉNAT.

107. Toute demande au Parlement, pour obtenir un bill privé, de quelque nature qu'il soit, doit être annoncée par avis inséré à la *Gazette du Canada;* cet avis doit indiquer d'une manière claire et précise la nature et l'objet de la demande, être signé par les pétitionnaires ou en leur nom et contenir l'adresse des signataires; et si elle a pour objet l'obtention d'un acte constitutif, il faut donner aussi dans l'avis le nom de la compagnie projetée.

Outre l'avis à insérer dans la *Gazette du Canada*, il doit en être publié un semblable, comme il suit:—

A) Lorsque la demande a pour objet l'obtention d'un acte constituant en corporation,—

1. Une *compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal*, —dans un des principaux journaux de la principale cité ou ville ou le principal village de chaque comté ou district par où passerait le chemin de fer ou le canal dont la construction est projetée;

2. Une *compagnie de télégraphe ou de téléphone*, —dans un des principaux journaux de la principale cité ou ville de chaque province ou territoire où elle se propose d'opérer;

3. Une *compagnie pour la confection de travaux quelconques*, dont la confection ou l'exploitation intéresserait spécialement telle localité particulière; ou une compagnie tendant à obtenir des droits ou privilèges exclusifs, ou l'autorisation de faire une chose dont l'opération pourrait porter atteinte aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui,—dans un des principaux journaux de l'endroit ou des endroits que l'acte demandé intéresse;

4. Une *compagnie de banque;* une *compagnie d'assurance;* une *compagnie de crédit;* une *compagnie de prêt;* ou une *compagnie industrielle*, sans pouvoirs exclusifs,—dans la *Gazette du Canada* seulement.

5. Et si les travaux d'une compagnie (constituée ou à constituer) doivent être déclarés d'utilité générale pour le Canada, cette intention sera spécifiquement mentionnée dans l'avis; et les requérants feront envoyer par lettre enregistrée une copie de cet avis au secrétaire de chaque conseil de comté et de chaque corporation municipale spécialement intéressée dans la construction ou l'exploitation de ces travaux, ainsi qu'au secrétaire de la province dans laquelle ces travaux sont ou seront situés; et la preuve de l'accomplissement de cette prescription par les requérants devra s'établir par une déclaration statutaire.

B) Lorsque la demande a pour objet de modifier un acte existant,—

1. Afin de prolonger une ligne de chemin de fer ou un canal, ou de construire des embranchements qui s'y relient, l'avis sera le même, *mutatis mutandis*, que celui pour l'obtention d'un acte constituant en corporation une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal;

2. Afin de proroger le délai fixé pour la confection ou l'achèvement d'une ligne de chemin de fer, d'un canal, d'une ligne télégraphique ou téléphonique, ou d'autres travaux quelconques déjà autorisés,—dans un des principaux journaux de l'endroit où la compagnie a son siège ou est autorisée à avoir son siège;

3. Afin d'étendre les pouvoirs d'une compagnie (sans attribution de pouvoirs exclusifs); d'accroître ou de réduire le capital-actions d'une compagnie, ou d'augmenter ou modifier sa faculté d'émettre des obligations ou de faire des emprunts, ou d'effectuer des changements pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou intérêts des actionnaires, obligataires ou créanciers de la compagnie,—dans un des principaux journaux du lieu de la situation de son siège.

C) Dans tous ces cas, les avis insérés soit à la *Gazette du Canada* ou dans les journaux, doivent se publier au moins une fois par semaine pendant cinq semaines consécutives; et, lorsqu'ils se publient dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba, ils doivent être en langue anglaise et en langue française. Il faut envoyer au greffier du Sénat des exemplaires *marqués* de chaque numéro de tous les journaux contenant l'avis, avec, sur le pli de la feuille, les mots: *"Avis de bill privé"*; ou l'on peut transmettre, au lieu des journaux, une déclaration statutaire que l'avis a été dûment publié.

Tout avis par lettre enregistrée sera déposé à la poste à temps pour parvenir au secrétaire de la province et au greffier de chaque conseil de comté et de chaque corporation municipale cinq semaines au moins avant la considération de la pétition par le comité des Ordres permanents; et une déclaration statutaire établissant le fait du dépôt à la poste sera transmise au greffier du Sénat.

108. Nulle pétition pour la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou d'un canal existant ou autorisé, n'est prise en considération par le comité des Ordres permanents, à moins qu'il n'ait été déposé devant le comité une carte ou un plan indiquant le tracé proposé des travaux ainsi que les comtés ou les districts par où doit passer le chemin de fer, le canal, l'embranchement ou le prolongement qu'on veut construire.

109. Avant d'adresser au Sénat la pétition pour en obtenir la permission de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, là où les personnes qui ont l'intention de faire cette pétition doivent, en donnant l'avis prescrit par les règles précédentes mentionner en même temps et de la même manière, les péages qu'elles se proposent de percevoir, l'étendue du privilège, la hauteur des arches, l'espace libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des trains de bois et des bateaux; en outre, mentionner si le pont sera mobile ou non, et indiquer les dimensions de la partie mobile.

110. Aucune pétition en obtention d'un bill privé n'est reçue par le Sénat après les trois premières semaines de la session; aucun bill privé ne peut lui être présenté après les quatre premières semaines de la session; aucun rapport d'un comité permanent ou spécial sur un bill n'est reçu après les six premières semaines de la session.

114. Toute personne qui voudra obtenir un bill privé, si elle se propose de la présenter au Sénat, devra déposer entre les mains du greffier de cette Chambre, huit jours avant la réunion du Parlement, une copie du bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française avec une somme d'argent suffisante pour en payer la traduction, laquelle sera faite par les traducteurs du Sénat, et payer l'impression de 600 exemplaires anglais et de 200 exemplaires français; elle aura pareillement à verser entre les mains du greffier du Sénat, aussitôt après la deuxième lecture du bill, et avant la prise en considération par le comité auquel il aura été renvoyé, une somme de $200, avec les frais d'insertion de l'acte au corps des Statuts; et elle remettra au commis-greffier du comité un reçu constatant le versement de ces sommes.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Greffier du Sénat.

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

RÈGLES RELATIVES AUX PÉTITIONS ET AUX BILLS PRIVÉS.

88. (1) Les pétitions pour bills privés ne sont reçues par la Chambre que si elles sont présentées pendant les six premières semaines de la session, Mettout bill privé sera présenté à la Chambre dans les deux semaines à compter de l'époque où l'examinateur ou le comité des ordres permanents auront fait un rapport favorable sur la pétition, et nulle motion à l'effet de suspendre cette règle ne sera acceptée, à moins qu'au préalable le comité des ordres permanents n'ait présenté un rapport recommandant cette suspension et exposant les raisons la motivant.

Instructions aux comités.

97. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être discutées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommendation que ces bills soient retirés.

Dépôt de bills et honoraires.

89. (1) Toute personne qui voudra obtenir un bill privé sera tenu de déposer entre les mains du greffier de la Chambre, au moins huit jours avant la réunion de la Chambre, un exemplaire de ce bill en anglais ou en français, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression, la traduction en devant être faite par les fonctionnaires de la Chambre, et l'impression par le département des impressions publiques, et si pareil bill n'est pas déposé dans le délai ci-dessus prescrit, le solliciteur devra, en sus des frais d'impression et de traduction, payer la somme de cinq dollars pour chaque jour qui s'écoulera entre le dit huitième jour avant la réunion de la Chambre et la date de la présentation du bill; mais ces taxes additionnelles ne devront pas dépasser en totalité la somme de deux cents dollars.

2. Après la deuxième lecture d'un bill et avant son examen par le comité auquel il a été renvoyé, celui qui en fait la demande doit dans tous les cas verser le prix de l'impression de la loi dans les statuts ainsi qu'un droit de deux cents dollars.

Taxes supplémentaires

3. Les taxes suivantes seront également imposées et payées, en sus de celles qui précèdent, savoir:—

(*a*) Lorsqu'une règle de la Chambre est suspendue relativement à un bill, ou à la pétition de ce bill pour chaque suspension.....	$100 00
(*b*) Lorsqu'un bill est présenté dans la Chambre après la huitième Semaine de la session et avant la fin de la douzième.....	100 00
(*c*) Lorsqu'un bill est présenté dans la Chambre après la douzième semaine de la session.....	200 00
(*d*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $250,000, et n'excède pas $500,000.....	100 00
(*e*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $500,000, et n'excède pas $750,000.....	150 00
(*f*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $750,000, et n'excède pas $1,000,000.....	200 00
(*g*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $1,000,000, et n'excède pas $1,500,000.....	300 00
(*h*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $1,500,000, et n'excède pas $2,000,000.....	400 00
(*i*) Pour chaque million ou fraction de million de dollars additionnel....	100 00

4. Quand l'objet d'un bill est d'augmenter le capital social d'une compagnie existante, le droit additionnel est déterminé selon le tarif ci-dessus, mais n'est calculé que sur le montant de la majoration.

5. Quand un bill est à l'effet d'augmenter ou tend augmenter pour une compagnie sa faculté d'emprunter sans qu'il y ait augmentation du capital social, le droit additionnel est de $300.

6. Si, à quelque phase d'un bill, il est apporté quelque augmentation au chiffre du capital social projeté d'une compagnie, ou à celui de sa faculté d'emprunter, le bill ne passe pas à la phase subséquente tant que les droits découlant de ce changement n'ont pas été versés.

7. Dans la présente règle, l'expression "capital social projeté" comprend toute augmentation de ce capital prévue dans le bill, et dans les cas où un bill accorde le pouvoir d'augmenter, à quelque date que e soit, le montant du capital social projeté, le droit additionnel sera prélevé sur le chiffre maximum de telle augmentation projetée, tel qu'il en est fait mention dans le bill.

8. Les taxes supplémentaires prescrites en la présente règle s'appliqueront aussi aux bills privés prenant naissance au Sénat, sauf, toutefois, que si une pétition demandant pareil bill privé a été présentée en cette Chambre dans les six premières semaines de la session, la taxe supplémentaire imposée sous l'empire des alinéas *b* ou *c* de l'article 3, ne sera pas exigée.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLES RELATIVES AUX AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

91. Toutes demandes, quelles qu'elles soient, adressées au Parlement pour bills privés, devront être précédées d'un avis dans la *Gazette du Canada;* le dit avis devra énoncer clairement et distinctement la nature et l'objet de la demande, et devra être signé par les postulants ou en leur nom avec les adresses des signataires; et lorsque la demande aura pour objet un acte constitutif, le nom de la compagnie projetée devra être donné dans l'avis. Et si les travaux de quelque compagnie (constituée ou à être constituée en corporation) doivent être déclarés à l'avantage général du Canada, cette intention sera spécifiquement mentionnée dans l'avis; et les postulants feront adresser une copie du dit avis, par lettre enregistrée, au greffier de chaque comté ou municipalité qui pourra être spécialement concernée dans la construction ou l'exploitation des dits travaux, et aussi au secrétaire de la province dans laquelle les dits travaux sont ou pourront être situés; et une déclaration conforme à la loi devra attester que cette formalité a été remplie par les postulants.

Outre l'avis susdit à publier dans la *Gazette du Canada*, un avis semblable devra aussi être publié dans *quelque journal important* comme suit:—

A) Lorsque la demande sera faite pour un acte constituant en corporation,—

1. *Une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal:*—Dans la principale cité et ville ou dans le principal village dans chaque comté où devront être construits le chemin de fer ou le canal projetés.

2. *Une compagnie de télégraphe ou de téléphone:*—Dans la principale cité ou ville dans chaque province ou territoire où la compagnie se propose de faire des opérations.

3. *Une compagnie pour la construction de travaux quelconques* de nature à produire un changement dans une localité particulière par suite de leur construction ou exploitation; ou pour obtenir quelques *droits ou privilèges exclusifs*; ou pour faire quelques opérations pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou à la propriété de particuliers:—Dans la localité ou les localités qui pourraient être atteintes par la législation projetée.

4. Une *compagnie de banque;* une *compagnie d'assurance;* une *compagnie de fidéicommis;* une *compagnie de prêt;* ou une *compagnie industrielle*, sans pouvoirs exclusifs quelconques:—Dans la *Gazette du Canada* seulement.

B) Lorsque la demande sera aux fins d'amender un acte existant,—

1. Pour le prolongement de quelque ligne de chemin de fer ou de quelque canal, ou pour la construction d'embranchements des dits chemin de fer ou canal:—Dans la principale cité, la principale ville ou le principal village dans chaque district ou comté devant être traversé par le prolongement ou cet embranchement.

2. Pour la prolongation d'une charte ou du délai fixé pour la construction ou l'achèvement d'une ligne de chemin de fer, d'un canal, ou d'une ligne de télé-

graphe ou de téléphone quelconques, ou de tous autres travaux déjà autorisés; ou pour l'extension des pouvoirs d'une compagnie (lorsque cela n'implique pas la concession de droits exclusifs); ou pour l'augmentation ou la réduction du capital social de quelque compagnie; ou pour augmenter ou modifier ses pouvoirs d'émettre des obligations ou de contracter des emprunts, ou pour tout amendement pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou intérêts des actionnaires ou des porteurs d'obligations ou des créanciers de la compagnie:—Dans la localité où le bureau principal de a compagnie est ou doit être autorisé à s'établir.

C) Lorsque la demande a pour objet d'obtenir pour une personne ou une corporation déjà constituée des droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou le pouvoir de faeir quelque chose dont l'accomplissement pourrait porter atteinte aux droits ou aux biens d'autres personnes dans la localité ou les localités particulières que l'acte projeté pourrait atteindre.

Tous ces avis, qu'ils soient insérés dans la *Gazette du Canada* ou dans un journal, devront être publiés au moins une fois par semaine pendant une durée de cinq semaines consécutives; et en ce qui concerne les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, ils devront y être publiés en anglais et en français; et dans le cas où il n'y aurait pas de journal dans une localité où l'avis doit être donné, cet avis sera donné dans la localité la plus rapprochée dans laquelle il se publie un journal; et la preuve de la publication régulière de l'avis sera établie dans chaque cas par une déclaration conforme à la loi; et toutes ces déclarations devront être transmises au greffier de la Chambre et être endossées "Avis de bill privé".

D) Tout pareil avis sera transmis par la poste par lettre enregistrée de manière à parvenir au secrétaire de la province, et au greffier du conseil de comté et de la corporation municipale, au moins deux semaines avant que l'Examinateur ou le comité des ordres permanents ne prennent la pétition en délibération, et une déclaration conforme à la loi et établissant ce dépôt à la poste, sera adressée au greffier de la Chambre.

E) Tous bills privés pour actes constitutifs devront être dressés de manière à incorporer, par mode de renvoi, les clauses des actes généraux se rapportant aux détails auxquels ces bills doivent pourvoir; l'on devra énoncer les raisons spéciales de toute déviation de ce principe, ou de l'introduction d'autres dispositions relatives à ces détails, et une note devra être annexée au bill pour indiquer les dispositions du bill au sujet desquelles l'on propose de s'écarter de l'*acte général;* les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette *règle,* devront être remodelés par les promoteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais avant qu'aucun comité passe à l'examen de leurs *clauses.*

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Greffier de la Chambre des Communes.

Quiconque désire obtenir du Parlement une charte de chemin de fer, devra observer les règles ci-dessous, établies par la Chambre des Communes, au sujet de la production de cartes:—

CARTE OU PLAN ACCOMPAGNANT LA PÉTITION.

93. "L'Examinateur ou le comité des Ordres permanents ne prendra connaissance d'aucune pétition demandant la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer, ou d'une compagnie ayant pour objet la construction d'un canal, ou demandant un prolongement de la ligne d'un chemin de fer ou d'un canal existant ou autorisé, avant que soit produit devant ce comité une carte ou un plan, indiquant l'emplacement projeté des ouvrages, et chaque comté, township, municipalité ou district à travers lesquels le chemin de fer, le canal, l'embranchement ou le prolongement projeté, doit être construit."

ARTES, PLANS ET PIÈCES ACCOMPAGNANT LES BILLS.

. "Nul bill tendant à la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal ou à l'effet de changer le tracé du chemin de fer ou du canal d'une compagnie déjà constituée, ne sera mis à l'étude par le comité des Chemins de fer, à moins qu'il n'ait été produit devant le comité, au moins une semaine avant l'examen du bill—

(*a*) "Une carte ou un plan à une échelle d'au moins un demi-pouce au mille, et indiquant le territoire sur lequel il est question de construire les ouvrages projetés, et indiquant aussi les ouvrages analogues existants ou autorisés, dans la région ou partie de la région que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou qui ont quelque effet sur la dite région; et cette carte ou ce plan doit porter la signature de l'ingénieur ou autre personne qui l'a fait;

(*b*) "Une pièce faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de consacrer aux fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de se le procurer, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, d'obligations, de débentures ou d'autres valeurs, et le montant respectif à réaliser de chacun de ces chefs."

AVIS est donné par le présent que Gladys Agnès Wilson, de la cité et du district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son époux, Edmund John Edward Hawkins, pour cause d'adultère, cruauté et abandon.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20e jour de mai 1918.

GLADYS A. WILSON,
Requérante.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Procureurs de la requérante. 48–14

AVIS est donné par le présent que William Lewis Evans, de la cité et du district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, gérant, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse, dame Meto Rogers, de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère et abandon.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, le septième jour de juillet 1918.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Procureurs du réquérant,
189, rue Saint-Jacques,
2–14 Montréal.

AVIS DIVERS.

BANQUE DES MARCHANDS DU CANADA.

DIVIDENDE TRIMESTRIEL.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de deux et demi pour cent pour le trimestre courant, étant au taux de 10 pour cent par année sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré, et sera payable à la banque en cette cité et à ses succursales, dès et après le 1er jour d'août prochain, aux actionnaires enregistrés à la clôture des affaires le 15e jour de juillet.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

D. C. MACAROW,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 25 juin 1918. 52–5

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

JEUDI, le premier août prochain, et après, cette banque paiera à ses actionnaires un dividende de deux et quart pour cent (étant au taux de neuf pour cent par année), sur son capital versé, pour le trimestre finissant le 31 juillet prochain.

Ce dividende sera payé suivant la liste des actionnaires inscrits à la date du 16 juillet prochain.

Par ordre du bureau de direction.

N. LAVOIE,
Gérant général.

Québec, le 18 juin 1918. 51–5

CIE. CANADIENNE DE BLOCS À FORMES, LIMITÉE.

EXTRAIT des minutes d'une assemblée spéciale des directeurs de la Cie. Canadienne de Blocs à formes, Limitée ; étaient présents M. L. E. Robin, président, I. Dufresne, L. P. Deslongchamps, A. Martel et D. J. Ouimet.

A cette assemblée le règlement changeant le bureau de place en date du 20 juin 1918 a été rescindé, et M. Bélanger a de nouveau été renommé secrétaire-trésorier au lieu et en remplacement de M. G. Guillet.

Il est aussi résolu que le siège de la compagnie soit à Montréal, au n° 135, rue Carrière, et que cette proposition devienne un règlement et que l'on fasse ce qu'il y a à faire pour mettre ce règlement suivant la loi. Adopté unanimement.

Nous soussignés L. E. Robin, président, et J. Alf. Bélanger, secrétaire-trésorier, certifions que la copie de résolution ci-haut donnée est conforme en tout point à celle entrée dans le livre des minutes en date du 11 juillet 1918.

[L.S]

THE CANADIAN LAST BLOCK COMPANY, LIMITED,
L. E. ROBIN,
Président.
J. ALF. BÉLANGER,
Sec.-trésorier.

Montréal, 11 juillet 1918. 3-1

LOI CONCERNANT LA PROTECTION DES EAUX NAVIGABLES.

CHAPITRE 115, STATUTS REVISÉS DU CANADA, 1905.

LA compagnie dite "The Sault au Recollet Land & Power Company," Incorporée, donne avis par les présentes qu'elle a, en vertu de l'article 7 du dit acte, déposée au bureau du ministre des Travaux publics, à Ottawa, et dans le bureau du régistrateur du district, pour l'enregistrement des terres des districts d'Hochelaga et Jacques-Cartier, dans la cité de Montréal, du district de Laval, dans la ville de Sainte-Rose, P. Q., une description du site et des plans d'un barrage, usine de force motrice et travaux en relevant qu'elle se propose de construire dans la Rivière des Prairies au Sault au Récollet en face et mitoyens des lots 492, 493 et 503 du cadastre.

Et prenez avis qu'à dix heures de l'avant-midi du mercredi 21 août 1918, la compagnie dite "The Sault au Recollet Land & Power Company, Incorporated," en vertu de l'article 7 du dit acte, fera sa demande au ministre des Travaux publics, à son bureau, dans la cité d'Ottawa, pour l'approbation du site et des plans ci-dessus mentionnés et pour la permission de construire les dits barrage, usine de force motrice et travaux en relevant.

Donné à Montréal, ce 16ième jour de juillet 1918.

SAULT AU RECOLLET LAND & POWER CO., INCORPORATED,
Par A. W. ROBERTSON.
Secrétaire.

BANQUE ROYALE DU CANADA.

DIVIDENDE N° 124.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de trois pour cent (au taux de douze pour cent par année) sur le capital payé de cette banque a été déclaré pour le trimestre courant, et sera payable à la banque et à ses succursales, à compter de mardi, le 3e jour de septembre prochain, aux actionnaires enregistrés le 15 août.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

C. E. NEILL,
Gérant général.

Montréal, P.Q., 16 juillet 1918. 3-7

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AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

MINISTÈRE DU SERVICE NAVAL.

RÈGLEMENTS DE PÊCHE PARTICULIERS À LA PROVINCE DU MANITOBA.

Adoptés par le Décret du Conseil en date du 11 juin 1917, tels qu'amendés jusqu'au 30 novembre 1917.

Les règlements de pêche particuliers à la province du Manitoba, adoptés par le décret du conseil du 9 février 1915, ainsi que tous les amendements s'y rapportant, sont par les présentes abrogés et remplacés par les dispositions suivantes:

Les règlements suivants ne s'appliquent pas aux eaux situées dans les limites des réserves forestières, et qui sont du ressort du ministre de l'Intérieur.

1. Excepté en vertu d'une licence ou d'un permis délivré par le ministre du Service Naval, toute personne qui exerce la pêche d'amateur, ne peut le faire qu'au moyen de la ligne à main, et il ne lui est jamais permis de vendre le poisson ainsi capturé ni d'en trafiquer.

L'expression "pêche à la ligne à la main" embrasse dans sa signification la pêche à la ligne traînante et comprend la capture du poisson au moyen d'hameçons et de lignes tenues à la main ou d'hameçons et de lignes attachées à une canne de pêche, cette dernière tenue dans la main, mais ne signifie pas une série de lignes ou des lignes attachées à une embarcation.

2. Il n'est permis d'accorder cette licence qu'aux seules personnes qui sont sujets britanniques et qui habitent la province du Manitoba, ou encore aux seules sociétés canadiennes dont les bureaux-chefs sont situés dans la province.

3. Tous colons établis, y compris les Indiens, ont droit à un permis annuel de pêche les autorisant à faire usage de cent verges au plus de filet à mailler, d'un carrelet ou de cinquante hameçons eschés, au plus, et cela pour leurs usages domestiques seulement car il n'est jamais permis de vendre le poisson ainsi capturé ni d'en trafiquer.

Ces permis sont délivrés gratuitement.

4. Il n'est pas permis de passer à un autre sa licence, excepté par permission spéciale écrite et émanant de l'inspecteur des pêcheries de l'arrondissement.

5. Pour la pêche à bord de remorqueurs, voiliers ou esquifs, les licenciés doivent être les propriétaires du bateau, des filets et autres engins de pêche qu'ils emportent avec eux. En ce qui concerne toutes les autres méthodes de faire la pêche au moyen de filets à mailler ou de carrelets, nulle personne autre que le détenteur d'une telle licence, ne peut exploiter, ni aider à exploiter un filet à mailler ou un carrelet.

6. On est tenu de numéroter lisiblement tous les bateaux, bouées ou filets au moyen d'étiquettes ou autres procédés. Chaque bateau doit porter son numéro peint en noir sur fond blanc sur l'un ou l'autre côté de la proue. Les caractères ne peuvent mesurer moins de six pouces de hauteur et le numéro des bouées doit être fixé de façon à ce qu'on puisse l'apercevoir, sans qu'il y ait besoin de les lever. Quant aux étiquettes numérotées des filets il faut les attacher de façon à ce qu'elles soient visibles, quand lesdits filets sont mis en caisses ou enroulés sur dévidoirs. Les numéros des bateaux, bouées ou filets sont désignés par l'inspecteur des pêcheries de l'arrondissement à l'époque de la délivrance de la licence.

7. Il n'est pas permis de faire la pêche au moyen d'engins, autres que les filets à mailler, les carrelets, les hameçons eschés ou les lignes à main.

8. Les licences commerciales de carrelets n'autorisent l'usage que d'un seul carrelet pour la capture de la carpe ou autres poissons communs non protégés par la saison prohibée. Les droits d'une telle licence sont de deux dollars.

LAC WINNIPEG.

9. *Pêche d'été pour poisson blanc.*—La pêche d'été pour le poisson blanc n'est autorisée qu'en vertu des licences de remorqueur, voilier ou esquif, et peut commencer le premier juin pour se poursuivre jusqu'à l'époque où on aura capturé une quantité de poisson égale à trois millions de livres de poisson blanc, apprêté, ou jusqu'au 15 d'août inclusivement de chaque année. Si la quantité de poisson blanc apprêté ci-haut désignée est prise avant le 15 d'août, l'inspecteur des pêcheries de l'arrondissement doit ordonner que tous les filets pour poisson blanc soient enlevés, et tout filet non retiré à la suite de cette injonction, ou à défaut d'elle, le 15 d'août, est susceptible d'être saisi et confisqué, et les licenciés deviennent par le fait même passibles des pénalités décrétées par la Loi des Pêcheries. (D. C. 29 novembre 1917.)

(a) Une licence de remorqueur n'autorise l'usage que de cinq mille verges de filet à mailler, et les droits imposés s'élèvent à cinquante dollars.

(b) Une licence de voilier n'autorise l'usage que de trois mille verges de filet à mailler, et les droits imposés s'élèvent à dix dollars.

(c) Une licence d'esquif n'autorise l'usage que de mille cinq cents verges de filet à mailler, et les droits imposés s'élèvent à cinq dollars.

(2) Les mailles de ces filets ne doivent pas mesurer moins de cinq pouces et demi au moment de leur emploi.

(3) Il est défendu de tendre des filets pour tullipi, à partir du 1er au 15 d'août de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

10. (a) *Pêche d'été et d'automne de la sandre ou doré.*—La pêche de la sandre ou doré au moyen de filets à mailler dans le lac Winnipeg peut commencer le premier juin de chaque année, et se poursuivre dans toutes les parties du lac non interdites par les présents règlements, jusqu'à ce que la pêche d'été du poisson blanc soit terminée, tel que stipulé dans l'article 9, et conséquemment, et jusqu'au 15 octobre inclusivement de chaque année, la pêche du doré au filet à mailler à bord d'esquifs, ne peut se pratiquer que dans cette partie du lac s'étendant au sud d'une ligne tirée dans la direction est-ouest magnétique, par le travers du lac, à partir de la pointe nord de l'île Black-Bear. Tout poisson blanc involontairement pris dans un filet à mailler pour la sandre ou doré, à bord d'esquifs, peut être retenu et vendu.

(*b*) Pour la pêche d'été et d'automne de la sandre ou doré, il n'est pas permis de faire usage de plus de quinze cents verges de filet à mailler, et les mailles ne doivent pas mesurer moins de quatre pouces et un quart au moment de leur emploi. Les droits d'une telle licence s'élèvent à cinq dollars.

11. *Pêche d'été de la barbue.*—Pour la pêche d'été de la barbue, il est défendu de se servir de plus de cinq cents verges de filet ou de plus de cinq cents hameçons eschés. Les mailles de ces filets ne doivent pas mesurer moins de cinq pouces et demi au moment de leur emploi, et les droits de licence s'élèvent à trois dollars.

12. *Pêche d'hiver dans le lac Winnipeg.*—On est autorisé à faire usage de filets à mailler pour la pêche d'hiver, du 20 novembre au dernier jour de février suivant de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

13. Une licence de filet à mailler pour poisson blanc n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de mille cinq cents verges de filet, et les droits imposés s'élèvent à cinq dollars. Les mailles de ces filets ne doivent pas mesurer moins de quatre pouces et quart au moment de leur emploi.

14. Une licence de filet à mailler pour doré n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de mille cinq cents verges de filet, et les droits imposés s'élèvent à cinq dollars. Les mailles de ces filets ne doivent pas mesurer moins de quatre pouces et quart au moment de leur emploi.

15. Un filet à mailler pour tullipi, laquaiche et brochet n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de mille cinq cents verges de filet, et les droits imposés s'élèvent à cinq dollars. Les mailles de ces filets ne doivent pas mesurer moins de trois pouces et trois-quarts au moment de leur emploi.

(1) Les filets à tullipi ne peuvent être tendus que dans les eaux spécifiées par l'inspecteur des pêcheries de l'arrondissement.

RIVIÈRE ROUGE.

16. Un filet à mailler pour brochet n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de cinq cents verges de filet, à partir du 20 novembre jusqu'au dernier jour de février suivant de chaque année, ces deux jours compris. Les droits de licence s'élèvent à deux dollars.

Les mailles ne doivent pas avoir moins de trois pouces et trois-quarts au moment de leur emploi.

LACS WINNIPEGOSIS ET WATER HEN.

17. *Pêche d'hiver.*—On peut autoriser l'usage des filets à mailler pour la pêche d'hiver dans les lacs Winnipegosis et Water Hen, du 20 novembre de chaque année au dernier février suivant, ces deux jours compris.

18. Une licence de filet à mailler pour poisson blanc n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de mille cinq cents verges de filet, et les droits imposés s'élèvent à cinq dollars.

Les mailles de ces filets ne doivent pas mesurer moins de cinq pouces et un quart au moment de leur emploi.

19. La licence de filet à mailler pour la sandre ou doré n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de mille cinq cents verges de filet, et les droits imposés s'élèvent à cinq dollars.

Les mailles de ces filets ne doivent pas mesurer moins de quatre pouces et un quart au moment de leur emploi.

20. *Pêche d'été.*—Il est permis de faire la pêche d'été dans le lac Winnipegosis à partir du 16 d'août au 30 septembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, et pendant cette période on n'y peut faire la pêche qu'à bord de voiliers ou d'esquifs.

(*a*) Une licence de voilier n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de trois mille verges de filet à mailler et les droits imposés s'élèvent à dix dollars.

(*b*) Une licence d'esquif n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de mille cinq cents verges de filet à mailler, et les droits imposés sont de cinq dollars.

(2) Les mailles des filets à mailler pour poisson blanc ne doivent pas mesurer moins de cinq pouces et un quart au moment de leur emploi.

(*a*) Les mailles des filets à mailler pour la sandre ou doré ne doivent pas mesurer moins de quatre pouces et un quart au moment de leur emploi.

LACS MANITOBA ET SAINT-MARTIN.

21. L'usage des filets à mailler pour la pêche d'hiver dans le lac Manitoba est permis à partir du 20 novembre de chaque année jusqu'au dernier jour de février suivant, ces deux jours compris.

22. Une licence de filet à mailler pour poisson blanc n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de mille cinq cents verges de filet, et les droits imposés s'élèvent à cinq dollars.

Les mailles de ces filets ne peuvent mesurer moins de cinq pouces et un quart au moment de leur emploi.

23. Une licence de filet à mailler pour la sandre ou doré, le brochet ou poisson commun n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de mille cinq cents verges de filet, et les droits imposés s'élèvent à cinq dollars.

Les mailles de ces filets ne peuvent mesurer moins de quatre pouces au moment de leur emploi.

LAC DAUPHIN.

24. L'usage des filets à mailler pour la pêche d'hiver dans le lac Dauphin est permis du 20 novembre de chaque année au dernier jour de février suivant, ces deux jours compris.

25. Une licence de filet à mailler pour la sandre ou doré, le brochet ou le poisson commun n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de mille cinq cents verges de filets et les droits imposés s'élèvent à cinq dollars.

Les mailles de ces filets ne peuvent mesurer moins de quatre pouces au moment de leur emploi.

LAC DE L'ORIGNAL.

26. *Pêche d'été.*—Il est permis de faire la pêche d'été au filet à mailler à bord d'esquifs seulement dans le lac de l'Orignal, à partir du 1er juin inclusivement de chaque année jusqu'à ce qu'on ait pris une quantité totale de deux cent mille livres de poissons divers apprêtés, ou jusqu'au 15 septembre. S'il arrivait à une personne de prendre avant le 15 septembre une quantité de deux cent mille livres de poissons divers apprêtés, le garde-pêche local serait tenu de lui intimer l'ordre d'enlever sans délai, tous ses filets; et tous filets non enlevés immédiatement à la suite d'une telle injonction, ou à défaut d'elle, le 15 de septembre, sont susceptibles d'être saisis et confisqués, et les licenciés deviennent passibles des pénalités stipulées par la Loi des Pêcheries.

(*a*) Une licence n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de mille cinq cents verges de filets à mailler, et les droits imposés s'élèvent à cinq dollars.

Les mailles de ces filets ne peuvent mesurer moins de cinq pouces et quart au moment de leur emploi.

27. *Pêche d'hiver.*—Il est permis de faire la pêche d'hiver dans le lac de l'Orignal au moyen de filets à mailler, du 10 novembre de chaque année au dernier jour de février suivant, ces deux jours compris.

(*a*) Une licence de filet à mailler n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de mille cinq cents verges de filet, et les droits imposés s'élèvent à cinq dollars.

Les mailles de ces filets ne peuvent mesurer moins de cinq pouces et quart au moment de leur emploi.

(*b*) Seules les personnes habitant le long des rives du lac auront le droit de se pourvoir de permis pour la pêche d'hiver.

AUTRES EAUX.

28. C'est au ministre qu'il appartient de décider pour une saison donnée si la pêche d'été ou d'hiver peut être autorisée dans les lacs du nord, et lorsqu'il permet cette pêche, il peut aussi fixer les quantités totales de poisson autorisées pour chacun des lacs au cours de la campagne de pêche.

(*a*) Quand la pêche d'été est permise dans un lac, elle peut commencer le 1er juin, et se poursuivre jusqu'à ce qu'on se soit procuré les quantités de poisson autorisées, ou jusqu'au 15 septembre inclusivement. S'il arrivait qu'on s'en procurât la quantité totale spécifiée avant le 15 septembre, le garde-pêche local est tenu de donner immédiatement l'ordre d'enlever tous les filets; et tous filets non immédiatement enlevés à la suite de cette injonction, ou à défaut d'elle, le 15 septembre, sont susceptibles d'être saisis et confisqués, et les licenciés deviennent passibles des pénalités décrétées par la Loi des Pêcheries.* (D.C. 17 juillet 1917.)

(*b*) Quand la pêche d'hiver est autorisée dans un lac, elle peut commencer le 10 novembre pour se poursuivre jusqu'au dernier jour de février suivant.

(*c*) Une licence de filet à mailler pour la pêche d'été ou d'hiver dans un lac n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de mille cinq cents verges de filet, et les droits imposés s'élèvent à cinq dollars pour l'une ou l'autre saison. Les mailles de ces filets ne peuvent mesurer moins de cinq pouces et quart au moment de leur emploi.

RÈGLEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX.

29. *Esturgeon.*—(1) Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ni tuer de l'esturgeon autrement qu'au moyen de filets à mailler ou d'hameçons eschés.

(2) Une licence de pêche commerciale pour esturgeon n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de cinq cents verges de filet à mailler ou de cinq cents hameçons eschés. Les droits imposés s'élèvent à cinq dollars.

(*a*) Une licence de pêche pour la capture de l'esturgeon destiné aux besoins domestiques n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de cent verges de filet à mailler ou de cinquante hameçons eschés.

(3) Les mailles d'un filet à mailler employé à la pêche de l'esturgeon dans le lac Winnipeg ne doivent pas mesurer moins de douze pouces, cependant que les mailles des filets employés à la pêche dans les autres eaux ne doivent pas comporter moins de onze pouces au moment de leur emploi.

(a) Les empiles auxquelles sont fixées les hameçons eschés doivent être attachés à la bauffe à des intervalles de trois pieds au moins.

(4) Il n'est pas permis de pratiquer la pêche commerciale de l'esturgeon dans la rivière Winnipeg, en amont d'une ligne tirée par le travers du lac, à partir du moulin Papineau jusqu'à la pointe Sproule cette ligne passe à environ un demi mille en aval de la Chute-aux-Pins.

(5) Il n'est pas permis de retenir un esturgeon pesant moins de dix-huit livres non apprêté, et tout esturgeon pesant moins de dix-huit livres non apprêté, doit être relâché vivant, et si possible sans blessures, à l'endroit où on l'a capturé.

(6) Il est défendu de parquer ou d'enchaîner des esturgeons.

(7) Une licence d'esturgeon pour les besoins domestiques n'autorise pas la capture de plus de trois esturgeons par semaine. Quand on a atteint ce chiffre pour une semaine donnée, en vertu de son permis, le filet à mailler ou les hameçons eschés, selon le cas, doivent être enlevés de l'eau et gardés à terre pour le reste de la semaine.

(8) Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer ni vendre de l'esturgeon du 16 octobre au 15 juin suivant de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

30. On peut émettre une licence autorisant dans les eaux de la province l'usage de deux cents hameçons eschés au plus pour la capture de la barbue. Les droits imposés sont de deux dollars.

SAISONS PROHIBÉES.

31. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer ni vendre de la sandre ou doré, de la laquaiche ou du brochet à partir du 15 avril jusqu'au dernier jour de mai de chaque année, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.)—(*Voir* la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

32. A moins qu'il n'en soit autrement décrété, nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer ni vendre du poisson blanc ou de la truite des lacs du 15 septembre au 19 novembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.) (*Voir* la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.

*L'abréviation D.C. Signifie le Décret en Conseil adopté en amendement des règlements antécédents.

TEMPS PROHIBÉ HEBDOMADAIRE.

33. Excepté pendant la saison d'hiver, les filets ou les hameçons eschés, employés à la capture du poisson, doivent être enlevés ou disposés de façon à ce que les poissons puissent les franchir, les traverser ou les contourner, à partir de six heures de l'après-midi le samedi jusqu'à six heures de l'avant-midi le lundi suivant.

DÉFENSES ET PROHIBITIONS.

34. Il est défendu de faire la pêche dans les lacs Manitoba et Dauphin, à partir du 1er mars jusqu'au 19 novembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

35. Il est défendu de faire usage, pour la pêche, de filets à enclos, de parcs, de dards, gaffes ou de grappins.

36. Il n'est pas permis de faire usage d'aucun autre procédé de pêche, si ce n'est la ligne, en deça de cinq cents verges des butées, érigées à l'entrée de l'extrémité d'aval de l'écluse et de l'extrémité d'amont de l'écluse du canal des rapides Saint-André.

37. La pêche commerciale d'été est défendue dans les étendues d'eau suivantes du lac Winnipeg ainsi que dans leurs tributaires:—

(1) A l'est d'une ligne tirée par le travers du débouché du lac Cross jusqu'à une ligne tirée par le travers de l'embouchure de la grande rivière Saskatchewan.

(2) Les eaux de la baie Limestone, en deça d'une ligne tirée par le travers de l'entrée de la baie, à partir de la pointe Limestone à la rive ouest du lac.

(3) L'étendue suivante est réservée pour des fins de pisciculture, et il n'est jamais permis d'y faire la pêche commerciale en aucune époque:—

A l'ouest et au sud d'une ligne tirée de la pointe Saskatchewan à la pointe sud-ouest de l'île Reindeer, pour de là longer la rive ouest de ladite île jusqu'à sa pointe nord-ouest, et pour enfin s'avancer dans la direction franc ouest jusqu'à la rive du lac.

MINISTÈRE DU SERVICE NAVAL.

RÈGLEMENTS DE PÊCHE PARTICULIERS AUX PROVINCES DE LA SASKATCHEWAN ET DE L'ALBERTA ET AUX TERRITOIRES S'ÉTENDANT AU NORD DES DITES PROVINCES.

Adoptés par le Décret du Conseil du 9 février 1915, tels qu'amendés jusqu'au 30 novembre 1917.

Les règlements suivants n'affectent pas les eaux situées dans les limites des réserves forestières et dont l'administration relève du ministère de l'Intérieur.

1. Il est défendu de pêcher au moyen de filets ou autres procédés sans y être autorisé par le ministre du Service Naval.

2. Tout Indien ou Métis domiciliés dans l'une ou l'autre de ces provinces peuvent se procurer un permis de pêche annuel, les autorisant à se servir de soixante verges de filet à mailer au plus pour leurs besoins domestiques, mais ne conférant pas le droit de vendre du poisson ni d'en trafiquer. En vertu de ce permis on peut se procurer du poisson pour sa consommation domestique quotidienne, mais on ne peut ni le préparer, ni le faire sécher au cours des saisons prohibées ci-après désignées. Ces permis sont délivrés gratis.

3. On ne peut accorder de licences de pêche qu'à des personnes domiciliées dans une desdites provinces ou territoires, et qui sont des sujets britanniques, ou à des colons de bonne foi.

4. Il n'est permis de faire la pêche que dans les eaux spécifiées dans la licence.

5. Il y a quatre catégories de licences délivrées dans ces provinces et territoires, à savoir: les licences domestiques, les licences de pêcheurs, les licences commerciales et les licences pour esturgeon.

LICENCES DOMESTIQUES.

6. (*a*) Tout sujet britannique domicilié dans l'une de ces provinces ou tout colon de bonne foi peuvent obtenir une licence domestique les autorisant, eux ou un des membres de leur famille à pêcher au moyen de filets à mailler de soixante verges au plus, ou d'un verveux, ou encore au moyen d'une ligne pourvue de vingt hameçons eschés.

(*b*) Le poisson pris en vertu de cette licence ne peut servir qu'à la consommation domestique, et on ne peut ni le vendre, ni en trafiquer. Les droits annuels exigés pour l'obtention d'une telle licence s'élèvent à deux dollars.

LICENCES DE PÊCHEURS.

7. Tout sujet britannique ou tout colon de bonne foi peuvent obtenir une licence de pêcheurs qui leur donneront le droit de pêcher au moyen de filets à mailler de trois cents verges au plus, et cela dans la province qu'ils habitent. Les droits annuels exigés pour l'obtention d'une telle licence s'élèvent à cinq dollars.

LICENCES COMMERCIALES.

8. Tout sujet britannique peut obtenir une licence commerciale qui lui confère le droit de pêcher au moyen d'un filet à mailler de six cents verges au plus dans la province qu'il habite. Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'une telle licence se chiffrent à dix dollars. Ces licences n'autorisent qu'à pêcher dans les plus grands lacs, et ne sont valables que pour la saison de leur délivrance, en été ou en hiver.

LICENCES OU PERMIS AUTORISANT À PRENDRE DIVERSES ESPÈCES DE POISSONS.

9. Les permis délivrés aux Indiens ou aux Métis, les licences domestiques, les licences de pêcheurs, les licences commerciales, donnent le droit de pêcher toutes espèces de poissons, excepté l'esturgeon.

ESTURGEON.

10. (1) Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer de l'esturgeon qu'au moyen de filets à mailler ou d'hameçons eschés.

(2) (a) Une licence de pêche de l'esturgeon pour des fins commerciales n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de 500 verges de filet à mailler, ou de 500 hameçons eschés. Les droits exigés pour ces licences s'élèvent à $5.00.

(b) Un permis de pêche de l'esturgeon pour des fins domestiques n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de 100 verges de filet à mailler ou de 50 hameçons eschés.

(3) (a) Les mailles d'un filet à mailler pour l'esturgeon, employé pour la pêche dans le lac Winnipeg, Manitoba, ne doivent pas mesurer moins de 12 pouces et les mailles des filets en usage pour la pêche dans les autres eaux des provinces du Manitoba, de la Saskatchewan, de l'Alberta et des territoires situés au nord desdites provinces, ne sauraient comporter moins de 11 pouces au moment de leur emploi.

(b) Les empiles auxquelles sont attachés les hameçons eschés doivent être fixées à la bauffe, à des intervalles ne dépassant point 3 pieds.

(4) Pour des fins commerciales, il n'est pas permis de pêcher de l'esturgeon dans la rivière Winnipeg, Manitoba, en amont d'une ligne traversant ladite rivière, à partir du moulin Papineau jusqu'à la Pointe-Sproule; ladite ligne se trouve située à environ un demi-mille en aval de la Chute-aux-Pins.

(5) Il n'est pas permis de conserver des esturgeons non apprêtés pesant moins de 18 livres, et tout esturgeon non apprêté pesant moins de 18 livres doit être relaché immédiatement et si possible, sans blessures dans les eaux où on l'a pêché.

(6) Il est défendu de parquer ou d'enchaîner des esturgeons.

(7) En vertu d'un permis de pêche de l'esturgeon pour des fins domestiques il n'est pas permis de prendre plus de 3 esturgeons par semaine. Dès qu'on aura atteint ce nombre, pour une semaine donnée, on est tenu d'enlever et de tenir hors de l'eau pour le reste de la semaine, et le filet à mailler, et les hameçons eschés.

(8) Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre de l'esturgeon à partir du 16 octobre jusqu'au 15 juin suivant de chaque année, ces deux jours compris. (D.C. 16 décembre, 1915.)

AUTRES CONDITIONS ET EXIGENCES.

11. Dans la délivrance des licences et permis on procèdera de préférence dans l'ordre suivant:—1er. Permis délivré aux Indiens ou aux Métis. 2e. Licences domestiques. 3e. Licences de pêcheurs et licences à l'esturgeon. 4e. Licences commerciales.

12. Il n'est pas permis de passer sa licence à une autre personne, sans en avoir obtenu l'autorisation par écrit de l'inspecteur des pêcheries de l'arrondissement.

13. Nul autre que le détenteur d'une licence n'est autorisé à exploiter un filet à mailler, un verveux ou des hameçons eschés, exception faite toutefois pour les cas prévus à l'article 6.

14. On sera tenu de numéroter lisiblement tous les filets, bouées et bateaux employés à la pêche. Les étiquettes numérotées des filets doivent être attachées de façon à être visibles quand les filets sont placées dans les caisses, ou enroulés autour des dévidoirs. C'est à l'inspecteur des pêcheries de l'arrondissement qu'il appartient de déterminer le numéro des filets, bouées et bateaux de pêche au moment de l'émission de la licence.

MAILLES DES FILETS.

15. Les mailles des filets à mailler employés pour la capture du poisson blanc, du tullipi, ou de la truite des lacs ne sauraient avoir moins de 5½ pouces; toutefois dans les lacs où le poisson est de petite taille, à cause du surpeuplement des eaux, le ministre peut autoriser l'emploi de filets de mailles plus petites jusqu'au moment ou la taille du poisson prend plus d'ampleur.

16. Dans les lac où prédominent d'une façon marquée les poissons autres que le poisson blanc ou la truite des lacs, on peut autoriser l'emploi de filets à maille de mailles non inférieures à 4½ pouces.

17. (Abrogé D.C. 16 décembre 1915.)

18. Les mailles des verveux ne saurait mesurer moins de 2½ pouces et les ailes et les goulets pas moins de trois pieds de longueur.

SAISONS PROHIBÉES.

POISSON BLANC, TULLIPI ET TRUITE DES LACS.

19. (*a*) Dans les eaux situées au nord de ou coupées par le 54ième parallèle de latitude nord entre la frontière est de la Saskacthewan et le 109ième méridien, et dans les eaux au nord du ou coupées par le 55ième parallèle de latitude nord entre le 109ième méridien et la frontière ouest de l'Alberta, nul ne peut prendre ou tuer de poisson blanc, de tullipi ou de truite des lacs du 1er octobre au 30 novembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris. Toutefois dans les régions non colonisées où la pêche ne se fait pas dans un autre but que pour servir à la consommation sur place, le ministre est autorisé à modifier les présents règlements de prohibition, selon les exigences de l'époque.

(*b*) Dans toutes les autres parties de ces provinces et des territoires qui s'étendent au nord d'elles, il est interdit de pêcher, capturer ou tuer du poisson blanc, du tullipi, de la truite de lac du 15 septembre au 15 décembre suivant de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

BROCHET, SANDRE OU DORÉ, PERCHE ET LAQUAICHE.

20. Il est défendu de pêcher, prendre ou tuer du brochet, du doré, de la perche ou de la laquaiche du 1er avril au 15 mai suivant de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, excepté dans l'arrondissement nord spécifié à l'article 19.

ESTURGEON.

21. (Abrogé D. C. 16 décembre 1915).

SAISONS DE PÊCHE.

PÊCHE D'HIVER.

22. La pêche d'hiver, autre que celle faite en vertu de permis accordés aux Indiens ou aux Métis, ainsi que celle faite en vertu de licences domestiques doivent cesser le 15 février de chaque année. Toutefois, dans l'arrondissement nord spécifié à l'article 19, ceux qui y détiennent une licence de pêcheurs peuvent continuer après cette date de faire la pêche pour subvenir à leurs besoins.

PÊCHE D'ÉTÉ.

23. Sauf toutes dispositions contraires, la campagne de pêche d'été commence le 16 mai pour se terminer le 14 septembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris. (D. C. 29 novembre 1917).

PETIT-LAC-DES-ESCLAVES.

23*a* (1) Il est permis de faire la pêche d'été dans le Petit-Lac-des-Esclaves du 15 juillet au 30 septembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

(2) Au cours de la campagne de pêche d'été, les licences commerciales et de pêcheurs ne confèrent le droit de prendre que 1,500,000 livres de poisson blanc apprêté dans le Petit-Lac-des-Esclaves, et dès qu'on s'est procuré, qu'on a pris ou capturé cette quantité de poisson dans un rayon de soixante milles en vertu de licences commerciales ou de pêcheurs, le garde-pêche local est tenu d'ordonner que tous les filets soient enlevés de l'eau; et tous les filets non enlevés immédiatement à la suite de cette injonction, sont susceptibles d'être saisis et confisqués, et les licenciés deviennent passibles des pénalités décrétées par la Loi des Pêcheries.

(3) Au cours de la campagne d'hiver, il n'est pas permis de faire la pêche dans le Petit-Lac-des-Esclaves excepté en vertu des licences domestiques. Toutefois cette disposition ne saurait devenir effective avant la campagne d'hiver de 1918-19, cependant qu'au cours de celle de 1917-18, on pourra se procurer, prendre ou pêcher 760,000 livres de poisson blanc non apprêté dans le Petit-Lac-des-Esclaves en vertu de licences de pêcheurs ou commerciales. Dès qu'on se sera procuré cette quantité de poisson blanc en vertu desdites licences pendant la saison d'hiver de 1917-18 le garde-pêche local sera tenu d'ordonner que tous les filets soient enlevés de l'eau; et tous les filets non enlevés immédiatemnt à la suit de cette injonction seront susceptibles d'être saisis et confisqués, et les licenciés deviendront passibles des pénalités décrétées par la Loi des Pêcheries. (D. C. 29 novembre 1917.)

LAC LABICHE.

23*b*. (1) Il est illicite de faire la pêche d'été dans le lac LaBiche à partir du 15 juillet au 30 septembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

(2) Au cours de la campagne de pêche d'été, il n'est pas permis de se procurer, de pêcher, ou de prendre plus de 500,000 livres de poisson blanc apprêté dans le lac Labiche en vertu d'une licence de pêcheurs ou commerciale; dès qu'on a pris, capturé ou qu'on s'est procuré cette quantité de poisson blanc en vertu desdites licences, le garde-pêche local est tenu d'ordonner que tous les filets soient enlevés de l'eau et tous les filets non enlevés immédiatement à la suite de cette injonction sont susceptibles d'être saisis et confisqués, et les licenciés deviennent passibles des pénalités décrétées par la Loi des Pêcheries.

(3) Au cours de la campagne de pêche d'hiver, il y a défense de pêcher dans le lac LaBiche, si ce n'est en vertu des licences domestiques. Toutefois ce règlement ne deviendra effectif qu'au cours de la campagne de pêche d'hiver de 1918-19; au cours de la saison de pêche d'hiver de 1917-18, on est autorisé à prendre, à pêcher ou à se procurer 100,000 livres de poisson blanc non apprêtés dans le lac Labèche en vertu des licences de pêcheurs ou commerciales, mais dès qu'on se sera procuré cette quantité de poisson blanc en vertu desdites licences, le garde-pêche local sera tenu d'ordonner que tous les filets soient enlevés de l'eau; et tous les filets non enlevés immédiatement à la suite de cette injonction seront susceptibles d'être saisis et confisqués, et les licenciés deviendront passibles des pénalités décrétées par la Loi des Pêcheries. (D. C. 29 novembre 1917.)

TEMPS PROHIBÉ HEBDOMADAIRE.

24. Les filets ou autres engins employés à la capture du poisson doivent être levés, ou disposés de façon à permettre au poisson de les traverser, de les contourner ou d'en sortir de 6 heures s. le samedi jusqu'à 6 heures m. le lundi suivant. Toutefois, cette prohibition n'effecte pas la pêche d'hiver.

DÉFENSES ET PROHIBITIONS.

25. Il est défendu de pêcher avec des engins autres que les filets à mailler, les verveux ou les hameçons eschés.

26. Il est défendu de pêcher l'esturgeon jusqu'au 1er janvier 1916.

27. Nul ne peut, sans une permission spéciale du ministre, déposer dans aucune des eaux de ces provinces aucune espèce de poissons non indigènes à ces eaux.

28. Il est défendu de faire usage de dards, de harpons, de torches, de flambeaux, d'armes à feu, de dynamite ou autres explosifs pour tuer les poissons.

29. Il est défendu de se servir d'hameçons non eschés, de gaffes ou de grappins.

30. Il est défendu de fermer les rivières ou les criques soit au moyen de barrages, soit au moyen de pièges, dans le but de capturer ou de tuer du poison.

POISSONS SPORTIFS.

31. (*a*) Il est défendu de pêcher à la ligne à main ou à la ligne traînante la truite, le saumoneau ou le poisson blanc des Montagnes Rocheuses, à moins d'en avoir obtenu l'autorisation.*

(*b*) Tout sujet britannique peut obtenir une licence de pêche à la ligne à main ou à la ligne traînante dans la province qu'il habite, sur versement d'un dollar par année.

(*c*) Toute personne non domiciliée dans une province peut obtenir une licence de pêche à la ligne à main ou à la ligne traînante sur versement d'un dollar pour un seul jour ou de cinq dollars pour toute la saison.

(*d*) Tout sujet britannique domicilié dans une province peut obtenir l'autorisation de pêcher sans permis à la ligne à main ou à la ligne traînante dans les eaux non fréquentées par la truite, le saumoneau, ou le poisson blanc des Montagnes Rocheuses.

(*e*) Les détenteurs d'un permis doivent le porter sur eux pour être en mesure de le produire quand le garde-pêche ou le garde-forestier le demandent.

32. (*a*) Dans les eaux de cette partie de l'Alberta s'étendant au nord de la frontière internationale jusqu'à et y compris la rivière Bow et ses affluents, nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer ou tuer de la truite (autre que la truite des lacs) du saumoneau ou du poisson blanc des Montagnes Rocheuses du 16 octobre au 14 juin suivant de chaque année, ces deux jours compris. (D.C. 27 avril 1917.)

(*b*) Dans la rivière Red Deer et ses affluents et dans la rivière Saskatchewan nord et ses affluents, il est illicite de pêcher ,capturer ou tuer de la truite, du saumoneau ou du poisson blanc des Montagnes Rocheuses du 1er septembre au 30 avril suivant de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

(*c*) Dans la rivière Athabaska et ses affluents il y a défense de pêcher, de capturer ou de tuer de la truite, du saumoneau ou du poisson blanc des Montagnes Rocheuses du 1er jour de novembre au 31 mai suivant, de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

(*d*) Dans les eaux fréquentées par la truite des lacs et dans lesquelles il est illicite de mouiller des filets, nul ne saurait pêcher, capturer ou tuer de cette espèce de truite du 1er septembre au 30 avril suivant de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

33. (*a*) Il n'est pas permis de conserver de la truite coupe-gorge, de la truite arc-en-ciel, du saumoneau, du poisson blanc des Montagnes Rocheuses dont la taille sera inférieure à neuf pouces, et s'il arrivait qu'on en prît de cette taille, on serait tenu de les relâcher vivants et indemnes dans les eaux où on les a pêchés. On obtient la taille de ces poissons en les mesurant du museau jusqu'au centre de la queue.

* En vertu d'une entente conclue avec le ministre de l'Intérieur, les permis délivrés par le ministre du Service Naval donnent le droit de pêcher dans les eaux des réserves forestières; et *vice versa*, ceux délivrés par le ministère de l'Intérieur comportent l'autorisation de faire la pêche en dehors desdites réserves.

(*b*) Il n'est pas permis de retenir hors de l'eau aucune truite de lac dont la taille est inférieure à quinze pouces, et s'il arrivait qu'on en capturât d'une taille inférieure à quinze pouces, on serait tenu de les relâcher vivantes et indemnes dans les eaux d'où elles proviennent. Le mesurage de ces truites se fait du museau au centre de la queue.

NOMBRE DE POISSONS PERMIS PAR JOUR.

34. (*a*) Nul ne peut prendre en un seul jour ni conserver plus de vingt-cinq truites coupe-gorge, truites arc-en-ciel, poissons blancs des Montagnes Rocheuses, non plus que vingt-cinq de toutes ces espèces à la fois.

(*b*) Nul ne peut prendre ni conserver plus de dix truites des lacs par jour.

(*c*) Nul ne peut en un seul jour pêcher à la ligne à main ou à la ligne traînante, ni conserver plus de vingt-cinq brochets ou sandres (dorés) ou vingt-cinq à la fois de toutes ces espèces réunies.

ENGINS DE PÊCHE.

35. Dans la pêche à la ligne à la main ou à la ligne traînante de la truite coupe-gorge ou de la truite arc-en-ciel, il est interdit de se servir de grappins et il est illicite de faire usage de plus de trois hameçons sur la même ligne. Il faut placer les hameçons à une distance suffisante l'un de l'autre pour empêcher le poisson de s'accrocher à plus d'un à la fois.

MINISTÈRE DU SERVICE NAVAL.

RÈGLEMENTS DE PÊCHE PARTICULIERS À LA PROVINCE DE L'ONTARIO.

Adoptés par le Décret du Conseil du 29 octobre 1915, tels qu'amendés jusqu'au 30 novembre 1917.

"Pêche à la ligne" signifie la pêche du poisson au moyen d'une ligne pourvue d'hameçons tenue dans la main ou d'une canne de pêche à laquelle est attachée une ligne pourvue d'hameçons, ladite canne de pêche étant tenue dans la main; mais n'embrasse pas dans sa signification une série de lignes ou des lignes attachées à un bateau.

"Une journée" comprend l'espace de temps s'étendant du lever au coucher du soleil.

"Non domicilié" comprend toute personne domiciliée dans la province d'Ontario depuis un laps de temps inférieur à six mois.

"Engin illicite" comprend tous procédés de pêche autres que la ligne, la canne, la canne de pêche pourvue d'une ligne, la ligne dormante, le dard et les filets suivants: seines, filets à enclos, filets à mailler, verveux, filets sur dévidoirs et carrelets.

"Officier de pêche" comprend tout fonctionnaire dûment autorisé à exercer ses fonctions par le ministère de la Chasse et Pêche de la province d'Ontario ou de la Puissance du Canada.

"Poisson sportif" comprend l'achigan noir à grande et petite bouche, le maskinongé, le saumon, la truite mouchetée, la truite brune, la truite arc-en-ciel et toutes les truites du Pacique.

"Saison prohibée" comprend une période déterminée au cours de laquelle on ne peut pas licitement capturer du poisson.

"Pêche commerciale" comprend la capture du poisson au moyen de filets, dans le but de le vendre comme produit alimentaire.

"Truite saumonée" comprend la cristivomer namaycush, la truite des Grands Lacs, la truite grise ou la truite Mackinaw.

"Saumon" comprend le salmo salar, le saumon atlantique, l'ouananiche ou le saumon sébago.

ARTICLE 1.—PÊCHE À LA LIGNE.

Dans la pêche à la ligne, nul ne peut faire usage de plus d'une ligne de pêche à laquelle il n'est pas permis d'attacher plus de trois hameçons.

ARTICLE 2.—PERMIS DE PÊCHE À LA LIGNE.

(*a*) Les personnes non domiciliées dans cette province ne peuvent pas faire la pêche à la ligne, ni prendre du poisson sans s'être munies au préalable d'un permis de pêche à la ligne auprès d'un officier dûment autorisé à cet effet par le gouvernement provincial.

(*b*) Il n'est pas permis de délivrer au cours de la même année à une personne non domiciliée dans la province plus d'une licence de pêche à la ligne, et il est interdit à cette personne de passer son permis à une autre, car nul ne saurait en faire usage, si ce n'est la personne dont le nom y figure. Tout détenteur d'un permis de pêche à la ligne est tenu de le produire quand un officier de pêche l'exige.

ARTICLE 3.—BAR OU ACHIGAN.

(*a*) Il n'est pas permis de pêcher ou de prendre de l'achigan noir à grande ou petite bouche, autrement que par le procédé connu sous le nom de pêche à la ligne.

(*b*) Du 1er janvier au 15 juin de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer ou tuer de l'achigan noir à grande ou petite bouche. Toutefois, du 24 mai au 15 juillet de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, il existe une saison prohibée pour l'achigan noir dans les eaux de l'extrémité ouest du lac Erié, à l'Ouest d'une ligne tirée dans la direction sud, à partir de la pointe Pelée et s'étendant jusqu'à la frontière internationale. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.)—(*Voir* la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

(*c*) Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer, en un seul jour à la pêche à la ligne, dans les eaux de la province, ni emporter avec soi plus de huit achigans noirs à grande ou petite bouche.

(*d*) Il est défendu de vendre ou d'exporter de l'achigan noir à grande ou petite bouche de quelque provenance que ce soit. Toutefois, toute personne non domiciliée dans la province qui pêche à la ligne dans ses eaux en vertu d'un permis, peut en quittant la province emporter avec elle le produit de deux jours de pêche, pourvu que sur le colis contenant le poisson figure le bulletin d'expédition annexé au permis, et qu'elle en aura détaché pour la circonstance.

ARTICLE 4.—BAUX ET LICENCES.

Nul ne peut capturer du poisson par d'autres procédés que celui de la pêche à la ligne ou de la ligne traînante, à moins d'être détenteur d'un bail, d'une licence ou d'un permis délivré par un officier dûment autorisé à cet effet par le Gouvernement provincial. (*Voir* aussi article 2.)

ARTICLE 5.—MASKINONGÉ.

(*a*) Nul ne peut pêcher ou prendre du maskinongé qu'en se servant du procédé connu sous le nom de pêche à la ligne.

(*b*) Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ni tuer du maskinongé à partir du 1er janvier jusqu'au 15 juin de chaque année, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime). (*Voir* la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

(*c*) Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ni tuer, dans aucune des eaux de la province, en un seul jour en se servant du procédé connu sous le nom de pêche à la ligne, ni emporter avec soi plus de quatre maskinongés.

(*d*) Il est défendu de vendre ou d'exporter du maskinongé de quelque provenance que ce soit. Toutefois, toute personne, non domiciliée dans la province, et qui pêche à la ligne dans ses eaux en vertu d'un permis, peut en quittant la province emporter avec elle le produit de deux jours de pêche, pouvu que sur le colis contenant le poisson figure le bulletin d'expédition annexé au permis et qu'elle en aura détaché pour la circonstance.

ARTICLE 6.—MAILLES DES FILETS À MAILLER.

(*a*) Les mailles des filets à mailler employés pour la capture du hareng ne sauraient pas mesurer moins de trois pouces au moment de leur emploi, excepté dans le lac Ontario, à partir de Port-Union jusqu'à l'embouchure de la rivière Niagara, où on peut permettre la capture du hareng au moyen de filets, de mailles non inférieures à deux pouces et demi jusqu'au 31 décembre 1917, et dans le lac Supérieur où on peut permettre l'emploi de filets dont les mailles n'ont pas moins de deux pouces et demi; toutefois, dans les eaux dont la profondeur n'est pas supérieur à huit brasses, on peut autoriser l'usage de filets dont les mailles n'ont pas moins de deux pouces et quart au moment de leur emploi.

(*b*) Les mailles des filets employés pour la capture du poisson blanc ou de la truite saumonée ne doivent pas mesurer moins de quatre pouces et demi au moment de leur emploi.

ARTICLE 7.—SANDRE OU DORÉ.

(*a*) Dans les eaux des Grands Lacs, de la baie Georgienne, du chenal Nord et dans les eaux de liaison, il n'existe pas de saison prohibée pour la sandre ou doré.

Dans les autres eaux de la province s'étendant vers le sud, mais non compris, celles de la Rivière-des-Français, du lac Nipissing et de la rivière Mattawa, nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer ou tuer de la sandre ou doré à partir du 15 avril au 15 juin de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, et dans les autres pêcheries de la province vers le nord et nord-ouest de et y compris la Rivière-des-Français, le lac Nipissing et la rivière Mattawa, nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer ou tuer de la sandre ou doré du 15 avril au 15 mai de chaque année, ces deux jours compris. (D.C. 13 mai, 1916).

(*b*) Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer dans aucune des eaux de la province en un seul jour plus de douze dorés ou sandres au moyen du procédé connu sous le nom de pêche à la ligne.

(*c*) Il est défendu de vendre ou d'exporter du doré de taille inférieure à quinze pouces et cette longueur sera terminée, à partir du museau, jusqu'au centre de la queue.

ARTICLE 8.—DÉFENSES ET PROHIBITIONS.

(*a*) Nul ne peut pêcher à travers la glace de l'achigan noir à grande ou petite bouche, du maskinongé, du saumon, de la truite mouchetée, de la truite brune, de la truite arc-en-ciel ou autres truites du Pacifique.

(*b*) Nul ne peut pêcher au moyen d'engins illicites, de torches, de flambeaux ou autres lumières artificielles.

(*c*) Nul ne peut pêcher au moyen de filets à mailler dans les eaux du lac Erié à l'ouest d'une ligne imaginaire coincidant avec le degré 80° 30' longitude ouest, à partir du 15 décembre de chaque année au 15 mars suivant, ces deux jours compris. (D.C. 29 novembre 1916.)*

(*d*) Nul ne peut tendre d'autres filets que les verveux, les carrelets ou les filets sur dévidoirs dans aucune rivière ou crique, en deça de 500 verges de l'un ou de l'autre côté de l'embouchure d'une rivière ou d'une crique; toutefois cette restriction ne s'applique pas à la pêche de la carpe.

(*e*) Nul ne peut faire usage de parcs d'aucune sorte pour la capture du poisson.

(*f*) Au cas où les états américains bornés par le lac Erié, à savoir: New York, Pennsylvanie, Ohio et Michigan viendraient à décréter ou à mettre en vigueur une loi interdisant de pêcher, capturer ou tuer de l'esturgeon dans les eaux du lac Erié, comprises dans les limites de leur juridiction respective, pour un laps de temps de quatre années à partir du 1er mars 1918, il deviendrait illicite de pêcher, capturer ou tuer de l'esturgeon au moyen de tous procédés possibles, dans aucune des pêcheries des eaux canadiennes du lac Erié à partir du 1er mars 1918 jusqu'au dernier jour de février 1922, ces deux jours compris. (D.C. 13 octobre 1917.)

ARTICLE 9.—RESTRICTIONS POUR LA BAIE DE QUINTÉ.

Nul ne peut pêcher au moyen de filets durant les mois de juin, juillet et août dans cette partie des eaux de la baie de Quinté, s'étendant à l'ouest, en partant d'une ligne tirée de la Pointe-Verte dans le comté de Prince-Edouard à la limite est du village de Déséronto dans le comté d'Hastings.

2. Cette partie de la baie de Quinté s'étendant à l'ouest d'une ligne tirée par le travers de la baie à partir de la pointe Horse, sur la rive sud, jusqu'au quai de la société LeHigh Cement Works, en face, sur la rive nord, jusqu'au pont du chemin public de Belleville, est par les présentes mise à part et réservée pour des fins de pisciculture. (D.C. 13 octobre 1917.)

ARTICLE 10.—TRUITE SAUMONÉE, RESTRICTIONS CONCERNANT CETTE PÊCHE.

Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer, dans le Grand ou le Petit lac Rideau, en un seul jour, à la ligne, ni emporter avec lui plus de 3 truites saumonées, et dans les autres eaux de la province, autres que les Grands Lacs, la Baie Georgienne, le Chenal Nord et les eaux de liaison, nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer en un seul jour à la ligne, ni emporter avec lui plus de cinq truites saumonées.

ARTICLE 11.—TRUITE MOUCHETÉE, TRUITE BRUNE, TRUITE ARC-EN-CIEL, ET AUTRES TRUITES DU PACIFIQUE.

(*a*) Nul ne peut pêcher ni prendre de la truite mouchetée ou de la truite brune autrement qu'en se servant du procédé connu sous le nom de pêche à la ligne.

(*b*) Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer ou tuer de la truite mouchetée (Salvelinus fontinalis) ou de la truite brune (Salmo fario) à partir du 15 septembre de chaque année jusqu'au 30 avril suivant, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.) (Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

(*c*) Il est défendu de pêcher, capturer ou tuer à la ligne dans aucune des eaux de la province en un seul jour, et d'emporter avec soi plus de truites mouchetées ou de truites brunes que n'en comporte un poids global de dix livres, ni plus de trente truites mouchetées ou brunes, même d'un poids inférieur à dix livres.

(*d*) Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher ou prendre de la truite arc-en-ciel ou autres truites du Pacifique, si ce n'est au moyen du procédé connu sous le nom de pêche à la ligne.

(*e*) Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer de la truite arc-en-ciel ou autres truites du Pacifique du 15 septembre de chaque année au 30 juin suivant, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.) (Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

(*f*) Il est interdit de pêcher, capturer ou tuer à la ligne dans aucune des eaux de la province en un seul jour, et d'emporter avec soi plus de 6 truites arc-en-ciel ou autres truites du Pacifique.

(*g*) Il est défendu de vendre ou d'exporter de la truite mouchetée, de la truite brune, de la truite arc-en-ciel ou autres truites du Pacifique, quelle qu'en soit leur provenance; toutefois, une personne non domiciliée dans la province et pêchant à la ligne dans ces eaux en vertu d'un permis, peut, en quittant la province, emporter avec elle le produit d'une pêche de 2 jours, mais elle sera tenue d'apposer sur le colis contenant le poisson le bulletin d'expédition annexé à son permis et qu'elle en aura détaché pour la circonstance.

* L'abriévation D.C. signifie le Décret en Conseil adopté en amendement des règlements antécédents.

ARTICLE 12.—PÊCHE À LA LIGNE TRAÎNANTE.

Dans la pêche à la ligne traînante, nul n'est autorisé à faire usage de plus d'une ligne, et jamais plus de deux, quand la pêche s'effectue à bord d'un bateau, ni à pêcher à la ligne traînante sur un bateau remorqué par un autre.

ARTICLE 13.—POISSON BLANC ET TRUITE SAUMONÉE.

(*a*) Dans les eaux où la pêche commerciale au moyen de filets à mailler n'est pas permise, nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer du poisson blanc ou de la truite saumonée du 5 octobre au 5 novembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

(*b*) Dans les eaux autres que celles des Grands Lacs, de la Baie Georgienne, du Chena lNord, de la baie de Quinté, et dans les eaux de liaison, aussi bien que dans les lacs Nipigon et Nipissing, où il est permis de faire la pêche commerciale au moyen de filets à mailler, nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer du poisson blanc ou de la truite saumonée, du 5 octobre au 30 novembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris; toutefois dans les eaux du Lac-des-Bois, du Lac-à-la-Pluie, des lacs Namakan et Lacroix, il est défendu de pêcher, capturer ou tuer du poisson blanc ou de la truite saumonée du 1er au 30 novembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris; mais ces saisons prohibées ne s'appliquent pas à la pêche à la ligne. (D. C. 13 octobre 1917.)

Le paragraphe (*a*) de l'article 13 des règlements de pêche particuliers à la province de l'Ontario, adoptés par le décret du conseil en date du 29 octobre 1915, et le paragraphe (*b*) de cet article, tel qu'amendé par le décret du conseil du 23 septembre 1916, demeurent toujours, et sont par les présentes amendés de façon à ne pas s'appliquer à la pêche à la ligne. (D. C. 11 octobre 1916.)

ARTICLE 14—EXCEPTION.

Si ce n'est en ce qui concerne l'exportation, aucune des dispositions précédentes ne s'adressent aux espèces de poisson retenues ou élevées dans les eaux réservées ou dans les établissements spécialement licenciés par la province pour l'élevage naturel ou artificiel du poisson.

MINISTÈRE DU SERVICE NAVAL.

RÈGLEMENTS DE PÊCHE PARTICULIERS À L'ÎLE DU PRINCE-ÉDOUARD.

Adoptés par le Décret du Conseil du 9 février 1915, et tels qu'amendés le 30 novembre 1917.

ARTICLE 1.—BOITTE.

Le ministre du Service Naval peut autoriser l'émission de permis spéciaux à des personnes désireuses de se procurer de la boitte dans le but arrêté de faire la pêche en haute mer, pour n'importe quel jour spécifié de la prohibition hebdomadaire.

ARTICLE 2.—MACTRES À ÉCAILLE TENDRE.

Il est défendu d'exporter à l'état cru des mactres à écaille tendre (Mya Arenaria) capturées dans la province de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, du 1er mai au 30 juin de chaque année, ces deux jour compris.

ARTICLE 3.—MORUE.

Nul ne peut pêcher de la morue au moyen de seines, en deçà d'un demi-mille de toutes pêcheries où se trouvent ancrées des barques de pêche et où les pêcheurs se livrent en fait à la pêche de la morue à l'aide de lignes et d'hameçons.

ARTICLE 4.—ANGUILLE.

Au cours des mois d'octobre, novembre et décembre de chaque année, nul ne saurait pêcher l'anguille au moyen de dards ou de flambeaux dans les eaux fréquentées par le saumon ou la truite.

ARTICLE 5.—L'EMPLOI DES EXPLOSIFS EST PROHIBÉ.

1. Il est illicite pour toutes personnes de se procurer ou d'avoir en sa possession à bord de tous bateaux ou navires de pêche, ou en d'autres lieux, de la dynamite ou autres explosifs avec l'intention de s'en servir ou d'essayer de s'en servir, ou de permettre qu'on s'en serve, ou qu'on essaye de s'en servir, dans le but de capturer ou de tuer ou d'essayer de capturer ou de tuer n'importe quelle espèce de poisson.

2. Il est illicite pour toutes personnes d'embarquer de la dynamite ou autres explosifs à bord des barques ou des navires employés ou que l'on a l'intention d'employer à faire la pêche.

3. Dans le cas où l'on découvrirait de la dynamite ou autres explosifs, ou qu'on prouverait qu'il y en a, ou qu'il y en a eu, à bord d'une barque ou d'un navire de pêche, le capitaine ou l'armateur seront chacun passibles de l'amende décrétée pour la violation de l'article précédent, tout aussi bien du reste que toutes personnes qui auraient embarqué de la dynamite ou autres explosifs à bord d'une barque ou d'un navire, ou qui en aurait gardé en leur possession.

ARTICLE 6.—GASPAREAU.

Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer du gaspareau dans les étangs de la pointe Blooming et de la Pointe-de-Roche, dans le comté de Queens, si ce n'est au moyen de filets à mailler, et il n'est pas permis de faire la pêche dans aucun des chenaux reliant ces étangs au golfe Saint-Laurent ou dans les étangs situés en-deçà de cinquante verges de l'un ou de l'autre côté de l'entrée de ces chenaux; toutefois rien dans le présent règlement ne saurait empêcher d'exploiter des nasses à anguille dans ces chenaux, si elles sont tendues de façon à permettre le libre passage des autres poissons.

ARTICLE 7.—HARENG.

(*a*) Du 25 juin au 25 août de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, nul ne saurait faire usage de seines, ni tendre de filets en deçà de six cents pieds de tous lieux où le hareng se rend pour frayer.

(*b*) On n'est pas autorisé à faire usage de seines ni tendre de filets en-deça de six cents pieds de toutes nasses ou parcs licenciés.

(c) Il est défendu de pêcher le hareng à bord d'une barque ou d'un navire en marche dans le but de le cerner pour le prendre ensuite dans des filets, en se servant pour cela de torches, de flambeaux ou autres lumières artificielles.

ARTICLE 8.—HOMARD—(VOIR AUSSI LA LOI DES PÊCHERIES.)

1. A l'exception de cette partie du détroit de Northumberland comprise entre une ligne droite au nord-ouest, partant de la rivière Chockfish, Nouveau-Brunswick, et s'étendant jusqu'à la Pointe de l'Ouest, Ile du Prince-Edouard, et une autre ligne droite au sud-est, partant de la Pointe-aux-Indiens, près du cap Tormentine, Nouveau-Brunswick, et s'étendant jusqu'au cap Traverse, Ile du Prince-Edouard, nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre du homard du 26 juin de chaque année au 25 avril suivant, ces deux jours compris, sur et le long de cette partie de la côte des provinces de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, du Nouveau-Brunswick et de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, ou dans les eaux y contiguës, dans la direction ouest et nord, à partir du phare situé dans le comté d'Antigonish, en face de la pointe Platte, dans le comté d'Inverness, Nouvelle-Ecosse, jusqu'à la frontière nord du Nouveau-Brunswick, y compris la côte et les eaux baignant toutes les îles avoisinant cette partie de la côte desdites provinces, ainsi que le littoral et les eaux contiguës aux comtés de Québec au sud du fleuve Saint-Laurent.*

2. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre du homard du 11 août au 24 mai suivant de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, sur et le long du littoral ou dans les eaux y contiguës, de cette partie du détroit de Northumberland renfermée entre une ligne droite dans la direction nord-ouest, en partant de la rivière Chockfish, Nouveau-Brunswick, et s'étendant jusqu'à la Pointe-Ouest, Ile du Prince-Edouard, et une autre ligne droite au sud-est de la rive ouest du chenal de la rivière Philip, à l'embouchure de ladite rivière, Nouvelle-Ecosse, et s'étendant jusqu'à l'entrée est du port Victoria, comté de Queen, Ile du Prince-Edouard. (D.C. 7 avril 1915.)

3. Il est interdit de pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre, pour quelque raison que ce soit, du homard à test tendre, ou des homards pleins ou œuvés, excepté pour des fins d'élevage, conformément à l'article 27 de la Loi des Pêcheries. Et à moins qu'il n'en soit autrement spécifié, toute personne qui aurait capturé des homards dans cet état sera tenu de les relâcher vivants.

4. Nul ne peut tendre des casiers à homard dans une profondeur d'eau de deux brasses ou moins à marée basse.

5. Nul ne peut tendre des casiers à homard en deça de 100 verges d'un filet à saumon fixe, tendu dans le but de capturer du saumon.

6. Nul ne peut offrir en vente, vendre, troquer ou acquérir aucun fragment de homard, aucun homard intentionnellement mutilé ou rompu, ni aucun produit de homard rompu; et tout fragment de homard, et tout homard intentionnellement mutilé ou rompu, ou tout produit de homard rompu, mis en vente, vendu, troqué, fourni ou acheté est susceptible de saisie ou de confiscation; et pour des fins de mise en boîtes aucun homard ne saurait être bouilli ou partiellement préparé à un autre endroit que dans les fabriques de conserves licenciées à cet effet.

7. Nul n'est autorisé, dans le but de les mettre en conserves, à faire bouillir des homards à bord d'un navire, d'un bateau, d'une barque ou de toutes constructions flottantes, excepté en vertu d'un permis spécial délivré par le ministre du Service naval.

8. Il est interdit de quitter le rivage pour se rendre aux pêcheries avec des bouées, des ancres, des lignes ou tout autre engin de pêche du homard, et de mouiller aucun de ces engins avant six heures du matin le jour où il est permis de prendre du homard

* Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime (voir Loi des percheries, article 29).

dans la localité exploitée; toutefois si le jour de l'ouverture de la campagne de pêche tombe un dimanche, nul ne peut quitter le rivage pour les pêcheries avec des bouées, des ancres, des lignes ou d'autres engins de pêche du homard, ni mouiller aucun de ces engins avant six heures du matin le lundi suivant.

9. Il est défendu de faire usage de lignes traînantes ou d'engins autres que les pièges faits de lattes et de filet, avec ouverture circulaire dans le filet pour permettre au homard d'entrer dans le piège.

ARTICLE 9.—EAUX SANS MARÉES.

Il est défendu de faire usage de filets dans les eaux sans marées.

ARTICLE 10.—HUÎTRES.

1. Il est défendu de pêcher ou de capturer des huîtres sur les bancs publics à moins d'être détenteur d'une licence délivrée par le ministre du Service naval. Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'une telle licence s'élèvent à cinquante sous.

2. Le propriétaire, la personne ou les personnes se servant d'un bateau de pêche employé à la pêche des huîtres sur les bancs publics sont tenus d'envoyer par écrit leurs noms au garde-pêche local; et, s'il n'existe pas d'objection sérieuse, ledit garde-pêche local peut, d'après les instructions du ministre du Service naval, émettre une licence pour la pêche des huîtres sur les bancs publics; et tous bateaux ou engins de pêche employés sans ce permis le sont illicitement, et susceptibles d'être confisqués, aussi bien que les huîtres capturées avec leur aide; le propriétaire ou la personne qui s'en servent sont passibles de l'amende prescrite par la Loi des Pêcheries.

3. Tous bateaux employés à la pêche des huîtres sur les bancs publics doivent porter leur numéro d'inscription officielle, correspondant à celui de la licence, lisiblement marqué ou peint sur la proue du bateau, en caractère blancs sur fond noir, ainsi que la lettre initiale, d'une longueur de huit pouces au moins, de son port d'attache.

4. Du 1er janvier au 30 septembre, ces deux jours compris, il n'est pas permis de pêcher, capturer ou tuer des huîtres sur les bancs publics; et du 1er juillet au 31 août de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, il n'est pas permis non plus de pêcher, capturer ou tuer des huîtres sur les bancs affermés. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime).—(*Voir* la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

5. (*a*) Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre des huîtres rondes provenant des bancs publics et dont la grosseur sera moindre de trois pouces de diamètre mesurée sur l'écaille, non plus qu'aucune huître longue de moins de trois pouces et demi mesurée du bord extérieur de l'écaille.

(*b*) S'il arrivait à une personne de prendre accidentellement sur les bancs publics des huîtres rondes d'un diamètre inférieur à trois pouces et des huîtres longues mesurant moins de trois pouces et demi du bord extérieur de l'écaille, ladite personne sera tenue de les réimplanter vivantes à ses frais et risques sur le banc d'où elles proviennent, et il lui appartient dans chaque cas de prouver que ces huîtres ont été réinstallées sur leur banc.

(*c*) Le ministre du Service naval ou le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil d'une province qui en est venue à une entente avec le Gouverneur en conseil conformément à l'article 61 de la Loi des Pêcheries, peut accorder à des détenteurs de bancs d'huîtres privés la permission de pêcher, de capturer en tout temps de l'année sur certains hauts-fonds naturels situés dans la province, et désignés dans le permis délivré, une quantité suffisante d'huîtres non mesurées dans le but d'en favoriser le repeuplement.

6. Il est défendu de pêcher les huîtres le dimanche, et du coucher au lever du soleil tout autre jour de la semaine.

7. Nul ne peut draguer de la vase coquillère en deça de 200 verges d'un banc d'huîtres vivantes, et, même alors, seulement aux endroits indiqués par le garde-pêche local, ou bien, par le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil dans une province qui en est venue à une entente avec le gouverneur en conseil conformément à l'article 61 de la Loi des Pêcheries.

8. Il est défendu de se servir dans la pêche des huîtres sur les bancs publics, de râteaux pour mactres, de pinces actionnées par une force mécanique ou de pinces ou de râteaux autres que ceux ordinairement en usage dans la pêche des huîtres.

ARTICLE 11.—MERLAN.

Nul ne peut pêcher, prendre ou tuer du merlan au moyen de dards, de grappins ou de gaffes; toutefois, l'usage d'une gaffe pourra Ktre permis dans la pêche avec la ligne pourvue d'hameçons.

ARTICLE 12.—MACTRES À ÉCAILLE DURE.

1. Nul ne peut pêcher, ni capturer des mactres à écaille dure, si ce n'est en vertu d'une licence délivrée par le ministre du Service Naval. Les droits exigés pour obtention d'une telle licence, s'élèvent à un dollar par saison.

2. Il est interdit de pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre des mactres à écaille *dure* du 1er octobre de chaque année au 10 mai suivant, ces deux jours compris, ou du 1er

juillet au 31 août, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.) (Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

3. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer des mactres à écaille dure d'une grosseur inférieure à un pouce et trois quarts de longueur mesurées du bord extérieur de l'écaille, et toutes mactres à écaille dure de longueur inférieure à un pouce trois quarts prises accidentellement doivent être remises à l'eau vivantes et indemnes par la personne qui les aura capturées; toutefois le ministre du Service Naval peut autoriser la pêche des mactres à écaille dure d'une grosseur inférieure pour des fins de reproduction de cette espèce.

4. Il est défendu pour la pêche des mactres à écaille dure de faire usage de râteaux dont l'espace entre les dents est inférieure à un pouce et un quart les unes des autres.

5. Il n'est pas permis de faire la pêche des mactres à écaille dure dans les baies, les ports, les havres et autres eaux où l'on pêche les huîtres si ce n'est sur certains bancs réservés et désignés par les gardes-pêche locaux dans la division respective de qui on se livre à cette pêche.

6. Il est défendu le dimanche de pêcher les mactres à écaille dure.

ARTICLE 13.—SAUMON.

1. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer du saumon autrement qu'à l'aide de filets à mailler, de filets dérivants, de parcs ou de filets à enclos ou encore au moyen de lignes à main, de la façon connue sous le nom de pêche à la mouche.

2. Les mailles des filets dérivants ou des filets à mailler à saumon et les goulets des parcs ou des filets à enclos à saumon ne sauraient mesurer moins de cinq pouces, et il ne faut rien faire de nature à en réduire les dimensions.

3. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer du saumon au moyen de filets d'aucune sorte, à partir du 16 août de chaque année au dernier jour de février suivant, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.)—(Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

4. A partir de l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures de l'après-midi de chaque samedi jusqu'à l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures de l'avant-midi de chaque lundi, on est tenu à tous les postes de pêche de saumon de lever tous les filets à mailler, tous les filets dérivants, tous les filets à enclos et de laisser ouverts tous les parcs, employés pour la pêche du saumon, qu'ils soient licenciés ou non, ou bien de les disposer de façon à permettre au poisson de les franchir, de les contourner ,ou d'en sortir, ou de les fermer si bien que les poissons ne puissent y pénétrer.

5. Il est permis de pêcher le saumon à la ligne de la manière désignée sous le nom de pêche à la mouche, du 1er avril au 15 septembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

6. Sauf dans les cas où dans cet article il en est autrement décrété, nul n'est autorisé à faire usage de vers ni d'aucun autre appât pour pêcher, capturer ou tuer du saumon.

7. Nul ne peut ériger un barrage pour retenir l'eau ou en régulariser l'écoulement dans le but de capturer du saumon, soit en fermant ou en ouvrant soudainement le barrage, soit de toute autre façon.

8. Nul ne peut retenir hors de l'eau des saumons ou des saumoneaux pesant moins de trois livres. S'il arrivait à une personne de prendre par mégarde des saumons ou saumoneaux de poids inférieur à trois livres, ladite personne serait tenue de les relâcher vivants et indemnes dans le cours d'eau d'où ils proviennent.

9. Il est défendu de faire usage de torchs, de flambeaux ou de toutes autres lumières artificielles pour la pKche ou la capture du saumon.

ARTICLE 14.—ÉPERLAN.

1. Il est défendu de pêcher l'éperlan autrement qu'à l'aide de filets à mailler, de filets à poche ou de lignes pourvues d'hameçons.

2. (*a*) Nul ne peut pêcher l'éperlan à l'aide d'un filet à mailler, d'un filet à poche, excepté en vertu d'un permis délivré par le ministre du Service Naval.

(b) Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'un filet à mailler à éperlan s'élèvent à un sou par brasse de filet employé.

(*c*) Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'un filet à poche à éperlan s'élèvent à deux dollars.

3. Les filets à mailler et les filets à poche à éperlan doivent être confectionnés de mailles non inférieures à 1¼ pouce d'extension, et on ne doit rien faire pour en réduire les dimensions.

4. Il est permis de faire la pêche de l'éperlan à l'aide de filets à mailler du 15 octobre de chaque année au 15 février suivant, ces deux jours compris.

5. La pêche de l'éperlan à l'aide du filet à poche est permise du 1er décembre de chaque année au 15 février suivant, ces deux jours compris.

6. On ne peut pas tendre ou faire usage de filets à mailler ou de filets à poche à éperlan en deçà de deux cents verges les uns des autres.

7. On ne peut pas tendre de filets à mailler ou de filets à poche à éperlan entre les arcades, les piles ou les arches d'un pont, non plus qu'en deçà de cent verges d'un pont.

8. A partir de l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures le samedi après-midi de chaque semaine, jusqu'à l'heure de la marée basse, la plus rapprochée de six heures le lundi avant-midi suivant, on sera tenu de lever les filets à mailler et les filets à poche à éperlan ou de les disposer de façon à permettre au poisson de les franchir, de les contourner ou d'en sortir.

9. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre de l'éperlan du 1er avril au 30 juin de chaque année, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.) (Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

10. Toute personne qui pratique des trous dans la glace dans le but de pêcher l'éperlan est tenue d'en indiquer l'endroit au moyen de quatre arbrisseaux verts d'au moins six pieds de hauteur.

ARTICLE 15.—DÉFENSE D'EMPLOYER DES CHALUTIERS.

Il est défendu d'employer dans les eaux territoriales du Canada des chalutiers traînant des chaluts à vergues ou des chaluts à bouts dehors ou autres de même nature destinés à la capture du poisson.

ARTICLE 16.—TRUITE.

(*a*) Nul ne peut pêcher, prendre, tuer ou vendre de la truite mouchetée ou toute autre espèce de truite du 1er octobre de chaque année au 31 mars suivant. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.) (Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

(*b*) Il est défendu de pêcher, capturer ou tuer de la truite, si ce n'est au moyen de lignes pourvues d'hameçons.

(*c*) Il est défendu de pêcher la truite mouchetée (Salvelinus fontinalis) à travers la glace.

(*d*) Nul n'est autorisé à recevoir, expédier, transporter ou conserver en sa possession dans le but de l'expédier ou de le transporter à l'étranger, de la truite mouchetée, de la truite de rivière ou de la truite de mer; toutefois, il est permis d'en expédier pour des fins sportives jusqu'à concurrence de 25 livres, pourvu que sur le colis soit apposé le certificat délivré soit par le garde-pêche dans le sous-arrondissement de qui ce poisson est capturé, ou par le chef de gare voisin de la localité, ou qu'on y fasse figurer un exemplaire du permis ou de la licence émise à la personne qui en fait l'envoi.

(*e*) Aucun de ces envois de truite ne doit excéder 25 livres, et aucune personne n'est autorisé à en faire plus d'un par saison.

(*f*) Il est interdit de pêcher, capturer ou tuer en un seul jour, à la ligne, dans aucune des eaux de la province, ni emporter avec soi un plus grand nombre de truites mouchetées ou de truites de ruisseau que n'en comporte un poids global de dix livres, et jamais plus de trente truites mouchetées ou de ruisseau, lors même que leur poids global serait inférieur à dix livres.

(*g*) Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre de la truite mouchetée ou toute autre espèce de truite de moins de six pouces de longueur, et toute personne à qui il arriverait de capturer des truites de longuur inférieure à six pouces est tenue de les relâcher vivantes et indemnes dans les eaux d'où elles proviennent.

(*h*) Il est défendu de faire usage de torches, de flambeaux ou d'autres lumières artificielles pour pêcher ou capturer de la truite.

MINISTÈRE DU SERVICE NAVAL.

RÈGLEMENTS DE PÊCHE PARTICULIERS À LA PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.

Adoptés par le Décret du Conseil du 9 février 1915, tels qu'amendés jusqu'au 30 novembre 1917.

ARTICLE 1.—BOITTE.

Le ministre du Service Naval peut autoriser l'émission de permis spéciaux à toutes personnes désirant prendre de la boitte dans le dessein bien arrêté de faire la pêche hauturière, et cela en n'importe quel temps déterminé de la prohibition hebdomadaire.

ARTICLE 2.—BAR OU ACHIGAN.

(*a*) Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre du bar ou achigan rayé du 1er avril inclusivement au 30 novembre, inclusivement de chaque année, ni ne peut jamais pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre du bar ou achigan rayé d'un poids inférieur à deux livres. S'il arrivait à une personne de prendre dans des filets ou autres engins de pêche,

autorisés par la loi des bars ou achigans d'un poids inférieur à deux livres, il lui faudrait les relâcher pendant qu'ils sont encore vivants.

Toutefois, rien dans cette clause ne saurait empêcher une personne de capturer ou de tuer en n'importe quel temps avec une ligne pourvue d'hameçon des bars ou achigans d'un poids de deux livres ou plus; mais il est entendu que le possesseur ou le vendeur de cette espèce de poisson sont tenus de défrayer l'argent nécessaire pour fournir l'assurance que ce poisson a été légitimement capturé.

Et aucune des clauses précédentes de cet article ne saurait non plus comporter la défense de pêcher l'achigan au moyen de filets à mailler faits de mailles non inférieures à cinq pouces pendant le mois de septembre de chaque année, en vertu d'une licence délivrée par le ministre du Service Naval, et dont les droits sont d'un dollar par filet.

(Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.) (Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

(*b*) Il n'est pas permis de pêcher, de capturer ou de tuer des bars ou achigans au moyen de seines, ou de tous autres filets à mailles de moins de cinq pouces.

(*c*) Nul ne peut pêcher le bar ou l'achigan au moyen de filets sans avoir obtenu un permis délivré par le ministre du Service Naval.

Les droits annuels à payer pour l'obtention d'un tel permis sont d'un dollar avant l'emploi du filet.

(*d*) Il n'est pas permis de tendre des filets à bar ou achigan dans la rivière Miramichi ou dans ses tributaires, à l'ouest d'une ligne traversant la rivière à partir de la Pointe-Rocheuse, dans la paroisse Alnwick, jusqu'à la Pointe-au-Car, dans la paroisse de Glenelg.

(*e*) Toute personne désireuse de pêcher à travers la glace dans le but de prendre du bar ou achigan est obligé d'en indiquer l'endroit au moyen de quatre arbrisseaux à feuillage vert de 6 pieds de hauteur.

(*f*) A partir de l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures le samedi après-midi de chaque semaine jusqu'à la marée basse la plus près de six heures le lundi matin suivant, il faut lever tous les filets à bar ou achigan ou bien les disposer de façon à permettre au poisson de les traverser, de les contourner ou d'en sortir.

ARTICLE 3.—MACTRES À ÉCAILLE TENDRE.

1. Il est défendu d'exporter à l'état cru des mactres à écailles tendre (Mya arenaria), prises dans les provinces de Québec, Nouveau-Brunswick, Nouvelle-Ecosse ou Ile-du-Prince-Edouard, à partir du 1er mai jusqu'au 30 juin de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

2. Dans les comtés de Charlotte et Saint-Jean, il est défendu de draguer pour prendre des mactres sans en avoir obtenu au préalable l'autorisation du ministre du Service Naval.

ARTICLE 4.—MORUE.

Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher la morue au moyen de seines en deça d'un demi mille de tous postes de pêche, où se trouvent ancrés des bateaux de pêche, et où il y a des pêcheurs se livrant en fait à la pêche de la morue au moyen de lignes à mains pourvues d'hameçon.

ARTICLE 5.—DÉFENSE D'EMPLOYER DES EXPLOSIFS.

1. Il est défendu à toutes personnes de se procurer ou d'avoir en sa possession à bord de toutes barques ou navires de pêche ou en d'autres lieux de la dynamite ou autres explosifs dans l'intention de les employer ou de permettre qu'on les emploie ou qu'on tente d'en faire usage pour capturer ou tuer ou pour essayer de tuer, capturer aucune espèce de poissons où autres animaux marins.

2. Il est défendu à toutes personnes d'embarquer ou de détenir de la dynamite ou autres explosifs à bord de toutes barques ou navires de pêche employés ou destinés ou engagés à faire la pêche.

3. Au cas où on trouverait de la dynamite ou autres explosifs ou qu'on prouverait qu'il y en a ou qu'il y en a eu à bord d'un navire ou d'une barque, le capitaine ou l'armateur deviendraient passibles de l'amende décrétée pour les cas d'infractions du règlement précédent, aussi bien que toute personne qui aurait pu placer ou déposer de la dynamite ou autres explosifs à bord d'un navire ou barque de pêche ou qui en aurait détenu en sa possession.

PÊCHE DE L'ANGUILLE.

Au cours des mois d'octobre et de novembre de chaque année, aucune personne n'est autorisé à pêcher l'anguille au dard, à la torche ou aux flambeaux dans aucune des eaux fréquentées par le saumon ou la truite.

ARTICLE 6A.—POISSON BLANC—LAC BAKER.

(*a*) Il est illicite de pêcher, capturer ou tuer du poisson blanc dans le lac Baker si ce n'est au moyen de filets à mailler.

(*b*) La longueur d'un filet à mailler pour poisson blanc ne doit pas dépasser 35 brasses de mailles non inférieures à trois pouces et dont il est interdit de réduire les dimensions.

La largeur d'un semblable filet ne doit pas excéder six pieds.

(*c*) Il est défendu de pêcher, capturer ou tuer du poisson blanc dans le lac Baker au moyen de filets à mailler si ce n'est en vertu d'un permis émanant du ministre et dont les droits s'élèvent à un dollar.

(*d*) Tout filet à mailler pour poisson blanc doit porter le nom du licencié et le numéro du permis lisiblement indiqués sur une étiquette ou plaque de bois ou de métal attachées à une extrémité du filet.

(*e*) Il est interdit de pêcher, capturer ou tuer du poisson blanc à partir du 1er octobre de chaque année jusqu'au 14 mai suivant, ces deux jours compris.

(*f*) Il est illicite de faire usage de filets pour la capture des poissons autres que le poisson blanc.

(*g*) Les filets à mailler pour poisson blanc doivent être mouillés de façon à ce que la ligne de flottes surnage à la surface de l'eau.

(*h*) L'usage des filets à mailler n'est permis que le jeudi de chaque semaine au cours de la saison permise.

(*i*) Seuls les habitants riverains, propriétaires ou fermiers d'une terre aboutissant au lac Baker ont droit d'obtenir un permis; même dans ce cas, on n'autorise cet avantage que pour un membre d'une famille.

(*j*) Il est illicite de tendre ou d'exploiter un filet dans une profondeur d'eau inférieure à huit pieds non plus qu'en deçà de cinquante brasses d'un autre filet.

(*k*) S'il arrivait qu'on prit par accident des truites dans un filet à mailler pour poisson blanc, il serait nécessaire de les relacher vivantes et sans blessures dans les eaux d'où elles proviennent. (D. C. 29 mai 1917.)

ARTICLE 7.—HARENG.

(*a*) Du 25 juin au 25 août de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, nul ne peut tendre de filets en deça de mille pieds d'une frayère de hareng non plus qu'en deça de mille pieds d'une nasse licenciée.

(*b*) Il est défendu de pêcher le hareng à bord d'une barque ou d'un navire en marche pour le prendre au filet en l'attirant au moyen de torches, de flambeaux ou autres lumières artificielles.

(*c*) Il est interdit de construire ou de faire usage d'écluses, d'engins de barrages ou autres procédés destinés à capturer le hareng sans l'autorisation d'un permis annuel délivré par le ministre du Service Naval ou par une personne revêtue des pouvoirs nécessaires pour en agir ainsi; et pour obtenir une telle licence, on est tenu de faire la déclaration réglementaire, donnant le nom du propriétaire de telle écluse, d'engin, barrage ou procédé, ou encore le nom de la personne au bénéfice de laquelle on exploite telle écluse, engin, barrage ou procédé de pêche, ainsi que la nationalité du propriétaire ou du bénéficiaire.

(*d*) A partir de l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures de l'après-midi de chaque samedi jusqu'à l'heure de la marée basse de six heures de l'avant-midi de chaque lundi toutes les écluses, seines, filets ou autres engins licenciés ou non, employés à la capture du hareng, en vertu d'une licence ou non, doivent être levés ou disposés de façon à permettre au hareng de les traverser, de les contourner ou de s'en échapper, ou encore si bien fermés que le poisson n'y puisse pénétrer.

ARTICLE 8.—HOMARD.—Voir aussi la Loi des Pêcheries.

1. (*a*) Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre du homard à partir du 16 juin de chaque année jusqu'au 14 novembre suivant, ces deux jours compris, sur et le long de cette partie de la côte ou des eaux y contiguës de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, comprises dans les limites du comté de Charlotte, et nul ne saurait en deça des limites de l'étendue ci-haut décrite, pêcher, capturer ou tuer des homards dont le test mesure moins de $4\frac{3}{4}$ pouces de longueur.

(*b*) Nul ne peut pêcher, tuer ou vendre du homard du 1er juin de chaque année au 14 novembre suivant, ces deux jours compris, sur et le long de cette partie de la côte ou des eaux y contiguës de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, comprises dans les limites du comté de Saint-Jean; et nul n'est autorisé dans les eaux ci-haut désignées, à pêcher, tuer ou capturer des homards mesurant moins de 9 pouces de la tête à la queue sans tenir compte des pinces. (D.C. 11 novembre 1915.)

2. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre de homards à partir du 30 juin de chaque année jusqu'au 14 janvier suivant, ces deux jours compris, sur et le long de cette partie de la côte ou des eaux y contiguës, des provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, renfermées dans les limites du comté d'Albert, Nouveau-Brunswick, et de cette partie du comté de Cumberland bornée par la baie de Fundy et dans les eaux qui en sont tributaires, aussi bien que dans les limites des comtés de Kings et d'Annapolis, Nouvelle-Ecosse.*

3. Excepté dans cette partie du détroit de Northumberland, comprise entre une ligne droite au nord-ouest s'étendant de la rivière Chockfish, Nouveau-Brunswick,

*Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime. (Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

jusqu'à la Pointe Ouest, Ile du Prince-Edouard, et une autre ligne droite au sud-est s'étendant du côté ouest du chenal de la rivière Philip, à l'embouchure de ladite rivière, Nouvelle-Ecosse, jusqu'à l'entrée est du port Victoria, comté de Queens, Ile du Prince-Edouard, nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre du homard à partir du 26 juin de chaque année jusqu'au 25 avril suivant, ces deux jours compris, sur et le long de cette partie de la côte ou dans les eaux y contiguës des provinces de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, du Nouveau-Brunswick et de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, à l'ouest et au nord du phare situé dans le comté d'Antigonish, en face de la pointe Flat, comté d'Inverness, Nouvelle-Ecosse, jusqu'à la frontière nord du Nouveau-Brunswick, y compris la côte et les eaux entourant toutes les îles contiguës à cette partie du littoral aussi bien que la côte et les eaux appartenant aux comtés du Québec, au sud du fleuve Saint-Laurent.* (D.C. 7 avril 1915.)

4. Il est interdit de pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre du homard du 11 août de chaque année au 24 mai suivant, ces deux jours compris, sur et le long de la côte ou dans les eaux y contiguës de cette partie du détroit de Northumberland, comprise entre une ligne droite au nord-ouest s'étendant de la rivière Chockfish, Nouveau-Brunswick, jusqu'à la Pointe Ouest, Ile du Prince-Edouard, et une autre ligne droite au sud-est, s'étendant du côté ouest du chenal de la rivière Philip à l'embouchure de la dite rivière, Nouvelle-Ecosse, jusqu'à l'entrée est du port Victoria, comté de Queens, Ile du Prince-Edouard. (D.C. 7 avril, 1915).

5. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre aucun homard à test tendre, ni aucun homard œuvé ou plein, excepté pour des fins de reproduction, selon les dispositions de l'article 27 de la Loi des Pêcheries. A moins qu'il en soit autrement décrété, tous homards capturés dans de telles conditions physiques doivent être relachés vivants par la personne les ayant capturés.

6. Nul ne peut mouiller de casiers à homard, dans des eaux d'une profondeur de 2 brasses ou d'une profondeur moindre à marée basse.

7. Nul ne peut mouiller de casiers à homard en deça de 100 verges d'un filet à saumon fixe, tendu dans le but de prendre du saumon.

8. Nul ne peut offrir en vente, vendre, trafiquer, fournir ou acheter aucun fragment de homard brisé ou rompu a dessein ni aucun morceau de chair rompu; et tout fragment de homard brisé ou rompu a dessein et tout morceau de chair provenant de homard rompu, ainsi offerts en vente, troqués, expédiés ou achetés, sont susceptibles d'être confisqués; il est aussi interdit d'employer pour des fins de mise en conserves des homards bouillis ou partiellement préparés en dehors des procédés usités dans les fabriques de conserves licenciées à cette fin.

9. Nul ne peut, pour des fins de mise en conserves, faire bouillir des homards a bord d'aucun navire, bateau ou barque, ni d'aucune embarcation que ce soit, excepté en vertu d'un permis spécial délivré par le ministère du Service Naval.

10. Dans les arrondissements désignés aux sous-articles 1 et 2 de cet article, aucune personne ne peut s'embarquer pour se rendre aux lieux de pêche avec des bouées, des ancres, des lignes ou autres engins de pêche pour le homard, et nul n'est autorisé à tendre de tels engins avant huit heures du matin les jours où il est permis de prendre du homard dans la localité exploitée, et dans les autres arrondissements avant six heures du matin de ce jour; toutefois, si le jour d'ouverture de la saison tombe un dimanche, nulle personne n'est autorisée à s'embarquer pour les lieux de pêche avec des bouées, des ancres, des lignes ou autres engins de pêche, ni à tendre aucun de ces engins avant les heures spécifiées respectivement pour chaque arrondissement le matin du lundi suivant seulement.

11. Dans la pêche du homard il est défendu de faire usage de lignes traînantes ou d'engins autres que les pièges faits de lattes et de filets avec ouverture circulaire dans le filet pour permettre aux homards d'entrer.

ARTICLE 9.—EAUX SANS MARÉES.

Il est défendu de faire usage de filets dans les eaux sans marées, excepté en vertu d'un permis délivré par le ministre du Service Naval, ou par un fonctionnaire de d'un permis délivré par le ministre du Service Naval, ou par un fonctionnaire dûment autorisé, et exerçant sa juridiction dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick.

ARTICLE 10.—HUÎTRES.

1. Nul ne peut pêcher ou capturer d'huîtres sur les bancs publics, excepté en vertu d'un permis délivré par le ministre du Service Naval. Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'un tel permis s'élèvent à cinquante sous.

2. Le propriétaire ou la personne ou personnes en possession d'un bateau de pêche employé à la pêche des huîtres sur les bancs publics sont tenus de faire connaître au garde-pêche local leur nom par écrit. Ledit garde-pêche local est autorisé, s'il n'existe aucune objection fondée, à délivrer, d'après les instructions reçues du ministre du Service Naval, un permis de pêche aux huîtres. Mais toutes barques ou engins de pêche employés sans licence le sont illicitement et deviennent susceptibles d'être confisqués, aussi bien que les huîtres prises, et l'armateur ou la personne ou personnes en faisant usage sont passibles des amendes prescrites par la Loi des Pêcheries.

*Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime. (Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

3. Toute barque de pêche employée à la capture des huîtres sur les bancs publics doit porter son numéro d'inscription officielle correspondant à celui de la licence. Ce numéro devra être marqué ou peint sur la proue du navire en lettres blanches sur fond noir aussi bien que la lettre initiale du port d'attache de la barque qui devra être peinte en caractères d'au moins huit pouces de longueur.

4. A partir du 1er janvier jusqu'au 30 septembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, il est défendu de pêcher, de capturer ou de tuer des huîtres sur les bancs publics et du 1er juillet jusqu'au 31 août de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, il est aussi défendu de pêcher, de capturer ou de tuer des huîtres sur les bancs affermés.

5. (*a*) Il n'est pas permis de pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre des huîtres rondes de moins de trois pouces de diamètre, mesurées sur l'écaille, non plus que des huîtres longues dont l'écaille est inférieure à trois pouces et demi sur le bord extérieur.

(b) Les huîtres rondes de moins de trois pouces de diamètre et les huîtres longues mesurant moins de trois pouces et demi sur le bord extérieur de l'écaille, qui pourraient être accidentellement capturées sur les bancs publics, doivent être replacées vivantes sur le banc où elles ont été capturées, aux frais et risques de la personne qui les a pêchées et à qui dans chaque cas il appartiendra de prouver que ces huîtres ont été libérées.

(*c*) Le ministre du Service Naval ou le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil d'une province, qui en est venue à une entente vec le gouverneur en conseil, conformément à l'article 61, de la Loi des Pêcheries, peut accorder l'autorisation à des détenteurs à bail de bancs d'huîtres privés, de prendre et de capturer en toutes saisons de l'année, sur certains hauts-fonds naturels de la province, spécifiés dans le permis, une quantité déterminée d'huîtres non mesurées pour le repeuplement des bancs affermés.

6. Il est défendu de pêcher les huîtres le dimanche et du coucher au lever du soleil les autres jours de la semaine.

7. Nul ne peut draguer de vase coquillière en deçà de 200 verges d'un banc d'huîtres en culture, et jamais jusqu'aux endroits déterminés par écrit par le garde-pêche ou par le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil, dans une province où il existe une entente avec le gouverneur en conseil, conformément à l'article 61 de la Loi des Pêcheries.

8. Il est défendu de faire usage sur les bancs publics de râteaux pour mactres, de pinces actionnées par une force mécanique, ou de pinces ou râteaux autres que ceux actuellement en usage pour la pêche des huîtres.

ARTICLE 11.—MERLAN.

1. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer de merlan au moyen de dards ou de grappins, de harpons ou de foènes; toutefois, on peut autoriser l'usage d'une gaffe, dans la pêche à l'hameçon et à la ligne.

2. Il est défendu de capturer au moyen de nasses à hareng du jeune merlan, de moins de 18 pouces de long, mesuré du museau au bout de la queue, et tout jeune merlan ainsi pris par accident dans ces nasses doit être relâché vivant et sans blessures.

3. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher ou prendre du merlan au moyen de filets à mailler faits de mailles de moins de cinq pouces, et il sera interdit de faire quoique ce soit pour en réduire les dimensions.

4. A partir de l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures l'après-midi de chaque samedi jusqu'à celle de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures de l'avant-midi de chaque lundi, tous les filets à merlan doivent être levés ou disposés de façon à permettre au poisson de les franchir, de les contourner ou de s'en échapper.

ARTICLE 12.—MACTRES À ÉCAILLE DURE.

1. Nul ne peut pêcher ou prendre des mactres à écaille dure, excepté en vertu d'un permis délivré par le ministre du Service Naval. Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'un tel permis s'élèvent à un dollar.

2. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer de mactres à écaille dure, du 1er octobre de chaque année au 10 mai suivant, ces deux jours compris, et du 1er juillet au 31 août, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.) (Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

3. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, prendre ou tuer des mactres à écaille dure, d'une longueur inférieure à un pouce trois quarts mesurée sur le bord extérieur de l'écaille, et toutes mactres à écaille dure d'une longueur moindre d'un pouce trois-quarts prises accidentellement doivent être remises à l'eau vivantes et sans blessures par la personne qui les aura prises; toutefois, le ministre du Service Naval peut autoriser la pêche des mactres à écaille dure d'une grosseur moindre dans le but d'encourager l'élevage des mactres à écaille dure.

4. Il est défendu de faire usage pour la capture des mactres à écaille dure de râteaux dont les dents mesurent entre elles moins d'un pouce et quart.

5. La pêche des mactres à écaille dure dans les baies, les havres et autres eaux où l'on prend des huîtres, ne saurait être permise que sur certaines étendues de bancs déter-

minées et indiquées par les gardes-pêche locaux des différents arrondissements où cette sorte de pêche se pratique.

6. Il est défendu de faire la pêche des maetres à écaille dure le dimanche.

ARTICLE 13.—SAUMON.

1. Il est interdit de pêcher, capturer ou tuer du saumon autrement qu'au moyen de filets à mailler, de filets dérivants, de filets à enclos, de parcs, ou de cannes de pêche de la façon connue sous l'expression de pêche à la mouche.

2. Les mailles des filets à saumon dérivants, ou des filets à mailler et des goulets de filets à enclos ou des parcs pour saumon ne sauraient mesurer moins de 5 pouces, et on ne peut rien faire de nature à en réduire les dimensions.

3. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer du saumon au moyen de filets à mailler, de filets dérivants, de parcs ou de filets à enclos, s'il n'y est autorisé en vertu d'un permis délivré par le ministre du Service Naval.

4. Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'un tel permis s'élèvent à trois sous par brasse de filet; mais ils ne doivent jamais être inférieurs à un dollar.

5. Avant d'employer un filet à saumon, son possesseur ou la personne qui s'en sert sont tenus de faire au garde-pêche local la déclaration réglementaire, en donnant leur nom, la longueur du filet et le lieu de mouillage. Et si ledit garde-pêche n'y voit aucune objection sérieuse, il peut, conformément aux instructions à lui données par le ministre du Service Naval, délivrer un permis de pêche pour l'exploitation dudit filet.

6. Tous les filets à saumon doivent porter le nom des propriétaires, lisiblement indiqué sur deux étiquettes de bois ou de métal attachées aux filets, et ces étiquettes doivent demeurer attachés aux filets pendant toute la saison de pêche, de façon à être visibles, sans qu'on ait besoin de retirer les filets; tout filet ne portant pas de numéro est susceptible de confiscation.

7. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer du saumon au moyen de filets, de quelque genre que ce soit, du 16 août de chaque année au dernier jour de février suivant, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.)—(Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

8. A partir de l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures de l'après-midi de chaque samedi jusqu'à l'heure de la marée basse le plus près de six heures l'avant-midi de chaque lundi, dans les eaux de marées, et à partir de six heures de l'après-midi de chaque samedi, jusqu'à six heures de l'avant-midi de chaque lundi dans les eaux sans marées, toutes les stations de pêche du saumon et tous les filets à mailler, tous les filets dérivants, tous les filets à enclos ou parcs, employés à la capture du saumon doivent être levés ou disposés de façon à permettre au poisson de les franchir, de les contourner ou de s'en échapper, ou fermés de façon à empêcher le poisson d'y pénétrer.

9. La pêche du saumon connue sous l'expression de pêche à la mouche, n'est autorisée qu'à partir du 1er avril au 15 septembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, excepté dans les eaux de la rivière Ristigouche et de ses affluents où il n'est permis d'y faire cette pêche que du 1er avril au 15 août de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

10. A moins qu'il n'en soit autrement décrété, nul ne peut faire usage de vers ou d'autres appâts pour pêcher, capturer ou tuer du saumon.

11. Nul ne peut construire de barrages dans le but de régulariser le cours des eaux pour capturer du saumon soit en fermant ou en ouvrant soudainement le barrage, soit de toute autre façon.

12. On ne peut garder aucun saumon ou saumoneau d'un poids inférieur à trois livres. Et s'il arrivait qu'un saumon ou un saumoneau de ce poids serait capturé par mégarde, on serait tenu de les remettre à l'eau vivants et sans blessures, à l'endroit où on les a pêchés.

13. Il est défendu de faire usage de flambeaux, de torches ou d'autres lumières artificielles pour la capture du saumon.

PÊCHE DU SAUMON AU FILET—FLEUVE SAINT-JEAN.

(*a*) Au cours de la saison ouverte de la pêche du saumon, il est permis, en vertu des restrictions et conditions suivantes, de pêcher et de capturer du saumon au moyen de filets à mailler ordinaires (tels que ceux qu'on emploie dans les eaux de marée du fleuve) dans cette partie du fleuve Saint-Jean s'étendant de la ligne de haute marée jusqu'à l'endroit connu sous le nom de "Pont Andover", à peu près un mille et demi en aval de l'embouchure de la Tobique:—

(*b*) Il faut d'abord obtenir un permis spécial du ministre du Service Naval.

(*c*) Seules les personnes qui sont sujets britanniques et propriétaires d'un terrain le long des rives de cette partie du fleuve Saint-Jean ci-haut décrite peuvent en obtenir un permis spécial sur demande.

(*d*) Le permis spécial comporte pour le détenteur l'autorisation de tendre un filet à saumon de dimensions limitées du 1er mars au 15 août de chaque année, ces deux jour compris, pendant des périodes alternatives de 15 jours: c'est-à-dire deux semaines de pêche à compter du 1er jour de mars, suivies en tenant compte de la fermeture hebdomadaire, de deux semaines de prohibition, et ainsi de suite jusqu'au 15 août, date à laquelle toute pêche du saumon doit cesser.

(*e*) La longueur du filet employé ne doit pas excéder trente brasses;

(*f*) Les droits exigés pour l'obtention de semblables permis sont d'un dollar;

(*g*) Le détenteur d'un semblable permis est tenu de se conformer aux modifications qu'on peut apporter de temps en temps;

(*h*) Lesdits permis spéciaux sont délivrés par le ministre du Service Naval aux propriétaires riverains de cette partie du fleuve ci-haut décrite, avec l'entente formelle que la violation d'un des règlements ou d'une des conditions y figurant entraîne pour le permis son annulation immédiate et pour le détenteur son incapacité à le renouveler avant une période d'un an.

ARTICLE 14.—ALOSE ET GASPAREAU.

(*a*) A partir du coucher du soleil le vendredi de chaque semaine jusqu'à son lever le lundi matin suivant, il est défendu de pêcher, de capturer ou de tuer de l'alose ou du gaspareau, excepté dans le port de Saint-Jean et dans le fleuve Saint-Jean et ses affluents, où il est interdit de pêcher, capturer ou tuer de l'alose ou du gaspareau de six heures le samedi soir de chaque semaine jusqu'au lever du soleil le lundi matin suivant.

(*b*) Il est défendu de faire usage de seines pour la capture de l'alose ou du gaspareau.

ARTICLE 15—EPERLAN.

1. Il est défendu de pêcher l'éperlan d'une autre façon qu'au moyen de filets à mailler, de filets à poche, de lignes munies d'hameçons ou de dards.

2. (*a*) Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher l'éperlan au moyen de filets à mailler, ou de filets à poche sans en avoir obtenu l'autorisation par licence du ministre du Service Naval.

(*b*) Les droits exigés pour filet à mailler, pour éperlan s'élèvent à un sou par brasse de filet employé.

(*c*) Les droits exigés sur les filets à poche à éperlan sont de deux dollars.

3. Les filets à mailler et les filets à poche à éperlan doivent être confectionnés de mailles d'au moins 1¼ pouce, et il est défendu de ne rien faire qui soit de nature à en réduire les dimensions.

4. La pêche de l'éperlan au moyen du filet à mailler est permise du 15 octobre de chaque année jusqu'au 15 février suivant, ces deux jours compris.

5. La pêche de l'éperlan au moyen de filets à poche est permise du 1er décembre de chaque année jusqu'au 15 février suivant, ces deux jours compris.

6. Les filets à poche ou les filets à mailler pour éperlan ne doivent jamais être tendus ou employés en deçà de deux cents verges les uns des autres.

7. Les filets à mailler ou les filets à poche ne sauraient être tendus entre les arches, les piles ou les arcades des ponts, non plus qu'en deçà de cent verges d'un pont.

8. A partir de l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures, le samedi après-midi de chaque semaine, jusqu'à l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures le lundi avant-midi suivant, les filets à mailler à éperlan et les filets à poche doivent être levés ou disposés, de façon à permettre aux éperlans de les franchir, de les contourner ou de s'en échapper.

9. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer ou vendre des éperlans du 1er mars au 30 juin de chaque année, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.)—(*Voir* la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

10. L'ouverture des filets à poche à éperlan, employés dans cette partie de la rivière Miramichi, en amont d'une ligne droite traversant la rivière à partir du quai de la Pointe-du-Chêne sur le côté nord jusqu'aux limites est de la propriété de Peter Loggie, à la Pointe-au-Car, sur le côté sud, ne saurait excéder trente-trois pieds de largeur. L'ouverture de semblables filets employés en aval de ladite ligne n'excédera pas 100 pieds de largeur.

11. Toute personne qui pratiquera des trous dans la glace dans le but de prendre des éperlans est tenue d'en indiquer les endroits au moyen d'arbrisseaux verts d'une hauteur d'au moins six pieds de haut.

ARTICLE 16.—ESTURGEON.

1. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre des esturgeons dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick du 1er juin au 1er juillet de chaque année, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime. (*Voir* la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

2. Il y a défense d'employer des filets pour prendre de l'esturgeon à moins d'avoir obtenu un permis délivré par le ministre du Service Naval.

3. Les mailles de tous les filets employés pour capturer de l'esturgeon, ne doivent pas être inférieures à 13 pouces; on les mesure d'un nœud à l'autre lorsque le filet est sec, et il ne faut jamais les fabriquer de façon à diminuer la grandeur prescrite des mailles.

4. Tous les filets tendus ou employés dans le but de capturer de l'esturgeon doivent porter en caractères lisibles, le nom des possesseurs de ces filets, lesquels con-

formément au paragraphe suivant, doivent être des sujets britanniques domiciliés au pays.

5. Les permis délivrés pour la pêche de l'esturgeon au filet ne peuvent être accordés qu'à des sujets britanniques, et ceux-là seuls pourront en accepter un. Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'un tel permis seront de quinze dollars.

6. On ne peut pas pêcher, capturer ou tuer des esturgeons d'une taille inférieure à 4 pieds, et toute personne à qui il arriverait d'en prendre, est tenue de les relâcher vivants. La mensuration de la taille s'obtient en partant du museau jusqu'à l'extrême bout de la queue.

ARTICLE 17.—DÉFENSE DE SE SERVIR DE CHALUTIERS.

Dans les eaux territoriales du Canada, il est défendu de faire usage de chalutiers qui traînent derrière eux des chaluts à vergues ou à bouts dehors ou d'autres engins de cette sorte dans le but de capturer du poisson.

ARTICLE 18.—TRUITE ET SAUMON DES LACS.

1. Il est défendu de pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre de la truite mouchetée, de la truite saumonée, de la truite grise, de la truite blanche, de la truite des lacs, de l'ouananiche, du toag, du saumon des lacs ou toutes autres espèces de truite du 1er octobre de chaque année au 31 mars suivant, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.)—(*Voir* la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

(*a*) Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer ou tuer de la truite en se servant d'autres moyens que d'une ligne à main.

2. Il est défendu de faire la pêche de la truite mouchetée (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) à travers la glace.

3. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer ou tuer dans aucune des eaux de la province, en une seule journée, à la pêche à la ligne, ni à emporter plus de dix livres de truite mouchetée ou de truite de ruisseau, et jamais plus de trente truites mouchetées ou de ruisseau, même si ce nombre ne dépassait pas dix livres.

4. On ne peut jamais retenir hors de l'eau une truite de moins de six pouces de longueur. S'il arrivait qu'on en prît une par mégarde, on est tenu, si possible, de la remettre à l'eau vivante et sans blessures.

5. (*a*) Il est défendu de recevoir, d'expédier, de transporter ou de posséder dans le but d'en expédier ou d'en transporter en dehors du Canada de la truite mouchetée, de la truite de rivière ou de la truite de mer. Toutefois, dans la pêche d'amateur, il est permis à une personne d'effectuer un envoi de vingt-cinq livres de truite, pourvu que sur le colis renfermant le poisson on appose un certificat émanant de l'un ou l'autre des gardes-pêche locaux dans l'arrondissement de qui ce poisson a été capturé ou du chef de gare local voisin de la région où le poisson a été pêché, ou pourvu encore que sur ledit colis figure un exemplaire de la licence officielle, délivrée à la personne qui opère cet envoi.

(*b*) Nul envoi ne saurait excéder 25 livres et aucune personne n'en peut effectuer plus d'un par saison.

6. Il est défendu de faire usage de torches, de flambeaux ou d'autres lumières artificielles pour capturer de la truite.

RÈGLEMENTS DE PÊCHE RELATIFS AUX COMTÉS.

ARTICLE 19.—COMTÉ DE CHARLOTTE.

Pêche du hareng.

1. Il est défendu de construire ou de placer des écluses, des parcs ou des barrages sur l'un ou l'autre côté du Passage-aux-Vaches ou du passage Cheney, dans l'île de Grand-Manan, sans laisser un chenal libre et ininterrompu de la largeur de cinq cents pieds, dans la partie la plus profonde des eaux; et aucune des ailes d'une écluse, d'un parc ou d'un barrage ne peuvent s'étendre au-delà, ni s'avancer dans les chenaux desdits passages de façon à réduire cette largeur de cinq cents pieds.

2. Dans aucun cas il n'est permis de construire ou de placer des écluses, des parcs ou des barrages, en deça de mille pieds l'un de l'autre.

3. Les officiers de pêche sont autorisés et priés, lorque l'un ou l'autre des règlements sont violés, en plus des amendes imposées, quand ils jugent la chose nécessaire, dans leur arrondissement respectif, de démolir toutes écluses, parcs ou barrages ou leurs ailes, leurs goulets et leurs accessoires.

4. Il n'est pas permis de prendre de hareng entre le 15 juillet et le 15 octobre, les frayères situées à la pointe sud de Grand-Manan dans les étendues d'eau comportant les délimitations suivantes: à partir d'un endroit de la côte nord-ouest du passage de l'Anse-aux-Phoques, vulgairement connu sous le nom de Pointe-John, et s'étendant à trois milles du rivage, en ligne avec le feu de Gannet-Rock qui donne sur la pointe ouest de l'Ile-des-Bois intérieur, pour de là se prolonger vers l'ouest en suivant la côte sur une longueur de trois milles à partir du rivage jusqu'à ce qu'elle atteigne un endroit situé à trois milles du rivage sur une ligne ouest-nord-ouest, à partir de l'extrémité sud de l'anse Bradford.

5. Tous les filets ou autres procédés ou engins de pêche employés pour la pêche du hareng dans l'une ou l'autre partie desdites frayères, durant la période ci-dessus désignée, sont susceptibles d'être saisis et confisqués, et toutes les personnes qui en font usage deviennent passibles d'une amende prescrite par la Loi des Pêcheries.

6. Il est défendu de pêcher, prendre, tuer des harengs au moyen de seines en deça de trois milles de la côte.

7. Il est défendu de faire la pêche au moyen de filets de quelque sorte que ce soit, sans un permis ou un bail délivrés ou concédés par le ministre du Service Naval dans les eaux des lacs Chiputneticook ou Schoodie.

ARTICLE 20.—COMTÉ DE GLOUCESTER.

1. Il est défendu de tendre des filets pour la capture du poisson au goulet de Tracadie-Sud, vulgairement désigné sous le nom de goulet Young, en aval de la ligne de démarcation inférieure de Daniel Cobb, vers chez Peter Ferguson sur le côté opposé; de même il est interdit de tendre des filets sur le côté nord du même goulet, en aval de la pointe Thistle et de la grève de John McLaughlin, en face de sa maison sur l'autre côté.

2. Il est défendu de tendre des filets, des seines ou des filets dérivants de façon à entraver la montée des poissons dans le Grand-Lac, ainsi désigné, à l'île Shippegan.

3. Il n'est pas permis de tendre des filets ou des seines en deça de deux cents verges sur l'un ou l'autre côté des ponts de la rivière Petite-Tracadie ou en deça de deux cents verges sur l'un ou l'autre côté des ponts de la Rivière-du-Sud de Pokemouche.

4. Tous les filets doivent partir du rivage ou du bord du chenal dans la direction du fil de l'eau, et nul ne saurait l'être sur un haut-fond de milieu.

5. S'il arrivait qu'on construisît une écluse, un parc ou tous autres procédés fixes contrairement aux règlements, il serait du devoir de l'officier de pêche de détruire et de démolir ces écluses, parcs ou autres procédés fixes, et le possesseur ou le constructeur de tels dispositifs deviennent passibles d'une amende, et contraints de défrayer les dépenses effectuées pour leur enlèvement ou leur démolition; et lorsque d'autres infractions ou violations de ces règlements parviennent à la connaissance de l'officier de pêche, il est du devoir de ce dernier de poursuivre les auteurs de ces infractions ou violations, et il lui appartient de saisir tous les filet tendus contrairement aux règlements, de délivrer tous les poissons en captivité, de transporter ces filets à un endroit sûr, d'en annoncer la saisie pendant six jours dans les endroits les plus fréquentés de la paroisse, de les vendre ensuite aux enchères, puis de verser les fruits de cette vente à l'inspecteur des pêcheries, qui lui les remettra au ministère du Service Naval.

6. On ne peut employer aucun filet pour la capture du saumon ou de tous autres poissons dans la grande rivière Nipissiguit, en amont du ruisseau de John Swanton Bateman ni dans aucun des affluents de ladite rivière, ni dans la rivière Tétagouche, non plus que dans la Rivière-du-Milieu ou dans la Petite-Rivière.

7. On ne peut tendre de filet dans les limites du port de Bathurst ou sur tout autre haut-fond, récif, ni dans aucun des passages situés entre les barres du chenal de la Grande-Rivière et les pointes Allston et Carron, non plus qu'en deçà de 50 brasses sur l'un ou l'autre côté du pont de la Grande-Rivière.

PÊCHE DU GASPAREAU.

8. Tous les filets employés à la pêche du gaspareau dans les rivières Pokemouche et Tracadie et dans leurs nombreux tributaires, doivent être mouillés parallèlement au courant, et non pas à angle avec lui; et s'il arrivait qu'un de ces filets fut tendu sans l'être conformément à ces règlements, son possesseur devient passible d'une amende et des frais et dépenses effectués pour son déplacement, ce à quoi l'officier de pêche est tenu de s'employer sans délai; toutefois, du 1er août au 1er décembre de chaque année, il est permis de placer à angle droit avec le courant de ces rivières des filets employés à la capture du bar ou l'achigan.

9. Dans la rivière Pokemouche, il n'est pas permis de tendre des filets à gaspareau à partir de la grève d'Etienne Arseneau jusqu'à la grève Rivers de façon à entraver la libre montée des poissons dans la rivière du Sud; et tous les filets tendus autrement le sont de façon illicite, et deviennent susceptibles d'être saisis et confisqués, et leurs possesseurs ou les personnes qui s'en servent deviennent passibles d'une amende.

10. Il est défendu de prendre du bar ou achigan ou du gaspareau dans la rivière Caraquet ou dans la baie Saint-Simon au moyen de seines, et il n'est jamais permis de capturer de l'achigan ou du gaspareau au moyen de seines dans lesdites rivière ou baie.

PÊCHE DU HARENG.

11. Entre le 1er juillet et le 1er novembre de chaque année, il est défendu de tendre, mouiller, ou ancrer des filets à hareng ou autres poissons sur aucun des bancs, grèves ou sur aucune partie d'un banc ou d'une grève, dans la Baie des Chaleurs, entre la pointe Mizzonette et la Pointe Miscou. Tous les filets employés sur ces bancs ou sur aucune partie de ces bancs devront être attachés à des barques ou autres embarcations de pêche, et ne jamais être employés autrement, sans encourir les peines édictées par la "Loi des Pêcheries"; et tous les filets tendus, ancrés ou mouillés contrairement

aux règlements sont susceptibles d'être saisis et enlevés, avec tout leur contenu, par l'officier de pêche chargé de faire observer ces règlements. Et tout garde-pêche est tenu d'annoncer les filets ainsi saisis pendant l'espace de six jours, dans trois ou plus des endroits les plus en vue de la paroisse de Caraquet, dans le comté de Gloucester; et si ces filets ne sont pas réclamés, et les amendes et les frais non acquittés avant l'expiration de ce laps de temps, il faut les vendre par encan public au plus fort enchérisseur; les fruits de cette vente seront envoyés au ministre du Service Naval par le canal de l'inspecteur des Pêcheries.

ARTICLE 21.—COMTÉ DE NORTHUMBERLAND.

1. Il est pour tout motif interdit de construire, d'ériger ou de placer dans la baie, le port et la rivière Miramichi ou dans un de ses tributaires, de même que dans toutes autres rivières situées dans les limites de ces arrondissements de pêche, des écluses, des barrages ou parcs, dans le but de capturer du gaspareau, de l'alose, du saumon, du bar ou achigan ou autres poissons. Il est même aussi défendu d'en faire usage.

2. Dans tous les cas où on construirait des écluses, des barrages ou des parcs contrairement à ces règlements, il serait du devoir de l'officier de l'arrondissement où ces procédés existent de les démolir, de les enlever ou de les détruire.

3. Il est interdit de tendre des filets au large de l'Ile-aux-Renards ou de l'Ile-Portage, excepté en vertu d'un permis spécial, délivré par le ministre du Service Naval, ou au large d'une île, haut-fond, récif dans la baie, le port ou la rivière Miramichi ou ses affluents, exception faite des cas ci-après désignés; il n'est pas non plus permis de tendre de filets de l'extrémité ouest de l'île Huckleberry, à l'ancienne propriété de M. Thomas Ian, actuellement ou en ces derniers temps la propriété de la succession de Joseph Cunard; pas plus qu'on est autorisé à placer le long de la rive sud dudit endroit, des filets qui s'avancent dans la baie sur plus de deux cents brasses, en comptant d'une profondeur d'eau de trois pieds à marée basse. De la ligne inférieure du terrain Lacey à la ligne est du terrain dont John Mark Crank Deslesdernier était dernièrement le propriétaire, à l'embouchure de la rivière Noire, aucun filet ne saurait s'avancer sur plus de 200 brasses dans la baie; delà à la Pointe-au-Car aucun filet ne saurait s'avancer dans la baie sur plus de deux cents brasses; de la Pointe-au-Car au terrain dont M. Alexander McDonald est le propriétaire, aucun filet ne doit s'avancer dans la baie sur plus de trois cents brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; une ligne de base part du terrain dudit Alexander McDonald jusqu'à la Pointe-Cheval et aucun filet ne doit s'avancer dans la baie sur plus de trois cents brasses à partir de ladite ligne; de la Pointe-Cheval à l'extrémité supérieure de la grève de sable de la baie Nappan, il est défendu de tendre des filets dans la baie sur plus de deux cents cinquante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; au large de l'intérieur de l'île de la baie du Vin, aucun filet ne peut s'avancer dans la baie sur plus de soixante-huit brasses à partir de la ligne de la marée basse, et à partir de l'extérieur aucun filet ne pourra s'avancer dans la rivière à plus de cent cinquante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; au large de l'intérieur de l'Ile-aux-Œufs, aucun filet ne saurait s'avancer dans la baie sur plus de soixante-huit brasses à partir de la ligne de la marée basse et de l'extérieur, aucun filet ne devra s'avancer dans la rivière à plus de cent brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; il y a une ligne de base qui part de l'extrémité supérieure de la grève de sable dans la baie Nappan et qui aboutit à la pointe communément désignée sous le nom de Pointe Verte sur le côté ouest d'une petite crique située à l'extrémité du marais de George Murdoch et aucun filet ne peut s'avancer dans la baie sur plus de deux cents brasses à partir de ladite ligne; et à partir de ladite ligne, il est défendu de mouiller aucun filet pouvant se prolonger en deça de cent brasses de ladite Pointe Verte; à partir de ladite Pointe Verte jusqu'à un endroit situé en deça de quarante perches de l'emplacement de l'entrepôt à poisson autrefois exploité par James Anderson et qui l'est maintenant par Murdoch, il n'est pas permis de mouiller de filets devant s'avancer dans la baie sur plus de cent cinquante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; à partir de cet endroit jusqu'à l'extrémité d'aval de la pointe de l'Est, nul filet ne saurait s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de quatre-vingts brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; au large de la pointe de l'Est nul filet ne peut se prolonger dans la rivière sur plus de cinquante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; au large de l'île Sheldrake, nul filet ne pourra s'avancer dans la rivière où la baie a plus de soixante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; au large de l'Ile-au-Foin, en face de Néguac, nul filet ne peut pénétrer dans la baie sur plus de deux cents brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; à partir de cet endroit jusqu'au terrain n° 81, propriété du défunt James Fraser, inclusivement, nul filet ne saurait s'étendre dans la baie sur plus de trois cents brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; et dans ledit espace, il n'est pas permis de mouiller des filets d'une longueur supérieure à deux cents brasses; de là jusqu'au terrain n° 76, autrefois la propriété du défunt James Thom, y comprise, nul filet ne saurait pénétrer dans la baie sur plus de deux cents huit brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; il y a une ligne de base partant de la ligne de marée basse sur le terrain n° 76 et qui s'étend jusqu'à la première pointe en amont de la maison que possédait le défunt John English en face de l'extrémité d'aval de l'île Sheldrake, et à partir de ladite ligne, nul filet ne pourra

s'avancer dans la baie sur plus de deux cents cinquante brasses; de là jusqu'à la ligne inférieure du terrain n° 71, nul filet ne saurait être prolongé dans la baie sur plus de deux cents brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; en face du terrain n° 71, nul filet ne doit s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de soixante-dix brasses au delà de soixante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; il y a une ligne de base qui part de la ligne supérieure du terrain n° 71 sur la pointe Moody, à la laisse de basse mer et qui se termine à la laisse de basse mer sur le terrain n° 69 pour de là continuer selon la laisse de basse mer sur le terrain n° 66; il est défendu de prolonger un filet dans la rivière sur plus de soixante-cinq brasses à partir de la ligne de la marée basse; en face des terrains nos 65 et 66, aucun filet ne doit s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de soixante-cinq brasses à partir de ladite ligne; en face des terrains nos 64 et 63, aucun filet ne doit pénétrer dans la rivière sur plus de soixante-dix brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; en face du terrain n° 64, aucun filet ne saurait couvrir une étendue de rivière de plus de soixante-cinq brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; en face du terrain n° 62, aucun filet ne doit s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de quarante-cinq brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; en face du terrain n° 61, aucun filet ne peut couvrir une étendue de rivière de plus de quarante-cinq brasses de la ligne de marée basse; à partir du terrain n° 61 jusqu'au terrain n° 59 inclusivement, aucun filet ne doit s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de soixante-cinq brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; en face des terrains nos 58, 57, 56, 55 et 54, il n'est pas permis de mouiller de filets d'une longueur supérieure à soixante-cinq brasses au delà de quarante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; en face des terrains nos 53, 52 et 51, il n'est pas licite de mouiller de filets d'une longueur supérieure à soixante-cinq brasses au delà de cinquante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; en face du terrain n° 50, nul filet ne saurait couvrir une étendue de rivière de plus de soixante-cinq brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; de là jusqu'au terrain n° 39, inclusivement, nul filet ne peut s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de trente-sept brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; en face du terrain n° 38, nul filet ne saurait projeter dans la rivière sur plus de cinquante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; en face des terrains nos 37, 36, 35 et 34, nul filet ne peut s'étendre dans la rivière sur plus de soixante-huit brasses à partir de la ligne de la marée basse; de là jusqu'au ruisseau situé sur le côté supérieur du quai de la société Rankin, Douglastown, inclusivement, nul filet ne doit projeter dans la rivière sur plus de soixante-dix brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; de là jusqu'au terrain n° 14, inclusivement, nul filet ne peut couvrir une étendue de rivière de plus de cinquante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; de là jusqu'au terrain n° 5 inclusivement, nul filet ne peut s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de quarante-deux brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; de là jusqu'au terrain n° 1 inclusivement, nul filet ne saurait projeter dans la rivière sur plus de cinquante-cinq brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; de là le long de la côte nord jusqu'à l'anse Oxford, sur l'affluent nord-ouest, nul filet ne saurait pénétrer dans la rivière sur plus de trente brasses, à partir de la ligne de marée basse; de là jusqu'à l'anse de la scierie, y comprise, il est défendu de prolonger un filet dans la rivière sur plus de quarante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse, excepté en face des terrains que possédaient autrefois James Oxford, Duncan McIntyre et George Hubbard, où les filets ne doivent pas s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de vingt brasses à partir d'une profondeur d'eau d'un pied à marée basse; dudit anse de la scierie jusqu'à l'anse située en aval de la pointe Barr, nul filet ne saurait s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de quatre-vingts brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; de là jusqu'à la pêcherie d'amont pour le bar, il est illicite de prolonger un filet dans la rivière sur plus de quarante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; de là jusqu'à la pointe Dunbar, aucun filet ne doit s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de soixante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse, excepté en face des terrains que possédaient autrefois Georges Urquhart et Thomas Wright, où nul filet ne saurait projeter dans la rivière sur plus de quatre-vingts brasses, de là jusqu'à la ligne supérieure de William Matchett, aucun filet ne saurait couvrir une étendue de rivière de plus de trente brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; sur le côté nord de l'affluent nord-ouest ou d'un de ses tributaires, à partir de ladite ligne supérieure de William Matchett, en remontant, non plus que sur le côté sud, à partir de l'embouchure de la Petite-Rivière-Sud-Ouest en remontant, aucun filet ne pourra se prolonger sur plus d'un tiers de la largeur dudit affluent ou de son chenal ou de ses affluents; il est interdit de mouiller des filets au large du côté sud, à partir de la ligne inféreure du terrain de James Johnston, jusqu'à l'embouchure de la Petite-Rivière-Sud-Ouest; sur l'un ou l'autre côté de la Petite-Rivière-Sud-Ouest, nul filet ne saurait projeter sur plus d'un tiers de la largeur de ladite rivière ni d'aucun de ses affluents; et à partir de l'embouchure de la Petite-Rivière-Sud-Ouest, en descendant le long du rivage sud ou ouest jusqu'à la ligne inférieure du terrain que possède la veuve McGrath, il est illicite de faire projeter un filet dans la rivière sur plus de trente brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; et de là sur le côté sud, en descendant, jusqu'à la pointe Beauherbert, inclusivement, nul filet ne doit s'étendre dans la rivière sur plus de quarante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse, excepté en face des terrains que possèdent Charles Stewart, Jared Tozer, Elson Tozer et William Taylor,

où les filets ne peuvent dépasser trente brasses l'étendue de rivière à partir d'un pied de profondeur à marée basse; au large de l'île Martin ou au large de toute autre île, haut-fond ou barre, dans l'affluent nord-ouest de la rivière Miramichi ou de ses affluents, il ne sera jamais permis de mouiller de filets; il y a une ligne de base qui s'étendra de la pointe est jusqu'à la pointe ouest, et aucun filet ne doit s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de cinquante brasses à partir de ladite ligne; à partir de la laisse de basse mer à la pointe de l'ouest, il y a une ligne de base s'étendant jusqu'à la laisse de basse mer à la pointe d'aval du terrain n° 9, et aucun filet ne peut pénétrer dans la rivière sur plus de soixante-cinq brasses à partir de ladite ligne; à partir de ladite pointe du terrain n° 9 jusqu'à la pointe Terrill, aucun filet ne peut s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de soixante-cinq brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse, excepté en face des terrains n^{os} 18 et 19 où les filets peuvent s'avancer jusqu'à soixante-cinq brasses au delà de vingt brasses à marée basse; au large de la pointe Terrill, il est défendu de prolonger un filet dans la rivière au delà de quarante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; il y a une ligne de base partant de la pointe Terrill et s'étendant jusqu'à l'extrémité d'aval de l'île du Milieu, et aucun filet ne saurait pénétrer dans la rivière sur plus de quarante-huit brasses à partir de ladite ligne; à partir de l'île du Milieu en inclinant vers la rive nord, nul filet ne doit s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de cinquante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; il est défendu de mouiller des filets de l'île du Milieu à la rive sud; nul n'est autorisé à tendre des filets de la rive sud en face de l'extrémité supérieure de l'île du Milieu jusqu'à la ligne inférieure du terrain n° 50 que possédait autrefois Théophilus DesBrisay, si ces engins devaient projeter sur plus de 52 brasses, à partir de la ligne de la marée basse, excepté s'ils sont tendus en face des terrains n^{os} 28 et 29, où ils ne doivent pas dépasser soixante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; et en face du terrain n° 32, nul filet ne saurait être prolongé dans la rivière sur plus de trente-huit brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; nul n'est autorisé à mouiller des filets en face du terrain n° 33 s'ils projètent dans la rivière sur plus de cinquante-cinq brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; en face des terrains n^{os} 50, 51, 52, 53 et 54 inclusivement, nul filet ne doit dépasser soixante brasses d'étendue de rivière à partir de la ligne de marée basse; de là jusqu'au terrain n° 58 inclusivement, nul filet ne saurait s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de soixante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; en face des terrains n^{os} 59, 60 et 61 nul filet ne peut pénétrer dans la rivière sur plus de cinquante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; de là jusqu'au terrain n° 41, inscrit au testament de feu William Davidson, nul filet ne doit couvrir une étendue de rivière de plus de quarante brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; en face du terrain que possède actuellement Peter Foley, nul filet ne doit couvrir plus de soixante-dix brasses d'étendue de rivière à partir de la ligne de marée basse; à partir de l'île Beauherbert, il est défendu de prolonger un filet au delà de trente brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; il est interdit de tendre des filets dans le Tickle entre l'île Beauherbert et la pointe Beauherbert; nul n'est autorisé à tendre de filets en face du cimetière de la pointe Beauherbert, sur l'un ou l'autre affluent; il est illicite de mouiller des filets dans la rivière au delà de quarante brasses à partir de la laisse de basse mer, à partir de l'une ou l'autre rive de l'affluent sud-ouest, à la pointe Beauherbert, sur la rive ouest et en face du terrain de Peter Foley, sur la rive est, jusqu'à la ligne supérieure du terrain que possède James Carnaham, excepté à partir du terrain que possède David Barron sur la rive nord, vers l'extrémité de l'île Barnabé, où les filets ne sauraient s'avancer sur plus de trente brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse, et aussi à l'exception de l'endroit connu sous le nom de Pointe Peter, où les filets ne peuvent projeter dans la rivière sur plus de trente brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; et nul n'est autorisé à mouiller des filets à partir de l'île Barnabé, vers la rive nord, ni à partir de l'extrémité inférieure de l'île Barnabé, vers la rive sud, soit à partir de ladite île ou de la terre ferme; et de là en remontant jusqu'à la ligne inférieure du terrain sur lequel se trouve construit le moulin de la rivière Barnabé, nul filet tendu sur l'un ou l'autre côté de la rivière à partir de la ligne supérieure de Carnaham jusqu'à l'embouchure du ruisseau Indian-Town, ne saurait projeter dans la rivière au delà de trente-cinq brasses à partir de la ligne de la marée basse; mais jamais les filets ne doivent couvrir plus d'un tiers du chenal principal dudit affluent sud; au large des terrains situés sur la rive nord en face de la barre Brown ou en face de la barre située à Elm-Tree, nul filet ne peut s'avancer dans la rivière sur plus de quinze brasses à partir de la ligne de marée basse; sur l'un ou l'autre côté dudit affluent sud-ouest ou d'un de ses affluents à partir de l'embouchure du ruisseau Indian-Town jusqu'à la source de la rivière Miramichi et de ses affluents, nul filet ne doit s'étendre sur plus d'un tiers de ladite rivière ou de ses affluents; il est illicite de tendre des filets au large ou à partir d'une île, d'un haut-fond ou d'une barre situés dans ledit affluent sud-ouest de la rivière Miramichi ou de ses tributaires; il est défendu de mouiller des filets au large de la barre commençant à l'anse Knight en remontant le courant; et il est bien entendu que dans aucun des affluents de la rivière Miramichi, en vertu des présents règlements, ou dans aucune autre des rivières situées dans les limites des arrondissements non cités dans cette règlementation, nul filet ne saurait couvrir plus d'un tiers de la largeur d'un affluent

ou d'une rivière, nonobstant toute autre disposition contraire; il est aussi entendu qu'il est illicite de mouiller des filets sur le côté du chenal de ces rivières ou affluents ci-haut désignés là où un tiers de leur largeur comprend ou excède un tiers de la largeur du chenal principal; nul n'est autorisé non plus à mouiller des filets en deçà des lignes de base tirées dans la baie, le port, la rivière Miramichi, ou ses affluents, excepté en face du terrain que possédait autrefois le défunt Robert England, dans la baie Nappan, où les filets peuvent couvrir en face dudit terrain deux cents brasses d'étendue d'eau à partir de la ligne de marée basse, excepté aussi en face du terrain que possédait autrefois feu Richard Home où il est permis de tendre des filets s'avançant sur deux cents brasses à partir de la ligne de la marée basse. L'infraction à l'une des dispositions de ce règlement entraînera pour le délinquant les peines édictées par la Loi des Pêcheries.

4. Il n'est pas permis de tendre ni de laisser à l'eau un filet à hareng, à partir de trois-quarts de mille dans la direction ouest du goulet Néguac inférieur jusqu'à trois-quarts de mille en aval dans la direction est du goulet Néguac inférieur; en deçà de trois-quarts de mille à partir du rivage, dans les limites de ces étendues d'eau, nul n'est autorisé à tendre des filets en deçà de vingt brasses d'un autre mouillé dans le but de prendre du hareng dans la baie Néguac.

ARTICLE 22.—COMTÉ DE RISTIGOUCHE.

1. La longueur, l'emplacement et la mise en usage des filets à saumon tendus à partir des hauts-fonds ou des îles situés dans la rivière Ristigouche, en aval de Campbellton, sont déterminés par les officiers de pêche locaux et doivent l'être de façon à ne pas nuire à la montée du saumon.

2. Il est illicite de pêcher le saumon à la ligne, à partir de neuf heures du soir de chaque samedi jusqu'à six heures du matin de chaque lundi.

3. Entre les rochers Bontroming et la première île, en amont de la pointe de la vieille église, sur la rivière Ristigouche, nulle pêcherie de saumon ne doit comporter plus de cent cinquante brasses de filets de cloison, dont les ailes ne peuvent s'étendre sur plus de vingt brasses à partir de la cloison elle-même, et il ne doit pas exister plus d'un poste pour chaque terrain de soixante perches de front et le filet en question doit être posé en deça de la limite ouest ou supérieure dudit terrain; les mailles desdits filets ne sauraient être inférieures à cinq pouces et demi, et on est tenu de laisser libres et sans encombres au moins cinquante brasses de chenal, selon qu'en juge le garde-pêche.

4. Nulle pêcherie existante dans les baies, anses ou havres aux rochers Bontroming et la frontière est du comté de Ristigouche ne peut excéder deux cents brasses de filet de cloison, ni ne doit comporter d'ailes d'une longueur supérieure à vingt brasses; de même nul n'est autorisé à tendre plus d'une série de ces filets par terrain de soixante perches de front, et les mailles desdits filets ne sauraient pas mesurer moins de cinq pouces et demi; s'il arrivait que les pieux, les piquets ou les filets soient plantés ou mouillés de façon à s'avancer dans lesdites baies, anses ou havres sur une distance plus considérable que prescrite par les présents règlements, le propriétaire ou l'exploiteur de ces engins deviendraient passibles de l'amende édictée par la Loi des Pêcheries.

ARTICLE 23.—COMTÉ DE WESTMORELAND ET D'ALBERT.

Pêche de l'alose.

1. Tout filet employé à la pêche de l'alose doit être confectionné de mailles de quatre pouces et demi et porter le nom de son propriétaire lisiblement marqué sur une étiquette attachée au filet pendant toute la saison. Ces engins ne sauraient excéder deux cent cinquante brasses de longueur, et chaque bateau engagé dans la pêche de l'alose doit être inscrit dans le registre du garde-pêche local qui lui donne un numéro qu'on est tenu de fixer sur sa proue ou sa poupe, le propriétaire est aussi obligé de porter ce numéro dans la voilure de son embarcation en caractères lisibles.

2. On perçoit un dollar sur chaque nasse employée à la capture de l'alose.

ARTICLE 24.—COMTÉS DE SAINT-JEAN, KINGS, QUEENS, SUNBURY, YORK, CARLETON ET VICTORIA.

1. Excepté dans cette partie du fleuve Saint-Jean s'étendant de la ville de Saint-Jean jusqu'à Jemseg, aucun filet ne peut excéder trente brasses de longueur et soixante mailles de profondeur, ni ne peut projeter sur plus de trente brasses dans une rivière, anse ou crique, ni s'avancer sur plus d'un quart de l'étendue d'eau comprise entre l'un ou l'autre rivage d'une rivière, anse ou crique, et une île ou barre de sable existante dans ces mêmes rivières, anses ou criques.

2. La largeur de toute la rivière, anse ou crique où il existe des îles ou des barres de sable se mesure à partir du rivage opposé à ces îles ou barres de sable, jusqu'à l'endroit où les eaux qui baignent ces îles ou barres de sable n'ont plus que trois pieds de profondeur.

3. Dans le cas des rivières peu profondes où l'eau ne mesure pas trois pieds de profondeur ou plus, nul filet ou autre engin ne saurait s'avancer sur plus d'un quart, de largeur de la rivière; sa largeur s'obtient d'une rive à l'autre.

4. Toute nasse employée pour la pêche dans les limites du port de Saint-Jean, N.-B., doit être pourvue d'une sortie pour le poisson ou d'un autre dispositif de ce genre approuvé par le ministre du Service Naval.

5. La ligne de démarcation des eaux de marée dans le fleuve Saint-Jean, s'étendra de la pointe Crock ou Lunt's-Ferry jusqu'à la rive opposée.

MINISTÈRE DU SERVICE NAVAL.

RÈGLEMENTS DE PÊCHE PARTICULIERS À LA PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE.

Adoptés par le décret du Conseil en date du 9 février 1915, tels qu'amendés le 30 novembre 1917.

ARTICLE 1.—PERMIS DE PÊCHE À LA LIGNE.

Il est défendu à des personnes non domiciliées dans la province de pêcher ou de prendre du poisson sportif, sans avoir au préalable obtenu un permis de pêche à la ligne délivré par le ministre du Service Naval.

Ce règlement ne s'adresse pas aux sujets britanniques qui pêchent dans des eaux dont ils sont possesseurs ou dont ils détiennent par bail les droits de pêche riverains, mais dans tous les cas où une personne se réclame de sa nationalité pour être exemptée du permis c'est à elle seule qu'il appartient d'en faire la preuve.

Les droits annuels pour l'obtention d'un semblable permis s'élèvent à cinq dollars.

2. On ne peut délivrer qu'un seul permis par postulant. Ce permis ne saurait être transféré à un autre, et seule la personne dont le nom figure est légalement autorisée à s'en servir. Chaque détenteur d'un permis de pêche à la ligne est tenu de le produire quand un officier de pêche l'exige.

3. En vertu de son permis une personne ne peut faire usage que d'une seule ligne à laquelle ne peuvent être attachés que trois hameçons.

ARTICLE 2.—BAR OU ACHIGAN.

Il est illicite de pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre de l'achigan du 1er mars au 30 septembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, et il n'est jamais permis de pêcher, prendre, tuer ou vendre de l'achigan de moins de deux livres. S'il arrivait à une personne de prendre par mégarde dans des filets ou autres engins de pêche légalement autorisés, de jeunes achigans de moins de deux livres, ladite personne serait tenue de les relâcher vivants à ses frais et risques, et dans chaque cas il lui appartient de prouver que les jeunes achigans ont été relâchés; toutefois rien dans le présent règlement ne saurait empêcher une personne de pêcher, de capturer ou de tuer de l'achigan à la ligne en tout temps par le procédé connu sous le nom de pêche à la ligne, mais il appartient au possesseur, à l'acquéreur ou au vendeur de ces achigans de prouver que la capture, la vente s'en sont faites selon la loi. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.) (*Voir* la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

2. Il est défendu de pêcher, de prendre ou de tuer de l'achigan au moyen de seines ou de tous autres filets dont les mailles ont moins de six pouces.

3. A partir de l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures le samedi soir de chaque semaine, jusqu'à l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures le lundi matin suivant, tous les filets à bar ou achigan doivent être levés ou disposés de façon à permettre aux poissons de les franchir, de les contourner ou de s'en échapper.

ARTICLE 3.—MACTRES À ÉCAILLE TENDRE.

A l'état cru, il est défendu d'exporter des mactres à écaille tendre (*Mya Arenaria*) prises dans les provinces de Québec, du Nouveau-Brunswick, de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ou de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, à partir du 1er mai au 30 juin de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

ARTICLE 4.—MORUE.

Il est illicite de pêcher la morue à l'aide de seines en deça d'un demi-mille de toutes pêcheries où se trouvent des barques de pêche à l'ancre et où il y a des pêcheurs qui en fait se livrent à la pêche de la morue à l'aide de lignes pourvues d'hameçons.

ARTICLE 5.—DÉFENSE D'EMPLOYER DES EXPLOSIFS.

1. Il est illicite de se procurer ou d'avoir en sa possession à bord de tous navires et barques ou ailleurs, de la dynamite ou autres explosifs, avec l'intention de s'en servir ou d'essayer de s'en servir, dans le but de capturer ou de tuer ou d'essayer de capturer ou tuer n'importe quelle espèce de poisson.

2. Il est illicite de placer ou d'embarquer ou d'avoir en sa possession à bord d'un navire ou d'une barque employés ou qu'on a l'intention d'employer à la pêche de la dynamite ou autres explosifs pour en faire usage, essayer d'en faire usage ou permettre qu'on en fasse usage pour la capture du poisson.

3. Au cas où on trouverait ou prouverait qu'il y a ou qu'il y a eu de la dynamite ou autres explosifs à bord d'un navire ou d'une barque, le capitaine et le propriétaire ou le patron deviendraient passibles de l'amende édictée contre l'infraction du règlement précédent, aussi bien du reste que toutes autres personnes à qui il serait arrivé de placer ou d'embarquer de la dynamite ou autres explosifs à bord d'un navire ou d'une barque ou d'en avoir eu en leur possession.

ARTICLE 6.—ANGUILLE.

Au cours des mois d'octobre et novembre, de chaque année, nul n'est autorisé à pêcher l'anguille au moyen de dards ou de torches ou de flambeaux dans aucune des eaux fréquentées par le saumon, ou la truite.

ARTICLE 7.—HARENG.

1. Du 25 juin au 25 août de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, il est illicite de faire usage de seines, ni de tendre de filets en deçà de 600 pieds de tous lieux où le hareng se rend pour frayer.

2. Il est défendu de faire la pêche du hareng à bord d'un bateau en marche pourvu de torches, de flambeaux ou autres lumières artificielles dans le but de l'attirer pour en opérer la capture au moyen d'un dispositif quelconque.

ARTICLE 8.—HOMARD. (*Voir aussi la Loi des Pêcheries.*)

1. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer ,tuer ou vendre du homard du 30 juin de chaque année au 14 janvier suivant, ces deux jours compris, sur et le long de cette partie de la côte ou dans les eaux y contiguës des provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, appartenant au comté d'Albert, Nouveau-Brunswick, de cette partie du comté de Cumberland bornée par la baie de Fundy et dans les eaux qui s'y déversent, non plus que dans les comtés de Kings et Annapolis, à l'exception du bassin d'Annapolis, Nouvelle-Ecosse.*

2. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre du homard du 16 juin de chaque année au 5 janvier suivant, ces deux jours compris, sur et le long de cette partie de la côte ou dans les eaux y contiguës de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse appartenant au comté de Digby, y compris le goulet de Digby et l'entrée dudit goulet, ainsi que le bassin d'Annapolis.*

3. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre du homard du 31 mai au 14 décembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, sur et le long de cette partie de la côte ou dans les eaux y contiguës de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse appartenant aux comtés de Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queens, Lunenburg et dans cette partie du comté d'Halifax s'étendant à l'ouest d'une ligne astronomique tirée dans la direction S.S.-E, à partir de l'Ile Saint-Georges, port d'Halifax et coïncidant avec l'alignement des bouées de la passe de l'entrée du port.*

4. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre du homard du 21 juin de chaque année au 31 mars suivant, ces deux jours compris, sur et le long de cette partie du littoral ou des eaux y contiguës de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse renfermées entre ladite ligne astronomique S.S.E. s'étendant de l'Ile Saint-Georges, port d'Halifax, et coïncidant avec l'alignement des bouées de la passe à l'entrée dudit port, en se dirigeant vers l'est, en suivant la côte jusqu'à la Pointe Rouge, entre la Pointe Martin et la Pointe Michaux, dans l'Ile-du-Cap-Breton, et une autre ligne originaire de la Pointe Plate, comté d'Inverness, jusqu'au phare du comté d'Antigonish en face. Entre les deux lignes ci-haut désignées, sont comprises la baie Chedabucto, la baie Saint-Pierre, et le littoral et les eaux de toutes les îles que renferment ces baies ou qui y sont contiguës en y ajoutant aussi le littoral et les eaux du goulet de Canso.*

5. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre du homard à partir du 16 juillet de chaque année au 14 avril suivant, ces deux jours compris, sur et le long de cette partie de la côte ou dans les eaux y contiguës de l'Ile-du-Cap-Breton, y compris l'Ile Saint-Paul ,non comprise dans l'arrondissement No 4 qui précède immédiatement.*

6. Excepté dans cette partie du détroit de Northumberland comprise entre une ligne droite au nord-ouest, s'étendant de la rivière Chockfish, Nouveau-Brunswick, jusqu'à la pointe Ouest, Ile-du-Prince-Edouard, et une autre ligne droite au sud-est, s'étendant du côté ouest du chenal de la rivière Philip à l'embouchure de ladite rivière, Nouvelle-Ecosse, jusqu'à l'entrée est du port Victoria, comté de Queens, Ile du Prince-Edouard, nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre du homard du 26 juin de chaque année au 25 avril suivant, ces deux jours compris, sur et le long de cette partie du littoral ou dans les eaux y contiguës des provinces de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, du Nouveau-Brunswick et de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, à l'ouest et au nord du phare situé dans le comté d'Antigonish en face de la Pointe Plate ,comté d'Inverness, Nouvelle-Ecosse, jusqu'à la frontière nord du Nouveau-Brunswick, y compris les côtes et les eaux de toutes les îles avoisinant ces parties du littoral desdites provinces, aussi

* Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime. (Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

bien que le littoral et les eaux y contiguës des comtés de Québec situés au sud du fleuve Saint-Laurent. (D.C. 7 avril 1915.)†

6. (*a*) Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre du homard du 11 août de chaque année au 24 mai suivant, ces deux jours compris, sur et le long des côtes et des eaux y contiguës de cette partie du détroit de Northumberland comprise entre une ligne droite au nord-ouest, s'étendant de la rivière Chockfish, Nouveau-Brunswick, à la Pointe-Ouest, Ile du Prince-Edouard, et une autre ligne droite au sud-est, partant du côté ouest du chenal de la rivière Philip, à l'embouchure de ladite rivière, Nouvelle-Ecosse, jusqu'à l'entrée est du port de Victoria, comté de Queens, Ile du Prince-Edouard. (D.C. 7 avril 1915.)

7. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre aucun homard à test tendre, ni aucun homard plein, si ce n'est pour des fins d'élevage, tel qu'édicté à l'article 27 de la Loi des Pêcheries. Et à moins qu'il n'en soit autrement décrété toute personne est tenue de relâcher elle-même vivant tout homard qu'elle capture dans ces conditions physiques.

8. Nul n'est autorisé à mouiller des casiers à homard dans aucun endroit dont, la profondeur d'eau n'atteint que deux brasses, ou moins à marée basse.

9. Nul n'est autorisé à mouiller des casiers à homard en deça de 100 verges de tout filet à saumon fixe placé dans l'intention de prendre du saumon.

10. Nul n'est autorisé à offrir en vente, vendre, troquer, fournir ou acheter aucun fragment de homard intentionnellement brisé ou rompu, ni aucun morceau de chair de homard rompu; et tout fragment de homard ou tout homard intentionnellement brisé ou rompu, et tout morceau de chair de homard rompu offerts en vente, vendus, troqués, fournis ou achetés sont susceptibles d'être confisqués; il est aussi défendu de faire bouillir ou de préparer partiellement du homard pour la mise en conserve dans un autre endroit que dans les fabriques licenciées à cette fin.

11. Nul n'est autorisé à faire bouillir des homards pour la mise en conserves à bord d'un bateau, d'un navire ou d'une barque ou toute autre construction flottante excepté en vertu d'une licence spéciale délivrée par le ministre du Service naval.

12. Dans les arrondissements spécifiés aux paragraphes 1, 2 et 3 de cet article nul n'est autorisé à quitter le littoral pour se rendre aux pêcheries avec des bouées, des ancres, des lignes ou autres engins de pêche pour le homard, ni ne peut tendre ou placer aucun de ces appareils avant huit heures le matin le jour où il est permis de prendre du homard dans l'arrondissement visé, et dans les autres pêcheries, avant six heures du matin de ce jour; toutefois si l'ouverture de la saison tombe un dimanche, nul n'est autorisé à quitter le littoral pour se rendre aux pêcheries avec des bouées, des ancres, des lignes ou autres engins de pêche du homard ni ne peut placer ou tendre aucun de ces engins avant l'heure spécifiée pour chaque arrondissement, le matin du lundi suivant.

13. Il est défendu pour la pêche du homard de faire usage de lignes traînantes ou d'engins autres que les casiers confectionnés de lattes et de filets et pourvus d'une ouverture circulaire dans le filet pour permettre aux homards d'y pénétrer.

ARTICLE 9.—EAUX SANS MARÉES.

Il est défendu de faire usage de filets dans les eaux sans marées, excepté pour la capture du gaspareau. Et il n'est permis de faire usage de filets à gaspareau dans de telles eaux que du 15 au 31 mai de chaque année.

ARTICLE 10.—HUÎTRES.

1. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher ou capturer des huîtres sur les bancs publics, excepté en vertu d'une licence délivrée par le ministre du Service Naval. Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'une telle licence s'élèvent à cinquante sous.

2. Les propriétaires ou armateurs de bateaux de pêche employés à la capture des huîtres sur les bancs publics sont tenus de faire connaître par écrit leur nom au garde-pêche local. Si ledit garde-pêche local n'y voit pas d'objection sérieuse, il peut, d'après les instructions du ministre du Service Naval, leur délivrer une licence de pêche. Et tout bateau ou engin de pêche employés sans une telle licence sont déclarées illicites et susceptibles d'être confisqués, aussi bien que les huîtres qu'ils contiennent, et les propriétaires, armateurs ou exploiteurs sont passibles des peines décrites par la Loi des Pêcheries.

3. Tout bateau de pêche employé à la pêche des huîtres sur les bancs publics doit porter son numéro d'inscription officielle, correspondant à celui de la licence, lisiblement indiqué ou peint sur sa proue, en caractères blancs sur fond noir avec la lettre initiale de son port d'attache; ces caractères doivent mesurer au moins huit pouces de longueur.

4. Du 1er janvier au 30 septembre, de chaque année, des deux jour compris, il est défendu de pêcher, capturer ou de tuer des huîtres sur les bancs publics, et du 1er juillet au 31 août, de chaque année, ces deux derniers jours compris, il est de même défendu de pêcher, capturer ou tuer des huîtres sur les bancs affermés. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.—Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.

(† D. C. exprime le décret en conseil adopté en amendement de règlements antécédents.)

5. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre des huîtres rondes provenant des bancs publics, et mesurant moins de trois pouces de diamètre, non plus qu'aucune huître longue de moins de trois pouces et demi mesurés sur le bord extérieur de l'écaille.

(*b*) S'il arrivait à une personne de prendre accidentellement sur les bancs publics des huîtres rondes d'un diamètre inférieur à trois pouces et des huîtres longues mesurant moins de trois pouces et demi sur le bord extérieur de l'écaille, cette dernière serait tenue de les réimplanter vivantes sur leur banc à ses frais et risques; et dans chaque cas il lui appartient de prouver que ces huîtres ont été réinstallées à leur endroit primitif.

(*c*) Le ministre du Service Naval ou le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil d'une province qui en est venue à une entente avec le gouverneur en conseil conformément à l'article 61 de la Loi des Pêcheries peuvent accorder à un détenteur de bancs d'huîtres privés la permission de pêcher et de prendre en toute saison de l'année une quantité déterminée d'huîtres, non mesurées, sur certains hauts-fonds naturels situés dans la province et dont le nom figure sur le permis et cela en vue d'aider au repeuplement de l'espèce.

6. Il est défendu de pêcher les huîtres le dimanche, et du coucher au lever du soleil, tout autre jour de la semaine.

7. Nul n'est autorisé à draguer de la vase coquillère en deça de 200 verges d'un banc d'huîtres productif, et même alors seulement aux endroits indiqués par écrit par le garde-pêche local; ou bien, par le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil, dans une province qui en est venue à une entente avec le gouverneur en conseil, conformément à l'article 61 de la Loi des Pêcheries.

8. Il est défendu de se servir, dans la pêche des huîtres sur les bancs publics, de rateaux pour mactres, de pinces actionnées par une force mécanique ou de pinces ou de râteaux autres que ceux ordinairement en usage pour la pêche des huîtres.

10 A.—DÉFENSES ET PROHIBITIONS.

Il est illicite de faire usage de dards pour la pêche de l'anguille ou d'autres poissons le long de cette étendue de la route transatlantique du câble appartenant à la *Commercial Cable Company* à partir de la pointe Horne jusqu'à l'embouchure du Ruisseau-aux-Gaspareaux, tous deux compris, dans le comté de Guysboro. (D.C. 12 octobre 1916.)

ARTICLE 11.—MERLAN.

Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, prendre ou tuer du merlan au moyen de dard ou de grappins; toutefois, l'usage d'une gaffe peut être autorisé dans la pêche à la ligne.

ARTICLE 12.—MACTRES À ÉCAILLE DURE.

1. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher ni à capturer des mactres à écaille dure, excepté en vertu d'une licence délivrée par le ministre du Service Naval. Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'une telle licence, s'élèvent à un dollar par saison.

2. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre des mactres à écaille dure du 1er octobre de chaque année au 10 mai suivant, ces deux jours compris, et du 1er juillet au 31 août, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime. Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29).

3. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer ou tuer des mactres à écaille dure d'une dimension inférieure à un pouce et trois quarts de longueur sur le bord extérieur de l'écaille; et toutes mactres à écaille dure de longueur inférieure à un pouce trois quarts qu'on pourrait prendre accidentellement doivent être remises à l'eau, vivantes et indemnes, par la personne qui les capture; toutefois, le ministre du Service Naval peut autoriser la pêche des mactres à écaille dure d'une grosseur inférieure pour des fins de réproduction de cette espèce.

4. Il est défendu pour la pêche des mactres à écaille dure de faire usage de râteaux dont les dents sont éloignées de moins d'un pouce et un quart les unes des autres.

5. Il n'est permis de faire la pêche des mactres à écaille dure dans les baies, les ports, et autres eaux où l'on pêche les huîtres que sur certains bancs réservés et désignés par les gardes-pêche locaux dans l'arrondissement respectif de qui on se livre à cette pêche.

6. Il est défendu le dimanche de pêcher les mactres à écaille dure.

ARTICLE 13.—SAUMON.

1. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer ou tuer du saumon, autrement qu'à l'aide de filets à mailler, de filets dérivants, de parcs ou de filets à enclos ou au moyen de lignes à main de la façon connue sous le nom de pêche à la mouche.

2. Les mailles des filets dérivants à saumon ou des filets à mailler, et les goulets de parcs ou de filets à enclos pour saumon ne doivent pas avoir moins de cinq pouces, et il ne faut rien faire qui soit de nature à en réduire les dimensions.

3. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer ou tuer du saumon au moyen de filets d'aucune espèce, à partir du 16 août de chaque année au dernier jour de février suivant, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.) (Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

4. A partir de l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures de l'après-midi de chaque samedi jusqu'à l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures de l'avant-midi de chaque lundi, il faut à tous les postes de pêche du saumon situés dans les eaux de marée, lever tous les filets à mailler, tous les filets dérivants, tous les filets à enclos et tous les parcs employés à la capture du saumon, licenciés ou non, ou les disposer de façon à permettre aux poissons de les franchir, de les contourner ou de s'en échapper, ou de les si bien fermer que les poissons n'y puissent pénétrer; toutefois, dans l'estuaire et les eaux de la rivière Port-Medway, comté de Queen, on est tenu de lever, à tous les postes de pêche du saumon, tous les filets à mailler, tous les filets dérivants, tous les filets à enclos et tous les parcs employés à la capture du saumon dans les eaux de marée, licenciés ou non, ou de les disposer de façon à permettre aux poissons de les franchir, de les contourner ou de s'en échapper, ou de les fermer si complètement que les poissons n'y puissent pénétrer, à partir de l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures de l'après-midi de chaque vendredi jusqu'à l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures de l'avant-midi de chaque lundi, et dans les eaux de la rivière Clyde, comté de Shelburne, en amont d'une ligne tirée dans la direction est et ouest par le travers de la rivière, à partir de l'extrémité sud de la Grosse-Ile, on est tenu, à tous les postes de pêche du saumon, de lever tous les filets à mailler, tous les filets dérivants, tous les filets à enclos et tous les parcs employés à la capture du saumon, licenciés ou non, ou de les disposer de façon à permettre aux poissons de les franchir, de les contourner, ou de s'en échapper, ou encore de les fermer si complètement que les poissons ne puissent y pénétrer à partir de l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures de chaque samedi après-midi jusqu'à l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures de l'avant-midi le mercredi suivant.

5. Il est permis de faire la pêche du saumon au moyen de lignes selon la méthode connue sous le nom de pêche à la mouche du 1er février au 15 août de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, excepté dans l'Ile-du-Cap-Breton, et dans les cours d'eau de la terre ferme se déversant dans le détroit de Canso et de Chédabouctou, où il est permis d'effectuer cette pêche du 1er juin au 26 septembre, ces deux jours compris. (D.C. 15 juillet 1916.)

6. Excepté dans le cas où dans cet article il en est autrement décrété, nul n'est autorisé à faire usage de vers ni d'aucun autre appât pour pêcher, capturer ou tuer du saumon.

7. Nul n'est autorisé à construire de barrages pour régulariser le débit d'un cours d'eau dans le but de capturer du saumon, soit en fermant ou en ouvrant soudainement le barrage, soit de toute autre façon.

8. Nul ne peut retenir hors de l'eau des saumons ou des saumoneaux pesant moins de trois livres. S'il arrivait à une personne de prendre par mégarde des saumons ou saumoneaux de taille inférieure à trois livres, cette personne est tenue de les relâcher vivants et indemnes dans le cours d'eau d'où ils proviennent.

9. Il est défendu de faire usage de torches, de flambeaux ou de toutes autres lumières artificielles pour la pêche ou la capture du saumon.

ARTICLE 14.—ALOSE ET GASPAREAU.

Le temps prohibé de la pêche de l'alose et du gaspareau s'étend du coucher du soleil le vendredi soir au lever du soleil le lundi matin suivant de chaque semaine; et pendant ce laps de temps il est défendu de pêcher, de capturer ou de tuer de l'alose ou du gaspareau.

ARTICLE 15.—ÉPERLAN.

1. Il est défendu de pêcher l'éperlan autrement qu'à l'aide de filets à mailler, de filets à poche ou de lignes pourvues d'hameçons.

2. (*a*) Nul ne peut pêcher l'éperlan à l'aide d'un filet à mailler, d'un filet à poche, excepté en vertu d'un permis délivré par le ministre du Service Naval.

(*b*) Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'un filet à mailler à éperlan s'élèvent à un sou par brasse de filet employé.

(*c*) Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'un filet à poche à éperlan s'élèvent à deux dollars.

3. Les filets à mailler et les filets à poche à éperlan devront être confectionnés de mailles non inférieures à 1¼ pouces et on ne doit rien faire pour en diminuer les dimensions.

4. Il n'est pas permis de faire la pêche à l'éperlan à l'aide de filets à mailler du 15 octobre de chaque année au 15 février suivant, ces deux jours compris.

5. La pêche de l'éperlan à l'aide de filets à poche est permise du 1er décembre de chaque année au 15 février suivant, ces deux jours compris.

6. On ne peut pas tendre ou faire usage de filets à mailler ou de filets à poche à éperlan, en deça de deux cents verges l'un de l'autre.

7. On ne peut pas tendre de filets à mailler ou de filets à poche à éperlan entre les arcades, les piles ou les arches d'un pont, non plus qu'en deça de cent verges d'un pont.

8. A partir de l'heure où la marée basse est la plus rapprochée de six heures le samedi après-midi de chaque semaine jusqu'à l'heure de la marée basse la plus rapprochée de six heures le lundi avant-midi suivant, on est tenu de lever les filets à mailler et les filets à poche à éperlan ou de les disposer de façon à permettre au poisson de les franchir, de les contourner ou de s'en échapper.

9. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre de l'éperlan du 1er avril au 30 juin de chaque année, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime. (Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29).

10. Toute personne qui pratique des trous dans la glace dans le but de pêcher l'éperlan est tenue d'en indiquer l'endroit au moyen de quatre arbrisseaux verts d'au moins six pieds de hauteur.

ARTICLE 16.—ESTURGEON.

A moins qu'il n'en soit autrement décrété, il est défendu de faire usage de filets dérivants pour la capture de l'esturgeon.

ARTICLE 17.—DÉFENSE D'EMPLOYER DES CHALUTIERS.

Il est défendu d'employer dans les eaux territoriales des chalutiers pourvus de chaluts à vergue ou de chaluts à bouts dehors, ou autres chaluts de ce genre dans le but de capturer du poisson.

ARTICLE 18.—TRUITE, SAUMON DES LACS.

1. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre de la truite mouchetée, de la truite saumonée, de la truite grise, de la truite blanche, de la truite des lacs, de l'ouananiche, du toag, du saumon des lacs ou toutes autres espèces de truite du 1er octobre de chaque année au 31 mars suivant, ces deux jours compris. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.—Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

2. Il est toujours défendu de capturer, prendre ou tuer de la truite au moyen d'autres engins que la ligne à main.

3. Il est défendu de pêcher la truite mouchetée (Salvelinus fontinalis) à travers la glace.

4. Il n'est jamais permis de retenir hors de l'eau aucune truite dont la longueur n'atteint pas six pouces. S'il arrivait à une personne de prendre par mégarde des truites inférieures à cette taille, elle serait tenue, si possible, de les relacher vivantes et indemnes dans les eaux d'où elles proviennent.

5. Nul n'est autorisé à pêcher, capturer ou tuer en un seul jour, à la ligne, dans aucune des eaux de la province, ni emporter un plus grand nombre de truites de ruisseau ou de truites mouchetées que n'en comporte un poids global de dix livres, et jamais plus de trente truites mouchetées ou de ruisseau, lors même que le poids global de ces truites serait inférieur à dix livres.

6 (*a*) Nul n'est autorisé à recevoir, expédier, transporter ou conserver en sa possession, dans le but d'en expédier ou d'en transporter à l'étranger, de la truite mouchetée, de la truite de rivière ou de la truite de mer; toutefois, il est permis d'en expédier pour des fins sportives jusqu'à concurrence de 25 livres, pourvu que sur le colis contenant le poisson figure le certificat délivré par l'un ou l'autre des gardes-pêche dans l'arrondissement de qui provient ce poisson, ou par le chef de gare dont la station avoisine la localité où ce poisson a été capturé; on peut encore apposer sur ledit colis un exemplaire du permis ou de la licence émise à la personne qui en fait l'expédition.

(*b*) Aucun de ces envois de truite ne saurait excéder 25 livres, et aucune personne n'en peut effectuer plus d'un par saison.

7. Il est défendu de faire usage de torches, de flambeaux ou d'autres lumières artificielles pour pêcher ou capturer de la truite.

ARTICLE 19.—PARCS OU ÉCLUSES, DISTANCE EXIGÉE ENTRE EUX.

On ne peut mouiller aucune seine en deça de 110 brasses (un huitième de mille) d'un parc, d'une écluse ou d'un filet licenciés, de même qu'il est interdit de poser ou d'ériger un parc, une écluse ou un filet licenciés en deça de 110 brasses (un huitième de mille l'un de l'autre. Ce règlement ne s'adresse pas aux filets à mailler ou aux filets à poche pour éperlan.

RÈGLEMENTS DE PÊCHE RELATIFS AUX COMTÉS.

ARTICLE 20.—COMTÉ D'ANNAPOLIS.

1. On peut concéder aux propriétaires des terrains aboutissants aux eaux de marée le long de toute rivière fréquentée par le saumon et située dans le comté d'Annapolis un emplacement pour y faire la pêche du saumon et du gaspareau au carrelet, emplacement que lesdits propriétaires sont autorisés à choisir et désigner eux-mêmes au garde-pêche qui lui a le devoir d'examiner leurs réclamations et de déterminer l'emplacement auquel ils ont droit et qu'ils détiendront dans l'avenir à titre de privilège de pêche, en vertu d'un permis émanant du ministère du Service Naval; mais aucun de ces postes ne saurait se trouver en deça de deux cents verges d'une digue de moulin ou d'une échelle à poissons.

2. Toute écluse de quelque nature que ce soit doit être pourvu de portes, placées dans la claie ou endroit le plus profond; ces portes doivent posséder une ouverture d'au moins huit pieds de longueur par quatre pieds de hauteur et être suspendues par le haut au moyen de pentures en fer, et pourvues d'un dispositif fixé à une pièce de bois droite en vue de lever lesdites portes à n'importe quelle heure de la marée. Il faut placer de ces portes telles que ci-haut décrites à tous les cent cinquante pieds d'écluse; mais dans chaque cas elles doivent être disposées comme ci-haut prescrit, c'est-à-dire dans l'endroit le plus profond. On est tenu de les ouvrir à ou avant six heures de chaque samedi soir et de les maintenir dans cette situation jusqu'au lundi matin à six heures.

3. En vue d'empêcher la destruction des jeunes poissons, toute personne possédant ou exploitant une écluse est tenue elle ou ses employés d'y pénétrer en barque lorsque le niveau de l'eau ne mesure pas moins de six pieds à l'endroit le moins profond le long de l'autre aile, pour s'assurer de la taille des poissons capturés et si on constate que ces derniers sont trop jeunes ou trop petits, il faut ouvrir immédiatement les portes pour leur permettre de s'échapper.

4. L'endroit et le numéro de toutes écluses exploitées sur les bancs de pêche publics dans le comté d'Annapolis sont assignés par le garde-pêche local après l'approbation de l'inspecteur des pêcheries.

5. Toutes pêcheries où l'on capture le hareng dans les filets doivent mesurer un front de cent verges, et être placées à angle droit avec le rivage, en autant que la chose est possible. Il faut décrire et numéroter toutes ces pêcheries et il n'est permis à personne de tendre des filets en face d'aucun de ces postes détenus ou occupés par une autre personne, ni de lui nuire en rien dans l'exploitation de sa pêcherie.

6. Chaque bouée de pêche doit porter le nom et le numéro de la pêcherie du détenteur, soit en lettres rouges, soit marqués au fer rouge et on est tenu d'attacher à tout filet de pêche une plaque sur laquelle sont inscrits le nom du propriétaire et le numéro du filet, comme désigné plus haut.

7. Il n'est jamais permis de mouiller des casiers à homard de façon à nuire aux filets à hareng et jamais on ne saurait tendre de ces engins en deçà de soixante verges d'un filet à hareng et même plus loin encore si le garde-pêche juge la chose nécessaire.

8. Il est défendu de faire usage de carrelets pour capturer n'importe quelle espèce de poissons dans la rivière Round-Hill, comté d'Annapolis, Nouvelle-Ecosse.

9. (*a*) Il n'est pas permis de pêcher au filet dans la rivière Nictaux, ni dans cette partie de la rivière Annapolis qui y fait face, non plus qu'en deçà de deux cents verges de l'une ou l'autre rive de l'embouchure de la rivière Nictaux.

Sauf toutes dispoositions contraires il n'est permis de pêcher au filet le saumon et l'alose dans la rivière Annapolis que le lundi et le mardi de chaque semaine au cours de la saison de pêche. (D.C. 28 avril 1917.)

(*b*) L'usage des filets pour saumon doit être limité aux eaux de marée.

(*c*) Il n'est pas permis de tendre des filets pour alose après le 1er juin de chaque année. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.) (Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

(*d*) Les mailles des filets dérivants pour esturgeon doivent mesurer 11 pouces, et on ne doit rien faire pour en diminuer les dimensions.

(*e*) Il est permis de pêcher l'esturgeon au filet dérivant dans la rivière Annapolis.

(*f*) Les mailles des filets dérivants pour l'esturgeon doivent mesurer onze pouces et on ne doit rien faire pour en diminuer les dimensions.

(*g*) Il n'est pas permis de pêcher, de capturer ou de tuer l'esturgeon pendant le mois de juin de chaque année. (Il est illicite de détenir du poisson en temps prohibé sans raison légitime.) (Voir la Loi des Pêcheries, article 29.)

(*h*) Tout officier de pêche dûment autorisé peut empêcher la pêche de l'esturgeon au moyen du filet dérivant, s'il obtient la preuve qu'on prend ou capture du saumon ou de l'alose dans les filets dérivants employés à la capture de l'esturgeon. (D. C. 17 avril 1915.)

ARTICLE 21.—COMTÉ D'ANTIGONISH.

1. Il est défendu de faire usage de seines dans le but de capturer du hareng dans les eaux du Havre-aux-Bouches ou en deçà d'un mille et demi de tout endroit et dans toutes directions, à partir d'une ligne imaginaire traversant l'entrée dudit havre; il appartient à l'inspecteur des pêcheries qui surveille cette partie de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse de déterminer les points entre lesquels il est nécessaire de tirer cette ligne.

ARTICLE 22.—COMTÉ DE COLCHESTER.

1. Pour des fins de pêche, les rivières et cours d'eau de l'arrondissement sud de Colchester se délimitent comme suit:—

(*a*) Rivière Shubénacadie.—A partir de la ligne de démarcation du comté d'Halifax jusqu'à l'endroit où la rivière se déverse dans la baie de Fundy.

(*b*) Rivière Stewiacke.—A partir de sa source jusqu'à son confluent avec la rivière Shubénacadie.

(*c*) Crique Verte.—A partir de la source du cours d'eau de ce nom, y compris les lacs, jusqu'à son confluent avec la rivière Shubénacadie.

(*d*) Rivière-aux-Saumons et Rivière-du-Nord.—A partir de leur source respective jusqu'au pont traversant la baie de Fundy et connu sous le nom de "Pont Board Landing".

2. Il n'est pas permis de capturer du gaspareau dans aucun des cours d'eau de ce comté après le 1er juin.

3. Le propriétaire d'un filet est tenu d'attacher à son filet une plaque ou une étiquette portant son nom écrit au long.

4. Il n'est pas permis de tendre aucun filet en deçà de cent verges du débouché d'un lac.

ARTICLE 23.—COMTÉ DE CUMBERLAND.

1. La ligne de laisse de basse mer ou ligne de démarcation entre l'eau douce et l'eau salée est située, pour des fins de pêche, au pied des chutes Hannan, dans la rivière Philip.

2. Il n'est pas permis de construire des écluses, dans le but de prendre du poisson, dans aucune des rivières de ce comté ni en deça d'un demi-mille de leur embouchure.

3. Les filets à alose ne doivent pas mesurer (excepté à Port-Laurence) plus de douze brasses de longueur et les mailles de ces filets ne peuvent jamais avoir moins de quatre pouces et demi.

4. Après le 31 août, il n'est jamais permis de pêcher l'alose dans aucune des rivières ou baies de ce comté.

5. Chaque famille ou chef de famille jouit du droit de tendre cinquante brasses de filet, mais jamais plus, par rang de filets.

6. On est tenu de tendre les filets par rang, à partir du rivage jusqu'au bord du chenal ou de la baie et il n'est jamais permis dans les eaux de marées de placer deux rangs de filets à cinq cents verges en deça l'un de l'autre.

7. Le garde-pêche est autorisé à opérer le tracé d'autant de rangs de filets qu'il le jugera nécessaire pour l'avantage des habitants; chaque particulier a droit à vingt-cinq brasses par rang, mais pas davantage, et chaque poste dans un rang est assigné par tirage au sort.

8. Le garde-pêche est tenu de donner par affichage dans trois des endroits les plus fréquentés par le public, six jours d'avis pour connaître la date et l'endroit où auront lieu le tracé et le tirage au sort.

9. Il est défendu de faire usage de seines pour la pêche du gaspareau.

10. Il n'est pas permis de tendre des filets en vue de capturer du gaspareau en deça d'un quart de mille de la digue du moulin appartenant à MM. Rindress et Seaman, sur la rivière Wallace.

ARTICLE 24.—COMTÉ DE DIGBY.

1. Toute pêcherie où l'on pêche le hareng au moyen de filets doit offrir un front de cent verges, et être divisée par une série de lignes tirées à angle droit avec le rivage en autant que possible. Toutes ces pêcheries doivent être décrites et numérotées et nul ne peut tendre de filets en face d'une pêcherie déjà occupée, y commettre d'empiètement, ni nuire à son exploitation.

2. Sur chaque bouée de pêche doivent figurer le nom du propriétaire et le numéro de sa pêcherie écrits en lettres rouges ou marqués au fer rouge; on est obligé d'attacher à chaque filet une plaque ou une étiquette indiquant le nom et le numéro comme ci-haut indiqué.

3. Toute écluse, de quelque nature que ce soit, doit être pourvue de portes placées dans la claie ou endroit le plus profond; ces portes doivent posséder une ouverture d'au moins huit pieds de longueur par quatre pieds de hauteur, et être suspendues par le haut au moyen de pentures en fer et aussi être pourvues d'un dispositif fixé à une pièce de bois droite, en vue de les lever à n'importe quelle heure de la marée. Il faut placer de ces portes, telles que décrites ici, à tous les cent cinquante pieds d'écluse; mais dans chaque cas il faut les disposer comme ci-haut indiqué, c'est-à-dire dans l'endroit le plus profond. On est tenu de les ouvrir à ou avant six heures de chaque samedi soir, et de les maintenir dans cette situation jusqu'au lundi matin à six heures.

4. En vue d'empêcher la destruction des jeunes poissons, toute personne possédant ou exploitant une écluse est tenue, elle ou ses employés d'y pénétrer en barque au mi-jusant en vue de s'assurer de la taille des poissons capturés, et si on constate que ces derniers sont trop jeunes ou trop petits, il faut ouvrir immédiatement les portes pour leur permettre de s'échapper.

5. Il n'est pas permis d'ériger des écluses en deça de cent verges de l'endroit où il y en a déjà une en explotation, et il est interdit d'en construire une en face d'une autre ni nuire en rien à son exploitation.

6. C'est aux officiers de pêche qu'il appartient d'assigner l'endroit et le numéro de toutes les écluses ou de toutes les pêcheries appartenant au domaine public dans le comté de Digby, après l'approbation de l'inspecteur des pêcheries.

7. Nul n'est autorisé à mouiller, placer ou tendre des nasses, des filets ou autres engins si ce n'est des nasses à anguille et des filets à éperlan dans aucune des rivières du comté de Digby fréquentées par le saumon, ni à aucun endroit en deça d'un quart

de mille de l'embouchure de ces cours d'eau; toutefois, il est permis de tendre des filets à gaspareau à l'époque où le gaspareau remonte le courant dans cette partie de la Rivière-au-Saumon, située en aval de la propriété que possède actuellement M. Henry Melançon, mais on est tenu d'enlever ces filets dès après la montée du gaspareau. Le garde-pêche local a le pouvoir de fixer lui-même la fermeture de la pêche du gaspareau et sa décision est sans recours. A cet effet, il a l'obligation de donner, par écrit, un avis destiné à être affiché dans le bureau de poste local, et tout filet laissé dans la rivière vingt-quatre heures après l'affichage dudit avis doit être jugé tendu illicitement. (D.C. 19 juin 1915).

8. Nul ne peut placer une nasse à anguille en deça d'un quart de mille d'une autre nasse.

9. Du 1er juillet au 10 novembre, il n'est pas permis, dans le but de capturer du jeune gaspareau, de placer, face au courant, aucun conduit, coffre à anguilles, goulets ou autres accessoires d'une nasse à anguille dans aucune des rivières ou de leurs affluents.

10. On peut accorder aux propriétaires de terrains, situés le long d'une chute dans les rivières du comté de Digby, un emplacement pour capturer le poisson au carrelet, emplacement que lesdits propriétaires sont autorisés à choisir et désigner eux-mêmes au garde-pêche qui a le devoir d'examiner leur réclamation, de fixer l'emplacement auquel ils ont droit, et qu'ils détiendront dans l'avenir à titre de privilège de pêche.

11. Chaque fois que la largeur d'une chute excède vingt pieds, toute personne, sauf le détenteur d'un poste de pêche, peut y mouiller une embarcation dans le but de prendre du poisson au carrelet, pourvu qu'il ne porte en aucune façon atteinte aux privilèges spéciaux des détenteurs de postes de pêche; et toute embarcation ainsi mouillée doit, après avoir opéré son chargement de poisson, faire place à d'autres embarcations, en s'éloignant des lieux lorsqu'on lui en manifeste le désir; pour empêcher qu'on n'enfreigne cette clause, il n'est jamais permis de saler du poisson à bord d'aucune de ces embarcations ni d'en transborder d'un bateau à l'autre. Quand la rivière mesure moins de vingt pieds de largeur, il n'est permis à aucun bateau ou embarcation d'exercer le privilège de pêche ci-haut décrit dans une rivière deux fois de suite ou plus, avant que chaque personne désireuse d'en bénéficier ne l'ait fait à son tour.

ARTICLE 25.—COMTÉ DE GUYSBOROUGH.

1. Aucun corps mort, piquet, pieux ou autres amarres ne peuvent rester dans un poste de pêche pendant plus de quarante-huit heures à moins que leurs détenteurs ne les laissent à l'eau pendant au moins huit heures au cours de ces quarante-huit heures, et cela pendant tout le temps de l'occupation de la pêcherie, pourvu que le mauvais temps ou autres causes inévitables ne surviennent pour les empêcher d'en agir ainsi.

2. Nul n'est autorisé à occuper plus d'un poste de pêche à la fois dans le but de prendre du poisson dans aucune des rivières, si d'autres personnes sont, par le fait même, privées de l'exploitation d'une station et qu'elles manifestent le désir d'en obtenir une.

3. Nul n'a le droit de mouiller des corps morts ni de tendre des filets sur aucun des fonds de pêche à la seine s'il s'y trouve des seines prêtes à être utilisées pour la capture du poisson. On ne peut non plus ancrer, ni mouiller en deçà de cent brasses du rivage à la laisse de basse mer aucun navire, barque ou autres amarres coulés à fond, ou flottantes.

4. Les armateurs ou les capitaines sont tenus d'enlever immédiatement tous corps morts, filets, navires, barques ou autre matériel ainsi placés, tendus, ancrés ou mouillés dès que le propriétaire de la seine en fait la demande ou dès que l'officier de pêche le leur enjoint, à moins d'en être empêché par le mauvais temps ou autres causes inévitables. Dans le cas où l'enlèvement serait praticable et où lesdits armateurs et propriétaires négligeraient d'enlever le matériel ci-haut désigné, il sera permis à l'officier de pêche ou au propriétaire de la seine prête à être utilisée pour prendre du poisson, d'accomplir eux-mêmes ce travail dont le coût en plus des peines et autres frais s'y rattachant, doivent être défrayés par ceux qui ont placé, tendu, ancré ou mouillé ce matériel; de même on a le devoir de conserver ce matériel jusqu'à l'acquittement de toutes les amendes peines ou autres frais.

5. Il n'est jamais permis de placer en deçà de soixante-dix brasses l'un de l'autre des corps morts destinés à retenir les filets, (excepté pour la pêche du saumon) à moins que les filets ne soient amarrés à chaque extrémité; dans ce cas, il faut que la distance entre les corps morts ne dépasse pas soixante brasses; tout corps mort doit pouvoir retenir une tessure de deux filets par temps ordinaire et toute bouée doit porter le nom de son posssesseur.

6. Il n'est pas permis de fixer à un corps mort plus de deux filets (excepté pour la pêche du saumon) et leur longueur respective ne saurait excéder vingt brasses; il est interdit de tendre deux filets au-dessus l'un de l'autre, l'un sous le niveau de l'eau et l'autre flottant, et aucun filet ne peut excéder en profondeur celle d'un filet ordinaire à maquereau.

7. Lorsque les filets sont mouillés ou sont sous la surface de l'eau, on est tenu d'en indiquer la position au moyen d'au moins trois bouées flottantes attachées l'une à l'autre avec le nom du propriétaire lisiblement écrit sur chacune d'elles.

8. A moins d'en être empêché par quelque cause inévitable, il n'est pas permis de laisser des filets (à l'exception des filets à saumon) tendus dans les limites d'un port ou en deçà d'un demi-mille de l'entrée d'un port, ni sur aucun fond de pêche à la seine prête à être utilisée pour la capture du poisson, du soleil levant à une heure avant le coucher du soleil.

9. Il n'est pas permis de tendre ni de laisser en exploitation des seines, des parcs, des filets à poche et des filets à enclos ou autres engins de pêche placés de façon à empêcher le poisson de se rendre sur un fond de pêche à la seine situé dans les limites dudit comté où il se trouve une seine prête à être utilisée pour la capture du poisson.

10. Nul ne peut pêcher à la seine, au filet ou au moyen d'autres engins dans l'entrée d'un lac d'eau douce ou dans l'embouchure d'un cours d'eau, non plus qu'en deçà d'un demi mille au large de l'entrée d'un lac ou de l'embouchure d'un cours d'eau de l'un ou de l'autre côté du rivage.

ARTICLE 26.—COMTÉ D'HALIFAX.

1. Il n'est pas permis de tendre des filets ou d'employer d'autres procédés de pêche dans les limites suivantes de certaines étendues de rivières:—

(*a*) Rivière Ecum-Secum.—En deçà de 250 verges de l'un ou de l'autre côté du pont de la grande route et en deçà de la même distance de l'emplacement du moulin Leslie.

(*b*) Rivière Moser.—En amont du débarcadère.

(*c*) Rivière-du-Saumon, Port Dufferin.—En amont de l'angle nord du quai de l'usine.

(*d*) Rivière Sheet-Harbour.—En deçà de 250 verges du pont de la Rivière-de-l'Ouest ou du pont de la Petite-Rivière.

(*e*) Rivière Tangier.—En amont de l'angle nord du quai de Georges Ferguson et à l'ouest dudit quai, non plus que dans le petit lac situé en aval des moulins Mooseland.

(*f*) Rivière Ship-Harbour.—En deçà de 250 verges de l'échelle à poissons artificielle et de l'embouchure du ruisseau Newcomb.

(*g*) Rivière Musquodoboit.—En amont de la ligne Gardner sur le côté nord et du Rocher-Blanc sur la rive sud.

(*h*) Rivière Petizwick.—En deçà de 250 verges du pont.

(i) Rivière Chezzetcook.—En deça de 250 verges du grand rocher granitique, dénommé Bounlary-Rock.

(*j*) Lac Porter.—Dans le lac Porter ou en deçà de 200 verges de tous débouchés reliant le lac en question avec l'océan Atlantique; toutefois les habitants de la localité peuvent recevoir l'autorisation de tendre des filets à gaspareau du 15 au 31 mai de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

(*k*) Rivière Lawrencetown.—En deçà de 250 verges de l'un ou l'autre côté de la digue.

(*l*) Digue et rivière Cole-Harbour.—Nul ne peut tendre des filets ou faire usage d'aucun autre procédé de pêche en deçà de la ligne Cole-Harbour ou de l'embouchure de la rivière Cole-Harbour non plus qu'à 250 verges de ces deux endroits. Toutefois, il est permis de mouiller des filets à gaspareau du 15 au 31 mai, ces deux jours compris, chaque année.

(*m*) Cow-Bay-Run.—En deçà de 250 verges de l'un ou de l'autre côté.

(*n*) Toutefois on peut permettre de pêcher le gaspareau au moyen de carrelets, le lundi, le mardi et le mercredi de chaque semaine dans tous les cours d'eau, ci-haut désignés, excepté dans la rivière Ship-Harbour, où la pêche au carrelet est autorisée le lundi, mardi, mercredi et jeudi de chaque semaine.

(*o*) Rivière Neuf-Milles.—Au nord d'un point situé à 250 verges en aval du pont de la grande route près de l'embouchure de la rivière. Toutefois on peut permettre l'usage des filets à mailler, seulement, pour la pêche du gaspareau en deçà d'un demi-mille au nord du pont de la grande route, à partir du 10 jusqu'au 25 mai de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

(*p*) Rivière Prospect-Bay.—En deça de 250 verges du quai appelé quai White.

(*q*) Rivière de la Baie Térence.—En deçà de 250 verges de la laisse de basse mer.

2. Le nom du propriétaire doit figurer au long sur chaque filet exploité.

3. Il n'est pas permis de prendre du poisson dans les écluses du canal Shubénacadie, non plus qu'en deçà de 60 verges de ces écluses.

4. Ci-après figurent les règlements de pêche relatifs à Ketch-Harbour:—

(*a*) Dans les eaux côtières du comté d'Halifax, province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, entre la pointe Morris à l'ouest, et un demi-mille au nord de Chebouctou-Head à l'est, il n'est pas permis, à partir du 1er juin jusqu'au 30 novembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, d'amarrer ni d'ancrer des filets en deçà de 60 brasses du rivage, exception faite toutefois pour les dragues.

(*b*) Nul ne peut pêcher ni se préparer à pêcher à la seine dans l'espace s'étendant entre deux seines situées à moins de 150 verges l'une de l'autre après le lancement et le retrait de ces deux engins.

(*c*) Il n'est pas permis de tendre ni de se servir de filets ou autres procédés de pêche dans Ketch-Harbour, comté d'Halifax, entre le quai de Frank Martin et l'embouchure du ruisseau de Ketch-Harbour, non plus que dans le ruisseau lui-même.

Toutefois dans l'espace compris entre une ligne imaginaire s'étendant à 100 verges de l'embouchure du ruisseau de Ketch-Harbour et du quai de Frank Martin, il est permis de tendre des filets parallèlement au courant, mais jamais par le travers du courant; dans le ruisseau de Ketch-Harbour il est permis de pêcher le gaspareau au carelet le lundi, le mercredi et le jeudi de chaque semaine.

5.—RÈGLEMENT CONCERNANT LA PÊCHE À LA SEINE DANS LES PÊCHERIES DU COMTÉ D'HALIFAX.

1. (*a*) Du 1er mai au 15 novembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, il n'est pas permis de tendre ni d'amarrer d'autres filets de pêche que des seines dans les limites d'une pêcherie à la seine, excepté pendant la nuit entre le coucher et le lever du soleil, et même alors jamais en avant d'une seine déjà exploitée en vertu d'une licence.

Toutefois, s'il ne se prend pas de maquereau dans les limites d'une pêcherie à la seine ou dans la région de pêche avoisinante, le garde-pêche local est autorisé à accorder un permis renouvelable de jour en jour donnant l'autorisation de tendre des filets dans les limites d'une pêcherie à la seine; il est dûment revêtu du pouvoir d'annuler ce permis en affichant dans trois endroits différents un avis public à cet effet, dès que le maquereau apparaît sur la côte, et de faire enlever les filets déjà tendus deux heures après la publication dudit avis, et cela aux frais des propriétaires des filets.

(*b*) En vertu de ce permis, toute personne a le droit de tendre des filets dans ladite pêcherie à la seine, qu'il soit détenteur d'une licence pour seine ou non.

(*c*) Nul ne peut conduire une barque à voiles ou à rames au travers ou au-dessus d'une seine tendue dans les limites d'un poste de pêche; il est de même défendu de troubler l'eau dans les limites d'une station de façon à effrayer le poisson.

LICENCES.

(*d*) Dans toutes les pêcheries à la seine, nul ne peut pêcher à la seine, si ce n'est en vertu d'une licence spéciale émanant du ministère du Service Naval et dont les droits s'élèvent à 50 sous.

(*e*) On peut délivrer au propriétaire d'une seine d'une longueur non inférieure à quatre-vingts brasses et d'une profondeur de huit brasses dans la poche à mailles et de cinq brasses dans les ralingues, pourvu que ledit propriétaire soit en possession d'un bateau monté par un équipage assez nombreux pour le manœuvrer, et pourvu aussi que le propriétaire réside dans les limites de l'arrondissement de pêche à la seine, qu'il en fasse son poste permanent de pêche et qu'il y ait construit des poissonneries et des hangars aménagés pour nettoyer et préparer le poisson capturé en vertu de sa licence.

(*f*) Le détenteur d'une licence a le droit de pêcher à la seine dans les limites du poste qui lui est assigné en vertu de son permis jusqu'à ce qu'il ait pris vingt barils de maquereau, après quoi sa licence expire; mais cette sorte de pêche ne saurait se pratiquer que durant les deux saisons ci-après désignées; du 1er mai au 15 juillet, ces deux jours compris, ou du 16 juillet au 15 novembre, ces deux jours compris.

(*g*) On doit numéroter les licences, et le détenteur de la licence n° 1 aura le droit au premier privilège de pêche dans les limites du poste désigné sur sa licence.

(*h*) Le détenteur de la licence dont le numéro suit immédiatement a droit de jeter sa seine à la courbe de la seine exploitée par le détenteur de la licence dont le numéro précède le sien immédiatement, et il bénéficie aussi de l'avantage de pêcher dans la pêcherie quand la licence précédente devient expirée.

(*i*) Une heure après le lever du soleil, en l'absence inexcusable du détenteur de la licence jouissant du droit de priorité de lancer une seine dans une station, le licencié suivant est autorisé à mouiller sa seine dans la pêcherie et a droit à la possession de tout le poisson qu'il capture par ce coup de seine.

(*j*) On a le devoir de considérer comme raison légitime le fait pour un licencié de s'absenter pour les funérailles d'un parent ou d'un ami, ou de se livrer au séchage de sa seine.

(*k*) Une heure après le lever du soleil, en l'absence du détenteur d'une pêcherie, tout propriétaire de seine est autorisé à mouiller sa seine; le pêcheur qui le premier aura jeté l'ancre et attaché sa seine à un pieu et possédant un équipage assez nombreux pour la manœuvrer, a droit de priorité dans le poste, et le deuxième qui jette l'ancre et attache sa seine à un pieu bénéficie du privilège de jeter sa seine à la courbe de la première seine.

(*l*) Tout poisson capturé par une personne, ou dans les limites d'une pêcherie ou entre des pêcheries, autre que le détenteur licencié au moment ou celui-ci occupe son poste, devient la propriété de ce dernier.

(*m*) On délivre aux personnes qui y ont droit, dans l'ordre déterminé, des licences pour l'exploitation des pêcheries désignées à une assemblée des propriétaires de seines

que le garde-pêche local a le devoir de convoquer à cette fin durant la première semaine de mai et la première semaine de juillet de chaque année, après qu'avis en a été donné par cet officier.

(*n*) Le porteur d'un permis sur le point d'expirer a droit à tout le poisson capturé dans le dernier coup de seine, même si les quantités prises excèdent celles autorisées dans son permis.

Ci-après nous donnons la nomenclature des arrondissements délimités pour la pêche à la seine:

Dover ouest: Cet arrondissement comprend les eaux situées en deçà d'un demi-mille d'une ligne tirée à partir du rocher Shark (près du rocher Corney) à l'ouest, et s'étendant jusqu'à l'extrémité est de la Grande-Ile-Blanche à l'est; pour de là s'avancer dans une direction nord, jusqu'à la pointe Ryan; et de là encore en suivant la côte vers l'ouest jusqu'à la rivière du Canard-Noir, où les postes de pêche sont délimités comme suit:—

Pêcheries d'automne.

N° 1. Poste Guzzle—De Shute-est à la Pointe Guzzle.

N° 2. Poste-du-Milieu—Grande-Ile-Blanche, du Poste du Milieu à Guzzle.

N° 3. Poste Thoroughfare—Grande-Ile-Blanche, de Thoroughfare au Poste-du-Milieu.

N° 4. Poste Extérieur—High Island, du Poste Extérieur à Long Rock.

N° 5. Poste Long Rock—High Island, de Long Rock à New Berth.

N° 6. New Berth—High Island, de New Berth au rocher Shovel Nose.

N° 7. Poste du rocher Shovel Nose—rocher Shovel Nose à la Pointe Patterson.

N° 8. Poste Bathing Pond—Ile Mahar, de Bathing Pond au Rocher Rond.

N° 9. Poste du Rocher Rond—Ile Mahar, du Rocher Rond à la Pointe Mahar.

N° 10. Poste Castle-Est—de Castle à Shute-ouest.

N° 11. Poste de Castle-ouest—de Castle à Shute-est.

N° 12. Poste du rocher Corney—du rocher Corney, au nord, au cap de l'anse Broad, Ile Dover.

N° 13. Poste Fraser Stage—de Fraser Stage à la pointe Sam.

Pêcheries du printemps.

N° 14. Poste de la Pointe Sam—de la Pointe Sam à Plunk.

N° 15. Poste Plunk—de Plunk Shute-est au rocher de l'anse Shell.

N° 16. Poste de Bark Cot—de l'anse Bark Cot-ouest au rocher de l'anse Shell.

N° 17. Pointe de l'Ouest—Poste du rocher Corney—de la Pointe de l'ouest au milieu du rocher Corney.

(3) Prospect Supérieur.—Ce district comprend les eaux situées en deçà d'un demi-mille du littoral, à partir de Shag Head, à l'ouest jusqu'à mi-chemin entre les entrées nord et sud du chenal, entre l'île Shannon et la terre ferme, à l'est, et les îles qui s'y trouvent, y compris la moitié nord de l'île Shannon, et toute l'île Betty, l'Ile-aux-Canards, l'île Breakfast, l'île Hobson, l'île Brûlée, l'île Norris, l'île Héron et l'île Roost où les postes de pêche sont délimités comme suit:—

Pêcheries d'automne.

N° 1. Poste Shag Head—de Shag Head à Dollar Shoal.

N° 2. Rocher Norris—du rocher Norris à la Pointe-aux-Indiens.

N° 3. Pointe-aux-Indiens—de la Pointe-aux-Indiens à l'anse Tom.

N° 4. Anse Tom—de l'anse Tom à Saul's Head.

N° 5. Saul's Head—De Saul's Head à la Pointe Saul.

N° 6. Pointe Saul—de la Pointe Saul au Rocher Noir.

N° 7. Rocher Noir—du Rocher Noir à la Pointe de l'île Redmond.

N° 8. Pointe de l'île Redmond—de la Pointe de l'île Redmond au récif Redmond.

N° 9. Récif Redmond—du récif Redmond au récif Kelly.

N° 10. Pointe de l'anse Murphy—de la Pointe de l'anse Murphy au récif de l'anse Murphy.

N° 11. Cap de l'anse Murphy—du récif de l'anse Murphy au Jardin de Tom Duggan.

N° 12. Jardin de Tom Duggan—Jardin de Tom Duggan au quai de Michael Duggan.

N° 13. Quai de Michael Duggan—Du quai de Michael Duggan à l'anse Winter House.

N° 14. Anse Winter House—de l'anse Winter House à la Pointe Cole.

N° 15. Privateer Gap—de Privateer Gap, Ile Brûlée, à l'île Héron.

N° 16. Banc Hobson—du banc de l'île Hobson en seinant vers l'est et vers l'ouest.

N° 17. Office Hobson—de Office Hobson en seinant vers l'est.

N° 18. Bill Hobson-ouest—de West Bill à la Pointe de l'Ouest, Ile Hobson.

N° 19. Pointe de l'ouest,Ile Hobson—de la Pointe de l'Ouest à Plunk.

N° 20. Ile Plunk Hobson—de Plunk à Cove.

N° 21. Cove—Ile Hobson—de Cove à la Pointe de l'Est.

N° 22. Pointe de l'Est, Ile Hobson—Pointe de l'Est à East Bill.

N° 23. East Bill, Ile Hobson—de East Bill en seinant 100 brasses vers l'est ou vers l'ouest.

N° 24. En arrière de la pointe de l'Ile-aux-Canards—de l'arrière l'Ile-aux-Canards en seinant vers l'est, 30 brasses et vers l'ouest 50 brasses.

N° 25. Pointe Nord de l'Ile-aux-Canards—A la pointe nord des rochers de l'Ile-aux-Canards, en seinant 40 brasses vers le nord-est.

N° 26. Pointe sud de l'Ile-aux-Canards—de la pointe sud de l'Ile-aux-Canards à la pointe nord de l'Ile-aux-Canards.

N° 27. En arrière des rochers de l'Ile-aux-Canards—de l'arrière des rochers de l'Ile-aux-Canards à la pointe sud des rochers de l'Ile-aux-Canards.

N° 28. Pointe nord du rocher Mad—50 brasses de la pointe nord des rochers Mad.

N° 29. Pointe sud du rocher Mad—de la pointe sud des rochers Mad à la pointe nord des rochers Mad.

N° 30. Rocher Gunning—Des rochers Gunning, 50 brasses.

N° 31. Rocher Brick, Ile Betty—de la pointe Brick au haut-fond de l'Anse-au-Sable.

N° 32. Haut-fond de l'Anse-au-Sable—du haut-fond de l'Anse-au-Sable au récif de l'Anse-au-Sable.

N° 33. Pointe de l'anse Gallant—de l'anse Gallant à la pointe de l'anse Broad, Ile Betty.

N° 34. Pointe de l'anse Broad—de la pointe de l'anse Broad, Ile Betty, en seinant 100 brasses vers l'est ou l'ouest.

N° 35. Pointe Longue—de la Pointe Longue au marais Cranberry, Ile Betty.

N° 36. Marais Cranberry—du marais Cranberry au rocher Albercore.

N° 37. Rocher Albercore—du rocher Albercore à Path End, Ile Betty.

N° 38. Path End—de Path End à White Stage, Ile Betty.

Pêcheries du printemps.

N° 39. Pointe ouest de l'Ile-aux-Canards—de la Pointe ouest de l'Ile-aux-Canards au poste du Milieu.

N° 40. Poste du Milieu, Ile-aux-Canards—du Poste du Milieu à Potato Beds, Ile-aux-Canards.

N° 41. Potato Beds—de Potato Beds à la Pointe de l'Est, Ile-aux-Canards.

N° 42. Pointe de l'Est, Ile-aux-Canards—de la Pointe de l'Est, Ile- aux-Canards à Pointe-Sud, Ile-aux-Canards.

N° 43. Pointe sud, Ile-aux-Canards—A la pointe sud de l'Ile-aux-Canards en seinant 100 brasses vers l'est ou vers l'ouest.

N° 44. Pointe Shoal—de la Pointe Shoal à la Pointe Walsh, Ile Betty.

N° 45. Poste de la Pointe Walsh—de la Pointe Walsh à White Stage, Ile Betty.

N° 46. Pointe de l'Ouest, Ile Breakfast—A la pointe ouest de l'Ile Breakfast en seinant 50 brasses vers le nord-est.

N° 47. Rochers Beck—en seinant 50 brasses vers le nord-est.

N° 48. Cap de l'île Héron—de l'île Héron au rivage.

N° 49. Récif de l'île Brûlée—du récif de l'île Brûlée au cap de l'île Brûlée.

N° 50. Anse de l'île Brûlée—de l'anse de l'île Brûlée au récif de l'île Brûlée.

N° 51. West Arm Roost—de West-Arm, île Roost à l'anse Wynacht.

N° 52. Anse Wynacht—de l'anse Wynacht à l'île Tom-Tobin.

N° 53. Ile Tom-Tobin—de l'île Tom-Tobin à East Arm of Roost.

N° 54. East Arm Roost—de East Arm Roost à Roost Head.

N° 55. Poste du Cap-Roost—au Cap-Roost en seinant 100 brasses vers l'est ou l'ouest.

N° 56. Bassin Brook—du Bassin Brook à Bassin Gut.

N° 57. Pointe-Nord de l'Anse-au-Bateau—de Bassin Gut à la Pointe-Nord.

N° 58. Anse-au-Bateau—de l'Anse-au-Bateau à la Pointe-Nord.

N° 59. Pointe Dolorey—de la Pointe-Dolorey à l'Anse-au-Bateau.

N° 60 Shanahan's Flat Rock—de Shanahan's Flat Rock à l'île Norris.

N° 61. Cap Shanahan—du cap Shanahan au rocher Plat.

N° 62. Plunk, île Shannon—de Plunk au cap Shannon.

N° 63. Poste Brook—du poste Brook, île Shannon, à Plunk.

4. *Arrondissement de la Pointe-Norris.*—Cet arrondissement embrasse cette partie du comté d'Halifax s'étendant de la Pointe-Norris à l'est jusqu'à la Pointe-Pennant à l'ouest et comprend aussi les eaux du port Sambro. Cet arrondissement comprend les postes de pêche suivants:—

N° 1. The Knoll.

N° 2. Flat Head.

N° 3. Côté nord de la Petite-Ile.

N° 4. Pointe de la Petite-Ile.

N° 5. Bald Rock.

N° 6. Pointe de l'Ecole.

N° 7. Pointe Ragged Head.

N° 8. Rocher Smith.

N° 9. Potato Patch.
N° 10. Pointe-Passage.
N° 11. Anse-de-l'Etang.
N° 12. Cap du Récif.
N° 13. Récif-aux-Canards.
N° 14. Cap Cole.
N° 15. Cap ouest du rocher Plat.
N° 16. Pointe du cap ouest.
N° 17. Haut-fond Eldad.
N° 18. Anse de l'Ile.
N° 19. Anse Profonde.
N° 20. Iron Chest.
N° 21. Cap de l'anse Maquereau.
N° 22. Cap de l'anse Coot.
N° 23. Bluff Head.

5. *Arrondissement de Prospect inférieur et de la baie Térence.*—Cet arrondissement comprend cette partie du comté d'Halifax situé en deçà d'un demi-mille du rivage et des îles y contiguës, à partir d'un endroit à mi-chemin entre les entrées nord et sud du chenal, entre l'île Shannon et la terre ferme, à l'ouest jusqu'à une ligne imaginaire tirée dans la direction nord magnétique et partant de la pointe Nord de l'île Pennant jusqu'à la terre ferme, à l'est. Cet arrondissement renferme la moitié sud de l'île Shannon, toute l'île Poors, Bald-Rock, l'île Bartlett, l'île Otter, l'île Ryan, l'île Norris située entre l'île Ryan et l'île Mars, l'île Mars, la Grande-Ile-des-Bois, la Petite-Ile-des-Bois, l'île Mackerel, l'extrémité ouest de l'île Power et la moitié ouest de l'île Pennant extérieure. Toutefois, à partir du 15 juillet de chaque année la ligne de démarcation consiste d'une ligne imaginaire tirée dans la direction sur-ouest magnétique à partir du cap Ouest de l'île Power.

6. *Pêche du Saumon.*—Arrondissement de Prospect supérieur.—Cette partie des eaux côtières du comté d'Halifax établie par le paragraphe 3 de cet article comme pêcherie à la seine est par les présentes déclarée pêcherie de saumon et dans ses limites on applique la réglementation suivante relativement à la pêche du saumon.

(*a*) Nul ne peut pêcher le saumon en deçà de 250 verges de la côte dans l'arrondissement à la seine Prospect supérieur sans une licence émanant du ministère du Service Naval et dont les droits s'élèvent à cinquante sous.

(*b*) On peut délivrer une licence au propriétaire d'un filet à saumon de cent brasses de mailles licites, qui habite dans l'arrondissement.

(*c*) On délivre des licences aux personnes désignées à une assemblée des propriétaires de filets à saumon de l'arrondissement, assemblée qui a lieu la première semaine de janvier de chaque année après qu'avis en a été donné par le garde-pêche local.

(*d*) Le porteur de ce permis acquiert le droit de pêcher le saumon aux époques autorisées par la loi, au moyen d'un filet dont les mailles ont les dimensions licites, et au poste de pêche figurant sur son permis ou dans une autre partie de l'arrondissement, pourvu que son filet ne soit pas mouillé en deçà de 250 verges d'un poste licencié pour la pêche du saumon; mais il est défendu de tendre un filet à saumon non licencié ou de l'employer de façon à nuire aux stations où l'on fait usage de dragues licenciées. Les postes où il est permis de délivrer des licences pour la pêche du saumon au filet portent les désignations suivantes:—

1. Dollar Shoal.
2. Morris Rock Gut.
3. Pointe Morris Rock.
4. Pointe de l'Anse-aux-Indiens.
5. Anse Tom.
6. Bull Rock.
7. Pointe Hobson N° 1.
8. Pointe Hobson N° 2.
9. Haut-fond du Rocher-Noir.
10. Rocher-Noir N° 1.
11. Rocher-Noir N° 2.
12. Office Hobson.
13. Pointe de l'Ile-aux-Canards.
14. Rocher Coote.
15. Rocher Mad N° 1.
16. Rocher Mad N° 2.
17. Rocher Gunning N° 1.
18. Rocher Gunning N° 2.
19. Salmon-Net-Head.
20. Pointe du Haut-fond.

ARTICLE 27.—COMTÉ DE HANTS.

1. Du 1er juillet au 30 novembre, ces deux jours compris, il n'est pas permis de placer, face au courant, des conduits, des coffres, des nasses ou autres engins de pêche

pour l'anguille dans le but de capturer des jeunes saumons ou gaspareaux.

2. Il n'est pas permis de pêcher au filet dérivant l'alose ou le gaspareau dans la rivière Avon en deçà d'une ligne droite tirée de la pointe située dans Avondale où la rivière Sainte-Croix se jette dans la rivière Avon, jusqu'à l'embouchure de la crique Elderkin dans Falmouth; il n'est pas non plus permis de pêcher au filet dérivant l'alose ou le gaspareau en amont du cap Salter dans la rivière Shubénacadie, à partir du 1er juin jusqu'au 30 septembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

ARTICLE 28.—COMTÉ DE KINGS.

1. Il n'est pas permis de prendre du gaspareau dans aucun des endroits de la Rivière-aux-Gaspareaux en amont d'une ligne tirée entre les propriétés de MM. Wm. Stuart et Frederick Annand, a environ trois quarts de mille en amont du pont Fuller si ce n'est en se conformant aux règlements suivants:—

(*a*) Nul ne peut se servir d'échiquiers de plus de douze pieds carrés.

(*b*) Les échiquiers et leurs accessoires ne sauraient occuper plus d'un tiers de la largeur d'une rivière à partir du rivage et doivent être placés à angle droit avec le courant, ils ne sauraient être non plus munis de porches ou de nasses; et tous les enclos, écluses, claies ou autres procédés susceptibles de détourner le poisson de sa route ordinaire dans sa montée ou dans sa descente, sont par les présentes déclarés illicites et doivent être démolis ou enlevés sous la direction du garde-pêche local. S'il arrive que l'exploiteur de tels engins ou procédés négligent ou refusent de les enlever dans les quarante-huit heures après l'avis donné par le garde-pêche local ou son représentant, soit par écrit, soit verbalement, il devient passible d'une amende de $20, ainsi que du montant des frais effectués pour l'enlèvement ou la démolition de toutes ces obstructions.

(*c*) Du coucher jusqu'au lever du soleil, chaque jour, et du samedi au coucher du soleil jusqu'au lundi au lever du soleil chaque semaine, il n'est pas permis de pêcher à l'aide d'échiquiers et après le 15 juin de chaque année, on est tenu d'opérer l'enlèvement de tous les échiquiers et de leurs accessoires.

(*d*) Les mailles d'une seine employée en aval du pont Fuller ne sauraient jamais mesurer moins de 2½ pouces et on ne doit rien faire pour en réduire les dimensions.

(*e*) Il n'est pas permis de pêcher au filet dans aucun des ruisseaux tributaires de la Rivière-aux-Gaspareaux; il n'est pas non plus permis de tendre des filets en deçà de 200 verges d'un endroit où un autre filet a déjà été mouillé, non plus qu'en deçà de 200 verges d'un ruisseau ou cours d'eau, ni en deçà de la même distance d'une digue de moulin coupant entièrement ou en partie une rivière ou un de ses affluents.

2. Saumon.—Pêche à la mouche.—Dans la Rivière-aux-Gaspareaux, il n'est pas permis de prendre du saumon si ce n'est au moyen du procédé connu sous le nom de pêche à la mouche.

(*b*) Tous les saumons capturés dans les échiquiers ou dans les carrelets doivent être relâchés s'ils sont encore vivants.

3. Entre le 1er juillet et le 15 d'octobre, il n'est pas permis de tendre des coffres à anguille dans aucune rivière ou cours d'eau, et tout propriétaire de moulin, au reçu d'instructions du garde-pêche local, a l'obligation de poser une grille à l'entrée de chaque conduit communiquant avec le moulin, et de la tenir en bon état, de façon à empêcher les jeunes poissons de se faire broyer par les roues du moulin; le propriétaire d'un moulin, au reçu d'instructions de la part du garde-pêche local, est aussi obligé de tenir ouvert le déversoir de son moulin entre 6 h. s. le samedi jusqu'à 6 h. m. le lundi à partir du 15 mai jusqu'au 15 octobre de chaque année.

4. Nul ne peut mouiller, retirer ni employer une seine ou un filet en guise de haut-palis dans aucune rivière, ni dans aucune des parties de la Rivière-aux-Gaspareaux ou de ses affluents excepté dans cette partie de ladite rivière, comprise entre la ligne de démarcation des propriétés de Wm Stuart et Fredrick Annand, situé à environ trois quarts de mille en amont du pont Fuller et du bassin des Mines, mais on peut poser des hauts-palis dans la rivière Annapolis, en aval du moulin Gate et dans la rivière Cornwallis, en aval du confluent de la Cornwallis et de la Brandywine. On ne peut cependant les placer en deçà de 440 verges l'un de l'autre, et leurs mailles ne sauraient mesurer moins de 5 pouces; il faut aussi qu'ils portent le nom de leur propriétaire lisiblement écrit.

5. On ne peut jamais placer d'échiquiers en deçà de 250 verges les uns des autres.

6. Nul n'est autorisé à mouiller de seine ou de nasse entre les fonds de pêche déjà affermés sur le rivage.

7. Il n'est pas permis de pêcher au filet dérivant dans la baie Scott en deçà d'une ligne droite tirée du cap Split et s'étendant jusqu'à la baie Stephen Bennet.

8. Dans la pêcherie de hareng de Meaford et Peraux, chaque écluse doit avoir au moins 200 pieds de seine de mailles droites de 2 pouces dans la poche, afin de permettre aux jeunes poissons de s'en échapper; aucune écluse ou seine ne doit être mise en état de capturer du poisson avant le 1er mai de chaque année.

9. L'aile nord ou l'aile du rivage de chaque écluse ou seine ne doit pas s'avancer à une distance plus rapprochée du rivage que celle fixée par l'officier de pêche.

ARTICLE 30.—COMTÉ DE LUNENBURG.

(Arrondissement de Chester.)

1, L'embouchure des rivières Gold, Martin, Middle et de l'Est s'étend vers le sud dans le port de Chester jusqu'à une ligne imaginaire partant de la pointe Andrew pour se prolonger jusqu'à l'Anse-Profonde.

2. *Rivière-Gold.*—(*a*) Il n'est pas permis de tendre des filets ou autres engins pour capturer le saumon dans l'eau douce en amont des eaux de marée, et dans les eaux de marée; il n'est pas permis de mouiller des filets au nord de la ligne sud de la propriété de Joseph Rafuse; et de là jusqu'à un huitième de mille en aval du Rocher Swinehammer, nul ne peut se servir de filets de plus de dix brasses de longueur; à partir de cette dernière ligne de démarcation jusqu'à l'Ile-au-Chêne, nul ne peut faire usage de filets de plus de vingt-huit brasses, ni n'est autorisé à exploiter un filet en deçà de trente perches d'un autre. Nul ne peut mouiller de filets à "Narrows" entre l'Ile-au-Chêne et la terre ferme; de l'Ile-au-Chêne à la pointe Martin, nul ne peut mouiller de filets de plus de vingt-huit brasses de longueur; et sur le côté est de ladite rivière, il est défendu de poser des filets en deçà d'un huitième de mille de la ligne de haute mer à marée basse; entre cette dernière ligne et un huitième de mille en aval de la pointe Eisenhauer il est interdit de se servir de filets à saumon de plus de dix brasses de longueur; et de la dernière ligne tracée dans la direction de l'est, jusqu'à la Pointe Verte, nul ne saurait faire usage de filets de plus de vingt-huit brasses. Tous ces filets doivent être tendus à angle droit avec le rivage.

(*b*) Nul ne peut se servir de carrelet pour prendre du poisson de n'importe quelle espèce, à partir du Moulin Mosher jusqu'à la pointe Blackman, exception faite de l'affluent, et jamais en deçà de cent verges de l'échelle à poissons; de plus dans aucune des parties de l'affluent ou de la rivière principale il n'est pas permis de se servir de carrelet du jeudi au soleil couchant jusqu'au lundi au soleil levant, de chaque semaine.

3. *Rivière du Milieu.*—(*a*) Sur la rive ouest, dans les eaux de marée, il n'est pas permis de tendre des filets pour capturer du saumon ou du gaspareau entre la ligne de haute mer et vingt perches à l'ouest du Morne; et de vingt perches à l'ouest Morne jusqu'à la Pointe Verte, il n'est pas permis de mouiller de filets d'une longueur supérieure à vingt brasses; de même de la rive est, à partir de la ligne de haute mer jusqu'au quai de Nathan Eisenhauer, nul ne peut tendre des filets d'aucune sorte; de plus dudit quai d'Eisenhauer et dans les environs du nord de l'île Mosher, aussi bien qu'à l'est de l'île Mosher, on prohibe le mouillage des filets à saumon d'une longueur supérieure à dix-huit brasses. Tous ces filets doivent être placés à angle droit avec le rivage.

(*b*) Il ne sera pas permis de prendre de poisson à aucune époque de l'année en deçà de cent verges de l'échelle à poissons de la digue Rolling, et dans aucune partie de la rivière ou de ses affluents entre le jeudi soir au soleil couchant de chaque semaine et le lundi matin suivant au soleil levant.

4. *Rivière de l'Est.*—Dans les eaux de marée, sur la rive ouest, il n'est pas permis de mouiller des filets pour prendre du saumon à un endroit plus rapproché de la rivière qu'à la pointe Spruce, et sur la rive est, plus près de la rivière que l'endroit appelé rocher Prescott. Il est défendu de prendre du gaspareau au moyen de carrelet ou d'un autre procédé en deçà de cent verges des chutes de la Rivière de l'Est; de même on défend de prendre du gaspareau dans aucune des parties de la rivière, si ce n'est après le lever du soleil le lundi jusqu'au coucher du soleil le mercredi.

5. *Pêcheries de saumon, Chester-Est.*—(a) Cette pêcherie s'étend vers l'est de la pointe du Homard à la pointe Hume.

(b) Cette deuxième pêcherie commence à et comprend la pointe Hume pour s'étendre jusqu'à la pointe Spruce.

(c) Cette troisième pêcherie s'étend du rocher Prescott à l'île Bohan; dans aucune des pêcheries ci-haut désignées il n'est permis de faire usage de filets à saumon d'une longueur supérieur à trente-cinq brasses.

6. *Anse-Profonde.*—Du quai Misner jusqu'à l'île Bohan, il n'est pas permis de poser de filets pour la capture du gaspareau, du hareng et du maquereau, à partir du soleil levant jusqu'au soleil couchant chaque jour de la semaine; c'est-à-dire que tous les filets tendus dans l'Anse-Profonde doivent être enlevés au soleil levant, et qu'il est défendu de les mouiller jusqu'au soleil couchant; on défend de tendre des filets à aucune époque de l'année dans les "Narrows" à l'Anse-Profonde.

7. Tous les filets tendus dans l'Anse pour la capture du hareng ou du maquereau doivent être mouillés parallèlement au chenal.

8. Il n'est pas permis de tendre de seines dans les passes dudit anse.

9. A partir de la pointe New-Harbour jusqu'à la pointe du Homard il y a défense de tendre des filets pour la capture du gaspareau, du hareng ou du maquereau à partir du soleil levant jusqu'au soleil couchant chaque jour de la semaine, en deçà de cent cinquante verges du rivage au cours de la campagne de pêche, exception faite des filets à saumon posés dans les postes de pêche de saumon de distance en distance.

10. *Ruisseau-Town.*—Il est défendu de prendre du poisson en tout temps de l'année entre North-Street et Mill-Lake, non plus qu'entre Mill-Lake et le lac Spectacle, ni dans aucune partie de Swinehammer's Millrace.

11. A partir de la pointe Westhaver jusqu'à la pointe New-Harbour, il n'est pas permis de tendre de filets pour la capture du gaspareau, du hareng ou du maquereau; à partir du soleil levant jusqu'au soleil couchant chaque jour de la semaine en deçà de deux cent cinquante verges du rivage, au cours de la campagne de pêche, exception faite des filets à saumon tendus dans leur pêcherie respective.

12. Il n'est pas permis de mouiller des seines dans le district de Chester.

13. *Baie Mahone et rivière Mushamush.*—Dans la baie Mahone il est en tout temps défendu de tendre des filets, des seines, ou d'autres engins en amont d'une ligne imaginaire partant du quai de John Zwicker, sur la rive ouest, jusqu'au quai de John Broom sur la rive est, jusqu'au pont Kedy. En aval de ladite ligne, il n'est pas permis de tendre de filet en deçà de cent verges d'un autre filet, et aucun filet ne peut mesurer plus de trente brasses en longueur.

En aval de ladite ligne, il n'est pas permis de tendre des filets en deça de 100 verges les uns des autres et ces filets ne sauraient mesurer plus de 30 brasses de longueur.

Il est illicite à toute époque de lancer, mouiller ou lever une seine en amont du quai de Jacob Tanner, sur la côte ouest, ou en amont de chez Henry Acker, sur le côté est.

14. Dans la rivière Mushamush, il y a défense de prendre du poisson au moyen de carrelet ou autres engins—excepté au moyen de la ligne pourvue d'hameçon—entre la laisse de basse mer dans la baie Mahone et de la pointe de la digue du moulin Kedy, à partir du soleil couchant le vendredi soir de chaque semaine jusqu'au soleil levant le lundi matin suivant, non plus qu'à partir de la pointe de la digue du moulin Kedy jusqu'à la pointe de la digue d'aval du moulin Robert, du soleil couchant, le samedi de chaque semaine, jusqu'au soleil levant le mardi suivant, non plus encore qu'à partir de la digue d'aval du moulin Robert, en remontant, du mercredi matin au soleil levant jusqu'au couchant le vendredi soir de chaque semaine.

Il n'est jamais permis de prendre du poisson dans le petit ruisseau contournant le côté nord de la digue Kedy; ni dans aucun ruisselet, déversoir ou glissoir traversant une digue située sur la rivière Mushamush ou ses affluents.

ARTICLE 31.—COMTÉ DE LUNENBURG.

Arrondissement de l'ouest.

1. Port de Lunenburg.—Nul ne peut mouiller de filets ni les laisser à l'eau en deçà de deux cents verges du rivage, à partir de Moser's-Head jusqu'à Fire-Cove, entre le 10 juin et le 30 septembre de chaque année, ni entre six heures du matin et six heures du soir de chaque jour.

2. Petite-Rivière.—Il n'est pas permis dans la Petite-Rivière, de pêcher le gaspareau ou l'alose au carrelet ou au moyen d'autres engins, en amont ou en aval des ponts entre le vendredi matin, au soleil levant et le lundi soir au soleil couchant, exception faite, toutefois, pour la pêche à la mouche.

3. Il y a défense de tendre des filets dans le port de la Petite-Rivière en deçà de deux perches d'un quai; dans les limites de l'embouchure de la Petite-Rivière, il n'est pas permis de se servir, pour capturer de l'alose ou du gaspareau, de filets d'une longueur supérieure à quinze brasses, et nul filet ne saurait être posé en deçà de cent verges d'un autre.

Pour des fins de pêche, l'embouchure de la Petite-Rivière sera délimitée par une ligne imaginaire partant de la pointe Cherry, à l'ouest, et s'étendant jusqu'au rocher Coot, à l'est.

4. Nul n'est autorisé à chasser ou essayer de chasser le gaspareau ou le saumon au moment de leur montée et de leur descente, dans aucun des cours d'eau du comté de Lunenburg et à aucune époque de l'année.

5. A partir de la pointe Hann jusqu'au point où la marée se fait sentir, il n'est pas permis de poser de filets d'une longueur supérieure à douze brasses, et on défend de tendre des filets en deçà de vingt perches du pont de Bridgewater.

6. Tous les filets posés dans ces rivières ou leurs affluents doivent être disposés à angle droit avec le rivage.

7. Il n'est pas permis de tendre des filets, des nasses ou autres engins employés pour la capture du saumon dans ces rivières en amont de la ligne de haute mer.

8. Pour des fins de pêche, l'embouchure de la rivière est délimitée par une ligne imaginaire s'étendant de la pointe Gaff à Moser's-Head.

9. Dans la rivière La-Have, en deçà de cent verges, en aval de la digue inférieure Davidson, il est illicite de prendre ou d'essayer de prendre du saumon, de l'alose, ou du gaspareau, exception faite, toutefois, pour la pêche à la mouche.

10. Du quai Eisenhauer jusqu'à la digue Rolling, et de cette digue jusqu'au lac Chester-Grant, il est illicite de prendre du poisson, de quelque manière que ce soit, entre le vendredi matin au soleil levant de chaque semaine jusqu'au lundi matin suivant au soleil levant. Nul n'est autorisé à prendre de poisson en aucun temps de l'année en deçà de trente verges de l'échelle à poissons de la digue Rolling, et dans l'affluent de la Rivière-du-Milieu, nul ne peut capturer de poisson du jeudi matin au soleil levant de chaque semaine jusqu'au lundi matin suivant au soleil levant.

ARTICLE 32.—COMTÉ DE QUEENS.

1. Il ne sera pas permis d'employer des dranets dans aucune rivière, non plus que des filets montés sur pieux, de façon à former enclos, car tous les filets doivent être mouillés en ligne droite.

2. Nul ne peut tendre, à son profit ou à celui d'une autre personne, plus de deux filets à saumon, le second devant réellement appartenir à la personne dont le nom figure sur la bouée. Afin d'empêcher qu'on enfreigne ce règlement, s'il arrivait à un garde-pêche, dûment autorisé, d'avoir des doutes sur la propriété des filets à saumon, ce dernier est, par les présentes, revêtu du pouvoir de les détenir jusqu'à ce que le propriétaire ou une personne agissant en son nom ait, dans les vingt-quatre heures après l'avis de saisie, prêté serment en sa présence que les engins en question sont réellement la propriété de la personne dont le nom figure sur la bouée; à défaut d'une telle démarche, qu'il faut effectuer dans les vingt-quatre heures, les filets deviennent susceptibles d'être confisqués et vendus, et les produits de la vente sont repartis d'après les prescriptions de la Loi des Pêcheries.

3. La longueur des filets à saumon en usage dans les rivières ne doit pas excéder dix-huit brasses, et les mailles ne sauraient avoir moins de cinq pouces; en ce qui concerne la mise en vigueur de ce règlement, les rivières se délimitent comme suit: à Liverpool, depuis cet endroit jusqu'à une ligne s'étendant de Eastern-Head jusqu'au port Moose; à Port-Medway, depuis cet endroit jusqu'à une ligne s'étendant de Western-Head jusqu'à l'île Frying-Pan; rivière Broad, depuis cet endroit jusqu'à l'embouchure de ladite rivière; et au port de Mouton, de la pointe Busen jusqu'à Broad-River-Head—port Mouton est compris dans ces limites.

4. Il n'est pas permis de jeter des chiens de mer, des issues, ni des déchets de poissons dans le port de Liverpool, à partir de l'île Coffin jusqu'à Western-Head, ni dans le port Medway, en amont d'une ligne s'étendant de Western-Head jusqu'à Frying-Pan, ni à Port-Mouton en deçà d'une ligne s'étendant de la pointe Busen jusqu'à Broad-River-Head, non plus que dans les limites du port de Port-Jollie, à partir de Port-Jollie-Head jusqu'au Rocher-Noir, ni vers l'ouest, jusqu'au cap ouest du port le Bert.

5. Il est illicite de mouiller des coffres à anguilles en arrière d'aucun moulin érigé le long des rivières Liverpool ou de Port-Medway, à partir du 1er avril jusqu'au 1er octobre de chaque année.

6. On autorise toute personne faisant la pêche commerciale de la morue de tendre durant la semaine un filet pour prendre de la boitte, à l'exception du samedi soir; toutefois, l'inspecteur des pêcheries a le pouvoir de délivrer un permis pour prendre de la boitte le dimanche au soir, à condition que ledit permis soit contresigné par le garde-pêche, et que le permissionnaire ait au préalable prêté serment qu'il lui faut absolument de la boitte pour la pêche du lundi.

7. Dans la rivière Liverpool ou dans ses affluents, nul ne peut tendre de filets dans le but de prendre du saumon ou du gaspareau, ni pêcher au carrelet ou à la mouche à partir du 1er juillet de chaque année.

8. Il n'est pas permis de tendre des filets à Port-Jollie par le travers du petit chenal formé par le ruisseau qui prend sa source dans le lac Robertson, et on est tenu de tendre tous les filets dans le chenal principal.

9. Les lundi, mardi, mercredi et jeudi de chaque semaine, à partir de midi jusqu'au coucher du soleil de chacun de ces jours, on est autorisé à permettre aux habitants de ce comté de pêcher librement au carrelet dans toutes rivières ou cours d'eau dudit comté, à condition que la pêche se fasse selon les règlements et qu'on n'y fasse pas usage du carrelet en deça de cent verges d'une échelle à poissons, d'une fosse à poissons ou de tout autre dispositif établi dans le but de protéger le saumon ou le gaspareau.

10. On peut permettre aux Indiens de pêcher au carrelet dans leurs canots, à condition qu'ils observent les règlements ci-haut désignés, et à cet effet, le grand rocher situé aux chutes Bear, dans la rivière Port-Medway, est par les présentes réservé à l'usage exclusif des Indiens en vue de leur permettre de pêcher chaque jour où on est autorisé à prendre du poisson.

11. Il faut enlever tous pieux, corps morts ou ancres servant à la pêche du saumon ou du gaspareau, immédiatement après la fermeture de la saison de pêche, le 15 août, et il n'est jamais permis de les mouiller de nouveau avant le 1er de mars suivant.

12. Il n'est pas permis de laisser tendus des filets ou autres procédés pour prendre du poisson, en deça de cent verges d'un poste ou d'un lieu de pêche après l'époque spécifiée par la loi pour la capture du poisson.

ARTICLE 33.—COMTÉ DE SHELBURNE.

1. Pour des fins de pêche, la rivière Shelburne s'étend de sa source jusqu'au côté sud de l'île McNutt; la rivière Jordan de sa source jusqu'à West-Head, sur les falaises; la rivière Green-Harbour, de sa source jusqu'au côté sud des falaises; la Rivière-au-Sable de sa source jusqu'au côté sud des falaises; la rivière Port-le-Bert de sa source

jusqu'au sud des falaises; la rivière Clyde, de sa source jusqu'au côté sud des falaises; la rivière Barrington de sa source jusqu'au côté sud des falaises.

2. Rivière Shelburne: eaux de marée:

Il n'est pas permis de mouiller de filets en amont de la pointe de John McGill. On défend de même de pêcher le saumon ou le gaspareau au carrelet en deça de quarante pieds d'une digue ou dans aucune des rivières, ruisseaux ou cours d'eau du canton de Shelburne.

Les jours où il est permis de prendre du gaspareau sont le lundi, mardi, mercredi et le jeudi de chaque semaine, mais il demeure défendu de tendre des filets avant le 1er mai de chaque année. On est obligé d'enlever les filets chaque matin, et d'attendre le soir pour les placer de nouveau.

3. Rivière Jordan: eaux de marée:

Il n'est pas permis de tendre de filets en amont du chantier de M. Crow.

4. Ruisseau Ogden: eaux de marée:

Il n'est pas permis de tendre de filets en deça de cent verges du pont; en aval de ce pont on n'est autorisé à en mouiller que sur un côté seulement.

Il est illicite de prendre du gaspareau dans le lac Isabella, connu sous le nom de lac Hayden.

5. Green-Harbour: eaux de marée:

Nul ne peut tendre de filets en deça de cent verges du pont et en aval de ce pont, on ne peut en mouiller que sur un côté seulement.

6. Ruisseau Wall:

On ne peut jamais prendre de poissons après le soleil couchant le jeudi de chaque semaine jusqu'au soleil levant le lundi suivant, et on est toujours obligé de leur ménager un passage franchissable du 1er avril au 1er décembre; on défend de jamais prendre de poisson dans les déversoirs.

7. Rivière-au-Sable: eaux de marée:

Il n'est pas permis de prendre du poisson en deça de deux cents verges de la route postale.

8. Port-le-Bert: eaux de marée:

Nul ne peut tendre de filets en deça de deux cents verges de la route postale.

9. Ruisseau Birch Town: eaux de marée:

Nul ne saurait tendre de filets en deça de deux cents verges de la route postale; et en aval de ce chemin sur un côté seulement du ruisseau.

10. Ruisseau Round Bay:

Le vendredi, le samedi et le dimanche, il n'est jamais permis de prendre du poisson.

11. Ruisseau-aux-Indiens:

Il n'est jamais permis de prendre du poisson du coucher du soleil, le samedi de chaque semaine, jusqu'au lever du soleil le lundi suivant.

12. Rivière Clyde: eaux de marée:

En amont de chez Peter Sutherland jusqu'au chantier de Thomas Coffin, on ne doit jamais tendre de filets que sur un côté de la rivière seulement.

13. Rivière Barrington: eaux de marée:

Il est illicite de poser des filets en amont de la pointe de Daniel Crowell jusqu'au côté sud de l'île Hogg, et de là jusqu'au rocher de la pointe de Josias P. Doane, non plus qu'en deça de trente pieds de toute digue érigée dans la rivière Barrington.

14. Nul ne peut tendre plus de deux filets ni ne saurait permettre à plus de deux personnes de monter à bord de la même embarcation. Le propriétaire d'un filet est tenu d'attacher à chacun de ses filets une étiquette portant son nom écrit au long.

15. En amont des eaux de marée, il est illicite de poser des filets par le travers d'un cours d'eau, d'une crique ou d'un ruisseau où le saumon se rend pour frayer ou se reposer.

16. Du 1er juillet au 10 novembre, il n'est pas permis de placer, face au courant, dans une rivière ou ses affluents, aucun conduit ou coffre à anguilles, si ces engins sont destinés à la capture des jeunes gaspareaux.

17. Nul ne peut tendre de filets en deçà de cent verges du débouché d'un lac ou d'un ruisseau.

18. Les propriétaires de terrains, situés le long des chutes du comté de Shelburne, peuvent recevoir l'autorisation d'exploiter un poste pour la pêche du gaspareau au carrelet. Ils jouissent de la facultée de choisir eux-mêmes l'emplacement et de le désigner au garde-pêche qui a le pouvoir de leur assigner le poste auquel ils ont droit et qu'ils détiennent par après à titre de privilège de pêche; il convient de faire observer cependant que ces emplacements doivent être situés en face de leur terrain respectif.

19. Lorsque la largeur d'une chute excède vingt pieds, toute personne, à l'exception du détenteur d'un poste, peut amarrer un chaland, une barque ou une chaloupe à un certain endroit de ces chutes dans le but de pêcher le poisson au carrelet, pourvu toutefois qu'elle ne nuise en rien aux privilèges spéciaux dont bénéficient les détenteurs d'emplacements, et chaque chaland, barque ou chaloupe ainsi amarrés, doit après avoir opéré son chargement de poisson, faire place à d'autres, en se retirant des lieux si une autre personne en exprime le désir; il n'est jamais permis de saler du poisson

dans ces sortes d'embarcations, ni de transborder du poisson d'une embarcation à une autre. Quand la rivière a moins de vingt pieds de largeur, on ne peut permettre à aucune embarcation de mouiller en deçà de vingt pieds, dans le but de prendre du poisson. Nulle personne ne peut jouir deux fois ou plus du privilège de faire la pêche dans ces chutes avant que chacun n'ait eu son tour.

20. Un propriétaire de terrain, possédant un poste où il pêche le gaspareau au carrelet, doit borner ses opérations à ce poste, mais il est possible de lui permettre de tendre un filet à saumon dans les eaux de marée, à condition que ce filet à saumon ne soit pas déposé dans un remous de la rivière.

21. Chaque famille peut bénéficier du privilège de placer un conduit ou un coffre, mais jamais plus d'un, dans le but de prendre de l'anguille, et cet engin ne doit demeurer dans l'eau que la nuit.

ARTICLE 34.—COMTÉ DE YARMOUTH.

1. Pour des fins de pêche, la rivière Tusket se délimite comme suit: à partir de sa source jusqu'au côté sud de l'Ile-aux-Poissons, pour s'étendre de là jusqu'à la pointe Wedge, y compris la Baie-aux-Oies, et dans la direction est, jusqu'au côté sud de l'Ile-aux-Moutons et jusqu'à Indian-Sluice-Point.

2. On est autorisé à accorder aux propriétaires des terrains aboutissant à une chute, située dans une des rivières du comté de Yarmouth, un emplacement pour y faire la pêche du poisson au carrelet, à l'exception toutefois du saumon. Cet emplacement est choisi par les propriétaires eux-mêmes qui le désignent au garde-pêche. Ce dernier a le devoir d'examiner leurs réclamations, de leur indiquer l'emplacement auxquels ils ont droit et qu'ils détiennent par la suite à titre de privilège de pêche; ces postes devront être situés en face de leurs terrains.

3. Toute personne possédant un privilège de pêche dans une chute devra, après avoir opéré un chargement de poisson, faire place à une autre personne, si cette dernière l'exige, et elle ne saurait se prévaloir de nouveau de cet avantage aussi longtemps que n'en auront pas joui à leur tour les autres personnes qui en expriment le désir.

4. Tout propriétaire de terrain possédant un emplacement pour la pêche au carrelet, doit y confiner son exploitation en ce qui regarde la capture du gaspareau, mais il lui est possible de tendre un filet à saumon dans les eaux de marées.

5. Chaque filet doit porter le nom de son propriétaire écrit au long.

6. Il n'est pas permis de placer ou de mouiller, face au courant, des conduits ou des coffres à anguilles dans aucune des rivières du comté de Yarmouth ou de leur affluents dans le but de capturer le jeune gaspareau, à partir du 1er juillet jusqu'au 10 novembre.

7. Il y a défense de tendre des filets en déçà de cent verges des pieds d'une chute, d'un rapide, d'une cascade ou de l'embouchure d'un ruisseau.

8. On est tenu de laisser ouvertes, à moins qu'elles ne soient pourvues d'échelles à poisson jugées efficaces par le garde-pêche, toutes digues de moulin construites dans la rivière principale, jusqu'au confluent de l'affluent Goldstream, y compris cet affluent et la Petite-Rivière qui se ramifie au point de bifurcation, du 1er avril jusqu'au 1er novembre; et toutes digues situées en amont du confluent dans la rivière principale et dans l'un quelconque des affluents ou cours d'eau s'y déversant; de même que toutes digues érigées dans la rivière Carleton ou un de ses affluents, doivent, à moins d'être pourvues d'échelles à poisson, rester ouvertes, du 1er avril au 1er novembre suivant. Les digues construites dans la Rivière-aux-Saumons doivent, à moins d'être pourvues d'échelles à poisson jugées efficaces par le garde-pêche, demeurer franchissables aux poissons du 1er avril jusqu'au 1er novembre suivant.

9. Il n'est pas permis de tendre de filets dans le but de prendre de l'alose dans la rivière Tusket, non plus qu'en deçà de deux cents verges du côté nord-est de l'Ile-à-l'Alose, dans le lac Vaughan, et on ne peut jamais poser dans ce but de filets dans ou aux environs de Andrew's-Narrows.

10. Il faut tenir ouverte et libre de barrages la Petite-Rivière sur six pieds de sa largeur; il est de même défendu de poser dans ladite rivière aucun obstacle de nature à empêcher la libre ascension du poisson, et on ne peut non plus jamais tendre de filets en deçà de deux cents verges du débouché du lac Dunn.

11. Il faut tenir ouvert pendant l'année le Ruisseau-aux-Anguilles sur neuf pieds de largeur aux endroits les plus profonds; il n'est jamais permis de tendre de filets en deça de deux cents verges du pied des chutes du Ruisseau-aux-Anguilles; et tous les filets tendus dans ledit Ruisseau-aux-Anguilles et dans les lacs appartenant au régime de ce cours d'eau, doivent l'être parallèlement à la direction du courant et jamais par le travers. Il n'est pas permis de tendre de filets, de pièges ou de coffres à anguilles ou de coffres à hareng en deça de cinq cents verges de la pêcherie à l'épervier d'aval située sur le Ruisseau-aux-Harengs; il y a aussi défense de prendre du poisson en aval du gros érable de même qu'en amont des chutes ou de la pêcherie à épervier du Ruisseau-aux-Harengs. Nul ne saurait tendre de filets dans le Lac-aux Canards ou dans le ruisseau situé près de chez Paul Doucette, et toutes digues de moulin construites dans ce ruisseau ou lac doivent demeurer ouvertes du 1er avril au

1er novembre, à moins qu'elles ne soient pourvues d'échelles à poisson jugées efficaces par le garde-pêche.

12. On est tenu d'entretenir un passage libre d'une largeur de 8 pieds à travers les chutes Hobbs et les autres situées en amont et en aval de l'emplacement du moulin, de même qu'il est défendu de placer aucun coffre à anguilles ou autres obstructions dans le chenal de la rivière, entre les chutes Campbell et l'emplacement de moulin, ledit chenal devant mesurer huit pieds de largeur.

13. Il n'est pas permis de mouiller de filets dans la rivière Pubnico, en amont d'une ligne droite s'étendant du quai de Walter Larkin jusqu'à la pointe ouest de l'île Willet. On est tenu d'entretenir un passage d'une largeur de six pieds au milieu pour permettre aux harengs de le remonter et de le redescendre. Chaque famille peut mouiller un conduit ou un coffre, mais jamais plus d'un dans le but de prendre de l'anguille.

14. Dans les eaux de marée, nul ne peut faire usage de plus de quatre filets, trois dans le but de capturer du gaspareau et un pour prendre du saumon; en aval de Lower-Narrows ces filets ne sauraient pas excéder 40 brasses chacun de longueur, et de Lower-Narrows à la ligne des eaux de marées, les filets ne doivent pas excéder vingt-cinq brasses chacun.

ARTICLE 35.—COMTÉ DE YARMOUTH.

(*Rivière Argyle*).

1. Chaque famille peut tendre un filet, mais jamais plus, de l'île Higgin aux chutes Campbell; la longueur de ces filets ne devant pas dépasser vingt-cinq brasses.

2. Il faut maintenir un passage libre sur une largeur de six pieds à l'endroit le plus profond dans le cours d'eau passant près de l'emplacement du vieux moulin, et on est tenu d'y opérer l'enlèvement de toutes roches ou autres obstructions.

3. Il est nécessaire de tenir libre de toutes obstructions sur une longueur de six pieds, à l'endroit le plus profond, le cours d'eau situé aux chutes Guagus.

4. Il ne sera pas permis de tendre de filets à mailler ni d'en faire usage dans la partie du cours d'eau, s'étendant des chutes Campbell jusqu'aux chutes Guagus.

5. Il n'est pas permis de prendre du saumon ou du gaspareau en aval de l'endroit désigné sous le nom de Line-Road-Bridge, non plus qu'entre la digue du vieux moulin à farine érigé au pied des chutes située en aval du moulin Durkees.

6. Il est illicite de mouiller des filets, ni d'en faire usage en deçà de 250 verges du débouché du lac Holmes, ni en deça de 100 verges du débouché d'un autre lac. Tous les filets doivent être posés parallèlement au courant et jamais d'une autre façon.

7. On doit tenir la rivière libre de toutes obstructions sur une largeur de six pieds en vue d'aider au passage du poisson.

ILE DU CAP-BRETON.

ARTICLE 36.—RÈGLEMENTS DE PÊCHE SPÉCIAUX.

1. Tout filet employé à la capture du poisson doit porter le nom de son propriétaire écrit au long.

2. Il n'est pas permis de tendre de filets à saumon ni de prendre du saumon au moyen de carrelet entre le 15 août et le 1er mars de chaque année.

3. Dans l'île du Cap-Breton, province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, il est illicite de pêcher, de prendre ou de tuer du saumon d'après le procédé connu sous le nom de pêche à la mouche du 26 septembre au 31 mai suivant, ces deux jours compris.

4. Il est défendu de pêcher, prendre ou tuer du gaspareau dans aucune des rivières ou cours d'eau après le 15 juin de chaque année.

5. Il n'est pas permis de faire usage de parcs ou de dragues dans les eaux des lacs Bras-d'Or.

RÈGLEMENTS DE PÊCHE RELATIFS AUX COMTÉS.

ARTICLE 37.—COMTÉ DE VICTORIA.

Il est défendu de tendre des filets d'aucune sorte en deçà d'un demi-mille de l'embouchure d'une rivière ou d'un cours d'eau fréquentés par le saumon ou la truite; et on ne peut jamais déverser dans aucune rivière ou cours d'eau des issues de poissons ou autres déchets de nature à nuire au passage ou à la santé du poisson.

ARTICLE 38.—COMTÉ DE RICHMOND.

Il est illicite de tendre des filets d'aucune sorte en deça d'un quart de mille de l'embouchure d'une rivière ou cours d'eau fréquentés par le poisson; de même qu'il est interdit de déverser dans une rivière ou cours d'eau des issues ou des déchets de poisson de façon à nuire au passage ou à la santé du poisson.

ARTICLE 39.—COMTÉ DU CAP-BRETON.

Il est interdit de tendre ou placer aucun filet, nasse ou autres engins destinés à la capture du poisson dans aucun des cours d'eau de ce comté à partir de la pointe Hearn, à l'affluent sud-ouest de la rivière Sydney jusqu'au lac Blockett, ni en deçà de

quarante brasses de l'endroit où le lac se déverse dans le ruisseau, non plus qu'à partir du lieu de bifurcation jusqu'à la source du ruisseau Salmon-Hole, y compris tous ses embranchements.

2. A partir d'une ligne tirée de Camberry-Head jusqu'au feu de la Pointe Basse, il n'est pas permis de tendre ni de placer aucun filet dans les eaux du port de Sydney entre dix heures le samedi matin et quatre heures le lundi soir.

3. En deçà d'un quart de mille de l'entrée du lac du Petit-Bras-d'Or, en remontant, y compris un quart de mille sur le côté ouest du pont du Petit-Bras-d'Or, nul ne peut laisser des filets pour hareng à l'eau entre dix heures du matin et quatre heures de l'après-midi de chaque jour; et dans ces eaux, y compris cette partie du lac du Petit-Bras-d'Or jusqu'à l'extrémité est de l'île Long, il est interdit de laisser à l'eau aucun filet à saumon ou à hareng entre dix heures le samedi matin jusqu'à quatre heures le lundi soir.

ARTICLE 40.—COMTÉ D'INVERNESS.

1. Il n'est pas permis de mouiller dans aucune rivière ou cours d'eau ni aucun de leurs affluents, face au courant, des conduits ou coffres à anguille ou autres engins de pêche, à partir du 1er juillet jusqu'au 10 novembre, si, dans l'opinion du garde-pêche local, ces engins sont placés dans le but de prendre du gaspareau, du saumon ou de la truite.

2. Il est illicite de tendre des filets en deçà de trois cents verges du débouché d'un lac.

3. Il n'est pas permis de tendre de filets en deçà d'un demi-mille de l'embouchure d'une rivière

4. Il est défendu de mouiller des filets plus en aval du port de Margaree qu'en deçà d'une ligne droite s'étendant de McAllister's-Well jusqu'au cap Dead-Man; non plus qu'en dehors du port, en deçà d'un demi-mille du brise-lames ou de l'entrée dudit port, non plus encore qu'en deçà de cent cinquante verges d'un autre filet tendu dans le port.

5. Nul ne pourra tendre de filets en dehors du port de Mabou, en deçà d'un quart de mille du brise-lames ou de l'entrée dudit port.

6. Aucun filet ne doit dépasser trente brasses de longueur.

7. Nulle nasse ou autres engins placés par le côté d'une île ne saurait couvrir plus d'un tiers de la largeur du cours d'eau sur l'un ou l'autre côté; de même qu'il est illicite de placer une nasse ou autres engins en deçà de cinquante verges soit en amont, soit en aval d'une île.

8. A partir de la ligne supérieure des terres appartenant aux Indiens au lieu de bifurcation de la rivière Margaree jusqu'à dix chaînes en amont, il y a défense de tendre plus d'une nasse, cette nasse ne devant du reste pas couvrir plus d'un quart de la largeur du cours d'eau; si cette nasse est placée au confluent des deux rivières, elle ne doit pas projeter sur plus d'un sixième de la largeur du cours d'eau.

9. Nul ne peut tendre ou placer une nasse en face d'une autre dans aucun cours d'eau non plus qu'en deçà de soixante verges d'une autre nasse.

10. Aucune nasse ne doit excéder trente pieds en longueur à partir du goulet, non plus qu'aucun goulet ne saurait excéder vingt pieds de longueur.

11. Nul ne peut placer de nasses sur le côté d'aucun des quais, massifs ou piles situés dans la rivière Margaree.

12. Il n'est pas permis de faire usage dans aucun cours d'eau de seines, de filets à poche, de parcs, de filets à enclos ou de coffres à poisson; nul n'est autorisé à poser de nasses face au courant.

13. Il est défendu de faire usage de seines dans le but de prendre du hareng dans les eaux de la baie de l'Ouest, lac Bras-d'Or.

14. Il est défendu de faire usage dans la rivière Margaree de filets pour prendre du saumon, exception faite toutefois des cas où cette pêche serait nécessaire pour obtenir un nombre suffisant de saumons reproducteurs pour l'approvisionnement d'œufs voulu pour les opérations de la piscifacture de Margaree, mais dans chaque cas, cette sorte de pêche doit être effectuée sous la direction d'un employé du ministère du Service Naval et d'après ses instructions; aussitôt qu'on s'est procuré un nombre suffisant de saumons reproducteurs, on est tenu d'opérer l'enlèvement de tous les filets tendus dans la rivière.

OTTAWA.—Imprimé par J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ, Imprimeur de Sa Très Excellente Majesté le Roi.

SUPPLÉMENT

À LA



Gazette du Canada

PUBLIÉE PAR AUTORITÉ.

OTTAWA, SAMEDI, 6 JUILLET 1918.

C.P. 1505.

A L'HÔTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT, OTTAWA.

SAMEDI, le 15e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Ministre de l'Agriculture, d'ordonner ce qui suit:—

Les règlements gouvernant l'inspection des conserves de fruits, de légumes et de lait, approuvés par l'arrêté en conseil du 6 juillet 1910, sont par les présentes abrogés et remplacés par les suivants:—

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil Privé.

RÈGLEMENTS TOUCHANT L'INSPECTION DES CONSERVES DE FRUITS, DE LÉGUMES ET DE LAIT.

1. Dans ces règlements, à moins que le texte n'exige une interprétation différente,—

(*a*) "La Loi" signifie la loi des viandes et des conserves alimentaires.

(*b*) "Le Ministre" signifie le Ministre de l'Agriculture.

(*c*) "Le Ministère" signifie le Ministère de l'Agriculture.

(*d*) "Etablissement" signifie toute fabrique ou tout local dans lequel les fruits, les légumes ou les produits de fruits ou légumes sont traités, emboîtés, embouteillés, évaporés, séchés, ou conservés pour la consommation et pour l'exportation, ou dans lequel le lait est condensé, évaporé ou conservé pour la consommation et pour l'exportation, ou dans lequel l'un ou l'autre des articles mentionnés ci-dessus sont emmagasinés pour l'exportation.

(*e*) "Exportation" signifie exportation en dehors du Canada ou d'une province du Canada à une autre province.

(*f*) "Aliments" ou "Nourriture" signifient tout article employé par l'homme comme nourriture ou comme boisson, et tout ingrédient qui doit être mélangé pour un but quelconque avec les aliments ou les boissons.

(*g*) "Inspecteur" signifie un inspecteur nommé aux termes de la loi.

(*h*) "Règlements" signifient les règlements établis aux termes de la loi.

(*i*) "Produits" signifient toutes les préparations de fruits ou de légumes, ou les laits concentrés ou évaporés.

(*j*) " Récipient " signifie un récipient fait de bois, verre, poterie, ou d'une substance métallique, que ce récipient soit cacheté hermétiquement ou qu'il soit destiné à être cacheté ou autrement.

(*k*) " Colis " signifie une boîte ou tout autre récipient dans lequel les produits sont emballés, ou toute caisse, panier ou autre récipient employé pour leur transport, ou tout autre récipient dans lequel ces produits sont enveloppés ou liés ensemble.

2. Ces règlements s'appliquent à tous les établissements compris dans l'interprétation du paragraphe (*d*) de l'article 1.

3. Tout établissement fonctionnant sous l'empire des dispositions de la loi doit, dans l'intervalle d'un mois après la date à laquelle ces règlements deviennent exécutoires, adresser au Ministre, par lettre enregistrée, une demande de permis pour continuer à fonctionner, et si cet établissement ne reçoit pas de permis dans les 60 jours qui suivent la date de l'envoi de cette lettre, il devra cesser tout commerce d'exportation ou interprovincial. Nul établissement ne peut, après cette date, commencer à fonctionner sans avoir au préalable obtenu un permis du Ministre. Au cas où le Ministre a des motifs raisonnables de croire qu'un établissement a contrevenu à l'une des dispositions de la loi ou des règlements, il peut, sur 10 jours d'avis donnés au possesseur, retirer ce permis.

4. Le Ministre peut, aux termes de la loi, nommer des inspecteurs qui visiteront de temps à autre chaque établissement pour s'assurer que les dispositions de la loi et ses règlements sont dûment observés et suivis.

5. Dans l'exécution de leurs fonctions officielles, les inspecteurs porteront une insigne numérotée, fournie par le Ministère.

6. Les inspecteurs fourniront au Directeur Général Vétérinaire des rapports complets et détaillés de toutes les inspections faites par eux et sur toutes les autres questions qui peuvent être jugées nécessaires ou utiles dans l'intérêt public.

7. Les conditions sanitaires suivantes doivent être observées et maintenues dans tous les établissements.

(*a*) Tous les établissements doivent être suffisamment éclairés et aérés.

(*b*) Tous les accessoires, tels que tables, camions, réservoirs, machines, chaudières, récipients, etc., doivent être tenus propres et sanitaires.

(c) Toutes les opérations relatives à la préparation ou à l'emballage des produits doivent être faites avec soin et avec la plus grande propreté.

(*d*) Les chambres dans lesquelles les articles destinés à la conservation sont entreposés, traités ou préparés, doivent être grattées, récurées, blanchies, peintes, etc., chaque fois que l'inspecteur le jugera nécessaire, et ces chambres doivent contenir tous les moyens voulus pour nettoyer l'outillage.

(*e*) Les employés de tout établissement engagé dans la manipulation des articles destinés à la consommation doivent être exempts de la tuberculose ou de toute autre maladie contagieuse, et doivent observer tous les règlements sanitaires généraux qui peuvent être jugés nécessaires par les inspecteurs.

(*f*) Il est interdit de laisser des articles entrant dans la production de nourriture venir en contact avec tout ce qui pourrait les contaminer ou les détériorer.

(*g*) Les salopettes (vêtements de couverture) employés par les ouvriers pour protéger leurs habits ou leurs personnes, doivent être faits d'un matériel facile à nettoyer et tenus raisonnablement propres.

(*h*) Les vestiaires et les lavabos doivent être amples, sanitaires, clairs, et bien aménagés, et tenus séparés de toute autre chambre ou de tout autre compartiment employé pour l'entreposage ou la production de nourriture ou d'articles destinés à la consommation.

(*i*) Toutes les cours, dépendances, ou autres locaux appartenant à un établissement ou employés par un établissement doivent être tenus dans un état propre et sanitaire et ne doivent pas être employés comme dépotoirs ou pour l'entreposage des déchets.

(*j*) Le système d'égouts desservant l'établissement doit être amplement suffisant et tenu en bon état de fonctionnement.

(*k*) Nul lavabo, évier ou citerne, ne doit être situé ou maintenu de telle façon que les odeurs ou les fumées qui s'en dégagent s'infiltrent dans une chambre où des denrées alimentaires ou des articles destinés à la consommation sont préparés ou emmagasinés.

8. Tous les fruits, légumes ou autres articles employés dans un établissement doivent être sains, et de toute façon propres à la consommation.

9. L'inspecteur doit confisquer et faire détruire sous sa surveillance tous les fruits ou autres articles destinés à la consommation et qu'il trouvera dans un établissement, soit au cours de la préparation, soit après cette préparation, dans un état de décomposition, malsain ou impropres à la consommation.

10. Aucune denrée ou produit alimentaire ne doit contenir des drogues, teintures, ou matières préservatives nocives, ni aucune substance étrangère nuisible à la santé.

(*a*) Il est interdit d'employer dans la préparation ou dans l'emballage des produits alimentaires, des drogues, teintures ou toute autre matière préservative condimentaire qui n'ont pas été approuvés par écrit par le Directeur Général Vétérinaire.

(*b*) Le propriétaire d'un établissement doit également soumettre au Directeur Général Vétérinaire, pour son approbation, toutes les drogues, teintures, ou matières

préservatives qu'il désire employer, et il ne doit employer ces préparations que si leur emploi est approuvé par le Directeur Général Vétérinaire.

11. Afin d'empêcher l'emploi de substances délétères, les inspecteurs doivent, aussi souvent qu'ils le jugeront nécessaire, se procurer des échantillons des matières préservatives employées ainsi que des divers produits alimentaires au cours de la préparation de ces produits ou après qu'ils ont été préparés, et devront les soumettre sans délai au Directeur Général Vétérinaire.

Le propriétaire d'un établissement doit, à la requête d'un inspecteur, fournir gratuitement à cet inspecteur des échantillons d'aliments ou de produits d'aliments ou de toute matière préservative condimentaire, ou d'autres ingrédients employés dans la préparation des aliments. Les échantillons ainsi obtenus doivent être cachetés, étiquetés et marqués d'une description ainsi que du nom de l'inspecteur et de la date, et expédiés immédiatement au Directeur Général Vétérinaire.

12. Les récipients dans lesquels les légumes, le lait ou d'autres articles destinés à la consommation sont finalement placés, doivent être propres et sanitaires, et s'ils ont déjà été employés, ils doivent être stérilisés parfaitement, immédiatement avant d'être remplis.

13. Les récipients dans lesquels des fruits, des légumes, du lait ou d'autres articles préparés pour la consommation dans un établissement quelconque sont placés, doivent être marqués comme suit, à moins d'instructions contraires de la part du Gouverneur en Conseil:

(*a*) Les initiales des noms de baptême, le nom complet et l'adresse, ou dans le cas d'une maison ou d'une corporation, le nom de la maison ou de la corporation et l'adresse du fabricant ou du premier marchand qui l'obtient directement du fabricant qui le vend ou l'offre en vente. Ce marchand doit, à la requête de l'inspecteur nommé aux termes de cette loi, indiquer le nom du fabricant de ces articles.

(*b*) Une description vraie et exacte du contenu du récipient, description que l'on pourra trouver dans les appendices à ces règlements. Ces marques doivent être données sur une étiquette de commerce, un patron ou un dessin lithographié, lesquels devront être d'une dimension raisonnable, proportionnelle à la dimension du récipient ou du colis, ayant sur eux, comme il est indiqué plus haut, le nom et l'adresse du fabricant ou du premier marchand, et une description exacte et fidèle du contenu.

(*c*) Tous les colis doivent être marqués de la façon indiquée dans cet article et porter le numéro du permis qui peut être assigné à l'établissement.

(*d*) Les propriétaires ou les gérants des établissements doivent soumettre au Directeur Général Vétérinaire des copies en double de toutes les étiquettes, et tous les patrons ou dessins lithographiés employés dans l'établissement; aucune étiquette, aucun patron, ou dessin lithographié ne peut être employé s'il n'a été approuvé par écrit par le Directeur Général Vétérinaire.

Une copie sera remise au Directeur Général Vétérinaire, l'autre sera conservée par le propriétaire ou le gérant et produite pour l'information de l'inspecteur lorsque celui-ci le désirera.

14. Aucun contenant ou colis ne doit porter une étiquette ou une marque d'aucune nature représentant faussement la nature, la quantité ou le poids du contenu, ou la date à laquelle ce contenu a été emballé.

15. Il est interdit d'offrir pour l'exportation ou d'exporter des fruits ou des légumes ou des produits de fruits ou de légumes, emboîtés, embouteillés, séchés, évaporés ou conservés d'autre façon pour la consommation, ou du lait concentré, évaporé ou conservé d'autre façon pour la consommation dans un établissement quelconque, à moins que les exigences de l'article 13 de ces règlements en ce qui concerne ces articles n'aient été satisfaites.

16. Il est interdit d'importer des fruits ou des légumes, ou des produits de fruits et de légumes, emboîtés, embouteillés, séchés, évaporés ou conservés d'autre façon pour la consommation, ou du lait concentré, évaporé, séché ou conservé d'autre façon pour la consommation, à moins que les exigences de cet article ne soient strictement observées.

(*a*) Les percepteurs de douanes ne devront pas laisser passer une importation de fruits, de légumes ou de produits de fruits et de légumes emboîtés, embouteillés, séchés, évaporés, ou conservés d'autre façon pour la consommation, ou du lait concentré, évaporé, séché ou conservé d'autre façon pour la consommation, à moins que cette expédition ne soit accompagnée d'un affidavit pris devant un juge de paix ou une autre personne dûment autorisée (dans le pays d'origine) à attester ces déclarations dans la forme suivante:—

Lieu.....
Date.....

Au percepteur des Douanes,
Dominion du Canada.

Je, (ou nous).....déclare par les présentes que l'expédition décrite dans ce document a été fabriquée de matériaux sains, que cette fabrication s'est faite dans des conditions sanitaires pourvues par ces règlements, que les produits sont sains au moment de l'expédition, propres à servir à la consommation humaine; que les contenants ou les colis portent le nom et l'adresse exacte du fabricant, et que la description

du contenu est vraie et exacte et conforme aux conditions spécifiées dans l'appendice des règlements, établis aux termes de la Loi fédérale des viandes et des conserves alimentaires.

.....
(Signature et l'adresse de l'expéditeur.)

Nom et adresse du consignataire.....
Nombre des colis.....
Nombre de récipients dans chaque colis.....
Nom du produit.....
Assermenté devant moi ce.....jour de..... 1918.....

(Signature du commissaire ou du juge de paix).

(*b*) Tous les fruits ou légumes, ou produits de fruits et de légumes, emboîtés, embouteillés, séchés, évaporés ou conservés d'autre façon, pour la consommation, ou le lait concentré, évaporé, séché ou conservé d'autre façon pour la consommation, devront être sujets à l'inspection qui peut être jugée nécessaire et utile dans le Dominion du Canada, et tous les fruits ou légumes ou produits de fruits ou de légumes, emboîtés, embouteillés, séchés, évaporés ou conservés d'autre façon pour la consommation, ou le lait concentré, évaporé, séché ou conservé d'autre façon pour la consommation, qui ne répondent pas aux exigences de ces règlements et des appendices à ces règlements doivent, sur condamnation de l'inspecteur, être confisqués par Sa Majesté et peuvent être écoulés de la façon que le Ministre peut ordonner.

(*c*) Les percepteurs de douanes joindront le certificat mentionné dans cet article à leur formule d'entrée B-1 et l'expédieront au Commissaire des Douanes.

17. Ces règlements s'appliquent à tous les produits qui peuvent être fabriqués ou importés après le 1er juillet 1918. Les fabricants pourront avoir jusqu'au 1er janvier 1919 pour écouler les produits couverts par ces règlements, et qu'ils ont en leur possession au 1er juillet 1918.

18. Les percepteurs de douanes au Canada devront veiller à ce que toutes les exigences de ces règlements ou des arrêtés ministériels ou autres, décrétés sous l'empire de ces règlements, soient remplies avant d'accorder un permis qui exige, pour son obtention, l'accomplissement d'un acte, d'une inspection ou d'une procédure quelconque, et ils devront veiller à ce que les interdictions prescrites et les conditions posées par ces règlements et ci-haut mentionnées et que les instructions qui peuvent être émises par le Ministre, soient obéies, et ils devront signaler immédiatement au Ministre la nature et l'étendue d'une contravention dans tous les cas de contravention aux dispositions de ces règlements.

DÉFINITION DES TERMES EMPLOYÉS DANS CES RÈGLEMENTS.

RÉCIPIENTS OU CONTENANTS.

Les "récipients" ou "contenants" sont les boîtes de ferblanc, les bouteilles de verre, les bocaux de verre ou de carbone, les caisses, seaux, tinettes, etc., de bois, de papier ou d'autres matériaux, et tous les autres récipients dans lesquels on conserve des fruits et des légumes évaporés ou conservés d'autre façon.

ÉTIQUETTE.

L'"étiquette" est l'enveloppe ou la bande collante attachée au récipient ou entourant le récipient. Sa fonction est de fournir à l'acheteur une description vraie et exacte du contenu du récipient, ainsi qu'il est décrit dans ces règlements.

TYPES MODÈLES DE QUALITÉ.

Les types modèles de qualité pour ces règlements comprennent ces types modèles déjà posés par le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur sous l'autorité de la loi de l'Adultération, et des règlements établis pour l'application de cette loi, ainsi que les qualités suivantes, qui devront être désignées "Secondes" (Seconds), "Standard", "De Choix" (Choice) et "Fancy", et qui, lorsqu'elles sont employées, doivent paraître d'une façon visible sur la partie principale de l'étiquette, en lettres d'au moins un demi-pouce de hauteur.

NOTE.—Les fruits ou légumes évaporés ou emboîtés, d'une qualité du type "Standard" ou supérieure à ce type, suivant la description qui suit, peuvent être vendus comme qualité "Standard" sans déclaration de qualité sur l'étiquette, mais lorsqu'une description de la qualité est donnée, cette description doit toujours être dans les termes du classement précédent. Il serait exact de désigner comme "Tomates", sans l'affixe "Standard", "De Choix" ou "Fancy", des tomates d'une qualité "Standard", "De Choix" ou "Fancy", à condition que ces tomates soient vendues comme tomates "Standard". Il ne serait pas permis d'employer des termes comme Belles", Extra", etc. D'autre part, il serait inexact de désigner comme "Tomates" une catégorie de tomates dont la catégorie serait inférieure à la qualité Standard, sans ajouter les mots

"Secondes" soit au-dessous ou avant le mot "tomates", en caractères simples, d'au moins un demi-pouce de hauteur.

ESPACE DU DESSUS.

L'"espace du dessus" est l'espace qui se trouve entre le dessous du sommet du récipient et la face supérieure du contenu. Il ne doit dans aucun cas être plus grand qu'il n'est nécessaire pour assurer la bonne fermeture du contenant.

DEGRÉ DU SIROP.

Le "degré du sirop" mentionné dans ces règlements est basé sur la lecture donnée par le saccarimètre ou l'hydromètre plongés dans le sirop à une température de 60 degrés.

LE RÉCIPIENT.

Le récipient mentionné dans ces règlements doit être du type général des récipients employés et qui peut être décrit d'une façon plus détaillée comme suit:—

Numéro de la boîte.	Diamètre en pouces.	Hauteur en pouces.	Capacité en onces.
1	$2\frac{11}{16}$	4	11.6
1 (Grand)	$2\frac{11}{16}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	12.3
2	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{9}{16}$	21.3
$2\frac{1}{2}$	4	$4\frac{9}{16}$	31.2
3	$4\frac{3}{16}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	35.
10	$6\frac{3}{16}$	7	107.

Les dimensions qui précèdent sont les dimensions types des récipients. Si le Ministre est d'avis qu'il y aurait avantage, pour une proportion considérable du public consommateur, à employer d'autres dimensions de récipients, il peut ajouter ces dimensions à la liste type. Toutes les dimensions doivent être clairement indiquées sur les extrémités de la caisse ou de la boîte dans laquelle les produits sont emballés.

Tous les récipients qui n'ont pas une des dimensions indiquées ci-dessus doivent porter, marqués sur eux, outre les renseignements exigés sur les dimensions types, le poids net en onces ou livres et onces, du contenu du récipient, et à moins que le récipient ne soit transparent, le poids égoutté des solides qui s'y trouvent. Ce renseignement doit être placé visiblement sur la partie principale de l'étiquette, en caractères visibles d'au moins un huitième de pouce de hauteur.

(A) FRUITS ET LÉGUMES ET CERTAINS DE LEURS PRODUITS.

1. Les termes *fruits* et *légumes* employés dans les définitions qui suivent comprennent toutes ces parties des plantes ordinairement employées pour la consommation, à l'exception des plantes appartenant à l'ordre des graminées (grains) et divers condiments. Des exemples typiques de fruits sont les pommes, poires, oranges, pêches, prunes, raisins, groseilles, amandes, etc. Des exemples typiques de légumes sont les carottes, pommes de terre, betteraves, épinards, asperges, choux, etc. Les termes peuvent s'appliquer indifféremment à plusieurs articles tels que les tomates, la rhubarbe, les citrouilles, le maïs (blé d'Inde) et à quelques autres.

2. *Les fruits ou légumes secs* sont les produits propres et sains que l'on obtient en faisant sécher les fruits et légumes frais, bien mûris et bien préparés, de façon à ne pas absorber de substances nocives et identiques par le nom aux fruits et aux légumes spéciaux employés dans leur préparation.

3. Les *fruits et légumes évaporés* sont les fruits ou légumes séchés qui ont été desséchés à l'aide de la chaleur artificielle.

4. Les *pommes évaporées,* y compris les pommes hachées ou les déchets, ne doivent pas contenir plus de vingt-cinq (25) pour cent d'eau.

5. Les *légumes évaporés,* à l'exception des oignons, ne doivent pas contenir plus de douze (12) pour cent d'eau.

6. Les *oignons évaporés* ne doivent pas contenir plus de quinze (15) pour cent d'eau.

Note I.

Les recherches expérimentales faites dans ces laboratoires montrent que la méthode employée pour la détermination de l'eau dans les fruits et les légumes évaporés, affecte plus ou moins l'exactitude des résultats, et afin d'assurer l'uniformité, la méthode suivante de travail est adoptée provisoirement:—

1. On réduit un échantillon représentatif (au moins 25 grammes) en le coupant avec un couteau bien aiguisé sur une planche de bois dur, jusqu'à ce que les fragments ne soient pas plus gros qu'un cube d'un quart de pouce. On ne doit pas se servir de ces machines que l'on emploie pour hacher la viande à saucisse, car elles font sortir une quantité plus ou moins grande d'eau, causant ainsi une perte de matériel dissout.

2. On pèse des portions en double de 10 à 15 grammes, de la substance finement hachée, sur des verres de montre tarés, et on fait sécher pendant deux heures à 90° C., dans un four à chemise, bien ventilé.

3. On pèse les échantillons.

4. On remet au four pendant une autre heure dans les mêmes conditions que précédemment.

5. On pèse à nouveau.

Si la perte de poids entre les deux dernières pesées se montait à moins d'un demi pour cent du poids des échantillons, on accepte la dernière pesée comme exacte et l'on calcule le poids perdu en trois heures comme pourcentage de perte sur le poids original de l'échantillon, et indiqué comme humidité.

6. Si la perte constatée dans la dernière heure dépasse un demi pour cent du poids de l'échantillon, on remet cet échantillon au four pendant une autre heure, dans les mêmes conditions de température, etc., et la perte de poids constatée après la quatrième heure doit être considérée comme représentant la quantité d'eau présente dans l'échantillon original.

7. Les *fruits et légumes en boîtes* sont les produits sains que l'on obtient en stérilisant, au moyen de la chaleur, les fruits ou les légumes propres, sains, bien mûris et bien préparés et en les conservant dans des récipients propres, et hermétiquement cachetés; et identiques en nom au fruit ou au légume spécial employé dans leur préparation.

8. Les *confitures* sont les produits sains faits avec des fruits propres, sains, bien mûris et bien préparés, et du sirop de sucre, avec ou sans condiments ou vinaigre, et identiques en nom au fruit employé dans leur préparation.

9. Les *compotes* et *marmelades* sont les produits sains que l'on fait avec des fruits frais, propres, sains, bien mûris et bien préparés, ou avec de la pulpe de fruit et du sucre, avec ou sans condiments et vinaigre, en réduisant par l'ébullition à une texture demi-solide, et identiques au nom du fruit employé dans leur préparation.

10. Le *beurre de fruit* est le produit sain fait avec du jus de fruit et des fruits propres, sains, bien mûris et préparés en faisant réduire par l'ébullition à une texture semi-solide, avec ou sans condiments ou vinaigre; et identique au nom du fruit employé dans sa préparation.

11. La *gelée* ou *gelée de fruits* est le produit sain, semi-solide, gélatineux que l'on obtient en faisant bouillir des fruits frais, propres, sains, bien mûris, avec de l'eau, en concentrant le jus exprimé et coulé, auquel on a ajouté du sucre, et identique en nom au fruit employé dans sa préparation.

12. Lorsque les *compote, marmelade, beurre de fruits* ou *gelée* contiennent d'autres fruits ou d'autre jus de fruits que celui qui donne à l'article son nom spécial, la présence de ces autres fruits doit être indiquée sur l'étiquette, en lettres aussi grandes et aussi distinctes que celles qui sont employées pour désigner le fruit qui est principalement présent. Cependant, cette exigence ne s'applique pas à l'emploi du jus de fruit, jusqu'à une quantité ne dépassant pas dix (10) pour cent du poids de la marmelade, etc., employée au lieu d'eau dans la fabrication de la marmelade, etc.

13. Lorsque l'on prépare de la *marmelade, compote* ou *gelée*, etc., de deux ou plusieurs sortes de fruits, le fruit le premier nommé est celui qui est présent dans la quantité la plus considérable; par exemple, une compote faite de fraises et de pommes, ou de pulpe de pomme ou de gelée de pomme, ne doit être étiquetée "compote de fraises et de pommes" que si le poids des fraises dépasse le poids des pommes ou de la pulpe de pomme ou de la gelée de pomme employée dans le produit, tandis que si le poids des pommes, de la pulpe de pomme ou de la gelée de pomme, dépasse le poids des fraises employées, l'étiquette doit porter "Compote de pommes et de fraises" ou "Compote de pommes assaisonnée de fraises" ou autrement, d'une façon qui indique clairement le fait que les fraises ne sont pas l'élément principal.

14. Lorsque le sucre dans les confitures, marmelade, compote, beurre de fruit, ou gelée, est entièrement ou partiellement remplacé par de la glucose ou par un autre succédané du sucre, cette substance doit être indiquée sur l'étiquette en lettres visibles, d'une dimension non inférieure à celle que l'on appelle caractères de dix points.

Note II.

Il a été démontré, à la satisfaction de ce ministère, que les fruits traités, c'est-à-dire les fruits qui ont été stérilisés à la chaleur et conservés dans des récipients faits d'un bon matériel et cachetés hermétiquement et qui ne diffèrent des fruits frais parce qu'ils ont plus ou moins perdu leur couleur, peuvent être tout aussi bons pour la fabrication des compotes que les fruits frais.

Le peu de durée de la saison des fruits au Canada nous oblige, afin de prévenir des pertes, à traiter de cette façon la plus grande partie de nos fruits.

Devant ce fait, ce ministère interprètera, à moins d'avis contraire, l'addition de matière colorante inoffensive aux compotes faites de fruit sain, soit traité, soit frais, comme si cette addition n'était pas faite pour cacher une détérioration ou pour faire paraître l'article meilleur qu'il n'est en réalité, et n'exigera pas une déclaration de la présence de cette substance colorante.

Note III.

Lorsque les compote, gelée, marmelade, etc., contiennent un autre ingrédient que des fruits (et pas plus de 10 pour 100 de jus d'autres fruits, aux termes de l'article 12)

et du sucre, il est interdit d'employer le mot *pur* ou *authentique* pour décrire cette compote, gelée, etc., Par exemple, une compote faite de pommes, de fraises et de sucre peut être appelée *compote de fruits* ou *compote mélangée* avec ou sans les mots "pomme" ou "fraise"; (mais si l'on nomme un fruit, alors il faut nommer tous les fruits présents conformément à l'article 13) mais dans aucun cas l'expression "pure" ou authentique" (*genuine*) ne doit être employée dans cette catégorie de confitures.

(B) LAIT ET SES PRODUITS.

Dans l'application de la loi des viandes et des conserves alimentaires et de ses règlements, les types modèles actuellement adoptés par le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur sont par les présentes adoptés et seront mis à exécution en autant qu'ils s'appliquent aux produits visés par la loi.

(C) CATÉGORIES DE QUALITÉ ET DE QUANTITÉ.

Pommes (*Pyrus malus*).

Les "*pommes Standard*" doivent être choisies parmi les pommes saines, sans trous de vers, et sans galles, etc., qui ont été bien pelées, vidées et préparées. Le produit fini doit avoir une couleur assez blanche, des quartiers assez complets et une liqueur assez claire.

Les "*pommes de choix*" doivent être choisies parmi les pommes saines, sans trous de vers, sans galles, etc., et qui ont été bien pelées, vidées, et préparées. Les quartiers doivent être égaux et doivent rester entiers dans les pommes traitées. Les fruits doivent être blancs et la liqueur doit être claire. Il ne peut y avoir qu'une variété de pommes dans chaque récipient.

Les "*pommes fancy*" doivent provenir de fruits sélectionnés, sans aucun défaut et ne doivent pas avoir moins de 2½ pouces en diamètre. Les fruits ne doivent avoir ni peau, ni cœur, ni trous de vers; les quartiers doivent être égaux et de grosseur uniforme. Les fruits traités doivent être blancs, les quartiers complets et la liqueur claire. Il ne peut y avoir qu'une seule variété de pomme dans chaque récipient.

Les "pommes secondes" (*Seconds*) sont prises parmi les fruits inférieurs d'où l'on a enlevé tous les fruits décomposés, meurtris ou toutes les mauvaises parties. Les fruits doivent être bien pelés et vidés, mais il n'est pas nécessaire qu'ils soient de dimension égale ni uniforme en couleur ou en variété.

REMPLISSAGE.

Les récipients de toutes les dimensions doivent être remplis de fruits; on n'emploie que la quantité d'eau suffisante pour bien traiter les fruits.

POIDS.

Une boîte N° 2½ ne doit pas contenir moins de 17 onces net de pommes, une boîte N° 3, 20 onces et une boîte N° 10, pas moins de 60 onces.

Le poids net minimum du contenu d'une boîte N° 2½ doit être de 26 onces, celui d'une boîte N° 3, 29 onces et celui d'une boîte N° 10, de 94 onces.

ESPACE DE DESSUS.

L'espace de fond permis pour une boîte N° 2½ et une boîte N° 3 sera de ½ pouce et pour une boîte N° 10, de ¾ de pouce.

Les "*pommes évaporées Standard*" seront des pommes évaporées faites de bons matériaux, tranchées et vidées d'une façon uniforme, relativement blanches et pour la plupart débarrassées de leurs peaux, cœur, taches, trous de vers et sans odeur de fumée.

Les "*pommes évaporées de choix*" seront des pommes évaporées provenant de fruits blancs, sans taches, ni pelures, ni trous de vers ou sans odeur de fumée; 90 pour 100 doivent être vidées et il doit y avoir au moins 50 pour 100 de tranches entières.

Les "*pommes fancy évaporées*" seront des pommes évaporées provenant de stock sélectionné, de couleur blanche, sans morceaux de peau ni trous de vers, sans odeur de fumée et vidées dans la proportion de 90 pour 100, et il doit y avoir 80 pour 100 de tranches entières.

Les "*pommes évaporées secondes*" doivent être des pommes saines, évaporées, de toutes façons propres à la consommation. Les tranches doivent être assez bien pelées, vidées et sans trous de vers.

Abricots (*Prunus armeniaca*), Prunes (*Prunus domestica*) et Pruneaux.

Les "*abricots Standard*", les "*prunes Standard*" et les "*pruneaux Standard*" doivent être choisis parmi les fruits sains, propres, mûrs, de la variété nommée, sans tiges, feuilles ou rouille.

Les "*abricots de choix*", les "*prunes de choix*" et les "*pruneaux de choix*" doivent être choisis parmi les fruits sains, propres, mûrs, de la variété nommée, sans tiges, feuilles ni rouille et ils doivent être d'une grosseur assez uniforme. Le fruit traité sera à peu près entier, le sirop assez clair.

Les "*abricots fancy*", les "*prunes fancy*" et les "*pruneaux fancy*" seront choisis parmi les fruits sains, fermes, propres, mûrs, de la variété nommée, sans tiges, ni feuilles, ni rouille. Les fruits traités seront entiers et de grosseur et de couleur uniforme. Cette qualité ne doit pas comprendre tous les fruits petits ou non entièrement développés de la variété. Le sirop doit être clair.

Les "*abricots seconds*", les "*prunes secondes*" et les "*pruneaux seconds*" seront choisis parmi les fruits sains, propres de la variété, sans tiges, ni feuilles ni rouille. Pour les traiter, il n'est pas indispensable qu'ils soient entiers ni que le sirop soit clair.

REMPLISSAGE.

Toutes les boîtes doivent être remplies de fruits avant que l'on y ajoute le sirop ou l'eau, sauf dans le cas des produits sucrés ou en chaudière. Les fruits sucrés ou en chaudière, traités, doivent donner, après égouttement, au moins 45% de fruits solides.

POIDS.

Une boîte No 2 ne doit pas contenir moins de 11 à 12 onces de fruits (suivant la grosseur du fruit) et le poids net minimum doit être de 21 à 22 onces (suivant la grosseur du fruit). Une boîte No 2½ ne doit pas contenir moins de 17 à 18 onces de fruits (suivant la grosseur du fruit) et un poids net minimum de 28 à 29 onces (suivant la grosseur du fruit). Une boîte No 3 ne doit pas contenir moins de 23 à 24 onces de fruits (suivant la grosseur du fruit) et un poids net minimum de 31 à 32 onces (suivant la grosseur du fruit). Une boîte No 10 doit être remplie de fruits et avoir un poids minimum de 104 à 106 onces (suivant la grosseur du fruit).

SIROP.

Le "sirop épais" pour les abricots, les prunes, les pruneaux, doit avoir une densité d'au moins 45 degrés Balling ou 24·6 degrés Baumé. Le "sirop clair" pour les abricots, les prunes, les pruneaux doit avoir une densité d'au moins 25 degrés Balling ou 13·8 degrés Baumé.

Pour les "*abricots dans l'eau*", les "*prunes dans l'eau*", les "*pruneaux dans l'eau*", la boîte doit être remplie aussi pleine que possible avec lesdits fruits et l'on y ajoute une quantité suffisante d'eau pour bien traiter le fruit.

VARIÉTÉ DE PRUNES.

Lorsque l'étiquette désigne une variété spéciale de prunes, les fruits doivent être identiques au nom, c'est-à-dire qu'il serait inexact d'étiqueter comme prunes "Bleue de Damas" n'importe quelle prune bleue, pas plus qu'une prune verte ne pourrait être étiquetée "Green Gage".

PETITS FRUITS.

FRAMBOISES.

Les "*framboises Standard*" doivent être des framboises propres, saines, mûres, sans queues, ni feuilles, et contenant peu de framboises à graines.

Les "*framboises de choix*" doivent être des fruits sains, propres, mûrs, fermes, sans queues ni feuilles, ni fruits verts ou à graines. Le fruit dans le produit terminé doit être à peu près entier; le sirop presque clair.

Les "*framboises secondes*" seront des framboises propres, saines, assez mûres, sans queues ni feuilles, mais qui pourront comprendre des fruits mous ou cassés ou de variétés mélangées.

REMPLISSAGE.

Toutes les boîtes doivent être remplies de fruits avant que l'on y ajoute le sirop, ou l'eau, sauf dans le cas des produits "sucrés" ou "en chaudière". Les framboises "sucrées" ou en "chaudière", traitées, ne doivent pas contenir moins de 45 pour cent de fruits solides.

POIDS.

Une boîte n° 2 ne doit pas contenir moins de 12 onces de petits fruits ni peser moins de 21 onces, poids net, si ces fruits sont dans du sirop, et 20 onces s'ils sont dans l'eau. Une boîte n° 2½ ne doit pas contenir moins de 19 onces de fruits et peser moins de 30 onces, poids net; une boîte n° 10 ne doit pas contenir moins de 70 onces et peser moins de 100 onces, poids net.

SIROP.

Les "*framboises à sirop épais*" seront faites avec les framboises du poids indiqué plus haut et avec un sirop fait de sucre et d'eau, ledit sirop doit avoir une densité d'au moins 45 degrés Balling ou 24·6 degrés Baumé.

Les "*framboises à sirop clair*" doivent être faites avec les framboises du poids indiqué plus haut, et avec un sirop fait de sucre et d'eau; ledit sirop doit avoir une densité d'au moins 25 degrés Balling ou 13·8 degrés Baumé.

Les "*framboises dans l'eau*" ou les "*framboises à tartes*" ne doivent pas contenir moins que le poids ci-dessus mentionné, auquel on peut ajouter suffisamment d'eau pour bien traiter les fruits.

VARIÉTÉ DE FRAMBOISES.

Lorsque l'étiquette désigne les fruits d'une variété spéciale, les fruits doivent être identiques au nom de cette variété, par exemple il serait inexact d'étiqueter comme "framboises rouges" la variété Colombienne ou une autre variété pourpre.

Les catégories de qualité et de quantité pour les mûres, les framboises blanches, les framboises Lawton, les framboises Thimble, les mûres Logan, les gadelles, les groseilles, les bluets, les airelles, doivent être semblables à celles qui sont employées pour les petits fruits.

CERISES (*Prunus cerasus*).

Les "*cerises Standard*" seront des cerises saines, fermes, mûres, sans queues, ni feuilles, ni rouille; et si elles sont vidées, elles doivent être débarrassées de leurs noyaux, entiers ou cassés.

Les "*cerises de choix*" seront des fruits sains, fermes, mûrs, sans queues, ni feuilles, ni rouille, et d'une grosseur assez uniforme. Le fruit traité doit être à peu près entier, et le sirop assez clair. S'il est vidé, le fruit doit être à peu près complètement débarrassé de noyaux ou de parties de noyaux.

Les "*cerises fancy*" doivent être des fruits sains, fermes, sans queues, ni feuilles, ni taches. Le fruit traité doit être entier, de grosseur et de couleur uniformes. Le sirop doit être clair. Les fruits vidés doivent être sans noyaux et sans parties de noyaux.

Les "*cerises secondes*" (Seconds Cherries) doivent être des cerises saines, mûres, sans queues, ni feuilles, ni taches. Il n'est pas nécessaire qu'elles soient toutes entières, fermes ou uniformes quant à la couleur ou à la variété. Si elles sont vidées elles doivent être sans noyaux ni parties de noyaux.

REMPLISSAGE.

Toutes les boîtes doivent être remplies de fruits avant l'addition de sirop ou de sucre, sauf dans le cas de produits sucrés ou en chaudière. Les cerises sucrées ou en chaudière traitées doivent donner, après égouttement, 45 pour 100 de fruits solides.

POIDS.

Une boîte N° 2 doit contenir au moins 12 onces de fruits et avoir un poids net minimum d'au moins 22 onces; une boîte N° 2½ doit contenir au moins 18 onces de fruits et avoir un poids net minimum d'au moins 29 onces; une boîte N° 10 doit contenir au moins 70 onces de fruits frais et avoir un poids net minimum d'au moins 105 onces.

SIROP.

Les "*cerises à sirop épais*" doivent être faites avec des cerises du poids susdit par bidon, et avec un sirop fait de sucre et d'eau pure. Le dit sirop doit avoir une densité d'au moins 45 degrés Balling ou 24·6 degrés Baumé.

Les "*cerises à sirop clair*" doivent être semblables aux cerises à sirop épais, sauf cette exception que la densité dudit sirop ne doit pas être inférieure à 36·5 degrés Balling ou 20 degrés Baumé.

Les "*cerises dans l'eau*" ou "*cerises à tartes*" ne doivent pas contenir de cerises inférieures au poids susdit par bidon, auxquelles on ajoute assez d'eau pour obtenir un bon traitement.

VARIÉTÉS DE CERISES.

Lorsque l'étiquette désigne une variété particulière de cerises, les fruits doivent être identiques au nom donné.

Les catégories qui précèdent doivent comprendre toutes les variétés de cerises, qu'elles soient ou non débarrassées de leurs noyaux.

PÊCHES (*Prunus Persica*).

Les "*pêches Standard*" doivent être des pêches propres, mûres, uniformes, pelées et vidées.

Les "*pêches de choix*" doivent être prises parmi des pêches saines et mûres, pelées et vidées. Les fruits doivent être lisses, assez uniformes d'apparence, et le sirop assez clair.

Les "*pêches fancy*" doivent être prises parmi les pêches saines, propres, mûres, fermes, vidées et nettoyées, afin de ne pas laisser de bords déchiquetés. Le fruit traité doit être uniforme en grosseur, couleur et maturité. Le sirop doit être clair. Il ne doit pas y avoir de fruits petits ou de qualité inférieure.

Les "*pêches secondes*" (Seconds Peaches) doivent être prises parmi les pêches saines, propres, pelées et vidées. Il n'est pas nécessaire que le fruit traité soit uniforme en grosseur, couleur ou maturité ni que le sirop soit clair.

(NOTE.)—Les pêches Standard ou les pêches secondes peuvent être emballées sans que les peaux ou noyaux soient enlevés, mais alors il faut l'indiquer en caractères clairs et lisibles sur l'étiquette, comme suit: Pêches Standard non vidées ou pêches secondes non pelées, en lettres d'au moins ⅜ de pouce de hauteur.

REMPLISSAGE.

Toutes les boîtes doivent être remplies de fruits ou de sucre avant que l'on ajoute du sirop ou de l'eau, à l'exception des fruits sucrés ou en chaudière. Les pêches sucrées ou en chaudière traitées doivent donner, après égouttement, au moins 50 pour 100 de fruits solides.

POIDS.

Une boîte n° 2 doit contenir au moins 12 onces de fruits et avoir un poids net minimum d'au moins 22 onces; une boîte n° 2½ doit contenir au moins 18 onces de fruits et avoir un poids net minimum d'au moins 29 onces; une boîte n° 3 doit contenir au moins 24 onces de fruits et doit avoir un poids net minimum d'au moins 32 onces, et une boîte n° 10 doit contenir au moins 60 onces de fruits et avoir un poids net minimum de 102 onces.

SIROP.

Le "sirop épais" pour les pêches doit avoir une densité d'au moins 55 degrés Balling ou 29·8 degrés Baumé.

Le "sirop clair" pour les pêches doit avoir une densité d'au moins 25 degrés Balling ou 13·8 degrés Baumé.

Dans les *"pêches dans l'eau"* ou *"pêches à tartes"* les boîtes doivent être aussi remplies de fruits que possible, auxquels on ajoute assez d'eau pour le bon traitement des produits.

VARIÉTÉS DE PÊCHES.

Lorsque l'étiquette désigne une variété spéciale de pêches, les fruits doivent être identiques aux noms donnés.

POIRES (*Pyrus Communis*).

Les *"Poires Standard"* doivent être prises parmi des poires saines, propres, sans trous de vers, ni galles ,etc., et qui sont bien pelées, vidées et préparées. Si elles sont traitées, les fruits doivent être entiers et le sirop assez clair.

Les *"Poires de choix"* (Choice Pears) seront prises parmi les poires saines, propres, sans trous de vers ni galles, etc., et soigneusement pelées, vidées et préparées. Les fruits traités doivent être uniformes en grosseur, couleur et maturité. Le sirop doit être clair.

Les *"Poires Fancy"* seront prises parmi les poires saines, propres, sans trous de vers ni gales, etc., et soigneusement pelées, vidées et préparées. Si elles sont traitées, les fruits doivent être uniformes en grosseur, couleur et maturité, sans parties molles et déchiquetées. Le sirop doit être clair et sans tache. On ne doit pas mettre dans cette catégorie des fruits petits ou de qualité inférieure.

Les *"Poires secondes"* (Seconds Pears) doivent être prises parmi les poires saines et propres, sans trous de vers, sans parties meurtries et décomposées. Il n'est pas nécessaire que les tranches soient égales en grosseur ou en maturité. Il n'est pas nécessaire que le sirop employé sur les fruits traités soit clair.

REMPLISSAGE.

Toutes les boîtes doivent être remplies de fruits avant que l'on ajoute le sirop ou l'eau, à l'exception des poires "sucrées" ou en "chaudière". Les poires "sucrées" ou en "chaudière" traitées doivent, après égouttement, donner au moins 50 pour cent de fruits solides.

POIDS.

Une boîte n° 2 doit contenir au moins 12 onces de fruits et avoir un poids net minimum d'au moins 21 onces; une boîte n° 2½ doit contenir au moins 18 onces de fruits et avoir un poids net minimum d'au moins 29 onces; une boîte n° 3 doit contenir au moins 24 onces de fruits et avoir un poids net minimum d'au moins 32 onces, et une boîte n° 10 doit contenir au moins 60 onces de fruits et avoir un poids net minimum d'au moins 104 onces.

SIROP.

Le *"sirop épais"* pour les poires doit avoir une densité d'au moins 35 degrés Balling ou 19·2 degrés Baumé.

Le *"sirop clair"* pour les poires doit avoir une densité d'au moins 25 degrés Balling ou 13·8 degrés Baumé.

Les boîtes de *"poires dans l'eau"* ou *"Poires à tartes"* doivent être aussi remplies que possible de fruits auxquels on ajoute assez d'eau pour le bon traitement des produits.

(NOTE).—Les poires peuvent être emballées non pelées, mais dans ce cas il faut l'indiquer sur l'étiquette.

VARIÉTÉS DE POIRES.

Lorsque l'étiquette désigne une variété spéciale de poires, les fruits doivent être identiques au nom donné.

FRAISES (*Fragaria virginiana*).

Les *"fraises Standard"* doivent être prises parmi les fraises saines, propres, mûres, sans enveloppes, et sans quantité considérable de centres blancs ou de bouts verts. Le fruit doit être uniforme en grosseur et en fermeté.

Les "*Fraises de choix*" doivent être prises parmi les fraises saines, propres, mûres, sans enveloppes, etc. Tous les fruits doivent être rouges, c'est-à-dire débarrassés de centres blancs ou de bouts verts, et uniformes en grosseur ou fermeté.

Les "*Fraises fancy*" sont prises parmi les fraises saines, propres, mûres, sans enveloppes, etc. Les fraises seront toutes rouges, grosses de dimension, et uniformes en grosseur ou en fermeté, sans centres blancs ou bouts verts. Le fruit traité doit demeurer entier et le sirop doit être clair.

Les "*Fraises secondes*" *(Seconds)* sont prises parmi les fraises saines, sans enveloppes, etc., mais peuvent comprendre les fraises molles, à bout verts ou à centres blancs.

REMPLISSAGE.

Toutes les boîtes doivent être remplies de fruits avant que l'on ajoute le sirop ou l'eau, à l'exception des fraises sucrées ou en chaudière. Les fraises sucrées ou en chaudière doivent avoir une densité d'au moins 35 pour cent de fruits solides quand elles sont égouttées.

POIDS.

Une boîte n° 2 doit contenir au moins 12 onces de fraises et avoir un poids net minimum d'au moins 21 onces pour les fraises en sirop et 20 onces pour les fraises dans l'eau; une boîte n° 2½ doit contenir au moins 18 onces de fruits et avoir un poids net minimum d'au moins 29 onces pour les fraises en sirop et 28 onces pour les fraises dans l'eau; une boîte n° 10 doit contenir au moins 70 onces de fruits et avoir un poids net minimum d'au moins 100 onces. Les poids pour les autres dimensions pourront être fixés plus tard.

SIROP.

Le "*sirop épais*" pour les fraises doit être fait de sucre pur et d'eau et avoir une densité d'au moins 55 degrés Balling ou 29·8 degrés Baumé.

Le "*sirop clair*" pour les fraises doit être fait de sucre pur et d'eau et avoir une densité d'au moins 25 degrés Balling ou 13·8 degrés Baumé.

Les "*fraises dans l'eau*" ou fraises à tartes, ne doivent pas contenir moins que le poids sus-mentionné de fraises par boîte, auquel on ajoute suffisamment d'eau pour le traitement.

Fèves (haricots) (*Phascolus vulgaris, etc.*)

Les fèves mentionnées ci-après sont en réalité les fèves en cosses avant que la graine ait atteint un développement considérable.

Les *fèves standard* seront prises parmi les fèves qui ont été cueillies tandis qu'elles étaient jeunes et tendres, et avant que des fèves d'une grosseur considérable se soient formées en cosse. Elles doivent être sans rouille et sans fils ni queues. La couleur doit être bonne et la liqueur assez claire. Cette catégorie peut être entière ou coupée.

Les *fèves de choix* seront prises parmi les fèves qui ont été cueillies lorsqu'elles étaient jeunes et tendres, et avant que les fèves se soient formées dans les cosses. Elles doivent être sans rouille, fils ou queues. La grosseur pour les fèves de cette catégorie doit être telle qu'elles puissent passer à travers des rouleaux espacés de 3/16 de pouce. La liqueur doit être claire.

Les "*fèves fancy*" doivent être prises parmi les fèves qui passent entre des rouleaux espacés de ⅛ de pouce. Elles doivent être jeunes et tendres, et emballées lorsqu'elles sont encore fraîches et croquantes. Elles doivent être sans rouille, ni fils ni queues. La liqueur doit être claire.

Les "*fèves secondes*" doivent être prises, soit entières, soit coupées, parmi les fèves trop mûres pour satisfaire aux exigences des qualités qui précèdent, mais qui sont cependant encore relativement tendres. Les fèves peuvent être formées dans les cosses, mais il faut qu'elles soient tendres. Elles doivent être assez bien débarrassées de leurs fils et de leurs tiges, et sans rouille.

REMPLISSAGE.

Toutes les boîtes doivent être remplies de fèves jusqu'au sommet avant que l'on ajoute la saumure.

POIDS.

Une boîte n° 2 ne doit pas contenir moins de 11 onces de fèves ou peser moins de 19 onces, poids net; une boîte n° 10 ne doit pas contenir moins de 55 onces de fèves ou peser moins de 105 onces, poids net.

La classification qui précède s'applique à toutes les variétés de fèves en cosses, emballées tandis qu'elles sont encore à l'état vert.

Blé d'inde (maïs) (*Zea Mais*).

Les qualités standard, de choix, ou fancy, de maïs seront prises parmi certaines variétés de maïs désignées dans le commerce sous le nom de "maïs sucré". Le maïs sera cueilli sur les tiges lorsqu'il est jeune et tendre, c'est-à-dire lorsque les grains sont encore dans un état crémeux ou laiteux sur l'épi.

Le "*maïs Standard*" doit être jeune et tendre, et débarrassé d'une partie considérable des rafles (cotons) de soies et spathes (épluchures), et sans taches. La couleur doit être raisonnablement blanche avec très peu de brun.

Le *"maïs de choix"* doit être jeune et tendre. La couleur doit être claire. Il doit avoir le goût caractéristique de jeune maïs et être à peu près exempt de morceaux de rafles (*cotons*) de soies, de spathes (*épluchures*) et de taches.

Le *"maïs fancy"* doit être pris parmi un stock sélectionné de maïs sucré, jeune et à goût tendre. Il doit être emballé lorsqu'il est encore assez frais. Il doit avoir le goût caractéristique du jeune maïs. Il doit être exempt de morceaux de rafles (cotons) de soies, de spathes (épluchures) et de taches. La couleur doit être brillante et l'aspect crémeux.

Le *"maïs second"* doit être pris parmi des variétés sucrées de maïs, qui, tout en étant encore à l'état vert, est trop mûr cependant pour satisfaire aux exigences des qualités qui précèdent. Certaines variétés de maïs des champs et de maïs commun, peuvent être employées dans cette catégorie, mais il est interdit d'employer ces dernières variétés dans les autres qualités. Le produit fini doit être assez bien débarrassé de morceaux de rafles, spathes ou de soies et avoir une couleur assez brillante.

REMPLISSAGE.

Toutes les qualités de maïs doivent être emballées sans liquide, et les boîtes doivent être remplies jusqu'au dessus.

POIDS.

Le poids minimum net du contenu de la boîte n° 2 doit être de vingt onces. Le poids des autres grosseurs peut être fixé de temps à autre.

EMPLOI DU BLANCHISSEUR.

Si l'on s'est servi de sulfate de soude ou d'autres ingrédients pour blanchir, le fait que ces méthodes de blanchiment ont été employées doit être indiqué sur la partie principale de l'étiquette, en lettres visibles, et ces lettres doivent avoir au moins trois huitièmes de pouce de hauteur.

POIS (*Pisum sativum*).

Les pois doivent être emboîtés lorsqu'ils sont encore frais, verts, jeunes et tendres, ils doivent être propres, sains, sans chardons, patience, ni autres impuretés.

CLASSEMENT.

Dans le classement par grosseurs, le classement suivant doit être observé:—

Le classement sera réglé d'après la grosseur des ouvertures dans les grilles par lesquelles les pois peuvent passer.

Les pois de grosseur n° 1 sont ceux qui passent à travers les ouvertures de 9/32 de pouce de diamètre.

Les pois de grosseur n° 2 sont ceux qui passent à travers des ouvertures de 10/32 de pouce de diamètre.

Les pois de grosseur n° 3 sont ceux qui passent à travers des ouvertures de 11/32 de pouce de diamètre.

Les pois de grosseur n° 4 sont ceux qui passent à travers des ouvertures de 12/32 de pouce de diamètre.

Les pois de grosseur n° 5 sont ceux qui passent à travers des ouvertures de plus de 12/32 de pouce de diamètre.

Au point de vue de la qualité, le classement suivant doit être observé:—

Les *"pois Standard"* sont ces pois qui sont assez uniformes en ce qui concerne la grosseur indiquée, la couleur, la maturité, la cuisson, et qui sont assez bien débarrassés de peaux, de pois fendus ou de cosses. La saumure doit être assez claire.

Les *"pois de choix"* sont ces pois qui sont assez uniformes au point de vue de la grosseur indiquée, de la couleur, de la maturité et de la cuisson, et qui ne contiennent pas une quantité considérable de pois fendus et de peaux. Au cours du traitement, la grosseur des pois ne doit pas avoir augmenté de plus d'un trente-deuxième de pouce de diamètre. La saumure doit être claire.

Les *"pois fancy"* sont ces pois qui ne changent pas de grosseur au cours du traitement, qui sont de couleur verte, jeunes, tendres, sans peaux, ni pois fendus, etc. La saumure doit être claire.

Les *"pois seconds"* sont les pois non mûrs qui ne satisfont pas aux exigences des qualités qui précèdent, au point de vue de la qualité, sans tenir compte de la grosseur.

SAUMURE.

La saumure pour les pois doit être faite avec de l'eau, avec ou sans addition de sel ou de sucre.

POIDS.

Le poids net minimum d'une boîte de pois n° 2 doit être de vingt onces. Le poids net minimum des pois après l'enlèvement du liquide doit être de 12½ onces.

L'ÉTIQUETTE.

La qualité du contenu d'une boîte de pois doit être placée sur la partie principale de l'étiquette, sur cette boîte, en caractères visibles, d'au moins un demi-pouce de hauteur.

ÉTIQUETTE DE COMMERCE.

Il est permis d'employer une étiquette de commerce ou une étiquette qui est employée depuis quelque temps, pourvu qu'elle ne donne pas une fausse impression de la qualité ou du contenu du colis. Elle doit, dans tous les cas, fournir les indications indiquées dans le paragraphe précédent.

Les "*pois mûrs*" peuvent être emboîtés pourvu que l'étiquette porte les mots "pois mûrs", ou "pois trempés", sur la partie principale de l'étiquette, en lettres visibles d'au moins un demi-pouce de hauteur.

Tomates (*Lycopersican esculentam*).

Les "*tomates Standard*" sont prises parmi les tomates propres, saines, mûres, de la récolte principale. Le produit fini doit avoir un bon goût, être sans peau, sans morceaux de cœur, sans taches noires ou sans brûlure de soleil. La couleur peut être irrégulière et les tomates peuvent être en fragments.

Les "*tomates de choix*" doivent être prises parmi les tomates propres, sélectionnées, saines, rouges. Le produit fini doit avoir un bon goût, être d'une couleur assez rouge, sans morceaux de peau, sans cœurs, sans taches noires ou sans brûlure de soleil. La boîte, une fois ouverte, doit présenter la majorité des tomates entières ou en gros morceaux.

Les "*tomates fancy*" doivent être prises parmi les tomates sélectionnées, propres, saines et rouges, mûres. Le produit fini doit être rouge, exempt de morceaux de peau, de cœurs, de taches noires ou de brûlure de soleil. Les tomates doivent être à peu près entières. La boîte doit être bien remplie.

Les "*tomates secondes*" doivent être prises parmi les qualités inférieures de tomates qui doivent être saines, propres et assez mûres. Le produit fini doit être bien pelé, vidé et préparé et ne contenir aucune substance malsaine, mais il n'est pas essentiel que la couleur ou l'aspect soient uniformes.

La "*purée de tomates*" doit être faite de tomates saines, mûres, propres, d'un bon goût dont les graines sont enlevées et qui sont concentrées à la moitié au moins de la grosseur originale.

REMPLISSAGE.

La boîte doit être remplie de tomates. L'espace vide toléré pour les boîtes des dimensions n^{os} 2, 2½ et 3 est d'un demi-pouce. Il est de trois quarts de pouce pour les boîtes de la grosseur n° 10.

POIDS.

Le poids net minimum d'une boîte n° 2 doit être de 19 onces; de 28 onces pour une boîte n° 2½; de 32 onces pour une boîte n° 3 et de 103 onces pour une boîte n° 10.

SEL ET SUCRE.

Si l'on se sert de sel ou de sucre, ce sel et ce sucre doivent être employés secs ou dissous dans le jus qui sort des tomates. Il est interdit de se servir de saumure faite d'eau et de sucre ou de sel ou des deux.

JUS.

Le jus qui sort des tomates après que celles-ci sont pelées, peut être ajouté à la masse lorsque l'on remplit les boîtes mais il faut que ce soit le jus de ce lot particulier de tomates. Ceci ne s'applique pas au jus ou à la pulpe provenant des rognures.

La "*pulpe de tomates*" peut être faite avec les rognures de tomates propres et saines qui ont été parfaitement lavées et triées avant d'être pelées. Les rognures qui contiennent des particules sales, des parties de ferment, de moisissure ou d'autres substances ne doivent pas être employées dans la fabrication de la pulpe.

Betteraves (*Beta Vulgaris*).

Les betteraves pour l'emboîtage doivent être de couleur rouge sang, pelées également, soigneusement rognées, et sans racines ou taches noires.

POIDS.

Le poids net minimum d'une boîte de betteraves n° 2 doit être de 20 onces; une boîte n° 2½ de 28 onces; une n° 3, 33 onces, et une n° 10, 106 onces.

Dans chaque cas, la boîte doit être aussi remplie de betteraves que possible.

Citrouilles (*Curcurbita pepo*).

Les citrouilles en boîtes doivent être prises parmi les variétés sucrées de citrouilles bien mûries, dures et d'une belle couleur jaune clair. Le produit fini doit être sous forme d'une pulpe lourde, parfaitement tamisée, et ne contenant aucun morceau de peau ni de graines.

POIDS.

Le poids net minimum d'une boîte n° 2 remplie de citrouilles doit être de 19 onces; une boîte n° 2½, 30 onces; une boîte n° 3, 33 onces, et une n° 10, 104 onces.

COURGES (*Curcurbita ovifera*).

Les catégories de quantité et de qualité qui précèdent appliquées à la citrouille s'appliquent également aux courges.

Les catégories de qualité et de quantité pour les autres fruits et légumes pourront être fixées à une date ultérieure.

OTTAWA.—Imprimé par J. DE L. TACHÉ, Imprimeur de Sa Très Excellente Majesté le Roi.

SUPPLÉMENT

À LA



Gazette du Canada

PUBLIÉE PAR AUTORITÉ.

OTTAWA, SAMEDI, 13 JUILLET 1918.

C.P. 1505.

A L'HÔTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT, OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 15e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Ministre de l'Agriculture, d'ordonner ce qui suit:—

Les règlements gouvernant l'inspection des conserves de fruits, de légumes et de lait, approuvés par l'arrêté en conseil du 6 juillet 1910, sont par les présentes abrogés et remplacés par les suivants:—

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil Privé.

RÈGLEMENTS TOUCHANT L'INSPECTION DES CONSERVES DE FRUITS, DE LÉGUMES ET DE LAIT.

1. Dans ces règlements, à moins que le texte n'exige une interprétation différente,—

(*a*) "La Loi" signifie la loi des viandes et des conserves alimentaires.

(*b*) "Le Ministre" signifie le Ministre de l'Agriculture.

(*c*) "Le Ministère" signifie le Ministère de l'Agriculture.

(*d*) "Etablissement" signifie toute fabrique ou tout local dans lequel les fruits, les légumes ou les produits de fruits ou légumes sont traités, emboîtés, embouteillés, évaporés, séchés, ou conservés pour la consommation et pour l'exportation, ou dans lequel le lait est condensé, évaporé ou conservé pour la consommation et pour l'exportation, ou dans lequel l'un ou l'autre des articles mentionnés ci-dessus sont emmagasinés pour l'exportation.

(*e*) "Exportation" signifie exportation en dehors du Canada ou d'une province du Canada à une autre province.

(*f*) "Aliments" ou "Nourriture" signifient tout article employé par l'homme comme nourriture ou comme boisson, et tout ingrédient qui doit être mélangé pour un but quelconque avec les aliments ou les boissons.

(*g*) "Inspecteur" signifie un inspecteur nommé aux termes de la loi.

(*h*) "Règlements" signifient les règlements établis aux termes de la loi.

(*i*) "Produits" signifient toutes les préparations de fruits ou de légumes, ou les laits concentrés ou évaporés.

(*j*) " Récipient " signifie un récipient fait de bois, verre, poterie, ou d'une substance métallique, que ce récipient soit cacheté hermétiquement ou qu'il soit destiné à être cacheté ou autrement.

(*k*) " Colis " signifie une boîte ou tout autre récipient dans lequel les produits sont emballés, ou toute caisse, panier ou autre récipient employé pour leur transport, ou tout autre récipient dans lequel ces produits sont enveloppés ou liés ensemble.

2. Ces règlements s'appliquent à tous les établissements compris dans l'interprétation du paragraphe (*d*) de l'article 1.

3. Tout établissement fonctionnant sous l'empire des dispositions de la loi doit, dans l'intervalle d'un mois après la date à laquelle ces règlements deviennent exécutoires, adresser au Ministre, par lettre enregistrée, une demande de permis pour continuer à fonctionner, et si cet établissement ne reçoit pas de permis dans les 60 jours qui suivent la date de l'envoi de cette lettre, il devra cesser tout commerce d'exportation ou interprovincial. Nul établissement ne peut, après cette date, commencer à fonctionner sans avoir au préalable obtenu un permis du Ministre. Au cas où le Ministre a des motifs raisonnables de croire qu'un établissement a contrevenu à l'une des dispositions de la loi ou des règlements, il peut, sur 10 jours d'avis donnés au possesseur, retirer ce permis.

4. Le Ministre peut, aux termes de la loi, nommer des inspecteurs qui visiteront de temps à autre chaque établissement pour s'assurer que les dispositions de la loi et ses règlements sont dûment observés et suivis.

5. Dans l'exécution de leurs fonctions officielles, les inspecteurs porteront une insigne numérotée, fournie par le Ministère.

6. Les inspecteurs fourniront au Directeur Général Vétérinaire des rapports complets et détaillés de toutes les inspections faites par eux et sur toutes les autres questions qui peuvent être jugées nécessaires ou utiles dans l'intérêt public.

7. Les conditions sanitaires suivantes doivent être observées et maintenues dans tous les établissements.

(*a*) Tous les établissements doivent être suffisamment éclairés et aérés.

(*b*) Tous les accessoires, tels que tables, camions, réservoirs, machines, chaudières, récipients, etc., doivent être tenus propres et sanitaires.

(*c*) Toutes les opérations relatives à la préparation ou à l'emballage des produits doivent être faites avec soin et avec la plus grande propreté.

(*d*) Les chambres dans lesquelles les articles destinés à la conservation sont entreposés, traités ou préparés, doivent être grattées, récurées, blanchies, peintes, etc., chaque fois que l'inspecteur le jugera nécessaire, et ces chambres doivent contenir tous les moyens voulus pour nettoyer l'outillage.

(*e*) Les employés de tout établissement engagé dans la manipulation des articles destinés à la consommation doivent être exempts de la tuberculose ou de toute autre maladie contagieuse, et doivent observer tous les règlements sanitaires généraux qui peuvent être jugés nécessaires par les inspecteurs.

(*f*) Il est interdit de laisser des articles entrant dans la production de nourriture venir en contact avec tout ce qui pourrait les contaminer ou les détériorer.

(*g*) Les salopettes (vêtements de couverture) employés par les ouvriers pour protéger leurs habits ou leurs personnes, doivent être faits d'un matériel facile à nettoyer et tenus raisonnablement propres.

(*h*) Les vestiaires et les lavabos doivent être amples, sanitaires, clairs, et bien aménagés, et tenus séparés de toute autre chambre ou de tout autre compartiment employé pour l'entreposage ou la production de nourriture ou d'articles destinés à la consommation.

(*i*) Toutes les cours, dépendances, ou autres locaux appartenant à un établissement ou employés par un établissement doivent être tenus dans un état propre et sanitaire et ne doivent pas être employés comme dépotoirs ou pour l'entreposage des déchets.

(*j*) Le système d'égouts desservant l'établissement doit être amplement suffisant et tenu en bon état de fonctionnement.

(*k*) Nul lavabo, évier ou citerne, ne doit être situé ou maintenu de telle façon que les odeurs ou les fumées qui s'en dégagent s'infiltrent dans une chambre où des denrées alimentaires ou des articles destinés à la consommation sont préparés ou emmagasinés.

8. Tous les fruits, légumes ou autres articles employés dans un établissement doivent être sains, et de toute façon propres à la consommation.

9. L'inspecteur doit confisquer et faire détruire sous sa surveillance tous les fruits ou autres articles destinés à la consommation et qu'il trouvera dans un établissement, soit au cours de la préparation, soit après cette préparation, dans un état de décomposition, malsain ou impropres à la consommation.

10. Aucune denrée ou produit alimentaire ne doit contenir des drogues, teintures, ou matières préservatives nocives, ni aucune substance étrangère nuisible à la santé.

(*a*) Il est interdit d'employer dans la préparation ou dans l'emballage des produits alimentaires, des drogues, teintures ou toute autre matière préservative condimentaire qui n'ont pas été approuvés par écrit par le Directeur Général Vétérinaire.

(*b*) Le propriétaire d'un établissement doit également soumettre au Directeur Général Vétérinaire, pour son approbation, toutes les drogues, teintures, ou matières

préservatives qu'il désire employer, et il ne doit employer ces préparations que si leur emploi est approuvé par le Directeur Général Vétérinaire.

11. Afin d'empêcher l'emploi de substances délétères, les inspecteurs doivent, aussi souvent qu'ils le jugeront nécessaire, se procurer des échantillons des matières préservatives employées ainsi que des divers produits alimentaires au cours de la préparation de ces produits ou après qu'ils ont été préparés, et devront les soumettre sans délai au Directeur Général Vétérinaire.

Le propriétaire d'un établissement doit, à la requête d'un inspecteur, fournir gratuitement à cet inspecteur des échantillons d'aliments ou de produits d'aliments ou de toute matière préservative condimentaire, ou d'autres ingrédients employés dans la préparation des aliments. Les échantillons ainsi obtenus doivent être cachetés, étiquetés et marqués d'une description ainsi que du nom de l'inspecteur et de la date, et expédiés immédiatement au Directeur Général Vétérinaire.

12. Les récipients dans lesquels les légumes, le lait ou d'autres articles destinés à la consommation sont finalement placés, doivent être propres et sanitaires, et s'ils ont déjà été employés, ils doivent être stérilisés parfaitement, immédiatement avant d'être remplis.

13. Les récipients dans lesquels des fruits, des légumes, du lait ou d'autres articles préparés pour la consommation dans un établissement quelconque sont placés, doivent être marqués comme suit, à moins d'instructions contraires de la part du Gouverneur en Conseil:

(*a*) Les initiales des noms de baptême, le nom complet et l'adresse, ou dans le cas d'une maison ou d'une corporation, le nom de la maison ou de la corporation et l'adresse du fabricant ou du premier marchand qui l'obtient directement du fabricant qui le vend ou l'offre en vente. Ce marchand doit, à la requête de l'inspecteur nommé aux termes de cette loi, indiquer le nom du fabricant de ces articles.

(*b*) Une description vraie et exacte du contenu du récipient, description que l'on pourra trouver dans les appendices à ces règlements. Ces marques doivent être données sur une étiquette de commerce, un patron ou un dessin lithographié, lesquels devront être d'une dimension raisonnable, proportionnelle à la dimension du récipient ou du colis, ayant sur eux, comme il est indiqué plus haut, le nom et l'adresse du fabricant ou du premier marchand, et une description exacte et fidèle du contenu.

(*c*) Tous les colis doivent être marqués de la façon indiquée dans cet article et porter le numéro du permis qui peut être assigné à l'établissement.

(*d*) Les propriétaires ou les gérants des établissements doivent soumettre au Directeur Général Vétérinaire des copies en double de toutes les étiquettes, et tous les patrons ou dessins lithographiés employés dans l'établissement; aucune étiquette, aucun patron, ou dessin lithographié ne peut être employé s'il n'a été approuvé par écrit par le Directeur Général Vétérinaire.

Une copie sera remise au Directeur Général Vétérinaire, l'autre sera conservée par le propriétaire ou le gérant et produite pour l'information de l'inspecteur lorsque celui-ci le désirera.

14. Aucun contenant ou colis ne doit porter une étiquette ou une marque d'aucune nature représentant faussement la nature, la quantité ou le poids du contenu, ou la date à laquelle ce contenu a été emballé.

15. Il est interdit d'offrir pour l'exportation ou d'exporter des fruits ou des légumes ou des produits de fruits ou de légumes, emboîtés, embouteillés, séchés, évaporés ou conservés d'autre façon pour la consommation, ou du lait concentré, évaporé ou conservé d'autre façon pour la consommation dans un établissement quelconque, à moins que les exigences de l'article 13 de ces règlements en ce qui concerne ces articles n'aient été satisfaites.

16. Il est interdit d'importer des fruits ou des légumes, ou des produits de fruits et de légumes, emboîtés, embouteillés, séchés, évaporés ou conservés d'autre façon pour la consommation, ou du lait concentré, évaporé, séché ou conservé d'autre façon pour la consommation, à moins que les exigences de cet article ne soient strictement observées.

(*a*) Les percepteurs de douanes ne devront pas laisser passer une importation de fruits, de légumes ou de produits de fruits et de légumes emboîtés, embouteillés, séchés, évaporés, ou conservés d'autre façon pour la consommation, ou du lait concentré, évaporé, séché ou conservé d'autre façon pour la consommation, à moins que cette expédition ne soit accompagnée d'un affidavit pris devant un juge de paix ou une autre personne dûment autorisée (dans le pays d'origine) à attester ces déclarations dans la forme suivante:—

Lieu.....
Date.....

Au percepteur des Douanes,
Dominion du Canada.

Je, (ou nous).....déclare par les présentes que l'expédition décrite dans ce document a été fabriquée de matériaux sains, que cette fabrication s'est faite dans des conditions sanitaires pourvues par ces règlements, que les produits sont sains au moment de l'expédition, propres à servir à la consommation humaine; que les contenants ou les colis portent le nom et l'adresse exacte du fabricant, et que la description

du contenu est vraie et exacte et conforme aux conditions spécifiées dans l'appendice des règlements, établis aux termes de la Loi fédérale des viandes et des conserves alimentaires.

.....
(Signature et l'adresse de l'expéditeur.)

Nom et adresse du consignataire.....
Nombre des colis.....
Nombre de récipients dans chaque colis.....
Nom du produit.....
Assermenté devant moi ce.....jour de..... 1918.....

(Signature du commissaire ou du juge de paix).

(*b*) Tous les fruits ou légumes, ou produits de fruits et de légumes, emboîtés, embouteillés, séchés, évaporés ou conservés d'autre façon, pour la consommation, ou le lait concentré, évaporé, séché ou conservé d'autre façon pour la consommation, devront être sujets à l'inspection qui peut être jugée nécessaire et utile dans le Dominion du Canada, et tous les fruits ou légumes ou produits de fruits ou de légumes, emboîtés, embouteillés, séchés, évaporés ou conservés d'autre façon pour la consommation, ou le lait concentré, évaporé, séché ou conservé d'autre façon pour la consommation, qui ne répondent pas aux exigences de ces règlements et des appendices à ces règlements doivent, sur condamnation de l'inspecteur, être confisqués par Sa Majesté et peuvent être écoulés de la façon que le Ministre peut ordonner.

(*c*) Les percepteurs de douanes joindront le certificat mentionné dans cet article à leur formule d'entrée B-1 et l'expédieront au Commissaire des Douanes.

17. Ces règlements s'appliquent à tous les produits qui peuvent être fabriqués ou importés après le 1er juillet 1918. Les fabricants pourront avoir jusqu'au 1er janvier 1919 pour écouler les produits couverts par ces règlements, et qu'ils ont en leur possession au 1er juillet 1918.

18. Les percepteurs de douanes au Canada devront veiller à ce que toutes les exigences de ces règlements ou des arrêtés ministériels ou autres, décrétés sous l'empire de ces règlements, soient remplies avant d'accorder un permis qui exige, pour son obtention, l'accomplissement d'un acte, d'une inspection ou d'une procédure quelconque, et ils devront veiller à ce que les interdictions prescrites et les conditions posées par ces règlements et ci-haut mentionnées et que les instructions qui peuvent être émises par le Ministre, soient obéies, et ils devront signaler immédiatement au Ministre la nature et l'étendue d'une contravention dans tous les cas de contravention aux dispositions de ces règlements.

DÉFINITION DES TERMES EMPLOYÉS DANS CES RÈGLEMENTS.

RÉCIPIENTS OU CONTENANTS.

Les "récipients" ou "contenants" sont les boîtes de ferblanc, les bouteilles de verre, les bocaux de verre ou de carbone, les caisses, seaux, tinettes, etc., de bois, de papier ou d'autres matériaux, et tous les autres récipients dans lesquels on conserve des fruits et des légumes évaporés ou conservés d'autre façon.

ÉTIQUETTE.

L'"étiquette" est l'enveloppe ou la bande collante attachée au récipient ou entourant le récipient. Sa fonction est de fournir à l'acheteur une description vraie et exacte du contenu du récipient, ainsi qu'il est décrit dans ces règlements.

TYPES MODÈLES DE QUALITÉ.

Les types modèles de qualité pour ces règlements comprennent ces types modèles déjà posés par le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur sous l'autorité de la loi de l'Adultération, et des règlements établis pour l'application de cette loi, ainsi que les qualités suivantes, qui devront être désignées "Secondes" (Seconds), "Standard", "De Choix" (Choice) et "Fancy", et qui, lorsqu'elles sont employées, doivent paraître d'une façon visible sur la partie principale de l'étiquette, en lettres d'au moins un demi-pouce de hauteur.

NOTE.—Les fruits ou légumes évaporés ou emboîtés, d'une qualité du type "Standard" ou supérieure à ce type, suivant la description qui suit, peuvent être vendus comme qualité "Standard" sans déclaration de qualité sur l'étiquette, mais lorsqu'une description de la qualité est donnée, cette description doit toujours être dans les termes du classement précédent. Il serait exact de désigner comme "Tomates", sans l'affixe "Standard", "De Choix" ou "Fancy", des tomates d'une qualité "Standard", "De Choix" ou "Fancy", à condition que ces tomates soient vendues comme tomates "Standard". Il ne serait pas permis d'employer des termes comme Belles", Extra", etc. D'autre part, il serait inexact de désigner comme "Tomates" une catégorie de tomates dont la catégorie serait inférieure à la qualité Standard, sans ajouter les mots

"Secondes" soit au-dessous ou avant le mot "tomates", en caractères simples, d'au moins un demi-pouce de hauteur.

ESPACE DU DESSUS.

L'"espace du dessus" est l'espace qui se trouve entre le dessous du sommet du récipient et la face supérieure du contenu. Il ne doit dans aucun cas être plus grand qu'il n'est nécessaire pour assurer la bonne fermeture du contenant.

DEGRÉ DU SIROP.

Le "degré du sirop" mentionné dans ces règlements est basé sur la lecture donnée par le saccarimètre ou l'hydromètre plongés dans le sirop à une température de 60 degrés.

LE RÉCIPIENT.

Le récipient mentionné dans ces règlements doit être du type général des récipients employés et qui peut être décrit d'une façon plus détaillée comme suit:—

Numéro de la boîte.	Diamètre en pouces.	Hauteur en pouces.	Capacité en onces.
1	$2\frac{1}{16}$	4	11.6
1 (Grand)	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	12.3
2	$3\frac{3}{16}$	$4\frac{9}{16}$	21.3
$2\frac{1}{2}$	4	$4\frac{3}{4}$	31.2
3	$4\frac{3}{16}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	35.
10	$6\frac{3}{16}$	7	107.

Les dimensions qui précèdent sont les dimensions types des récipients. Si le Ministre est d'avis qu'il y aurait avantage, pour une proportion considérable du public consommateur, à employer d'autres dimensions de récipients, il peut ajouter ces dimensions à la liste type. Toutes les dimensions doivent être clairement indiquées sur les extrémités de la caisse ou de la boîte dans laquelle les produits sont emballés.

Tous les récipients qui n'ont pas une des dimensions indiquées ci-dessus doivent porter, marqués sur eux, outre les renseignements exigés sur les dimensions types, le poids net en onces ou livres et onces, du contenu du récipient, et à moins que le récipient ne soit transparent, le poids égoutté des solides qui s'y trouvent. Ce renseignement doit être placé visiblement sur la partie principale de l'étiquette, en caractères visibles d'au moins un huitième de pouce de hauteur.

(A) FRUITS ET LÉGUMES ET CERTAINS DE LEURS PRODUITS.

1. Les termes *fruits* et *légumes* employés dans les définitions qui suivent comprennent toutes ces parties des plantes ordinairement employées pour la consommation, à l'exception des plantes appartenant à l'ordre des graminées (grains) et divers condiments. Des exemples typiques de fruits sont les pommes, poires, oranges, pêches, prunes, raisins, groseilles, amandes, etc. Des exemples typiques de légumes sont les carottes, pommes de terre, betteraves, épinards, asperges, choux, etc. Les termes peuvent s'appliquer indifféremment à plusieurs articles tels que les tomates, la rhubarbe, les citrouilles, le maïs (blé d'Inde) et à quelques autres.

2. *Les fruits ou légumes secs* sont les produits propres et sains que l'on obtient en faisant sécher les fruits et légumes frais, bien mûris et bien préparés, de façon à ne pas absorber de substances nocives et identiques par le nom aux fruits et aux légumes spéciaux employés dans leur préparation.

3. Les *fruits et légumes évaporés* sont les fruits ou légumes séchés qui ont été desséchés à l'aide de la chaleur artificielle.

4. Les *pommes évaporées,* y compris les pommes hachées ou les déchets, ne doivent pas contenir plus de vingt-cinq (25) pour cent d'eau.

5. Les *légumes évaporés,* à l'exception des oignons, ne doivent pas contenir plus de douze (12) pour cent d'eau.

6. Les *oignons évaporés* ne doivent pas contenir plus de quinze (15) pour cent d'eau.

Note I.

Les recherches expérimentales faites dans ces laboratoires montrent que la méthode employée pour la détermination de l'eau dans les fruits et les légumes évaporés, affecte plus ou moins l'exactitude des résultats, et afin d'assurer l'uniformité, la méthode suivante de travail est adoptée provisoirement:—

1. On réduit un échantillon représentatif (au moins 25 grammes) en le coupant avec un couteau bien aiguisé sur une planche de bois dur, jusqu'à ce que les fragments ne soient pas plus gros qu'un cube d'un quart de pouce. On ne doit pas se servir de ces machines que l'on emploie pour hacher la viande à saucisse, car elles font sortir une quantité plus ou moins grande d'eau, causant ainsi une perte de matériel dissout.

2. On pèse des portions en double de 10 à 15 grammes, de la substance finement hachée, sur des verres de montre tarés, et on fait sécher pendant deux heures à 90° C., dans un four à chemise, bien ventilé.

3. On pèse les échantillons.

4. On remet au four pendant une autre heure dans les mêmes conditions que précédemment.

5. On pèse à nouveau.

Si la perte de poids entre les deux dernières pesées se montait à moins d'un demi pour cent du poids des échantillons, on accepte la dernière pesée comme exacte et l'on calcule le poids perdu en trois heures comme pourcentage de perte sur le poids original de l'échantillon, et indiqué comme humidité.

6. Si la perte constatée dans la dernière heure dépasse un demi pour cent du poids de l'échantillon, on remet cet échantillon au four pendant une autre heure, dans les mêmes conditions de température, etc., et la perte de poids constatée après la quatrième heure doit être considérée comme représentant la quantité d'eau présente dans l'échantillon original.

7. Les *fruits et légumes en boîtes* sont les produits sains que l'on obtient en stérilisant, au moyen de la chaleur, les fruits ou les légumes propres, sains, bien mûris et bien préparés et en les conservant dans des récipients propres, et hermétiquement cachetés; et identiques en nom au fruit ou au légume spécial employé dans leur préparation.

8. Les *confitures* sont les produits sains faits avec des fruits propres, sains, bien mûris et bien préparés, et du sirop de sucre, avec ou sans condiments ou vinaigre, et identiques en nom au fruit employé dans leur préparation.

9. Les *compotes* et *marmelades* sont les produits sains que l'on fait avec des fruits frais, propres, sains, bien mûris et bien préparés, ou avec de la pulpe de fruit et du sucre, avec ou sans condiments et vinaigre, en réduisant par l'ébullition à une texture demi-solide, et identiques au nom du fruit employé dans leur préparation.

10. Le *beurre de fruit* est le produit sain fait avec du jus de fruit et des fruits propres, sains, bien mûris et préparés en faisant réduire par l'ébullition à une texture semi-solide, avec ou sans condiments ou vinaigre; et identique au nom du fruit employé dans sa préparation.

11. La *gelée* ou *gelée de fruits* est le produit sain, semi-solide, gélatineux que l'on obtient en faisant bouillir des fruits frais, propres, sains, bien mûris, avec de l'eau, en concentrant le jus exprimé et coulé, auquel on a ajouté du sucre, et identique en nom au fruit employé dans sa préparation.

12. Lorsque les *compote, marmelade, beurre de fruits* ou *gelée* contiennent d'autres fruits ou d'autre jus de fruits que celui qui donne à l'article son nom spécial, la présence de ces autres fruits doit être indiquée sur l'étiquette, en lettres aussi grandes et aussi distinctes que celles qui sont employées pour désigner le fruit qui est principalement présent. Cependant, cette exigence ne s'applique pas à l'emploi du jus de fruit, jusqu'à une quantité ne dépassant pas dix (10) pour cent du poids de la marmelade, etc., employée au lieu d'eau dans la fabrication de la marmelade, etc.

13. Lorsque l'on prépare de la *marmelade, compote* ou *gelée*, etc., de deux ou plusieurs sortes de fruits, le fruit le premier nommé est celui qui est présent dans la quantité la plus considérable; par exemple, une compote faite de fraises et de pommes, ou de pulpe de pomme ou de gelée de pomme, ne doit être étiquetée "compote de fraises et de pommes" que si le poids des fraises dépasse le poids des pommes ou de la pulpe de pomme ou de la gelée de pomme employée dans le produit, tandis que si le poids des pommes, de la pulpe de pomme ou de la gelée de pomme, dépasse le poids des fraises employées, l'étiquette doit porter "Compote de pommes et de fraises" ou "Compote de pommes assaisonnée de fraises" ou autrement, d'une façon qui indique clairement le fait que les fraises ne sont pas l'élément principal.

14. Lorsque le sucre dans les confitures, marmelade, compote, beurre de fruit, ou gelée, est entièrement ou partiellement remplacé par de la glucose ou par un autre succédané du sucre, cette substance doit être indiquée sur l'étiquette en lettres visibles, d'une dimension non inférieure à celle que l'on appelle caractères de dix points.

Note II.

Il a été démontré, à la satisfaction de ce ministère, que les fruits traités, c'est-à-dire les fruits qui ont été stérilisés à la chaleur et conservés dans des récipients faits d'un bon matériel et cachetés hermétiquement et qui ne diffèrent des fruits frais parce qu'ils ont plus ou moins perdu leur couleur, peuvent être tout aussi bons pour la fabrication des compotes que les fruits frais.

Le peu de durée de la saison des fruits au Canada nous oblige, afin de prévenir des pertes, à traiter de cette façon la plus grande partie de nos fruits.

Devant ce fait, ce ministère interprètera, à moins d'avis contraire, l'addition de matière colorante inoffensive aux compotes faites de fruit sain, soit traité, soit frais, comme si cette addition n'était pas faite pour cacher une détérioration ou pour faire paraître l'article meilleur qu'il n'est en réalité, et n'exigera pas une déclaration de la présence de cette substance colorante.

Note III.

Lorsque les compote, gelée, marmelade, etc., contiennent un autre ingrédient que des fruits (et pas plus de 10 pour 100 de jus d'autres fruits, aux termes de l'article 12)

et du sucre, il est interdit d'employer le mot *pur* ou *authentique* pour décrire cette compote, gelée, etc., Par exemple, une compote faite de pommes, de fraises et de sucre peut être appelée *compote de fruits* ou *compote mélangée* avec ou sans les mots "pomme" ou "fraise"; (mais si l'on nomme un fruit, alors il faut nommer tous les fruits présents conformément à l'article 13) mais dans aucun cas l'expression "pure" ou authentique" (*genuine*) ne doit être employée dans cette catégorie de confitures.

(B) LAIT ET SES PRODUITS.

Dans l'application de la loi des viandes et des conserves alimentaires et de ses règlements, les types modèles actuellement adoptés par le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur sont par les présentes adoptés et seront mis à exécution en autant qu'ils s'appliquent aux produits visés par la loi.

(C) CATÉGORIES DE QUALITÉ ET DE QUANTITÉ.

Pommes (*Pyrus malus*).

Les "*pommes Standard*" doivent être choisies parmi les pommes saines, sans trous de vers, et sans galles, etc., qui ont été bien pelées, vidées et préparées. Le produit fini doit avoir une couleur assez blanche, des quartiers assez complets et une liqueur assez claire.

Les "*pommes de choix*" doivent être choisies parmi les pommes saines, sans trous de vers, sans galles, etc., et qui ont été bien pelées, vidées, et préparées. Les quartiers doivent être égaux et doivent rester entiers dans les pommes traitées. Les fruits doivent être blancs et la liqueur doit être claire. Il ne peut y avoir qu'une variété de pommes dans chaque récipient.

Les "*pommes fancy*" doivent provenir de fruits sélectionnés, sans aucun défaut et ne doivent pas avoir moins de 2½ pouces en diamètre. Les fruits ne doivent avoir ni peau, ni cœur, ni trous de vers; les quartiers doivent être égaux et de grosseur uniforme. Les fruits traités doivent être blancs, les quartiers complets et la liqueur claire. Il ne peut y avoir qu'une seule variété de pomme dans chaque récipient.

Les "pommes secondes" (*Seconds*) sont prises parmi les fruits inférieurs d'où l'on a enlevé tous les fruits décomposés, meurtris ou toutes les mauvaises parties. Les fruits doivent être bien pelés et vidés, mais il n'est pas nécessaire qu'ils soient de dimension égale ni uniforme en couleur ou en variété.

REMPLISSAGE.

Les récipients de toutes les dimensions doivent être remplis de fruits; on n'emploie que la quantité d'eau suffisante pour bien traiter les fruits.

POIDS.

Une boîte N° 2½ ne doit pas contenir moins de 17 onces net de pommes, une boîte N° 3, 20 onces et une boîte N° 10, pas moins de 60 onces.

Le poids net minimum du contenu d'une boîte N° 2½ doit être de 26 onces, celui d'une boîte N° 3, 29 onces et celui d'une boîte N° 10, de 94 onces.

ESPACE DE DESSUS.

L'espace de fond permis pour une boîte N° 2½ et une boîte N° 3 sera de ½ pouce et pour une boîte N° 10, de ¾ de pouce.

Les "*pommes évaporées Standard*" seront des pommes évaporées faites de bons matériaux, tranchées et vidées d'une façon uniforme, relativement blanches et pour la plupart débarrassées de leurs peaux, cœur, taches, trous de vers et sans odeur de fumée.

Les "*pommes évaporées de choix*" seront des pommes évaporées provenant de fruits blancs, sans taches, ni pelures, ni trous de vers ou sans odeur de fumée; 90 pour 100 doivent être vidées et il doit y avoir au moins 50 pour 100 de tranches entières.

Les "*pommes fancy évaporées*" seront des pommes évaporées provenant de stock sélectionné, de couleur blanche, sans morceaux de peau ni trous de vers, sans odeur de fumée et vidées dans la proportion de 90 pour 100, et il doit y avoir 80 pour 100 de tranches entières.

Les "*pommes évaporées secondes*" doivent être des pommes saines, évaporées, de toutes façons propres à la consommation. Les tranches doivent être assez bien pelées, vidées et sans trous de vers.

Abricots (*Prunus armeniaca*), Prunes (*Prunus domestica*) et Pruneaux.

Les "*abricots Standard*", les "*prunes Standard*" et les "*pruneaux Standard*" doivent être choisis parmi les fruits sains, propres, mûrs, de la variété nommée, sans tiges, feuilles ou rouille.

Les "*abricots de choix*", les "*prunes de choix*" et les "*pruneaux de choix*" doivent être choisis parmi les fruits sains, propres, mûrs, de la variété nommée, sans tiges, feuilles ni rouille et ils doivent être d'une grosseur assez uniforme. Le fruit traité sera à peu près entier, le sirop assez clair.

Les "*abricots fancy*", les "*prunes fancy*" et les "*pruneaux fancy*" seront choisis parmi les fruits sains, fermes, propres, mûrs, de la variété nommée, sans tiges, ni feuilles, ni rouille. Les fruits traités seront entiers et de grosseur et de couleur uniforme. Cette qualité ne doit pas comprendre tous les fruits petits ou non entièrement développés de la variété. Le sirop doit être clair.

Les "*abricots seconds*", les "*prunes secondes*" et les "*pruneaux seconds*" seront choisis parmi les fruits sains, propres de la variété, sans tiges, ni feuilles ni rouille. Pour les traiter, il n'est pas indispensable qu'ils soient entiers ni que le sirop soit clair.

REMPLISSAGE.

Toutes les boîtes doivent être remplies de fruits avant que l'on y ajoute le sirop ou l'eau, sauf dans le cas des produits sucrés ou en chaudière. Les fruits sucrés ou en chaudière, traités, doivent donner, après égouttement, au moins 45% de fruits solides.

POIDS.

Une boîte No 2 ne doit pas contenir moins de 11 à 12 onces de fruits (suivant la grosseur du fruit) et le poids net minimum doit être de 21 à 22 onces (suivant la grosseur du fruit). Une boîte No 2½ ne doit pas contenir moins de 17 à 18 onces de fruits (suivant la grosseur du fruit) et un poids net minimum de 28 à 29 onces (suivant la grosseur du fruit). Une boîte No 3 ne doit pas contenir moins de 23 à 24 onces de fruits (suivant la grosseur du fruit) et un poids net minimum de 31 à 32 onces (suivant la grosseur du fruit). Une boîte No 10 doit être remplie de fruits et avoir un poids minimum de 104 à 106 onces (suivant la grosseur du fruit).

SIROP.

Le "sirop épais" pour les abricots, les prunes, les pruneaux, doit avoir une densité d'au moins 45 degrés Balling ou 24·6 degrés Baumé. Le "sirop clair" pour les abricots, les prunes, les pruneaux doit avoir une densité d'au moins 25 degrés Balling ou 13·8 degrés Baumé.

Pour les "*abricots dans l'eau*", les "*prunes dans l'eau*", les "*pruneaux dans l'eau*", la boîte doit être remplie aussi pleine que possible avec lesdits fruits et l'on y ajoute une quantité suffisante d'eau pour bien traiter le fruit.

VARIÉTÉ DE PRUNES.

Lorsque l'étiquette désigne une variété spéciale de prunes, les fruits doivent être identiques au nom, c'est-à-dire qu'il serait inexact d'étiqueter comme prunes "Bleue de Damas" n'importe quelle prune bleue, pas plus qu'une prune verte ne pourrait être étiquetée "Green Gage".

PETITS FRUITS.

FRAMBOISES.

Les "*framboises Standard*" doivent être des framboises propres, saines, mûres, sans queues, ni feuilles, et contenant peu de framboises à graines.

Les "*framboises de choix*" doivent être des fruits sains, propres, mûrs, fermes, sans queues ni feuilles, ni fruits verts ou à graines. Le fruit dans le produit terminé doit être à peu près entier; le sirop presque clair.

Les "*framboises secondes*" seront des framboises propres, saines, assez mûres, sans queues ni feuilles, mais qui pourront comprendre des fruits mous ou cassés ou de variétés mélangées.

REMPLISSAGE.

Toutes les boîtes doivent être remplies de fruits avant que l'on y ajoute le sirop, ou l'eau, sauf dans le cas des produits "sucrés" ou "en chaudière". Les framboises "sucrées" ou en "chaudière", traitées, ne doivent pas contenir moins de 45 pour cent de fruits solides.

POIDS.

Une boîte n° 2 ne doit pas contenir moins de 12 onces de petits fruits ni peser moins de 21 onces, poids net, si ces fruits sont dans du sirop, et 20 onces s'ils sont dans l'eau. Une boîte n° 2½ ne doit pas contenir moins de 19 onces de fruits et peser moins de 30 onces, poids net; une boîte n° 10 ne doit pas contenir moins de 70 onces et peser moins de 100 onces, poids net.

SIROP.

Les "*framboises à sirop épais*" seront faites avec les framboises du poids indiqué plus haut et avec un sirop fait de sucre et d'eau, ledit sirop doit avoir une densité d'au moins 45 degrés Balling ou 24·6 degrés Baumé.

Les "*framboises à sirop clair*" doivent être faites avec les framboises du poids indiqué plus haut, et avec un sirop fait de sucre et d'eau; ledit sirop doit avoir une densité d'au moins 25 degrés Balling ou 13·8 degrés Baumé.

Les "*framboises dans l'eau*" ou les "*framboises à tartes*" ne doivent pas contenir moins que le poids ci-dessus mentionné, auquel on peut ajouter suffisamment d'eau pour bien traiter les fruits.

VARIÉTÉ DE FRAMBOISES.

Lorsque l'étiquette désigne les fruits d'une variété spéciale, les fruits doivent être identiques au nom de cette variété, par exemple il serait inexact d'étiqueter comme "framboises rouges" la variété Colombienne ou une autre variété pourpre.

Les catégories de qualité et de quantité pour les mûres, les framboises blanches, les framboises Lawton, les framboises Thimble, les mûres Logan, les gadelles, les groseilles, les bluets, les airelles, doivent être semblables à celles qui sont employées pour les petits fruits.

CERISES (*Prunus cerasus*).

Les *"cerises Standard"* seront des cerises saines, fermes, mûres, sans queues, ni feuilles, ni rouille; et si elles sont vidées, elles doivent être débarrassées de leurs noyaux, entiers ou cassés.

Les *"cerises de choix"* seront des fruits sains, fermes, mûrs, sans queues, ni feuilles, ni rouille, et d'une grosseur assez uniforme. Le fruit traité doit être à peu près entier, et le sirop assez clair. S'il est vidé, le fruit doit être à peu près complètement débarrassé de noyaux ou de parties de noyaux.

Les *" cerises fancy "* doivent être des fruits sains, fermes, sans queues, ni feuilles, ni taches. Le fruit traité doit être entier, de grosseur et de couleur uniformes. Le sirop doit être clair. Les fruits vidés doivent être sans noyaux et sans parties de noyaux.

Les *" cerises secondes "* (Seconds Cherries) doivent être des cerises saines, mûres, sans queues, ni feuilles, ni taches. Il n'est pas nécessaire qu'elles soient toutes entières, fermes ou uniformes quant à la couleur ou à la variété. Si elles sont vidées elles doivent être sans noyaux ni parties de noyaux.

REMPLISSAGE.

Toutes les boîtes doivent être remplies de fruits avant l'addition de sirop ou de sucre, sauf dans le cas de produits sucrés ou en chaudière. Les cerises sucrées ou en chaudière traitées doivent donner, après égouttement, 45 pour 100 de fruits solides.

POIDS.

Une boîte N° 2 doit contenir au moins 12 onces de fruits et avoir un poids net minimum d'au moins 22 onces; une boîte N° 2½ doit contenir au moins 18 onces de fruits et avoir un poids net minimum d'au moins 29 onces; une boîte N° 10 doit contenir au moins 70 onces de fruits frais et avoir un poids net minimum d'au moins 105 onces.

SIROP.

Les *" cerises à sirop épais "* doivent être faites avec des cerises du poids susdit par bidon, et avec un sirop fait de sucre et d'eau pure. Le dit sirop doit avoir une densité d'au moins 45 degrés Balling ou 24·6 degrés Baumé.

Les *" cerises à sirop clair "* doivent être semblables aux cerises à sirop épais, sauf cette exception que la densité dudit sirop ne doit pas être inférieure à 36·5 degrés Balling ou 20 degrés Baumé.

Les *" cerises dans l'eau "* ou *" cerises à tartes "* ne doivent pas contenir de cerises inférieures au poids susdit par bidon, auxquelles on ajoute assez d'eau pour obtenir un bon traitement.

VARIÉTÉS DE CERISES.

Lorsque l'étiquette désigne une variété particulière de cerises, les fruits doivent être identiques au nom donné.

Les catégories qui précèdent doivent comprendre toutes les variétés de cerises, qu'elles soient ou non débarrassées de leurs noyaux.

PÊCHES (*Prunus Persica*).

Les *" pêches Standard "* doivent être des pêches propres, mûres, uniformes, pelées et vidées.

Les *" pêches de choix "* doivent être prises parmi des pêches saines et mûres, pelées et vidées. Les fruits doivent être lisses, assez uniformes d'apparence, et le sirop assez clair.

Les *" pêches fancy "* doivent être prises parmi les pêches saines, propres, mûres, fermes, vidées et nettoyées, afin de ne pas laisser de bords déchiquetés. Le fruit traité doit être uniforme en grosseur, couleur et maturité. Le sirop doit être clair. Il ne doit pas y avoir de fruits petits ou de qualité inférieure.

Les *" pêches secondes "* (Seconds Peaches) doivent être prises parmi les pêches saines, propres, pelées et vidées. Il n'est pas nécessaire que le fruit traité soit uniforme en grosseur, couleur ou maturité ni que le sirop soit clair.

(NOTE.)—Les pêches Standard ou les pêches secondes peuvent être emballées sans que les peaux ou noyaux soient enlevés, mais alors il faut l'indiquer en caractères clairs et lisibles sur l'étiquette, comme suit: Pêches Standard non vidées ou pêches secondes non pelées, en lettres d'au moins ⅜ de pouce de hauteur.

REMPLISSAGE.

Toutes les boîtes doivent être remplies de fruits ou de sucre avant que l'on ajoute du sirop ou de l'eau, à l'exception des fruits sucrés ou en chaudière. Les pêches sucrées ou en chaudière traitées doivent donner, après égouttement, au moins 50 pour 100 de fruits solides.

POIDS.

Une boîte n° 2 doit contenir au moins 12 onces de fruits et avoir un poids net minimum d'au moins 22 onces; une boîte n° 2½ doit contenir au moins 18 onces de fruits et avoir un poids net minimum d'au moins 29 onces; une boîte n° 3 doit contenir au moins 24 onces de fruits et doit avoir un poids net minimum d'au moins 32 onces, et une boîte n° 10 doit contenir au moins 60 onces de fruits et avoir un poids net minimum de 102 onces.

SIROP.

Le "sirop épais" pour les pêches doit avoir une densité d'au moins 55 degrés Balling ou 29·8 degrés Baumé.

Le "sirop clair" pour les pêches doit avoir une densité d'au moins 25 degrés Balling ou 13·8 degrés Baumé.

Dans les "*pêches dans l'eau*" ou "*pêches à tartes*" les boîtes doivent être aussi remplies de fruits que possible, auxquels on ajoute assez d'eau pour le bon traitement des produits.

VARIÉTÉS DE PÊCHES.

Lorsque l'étiquette désigne une variété spéciale de pêches, les fruits doivent être identiques aux noms donnés.

POIRES (*Pyrus Communis*).

Les "*Poires Standard*" doivent être prises parmi des poires saines, propres, sans trous de vers, ni galles ,etc., et qui sont bien pelées, vidées et préparées. Si elles sont traitées, les fruits doivent être entiers et le sirop assez clair.

Les "*Poires de choix*" (Choice Pears) seront prises parmi les poires saines, propres, sans trous de vers ni galles, etc., et soigneusement pelées, vidées et préparées. Les fruits traités doivent être uniformes en grosseur, couleur et maturité. Le sirop doit être clair.

Les "*Poires Fancy*" seront prises parmi les poires saines, propres, sans trous de vers ni gales, etc., et soigneusement pelées, vidées et préparées. Si elles sont traitées, les fruits doivent être uniformes en grosseur, couleur et maturité, sans parties molles et déchiquetées. Le sirop doit être clair et sans tache. On ne doit pas mettre dans cette catégorie des fruits petits ou de qualité inférieure.

Les "*Poires secondes*" (Seconds Pears) doivent être prises parmi les poires saines et propres, sans trous de vers, sans parties meurtries et décomposées. Il n'est pas nécessaire que les tranches soient égales en grosseur ou en maturité. Il n'est pas nécessaire que le sirop employé sur les fruits traités soit clair.

REMPLISSAGE.

Toutes les boîtes doivent être remplies de fruits avant que l'on ajoute le sirop ou l'eau, à l'exception des poires "sucrées" ou en "chaudière". Les poires "sucrées" ou en "chaudière" traitées doivent, après égouttement, donner au moins 50 pour cent de fruits solides.

POIDS.

Une boîte n° 2 doit contenir au moins 12 onces de fruits et avoir un poids net minimum d'au moins 21 onces; une boîte n° 2½ doit contenir au moins 18 onces de fruits et avoir un poids net minimum d'au moins 29 onces; une boîte n° 3 doit contenir au moins 24 onces de fruits et avoir un poids net minimum d'au moins 32 onces, et une boîte n° 10 doit contenir au moins 60 onces de fruits et avoir un poids net minimum d'au moins 104 onces.

SIROP.

Le "*sirop épais*" pour les poires doit avoir une densité d'au moins 35 degrés Balling ou 19·2 degrés Baumé.

Le "*sirop clair*" pour les poires doit avoir une densité d'au moins 25 degrés Balling ou 13·8 degrés Baumé.

Les boîtes de "*poires dans l'eau*" ou "*Poires à tartes*" doivent être aussi remplies que possible de fruits auxquels on ajoute assez d'eau pour le bon traitement des produits.

(NOTE).—Les poires peuvent être emballées non pelées, mais dans ce cas il faut l'indiquer sur l'étiquette.

VARIÉTÉS DE POIRES.

Lorsque l'étiquette désigne une variété spéciale de poires, les fruits doivent être identiques au nom donné.

FRAISES (*Fragaria virginiana*).

Les "*fraises Standard*" doivent être prises parmi les fraises saines, propres, mûres, sans enveloppes, et sans quantité considérable de centres blancs ou de bouts verts. Le fruit doit être uniforme en grosseur et en fermeté.

Les "*Fraises de choix*" doivent être prises parmi les fraises saines, propres, mûres, sans enveloppes, etc. Tous les fruits doivent être rouges, c'est-à-dire débarrassés de centres blancs ou de bouts verts, et uniformes en grosseur ou fermeté.

Les "*Fraises fancy*" sont prises parmi les fraises saines, propres, mûres, sans enveloppes, etc. Les fraises seront toutes rouges, grosses de dimension, et uniformes en grosseur ou en fermeté, sans centres blancs ou bouts verts. Le fruit traité doit demeurer entier et le sirop doit être clair.

Les "*Fraises secondes*" *(Seconds)* sont prises parmi les fraises saines, sans enveloppes, etc., mais peuvent comprendre les fraises molles, à bout verts ou à centres blancs.

REMPLISSAGE.

Toutes les boîtes doivent être remplies de fruits avant que l'on ajoute le sirop ou l'eau, à l'exception des fraises sucrées ou en chaudière. Les fraises sucrées ou en chaudière doivent avoir une densité d'au moins 35 pour cent de fruits solides quand elles sont égouttées.

POIDS.

Une boîte n° 2 doit contenir au moins 12 onces de fraises et avoir un poids net minimum d'au moins 21 onces pour les fraises en sirop et 20 onces pour les fraises dans l'eau; une boîte n° 2½ doit contenir au moins 18 onces de fruits et avoir un poids net minimum d'au moins 29 onces pour les fraises en sirop et 28 onces pour les fraises dans l'eau; une boîte n° 10 doit contenir au moins 70 onces de fruits et avoir un poids net minimum d'au moins 100 onces. Les poids pour les autres dimensions pourront être fixés plus tard.

SIROP.

Le "*sirop épais*" pour les fraises doit être fait de sucre pur et d'eau et avoir une densité d'au moins 55 degrés Balling ou 29·8 degrés Baumé.

Le "*sirop clair*" pour les fraises doit être fait de sucre pur et d'eau et avoir une densité d'au moins 25 degrés Balling ou 13·8 degrés Baumé.

Les "*fraises dans l'eau*" ou fraises à tartes, ne doivent pas contenir moins que le poids sus-mentionné de fraises par boîte, auquel on ajoute suffisamment d'eau pour le traitement.

FÈVES (HARICOTS) (*Phascolus vulgaris, etc.*)

Les fèves mentionnées ci-après sont en réalité les fèves en cosses avant que la graine ait atteint un développement considérable.

Les *fèves standard* seront prises parmi les fèves qui ont été cueillies tandis qu'elles étaient jeunes et tendres, et avant que des fèves d'une grosseur considérable se soient formées en cosse. Elles doivent être sans rouille et sans fils ni queues. La couleur doit être bonne et la liqueur assez claire. Cette catégorie peut être entière ou coupée.

Les *fèves de choix* seront prises parmi les fèves qui ont été cueillies lorsqu'elles étaient jeunes et tendres, et avant que les fèves se soient formées dans les cosses. Elles doivent être sans rouille, fils ou queues. La grosseur pour les fèves de cette catégorie doit être telle qu'elles puissent passer à travers des rouleaux espacés de 3/16 de pouce. La liqueur doit être claire.

Les "*fèves fancy*" doivent être prises parmi les fèves qui passent entre des rouleaux espacés de ⅛ de pouce. Elles doivent être jeunes et tendres, et emballées lorsqu'elles sont encore fraîches et croquantes. Elles doivent être sans rouille, ni fils ni queues. La liqueur doit être claire.

Les "*fèves secondes*" doivent être prises, soit entières, soit coupées, parmi les fèves trop mûres pour satisfaire aux exigences des qualités qui précèdent, mais qui sont cependant encore relativement tendres. Les fèves peuvent être formées dans les cosses, mais il faut qu'elles soient tendres. Elles doivent être assez bien débarrassées de leurs fils et de leurs tiges, et sans rouille.

REMPLISSAGE.

Toutes les boîtes doivent être remplies de fèves jusqu'au sommet avant que l'on ajoute la saumure.

POIDS.

Une boîte n° 2 ne doit pas contenir moins de 11 onces de fèves ou peser moins de 19 onces, poids net; une boîte n° 10 ne doit pas contenir moins de 55 onces de fèves ou peser moins de 105 onces, poids net.

La classification qui précède s'applique à toutes les variétés de fèves en cosses, emballées tandis qu'elles sont encore à l'état vert.

BLÉ D'INDE (MAÏS) (*Zea Mais*).

Les qualités standard, de choix, ou fancy, de maïs seront prises parmi certaines variétés de maïs désignées dans le commerce sous le nom de "maïs sucré". Le maïs sera cueilli sur les tiges lorsqu'il est jeune et tendre, c'est-à-dire lorsque les grains sont encore dans un état crémeux ou laiteux sur l'épi.

Le "*maïs Standard*" doit être jeune et tendre, et débarrassé d'une partie considérable des rafles (cotons) de soies et spathes (épluchures), et sans taches. La couleur doit être raisonnablement blanche avec très peu de brun.

Le *"maïs de choix"* doit être jeune et tendre. La couleur doit être claire. Il doit avoir le goût caractéristique de jeune maïs et être à peu près exempt de morceaux de rafles (*cotons*) de soies, de spathes (*épluchures*) et de taches.

Le *"maïs fancy"* doit être pris parmi un stock sélectionné de maïs sucré, jeune et à goût tendre. Il doit être emballé lorsqu'il est encore assez frais. Il doit avoir le goût caractéristique du jeune maïs. Il doit être exempt de morceaux de rafles (cotons) de soies, de spathes (épluchures) et de taches. La couleur doit être brillante et l'aspect crémeux.

Le *"maïs second"* doit être pris parmi des variétés sucrées de maïs, qui, tout en étant encore à l'état vert, est trop mûr cependant pour satisfaire aux exigences des qualités qui précèdent. Certaines variétés de maïs des champs et de maïs commun, peuvent être employées dans cette catégorie, mais il est interdit d'employer ces dernières variétés dans les autres qualités. Le produit fini doit être assez bien débarrassé de morceaux de rafles, spathes ou de soies et avoir une couleur assez brillante.

REMPLISSAGE.

Toutes les qualités de maïs doivent être emballées sans liquide, et les boîtes doivent être remplies jusqu'au dessus.

POIDS.

Le poids minimum net du contenu de la boîte n° 2 doit être de vingt onces. Le poids des autres grosseurs peut être fixé de temps à autre.

EMPLOI DU BLANCHISSEUR.

Si l'on s'est servi de sulfate de soude ou d'autres ingrédients pour blanchir, le fait que ces méthodes de blanchiment ont été employées doit être indiqué sur la partie principale de l'étiquette, en lettres visibles, et ces lettres doivent avoir au moins trois huitièmes de pouce de hauteur.

POIS (*Pisum sativum*).

Les pois doivent être emboîtés lorsqu'ils sont encore frais, verts, jeunes et tendres, ils doivent être propres, sains, sans chardons, patience, ni autres impuretés.

CLASSEMENT.

Dans le classement par grosseurs, le classement suivant doit être observé:—

Le classement sera réglé d'après la grosseur des ouvertures dans les grilles par lesquelles les pois peuvent passer.

Les pois de grosseur n° 1 sont ceux qui passent à travers les ouvertures de $^{9}/_{32}$ de pouce de diamètre.

Les pois de grosseur n° 2 sont ceux qui passent à travers des ouvertures de $^{10}/_{32}$ de pouce de diamètre.

Les pois de grosseur n° 3 sont ceux qui passent à travers des ouvertures de $^{11}/_{32}$ de pouce de diamètre.

Les pois de grosseur n° 4 sont ceux qui passent à travers des ouvertures de $^{12}/_{32}$ de pouce de diamètre.

Les pois de grosseur n° 5 sont ceux qui passent à travers des ouvertures de plus de $^{12}/_{32}$ de pouce de diamètre.

Au point de vue de la qualité, le classement suivant doit être observé:—

Les *"pois Standard"* sont ces pois qui sont assez uniformes en ce qui concerne la grosseur indiquée, la couleur, la maturité, la cuisson, et qui sont assez bien débarrassés de peaux, de pois fendus ou de cosses. La saumure doit être assez claire.

Les *"pois de choix"* sont ces pois qui sont assez uniformes au point de vue de la grosseur indiquée, de la couleur, de la maturité et de la cuisson, et qui ne contiennent pas une quantité considérable de pois fendus et de peaux. Au cours du traitement, la grosseur des pois ne doit pas avoir augmenté de plus d'un trente-deuxième de pouce de diamètre. La saumure doit être claire.

Les *"pois fancy"* sont ces pois qui ne changent pas de grosseur au cours du traitement, qui sont de couleur verte, jeunes, tendres, sans peaux, ni pois fendus, etc. La saumure doit être claire.

Les *"pois seconds"* sont les pois non mûrs qui ne satisfont pas aux exigences des qualités qui précèdent, au point de vue de la qualité, sans tenir compte de la grosseur.

SAUMURE.

La saumure pour les pois doit être faite avec de l'eau, avec ou sans addition de sel ou de sucre.

POIDS.

Le poids net minimum d'une boîte de pois n° 2 doit être de vingt onces. Le poids net minimum des pois après l'enlèvement du liquide doit être de 12½ onces.

L'ÉTIQUETTE.

La qualité du contenu d'une boîte de pois doit être placée sur la partie principale de l'étiquette, sur cette boîte, en caractères visibles, d'au moins un demi-pouce de hauteur.

ÉTIQUETTE DE COMMERCE.

Il est permis d'employer une étiquette de commerce ou une étiquette qui est employée depuis quelque temps, pourvu qu'elle ne donne pas une fausse impression de la qualité ou du contenu du colis. Elle doit, dans tous les cas, fournir les indications indiquées dans le paragraphe précédent.

Les "*pois mûrs*" peuvent être emboîtés pourvu que l'étiquette porte les mots "pois mûrs", ou "pois trempés", sur la partie principale de l'étiquette, en lettres visibles d'au moins un demi-pouce de hauteur.

Tomates (*Lycopersican esculentam*).

Les "*tomates Standard*" sont prises parmi les tomates propres, saines, mûres, de la récolte principale. Le produit fini doit avoir un bon goût, être sans peau, sans morceaux de cœur, sans taches noires ou sans brûlure de soleil. La couleur peut être irrégulière et les tomates peuvent être en fragments.

Les "*tomates de choix*" doivent être prises parmi les tomates propres, sélectionnées, saines, rouges. Le produit fini doit avoir un bon goût, être d'une couleur assez rouge, sans morceaux de peau, sans cœurs, sans taches noires ou sans brûlure de soleil. La boîte, une fois ouverte, doit présenter la majorité des tomates entières ou en gros morceaux.

Les "*tomates fancy*" doivent être prises parmi les tomates sélectionnées, propres, saines et rouges, mûres. Le produit fini doit être rouge, exempt de morceaux de peau, de cœurs, de taches noires ou de brûlure de soleil. Les tomates doivent être à peu près entières. La boîte doit être bien remplie.

Les "*tomates secondes*" doivent être prises parmi les qualités inférieures de tomates qui doivent être saines, propres et assez mûres. Le produit fini doit être bien pelé, vidé et préparé et ne contenir aucune substance malsaine, mais il n'est pas essentiel que la couleur ou l'aspect soient uniformes.

La "*purée de tomates*" doit être faite de tomates saines, mûres, propres, d'un bon goût dont les graines sont enlevées et qui sont concentrées à la moitié au moins de la grosseur originale.

REMPLISSAGE.

La boîte doit être remplie de tomates. L'espace vide toléré pour les boîtes des dimensions n^{os} 2, 2½ et 3 est d'un demi-pouce. Il est de trois quarts de pouce pour les boîtes de la grosseur n° 10.

POIDS.

Le poids net minimum d'une boîte n° 2 doit être de 19 onces; de 28 onces pour une boîte n° 2½; de 32 onces pour une boîte n° 3 et de 103 onces pour une boîte n° 10.

SEL ET SUCRE.

Si l'on se sert de sel ou de sucre, ce sel et ce sucre doivent être employés secs ou dissous dans le jus qui sort des tomates. Il est interdit de se servir de saumure faite d'eau et de sucre ou de sel ou des deux.

JUS.

Le jus qui sort des tomates après que celles-ci sont pelées, peut être ajouté à la masse lorsque l'on remplit les boîtes mais il faut que ce soit le jus de ce lot particulier de tomates. Ceci ne s'applique pas au jus ou à la pulpe provenant des rognures.

La "*pulpe de tomates*" peut être faite avec les rognures de tomates propres et saines qui ont été parfaitement lavées et triées avant d'être pelées. Les rognures qui contiennent des particules sales, des parties de ferment, de moisissure ou d'autres substances ne doivent pas être employées dans la fabrication de la pulpe.

Betteraves (*Beta Vulgaris*).

Les betteraves pour l'emboîtage doivent être de couleur rouge sang, pelées également, soigneusement rognées, et sans racines ou taches noires.

POIDS.

Le poids net minimum d'une boîte de betteraves n° 2 doit être de 20 onces; une boîte n° 2½ de 28 onces; une n° 3, 33 onces, et une n° 10, 106 onces.

Dans chaque cas, la boîte doit être aussi remplie de betteraves que possible.

Citrouilles (*Curcurbita pepo*).

Les citrouilles en boîtes doivent être prises parmi les variétés sucrées de citrouilles bien mûries, dures et d'une belle couleur jaune clair. Le produit fini doit être sous forme d'une pulpe lourde, parfaitement tamisée, et ne contenant aucun morceau de peau ni de graines.

POIDS.

Le poids net minimum d'une boîte n° 2 remplie de citrouilles doit être de 19 onces; une boîte n° 2½, 30 onces; une boîte n° 3, 33 onces, et une n° 10, 104 onces.

COURGES (*Curcurbita ovifera*).

Les catégories de quantité et de qualité qui précèdent appliquées à la citrouille s'appliquent également aux courges.

Les catégories de qualité et de quantité pour les autres fruits et légumes pourront être fixées à une date ultérieure.

OTTAWA.—Imprimé par J. DE L. TACHÉ, Imprimeur de Sa Très Excellente Majesté le Roi.

EXTRA.



The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1918.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

[1697]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday the 5th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS in the case of one Norman Earle Lewis the Supreme Court of the Province of Alberta, Appellate Division, decided on the 28th June, 1918, that the Order in Council of the 20th April, 1918, (P.C. 919), had not the force of law, and that consequently all exemptions cancelled by the Order in Council of the same day (P.C. 962) remained in full force and effect ;

And whereas the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence represents that military conditions make it imperatively necessary that the principle of this judgment should not be permitted to have effect, and that it is impossible to suspend the operation of the Orders in Council pending an appeal if the exigencies of the military situation are to be met ;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Prime Minister, is pleased to order and direct and doth hereby order and direct that men whose exemptions were cancelled, pursuant to the provisions of the Orders in Council of the 20th April, 1918, above referred to, be dealt with in all respects as provided by the said Order in Council, notwithstanding the said judgment and notwithstanding any judgment or any Order that may be made by any Court, and that instructions be sent accordingly to the General and other officers commanding Military Districts in Canada.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

ARRÊTÉ EN CONSEIL.

[1697]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 5e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que dans le cas d'un certain Norman Earle Lewis, la Cour Suprême de la province d'Alberta, division d'appel, a décidé le 28 juin 1918 que l'arrêté en conseil du 20 avril 1918 (C.P. 919) n'avait pas force de loi et que, conséquemment, toutes les exemptions annulées par l'arrêté en conseil du même jour (C.P. 962) restaient en pleine vigueur ;

Et attendu que le ministre suppléant de la Milice et de la Défense représente que les conditions militaires sont telles qu'il est de nécessité impérieuse qu'il ne soit pas permis que le principe de ce jugement ait d'effet, et qu'il est impossible de suspendre la mise en vigueur des arrêtés en conseil en attendant un appel s'il faut répondre aux exigences de la situation militaire ;

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre suppléant de la Milice et de la Défense, de décréter et d'ordonner et il décrète et ordonne par les présentes que les hommes dont les exemptions ont été annulées conformément aux dispositions des arrêtés en conseil du 20 avril 1918, ci-dessus mentionnés, soient traités sous tous rapports ainsi que prescrit par lesdits arrêtés en conseil, nonobstant le dit jugement et nonobstant tout jugement ou décret qui peut être rendu par une cour quelconque, et que les instructions soient adressées en conséquence aux officiers généraux et autres officiers commandant les districts militaires en Canada.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

45085 OTTAWA.—Printed by J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

4th EXTRA.



The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1918.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

[1647]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 12th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to provide for the issue of special temporary certificates of compliance with the Military Service Act, 1917, and the regulations thereunder by those eligible for orders to report for duty, but whose orders have, in the administration of the Act, for the time being, been postponed, so that these men may be enabled to produce evidence in the form of a certificate for inspection of the police officers who are engaged in the duty of apprehending defaulters ;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and under the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by the Military Service Act, 1917, or the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to make the following regulation and the same is hereby made and established accordingly :

Regulation.

Special temporary certificates in a form to be departmentally prescribed may be issued by the registrars and deputy registrars under the Military Service Act, 1917, to men who have complied with the requirements of the Act and Regulations and who are eligible for orders to report for military service but to whom for any reason justified by the due administration of the Act such orders have for the time being not been issued ; and the production of any such special temporary certificate to any military or civil police officer or constable engaged in search for or apprehension of defaulters shall be sufficient proof of the man's immunity from arrest so long as he is not in default in compliance with any order to report for duty which he shall have received.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

ARRÊTÉ EN CONSEIL.

[1647]

HÔTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 12e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU qu'il est jugé opportun de pourvoir à l'émission de certificats temporaires spéciaux d'obéissance à la *Loi du service militaire, 1917*, et aux règlements sous le régime de cette loi par les hommes tenus de répondre à l'ordre de se présenter pour le service mais dans le cas desquels cet ordre, au cours de l'administration de la loi, a été temporairement différé, afin que ces hommes puissent donner une preuve sous forme d'un certificat pour l'inspection des agents de police chargés d'appréhender les transfuges.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et sous l'empire des pouvoirs conférés au Gouverneur général en conseil par la *Loi du Service militaire, 1914*, ou la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1917*, de faire le règlement suivant, et ce règlement est par les présentes fait et établi en conséquence :

RÈGLEMENTS.

Des certificats temporaires en la forme que prescrira le département peuvent être délivrés par les régistraires et sous-régistraires sous le régime de la *Loi du service militaire, 1917*, aux hommes qui se sont conformés aux prescriptions de la loi et des règlements et auxquels peut être donné l'ordre de se présenter pour le service militaire, mais à qui pour une raison justifiée par la bonne administration de la loi cet ordre n'a pas été donné pour le moment ; et la présentation de tel certificat temporaire spécial à un agent de la police militaire ou civile ou constable chargé de rechercher ou appréhender les transfuges sera une preuve suffisante de l'immunité de cet homme à l'arrestation tant qu'il n'a pas failli à l'observance d'un ordre qu'il a reçu de se présenter pour le service.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

45183 OTTAWA.—Printed by J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHE, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

No. 4. Vol. LII.

The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1918.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Notices, documents or advertisements received after twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, will not be published in "The Canada Gazette" of the following Saturday, but in the next number.

J. de L. TACHÉ,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

AVIS IMPORTANT.

Les avis, documents ou annonces reçus après midi, le jeudi de chaque semaine, ne seront pas publiés dans la "Gazette du Canada" du samedi suivant, mais dans le numéro subséquent.

J. de L. TACHÉ,
Imprimeur du Roi et Contrôleur de la Papeterie

SENATORS CALLED.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

OTTAWA, 20th July, 1918.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to summon to the Senate of Canada, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, bearing date the twentieth day of July, 1918 :—

The Honourable Pierre Edouard Blondin, Postmaster General, as a Member of the Senate and a Senator for the District of Laurentides, in the Province of Quebec, *vice* the Honourable Joseph Shehyn, deceased.

FRANCIS CHADWICK,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery
4-1 for Canada.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

OTTAWA, 2nd July, 1918.

ROBERT MAXWELL DENNISTOUN, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Esquire, One of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law for the said Province : to be a Judge of the Court of Appeal for Manitoba, with the style and title of Judge of Appeal.

16th July, 1918.

GUSTAVE BEAULIEU, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec : to be Measuring Surveyor of Shipping and of Accommodation for Seamen for the Port of Quebec, in the said Province.

M. G. RYAN, of the City of Kingston, in the Province of Ontario : to be Wharfinger of the Government Wharf at Kingston aforesaid in the room and stead of P. J. O'Connor.

PROCLAMATIONS.

DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you— GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to Thursday, the fourth day of the month of July next, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance

at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on TUESDAY, the THIRTEENTH day of the month of AUGUST next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of JUNE, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By command,

JAMES G. FOLEY,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery
for Canada.

52-tf

DEVONSHIRE

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, By the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:—

A PROCLAMATION PROHIBITING TRADING WITH CERTAIN PERSONS OR BODY OF PERSONS OF ENEMY NATIONALITY OR ENEMY ASSOCIATION.

W. STUART EDWARDS, for Dep. Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS by Our Proclamation bearing date the Twelfth day of June in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and published in Our *Canada Gazette* of the Sixth day of July of the present year, we did proclaim variations in and additions to the list of persons and firms with whom trading was prohibited on the part of all persons resident, carrying on business or being in the Dominion of Canada;

AND WHEREAS the Statutory Black List operative in the United Kingdom has been further varied and added to by Orders in Council dated the fifth and nineteenth days of April and the third day of May, 1918.

AND WHEREAS Our Governor in Council has authorized the issue of a proclamation declaring that the Canadian Statutory List be varied and added to as set forth in the schedules hereto, which said schedules appended to the above mentioned Orders in Council contain the further variations in and additions to the said Statutory Black List Operative in the United Kingdom.

NOW KNOW YE that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada and pursuant to the powers vested in Us by the War Measures Act, 1914, we hereby proclaim and declare that the said Canadian Statutory List of persons with

DEVONSHIRE

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A tous ceux à qui les présentes parviendront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT:

PROCLAMATION À L'EFFET DE PROHIBER LE COMMERCE AVEC CERTAINES PERSONNES OU ASSOCIATIONS DE PERSONNES DE NATIONALITÉ ENNEMIE OU D'ASSOCIATION ENNEMIE.

W. STUART EDWARDS, Pour le sous-ministre de la Justice, Canada. } ATTENDU que par Notre proclamation en date du douzième jour de juin en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit et publiée dans Notre *Gazette du Canada* du sixième jour de juillet, de la présente année, Nous avons proclamé les variations et les additions à la liste des personnes et firmes avec lesquelles il est défendu à toutes personnes résidant, faisant affaires ou se trouvant dans le Dominion du Canada, de faire un commerce quelconque;

ET ATTENDU que la liste noire statutaire en vigueur dans le Royaume-Uni a été ultérieurement changée et que des ajoutés y ont été faits par des décrets en date des quinzième et dix-neuvième jours d'avril et le troisième jour de mai 1918;

ET ATTENDU que Notre Gouverneur en conseil a autorisé la publication d'une proclamation déclarant que la liste statutaire canadienne avec les changements et les ajoutés tels qu'énoncés dans les annexes, lesquelles dites annexes jointes aux décrets ci-dessus mentionnés contiennent les changements et les ajoutés à la dite liste noire statutaire en vigueur dans le Royaume-Uni.

SACHEZ DONC que par et avec l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada et en conformité des pouvoirs qui nous sont conférés par la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, Nous proclamons et déclarons par la présente que la liste statutaire canadienne

whom trading was prohibited on the part of all persons resident, carrying on business or being in the Dominion of Canada be varied and added to as set forth in the said schedules hereto appended.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander in Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-SECOND day of JUNE, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen and in the Ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

des personnes avec lesquelles il n'était pas permis à toutes personnes résidant, faisant affaires ou se trouvant dans le Dominion du Canada de faire le commerce soit changée et que des ajoutés y soient faits tel qu'établi dans les dites annexes jointes à la présente proclamation.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis de prendre connaissance et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN: Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor-Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière; membre de notre très honorable Conseil privé; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-DEUXIÈME jour de JUIN en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit et de Notre règne la neuvième.

Par ordre,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

SCHEDULE "A."

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay. ....

Libreria Alemana Sud-Americana Carlos Balzer y Compañia (see Balzer, Carlos), Argentina.
Peluffo & Gomez, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Bolivia.

Ferreccio, Horacio, La Paz.
Harrison, Jorge (George), La Paz.

Chile.

Krebs, Jerman (Succesor de Paarman & Krebs), Valparaiso.

Honduras.

Guillen & Dole, Trujillo.
Mayer, Francisco, & Sons, Tegucigalpa.

Mexico.

Blume & Company, Sucr., Avenida Corona 186 and 200, Guadalajara.
Compañia de Transportes Maritimos, S/A., Mazatlan.
"Deutz" Gasmotoren-Fabrick, A/G., Mexico City.
Gasmotoren-Fabrik, "Deut," A/G. (see "Deutz" Gasmotoren-Fabrik, A/G.).
Henkel & Company, Succ., S. en C., Tapachula.
Ratz, Emilio, Palma 10, Puebla.
Schmelz Hermanos, Calle Segunda de S. Augustin 47, Mexico City.
Schmidt & Ziegler, Mexico City.
Struck, German, Progresso and Merida.
Transportes Maritimos, S/A. Compañia de (see Compañia de Transportes Maritimos, S/A.).

Morocco.

Benitez, Francisco Lopez (see Lopez Benitez, Francisco).
Lopez-Benitez, Francisco, Laraiche.
Lorenzana, Alberto Suarez de (see Suarez de Lorenzana, Alberto).
Suarez de Lorenzana, Alberto, Melilla.

Netherlands.

Ascher, Ernest, & Company, Rotterdam.
†Boissevain, Adolf, & Company (see Pierson & Company).
Daniels, G., & Company, Boschstraat, Zaltbommel.
Evangelische Broedergemeente, Zeist & Haarlem.
Koch, Wilhelm, & Company, Keizersgr. 316, Amsterdam.
Pintsch, Julius, Croeselaan, Utrecht. "Rapid Export" (F. W. Rummel), Goudsche Wagenstraat 40a, Rotterdam.

§*Netherland East Indies.*

Auw Ling Sice, Macassar.
Biljart Fabriek Emma, (see "Emma" Biljart Fabriek).
Brinker, Reinier den, Sourabaya.
Cleton, Frans, Medan-Deli, Sumatra.
"Emma" Biljart Fabriek, Batavia.
Hendriksz, D. W. A. (Landbouw Onderneming Lho Kroelt), Sumatra.
Lhö Kroelt, Landbouw Onderneming, Sumatra.
Liem Tjeng Liong, Macassar.

Lim Sie Loen & Company, Petoedoengan, Samarang.
Lodewijk, F., (see Ludwig, Friedrich).
Ludwig, Friedrich (or F. Lodewijk), Heerenweg 6, Macassar.
Noi Giok Thie, Macassar.
Pieterman, J. W., P.O. Box 1, Sourabaya.
Poeloe Radja Estate, Sumatra.
Schock, R. J., & Company, Noordwijk, Weltevreden.
Sion, John van, Gorontalo.
Straits Sumatra Trading Company, Medan.
Ten Gim Guan, Medan.
Yap Kim Seng, Macassar.

Salvador.

Eserski, Carlos, San Salvador.
Everski, Karl (see Eserski, Carlos).
Luria, O., & Company, San Miguel.

Spain.

Bakker, Ubbo Emmius, (Banco Alameda), Calle Victoria 4, 1° Vigo.
Banco Alameda (see Bakker, Ubbo Emmius).
Diamant Picard, Société Française, Carrera San Jeronimo 16, Madrid. (See Sautter Hermanos).
Lorenzana, Alberto Suarez de (see Suarez de Lorenzana, Alberto).
Leira, Gerardo Rodriguez (see Rodriguez Leira, Gerardo).
Rodriguez Leira, Gerardo, Calle Preciados 13, Madrid.
Serrahima, Francisco de A., Calle Bailen 64, Barcelona.
Suarez de Lorenzana, Alberto, Malaga.
Weinstein, Benno, Calle Orfila 5 (formerly Calle Montalban 7), Madrid.

Sweden.

Fettindustri A/B, Malmö.
Schäffer & Budenberg A/B, Klara Södra Kyrkogatan 18, Stockholm.

Venezuela.

Rivas, Fensohn & Company, Caracas, Puerto-Cabello and Curacao.
Schloeter, F. W. (of Beckmann & Company), Maracaibo.
†No connection with Gebr. Boissevain.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Brazil.

Demarchi & Company, Uruguayana.
Lallemant, J. L., Rio Trapiche Caixa 343, Rio de Janeiro.

Chile.

Casa Rusa, Santiago (see Yudilevich, David).
Yudilevich, David (Casa Rusa), Santiago.

Colombia.

Ehrmann, C. F., Baranquilla.
Schloeter, F. W. (of Beckmann & Company), Cucuta.

Ecuador.

Hana & Cattan, Malecon 1407 & Casilla 399, Guayaquil.

Hayti and Dominican Republics.

Morales, Ramon, La Romana, Santo Domingo.

Mexico.

Belden Brothers, Monterey.
Buinso, Nogales.

Netherlands East Indies.

Babina Estate, East Coast of Sumatra.
Been, C., Sumatra.
Leersum, O. van, Sourabaya.
The Siang Tjoe, Sourabaya.
Wytman, A., Medan, Sumatra.

Norway.

Smith, E. A., A/S., Munkegate 39-41, Trondhjem.
Trosvik Slip & Verksted (Patent Slipway Company) (Trosvik Deparationsslip & Kulforretning) (Einar Stensrud), Brevik.
Christianssands Elektrochemiske A/S Fiskaa, near Christianssands.
Fiskaa Nitrate Works, Christainsand.

Spain.

Bana, Eduardo, Canon Grande 25, Corunna.
Bana y Vasquez, Canon Grande 25, Corunna.
Weinstein, Martin, Calle Montalban 7, Madrid.

Venezuela.

Benatuil, Miguel, La Guayra.
Escobar, R. Hijo y Cia, Caracas & Bolivar, 154, La Guayra.
Guevara, Luiz Felipe Hijo, Ciudad Bolivar.
Henriquez, Daniel, Maracaibo.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons of firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Chile.

10 Nov., 1916. Lopez Loayza, Alfredo, Iquique & Valparaiso.

Colombia.

1 March, 1918. Gomez Hermanos & Company, Manizales.

Cuba.

1 March, 1918. Suarez, Francisco, Cuba 55, Havana.
1 March, 1918. Zabrida, Rios & Company, Havana, should read: Rios, Zalvidea, & Company, Havana.

Ecuador.

6 July, 1917. Dapelo, José, Guayaquil, should read: Dapelo Mortola, José, Guayaquil; Mortola, José Dapelo (see Dapelo Mortola, José).

Mexico.

11 Jan., 1918. Compañia Commercial de Pacifico, Avenida Ferrocarril, Nogales Sonora.
11 Jan., 1918. Dubbits, N. M., Mexico City, should read: Dubbels, William (Madero), Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918. Faller, Felix (Partner of J. Crasemann Sucs.), Merida.
11 Jan., 1918. Harfush & Company, Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918. Levin, C. (or Kurt), Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918. Paloma, La, Tampico.
11 Jan., 1918. Studt, Federico, Sucs., la San Juan de Latran 3, Mexico City.

Netherlands.

16 Feb., 1917. Blijdenstein, H. H., Sarphatistraat, 4 and Post Box 263, Amsterdam; Rotterdam & Kanaaldijk 140, Apeldoorn.
1 Feb., 1918. Holland Amerikaansche Maatschappy "Rapid," Goudsche Wagenstraat 40a Rotterdam.
15 March, 1918. Noord-Hollandsche Pulp-Jam & Conservenfabriek N/V., V/H. Gebr. Docter (or Dokter) of Velserweg, corner of Koningstr., Beverwijk.
1 Feb., 1918. "Rapid," Holland Amerikaansche Maatschappy, Goudsche Wagenstraat 40a Rotterdam.
1 Feb., 1918. Rummel, F. W. ("Rapid Export"), Gousche Wagenstraat 40a, Rotterdam.
15 March, 1918. Silberberg, Victor, of Van Oldenbarneveldstr. 80, Coolsingel 42, Goudschesingel 156 A-B, and Schoolstr. 266, Rotterdam.

Netherlands East Indies.

9 Nov., 1917. Guan Bee (alias Guan Hin Bee), Medan.

Panama.

1 Feb., 1918. Kandler, Hans F. W. (of Carl Friese & Company), Bocas del Toro.
1 Feb., 1918. Rylands, Antonia, etc., should read: Rylance, Antonia C. (of Carl Friese & Company), Bocas del Toro.

Peru.

15 Feb., 1918. Rios, G. & Y., Ascope.

Spain.

29 Feb., 1916. Amann & Gana, Calle Ayala 1, Bilbao.
1 Feb., 1918. Bottello, Angel, & Son(Bottello Feu, Angel, & Son), Ayamonte.
15 June, 1916. Burmester, Hermann, Velasquez 14, Madrid; Arenal 58, Vigo; and Martinez Padin 21, Tuy.

15 June, 1916. Martin, Juan Gonzales, Calle Cabello 2, Malaga, should read: Gonzales Martin, Juan, Calle Cabello 2, Malaga.
19 Jan., 1916. Navarro, Bernardo (no connection with Luis Navarro Carlo, Calle Dr. Chil 24, Las Palmas).
8 Aug., 1916. Rose,, Luis, Calle Mayor 12 Madrid.
15 June, 1916. Siemens Schückert Industria Electrica, Barcelona; Madrid; Valencia; and Gardoqui 11, Balbao.

SCHEDULE "B".

Chile.

Lago, Gerrardo del, Tocopilla.
Molina Pastor, José (see Pastor, José Molina).
Pastor, José Molina, Santiago.

Colombia.

Isaacs Hermanos, Honda, Girardot, Ibague and Circasia.

Denmark.

Fersk Sild Export A/S., Jernoanegade 4, Copenhagen.
Molina Pastor, José (see Partor, José Molina).
Pastor, José Molina.

Mexico.

Alexanderson, Pablo, 2a Capuchinas 37, Mexico City
Antigua Drogeria Dela Palma (Johannsen, Felix & Company), S. on C. Avenida San Francisco 39, Mexico City.
Aztec Land, The (see Roubicek, Otta).
Collignon, Guillermo, & Company, Guadalajara.
Moebius, Guido, Monterey.
Wertheim Exporting Society, (Wertheim, Sociedad Importadora y Exportadora, Limitada) Mexico City.

Netherlands.

Hollandsche Crediet-en Effectenbank, Hooge Nieuwstraat 34, The Hague.
Hupfelds Filiaal, Amsterdam (see Duwaer & Naessens).
Internationale Koloniale Handelsbank, Nieuwe Doelenstraat 12-14, Amsterdam.
Kol & Company, Heerengracht 130, & Papenburgsteeg 5, Amsterdam.
Nieuwe Berging Maatschappij, N/V., Haven, Maassluis.

Netherland East Indies.

Berkenbosch, Joh., Koningsplein W., 6, Weltevreden, Java.
Davidson, D. Bandoeng, Java.
Davidson, H. Java.
"Haga" Bouwmaatschappij, Soerabaya.
Kang Thaij San, (Chop) Seng Tjiang, Padang.
Koenig, Gustav, Batoem, Java.
Spiegel, H. Winkel Maatschappij, Samarang.
Zuid Borneo Steenkolen Maatschappij, N/V., Bandjermassin, S. E. Borneo.

Peru.

Compania Algodonera Simbila Limitada, Piura.
Compania Irrigadora, Piura.
Gazats, Otten & Company, Apartado 932, Lima.
Molina Pastor, José (see Pastor, José Molina).
Pastor, José Molina.

Portuguese West Africa, Portuguese Guinea, Fernando Po, & Rio Muni.

Clark & Company, (see Union Colonial, La)
Union Colonial, La (Clark & Company), partners B. Bottomley, J. Clark & R. E. Eccles), Fernando Po.

Spain.

Brandt, Georg Walter, Jovellanos 5, Barcelona.
Romero Enciso, Gabriel, Calle Escorial 3, Madrid.

Sweden.

Aschberg, Olaf, Norrtullsg., 3, Stockholm.
Hammar, John (see Hammar & Company, A/B., Västra Trädgärdsgatan 4, Stockholm, & Gothenburg).
Nya Banken, A/B Vasag 6, Kornhamnstorg 6 and Barnhusg 16

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Bolivia.

Cabrera, Francisco, Trinidad, Beni, & Santa Cruz.
Haus, Pablo, La Paz

Costa Rica.

Baranti, José (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Beer, Luiz, Sucs. (Erna Beer).
Carranza, Jamie, San José.
Chavas, Maximo, (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Luthmer, Federico, (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Martimer, Luis, San José.
Martin, Ciribo, (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Meinno Arturo, (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Mora & Olmo, San José.
Reimers, Ferdinand, (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Ruin, Debo, Francisco, San José.
Vargas, Gabriel, & Company, San José.

Denmark.

Sachs, Ignace, Palads Hotel, Copenhagen.

Greece.

Enterprises Commerciales (d') Société Anonyme, Kolokotronis Street, Piraeus.
Margaritis, J., Piraeus.
Société Anonyme d'Entreprises Commerciales, Kolokotronis Street, Piraeus.

Mexico.

Schulz, Dr Alfredo, Mexico City.

Netherlands.

"Amsterdam" Import Kantoor, Koningsplein 14, Amsterdam.
Calkoen & Company, Rokin 92-96, Amsterdam.
Duffhauss, C. W., Stieltesstraat 20-22, Nijmegen.
Esslerk, Limited, Gelderschekade 21; Witte Huis, Wijnhaven 3, & Koningsteeg 1, Rotterdam.

Netherlands East Indies.

Berg, A. F., van den & Company, Hendel Maatschappy, Batavia.
Holst, H. A., Sourabaya.
Liese, J. E., Batavia.
Ott, E., Medan & Palembang.
Ruygrok & Company, Prinsenstraat, Batavia.

Norway.

Dopheides, Magasin i Trondhjem, A/S Olaf Trygvessonsgt. 20, Trondhjem.
Seligmann, Richard, Karl Johansgate 27, & Halvdan Svartesgt. 30B, Christiania.

Spain.

Blay, (see Mas Blay, Antonio).
Mas Blay, Antonia, Calle Montesion 14 & 16, Magdalenas 8 & Calle Fernando 41, Barcelona.

Sweden.

Brattstrom, Johann, Kungsholms Hamsplan 7, Stockholm.
Harmsen Wilhelm, (A/B) Vasag 15-17, Stockholm.
Isselhorst, H., Svartmangatan 24, Stockhom.
Isselhorst, Wuster & Company, Komanditbolaget, Svartmangatan 24, Stockholm.
Skandia Laderfabrik A/B Industrigatan Malmo.

Venezuela.

Aranjo & Lopez, Maracaibo.
Garcia, Rudolfo, Maracaibo.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

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Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

1 Mar., 1918.—Acosta & Company, Calle Reconquista 46, and Calle Florida 68, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
30 Mar., 1917.—Adler & Sas, Calle Balcarce 548, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Brazil.

8 Sept., 1916.—Freyler, Hugo, Rua Voluntarios de Patria, Porto Alegre.
22 Mar., 1918.—Schneider, Carlos Tito, Rio Grande do Sul.

Cuba.

1 Mar., 1918.—Suarez, Francisco, Cadenas 32, Guanabacoa.

Spain.

1 Mar., 1918.—Espinos Garcia, Federico, Calle Guzman el Bueno 14 & 24, Madrid.
30 Mar., 1917.—Garcia, Josefa Lopez (see Lopez Garcia, Josefa).

30 Mar., 1917.—Lopez Garcia Josefa, Calle Conde de Benomar 11, Seville.
1 Mar., 1918.—Oyarzabal, Antonio (Mining Engineer), Serrano 9, Madrid.
1 Mar., 1918.—Oyarzabal y Merino, Antonio (alias Oyarzabal Nowak), Calle Velasquez 3, Madrid.
2 Mar., 1917.—Sociedad Anonima Española de Colas, Gelatinas y Abonos, Calle Alcala 69, & Calle del Prado 4, Madrid; & Calle Curtidores 153, Barcelona.
16 Mar., 1917.—Stierlen, Ernesto, Pascual y Genis 26, Valencia, and at Royalta Jam Factories, Carcagente & Silla.

Sweden.

29 Feb., 1916.—Hammar, John, & Company, Wahrendorffsg. 6, Stockholm, should read Hammar & Company A/B Västra Trädgärdsgatan 4, Stockholm & Gothenburg.

SCHEDULE "C."

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

Bolivia.

Bazar Boliviano (Dohrmann Dahse & Company), Calle Commercio, Potosi.
Exposicion, La (Dohrmann Dahse & Company), Calle Sucre, Potosi.

Brazil.

Spiro, Hugo, Sao Paulo.

Costa Rica.

Botica de Paris (see Knöhr, Juan, Hijos).
Orlich, F., & Company, San Ramon.
Orlich, Francisco (see Orlich, F., & Company).
Orlich, Hermanos, San Ramon.
Orlich, José (see Orlich, F., & Company).
Orlich, Nicholas (see Orlich, F., & Company).

Greece.

Farkouh, George, Salonika.

Guatemala.

Bilak, Julio, & Company, Guatemala City.

Mexico.

Behringer, Martin, Frontera & San Juan Bautista.
Boltinck & Martona, Frontera.
Boltinck, Ernesto, Frontera.
Burchard, Pablo, Monterey.
Burchard, W., Frontera and Tepijulapa.
Drogueira del Elephante (Vargas Sucs.), Mexico City.
Frank, Emilio, Puerto.
Grappengeisser, Frederick, Villa Hermosa.
Heinze, Carl, Mexico City.
Hermann, Guillermo, Guaymas.
Kortum, Frederick, Tepijulapa and Mumunil.
Marschke, Juan, Monterey.
Martens, Federico, Frontera.
Martens, John, Frontera.
Meyer, O., Mazatlan.
Minoprio, V., Mazatlan.
Moller, Emil, Merida.
Nothol, Erico, Torreon.
Peters, Guillermo, Durango.
Rheimers, Max, Oaxaca.
Schmidt, Gustav, Villa Hermosa.
Slobotsky, I., Progreso, Merida, and Mexico City.
Unger, Frederick, Constitucion 10, Mazatlan.
Zahlten, Pablo, Frontera.

Morocco.

Capilla y Castilla, José, Tangier.

Netherlands.

Marx, J. P. J. A. B., Johann Verhulststraat 98, Amsterdam.
Nolson, Firma (partners R. G. A. and L. Nolson), Westkolstraat 30, Terneuzen.
Nolson, L. (see Nolson, Firma L.).
Nolson, Raymond G. A. (see Nolson, Firma L.).

Netherlands East Indies.

Bamberger, C. (see "Bamberger Import Maatschappij).
"Bamberger" Import Maatschappij (c Bamberger) Oud Gondangdia 47, Weltevreden.
Lie Oen Seng (see Tek Ho).
Medan Handel Maatschappij (Raden Soenarto), Medan.
Oey Teng Piew (see Oey Teng Tjhioe, Balikpapan).
Raden Soenarto (see Medan Handel Maatschappij).
Schramm, W. R. R., Embong Kemiri 3, Sourabaya.
Soen Seng Hin, H/M., Batavia.
Tek Ho (Lie Oen Seng, Merk), Pintoe Ketjil, Batavia.
Tiong Hoa (Firma) Balikpapan.
Witzenburg, van, & Company, Macassar.

Norway.

Christiansand Fiskegarnsfabrik (see Fiskegarnsfabrik).
Fiskegarnsfabrik (Christiansand Fiskegarnsfabrik), Christian IV's Gade 89 and 91, Christiansand.
Froisland, Anton (see Vaagan Preserving Company, A/S.), Kabelvaag & Bergen.
Hurum Gruber, A/S., Christiania.
Möller, Nic., Egersund.
Scheuder, Arnold (see Vaagan Preserving Company, A/S.), Bergen.
Vaagan Preserving Company, A/S., Kabelvaag, Lefeten, Nordlants Amt.

Panama.

Lemos, Arturo de (of Toledano and de Lamos), Panama City.

Portuguese West Africa, Portuguese Guinea, Fernando Po and Rio Muni.

Espincotto, Wilhelm, Fernando Po.
Hoffman, Fernando Po.
Lafuento y Gordon, Miguel, Fernando Po.
Schlayer, Hans, Fernando Po.
Sonnenberg, O., Fernando Po.

Spain.

Aller, Carlos, (see Aller y Eyl).
Aller y Eyl, Calle Cisgar 6, Valencia.
Castillo, Luis, y Cia (Sucesores de Manuel Bilbao), Calle Somera 47, Bilbao.
Eyl, Albert (see Aller y Eyl).
Maria Monguio, Joaquin (see Monguio, Joaquin Maria).
Monguio, Joaquin Maria, Calle Aragon 219, Barcelona.
Ramos, Antonio, Madrid and Seville.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Argentina.

Diedrichs, Federico, Calle Bartolome Mitre 1286, and Chacabuco 439, Buenos Aires.

Mexico.

Ramirez & Urzua, Guadalajara.

Norway.

Christiania Filfabrik, Tromsgt, 12, Christiania.

Sweden.

Andersson, Axel, Tornea.
Sanchez Martinez, Enrique, Stockholm.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Brazil.

22 March, 1918. Sotto-Maior, B. G., and Company, Sao Paulo.

Colombia.

1 March, 1918. Grosser, P., Barranquilla.

Netherlands.

12 Oct., 1917. Eschauzier, K. W., Vondelstraat 10, and Stadhoulderskade 19, Amsterdam.

Netherland East Indies.

5 Jan., 1917. Olzen, William, Sourabaya,
should read
Olze, W. (alias Olzen, W.), Sourabaya.

Norway.

29 Feb., 1916. Heilemann, A., Tromsgt. 12, Christiania.

Spain.

21 Dec., 1917. Duran Cao, Antonio, Juan Flores 142 Corunna.
27 Apr., 1917. Lopez, Hijo de Benigno, S. en C., Calle Santian 4, Tarragona.

DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS in and by section 18 of an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the session thereof held in the first and second years of Our Reign, chaptered 10 and intituled "An Act respecting Forest Reserves and Parks" as enacted by section 5 of an Act to amend the said Act passed in the session of the said Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Our Reign, chaptered 18 and intituled "An Act to amend the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act," it is, amongst other things, in effect, enacted that the Governor in Council may by proclamation designate such reserves or areas within Forest Reserves or such other areas as he sees fit, the title to which is vested in Us in the right of Canada, to be and to be known as Dominion Parks.

And whereas Our Governor in Council has been pleased to order that a proclamation do issue designating the following area to be and to be known as a Dominion Park, namely:—

The Point Pelee Park in the Province of Ontario comprising the following area:—

All the Crown lands comprising Point Pelee as shown on the plan of the Naval Reserve at Point Pelee in the Township of Mersea as surveyed by Alexander Baird, Provincial Land Surveyor, dated the 10th day of of September 1881 and on record in the Department of the Interior.

NOW KNOW YE that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada We do hereby in pursuance of the Statute in that behalf designate and proclaim the area above described to be and to be known a Dominion Park.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-NINTH day of MAY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

2-3

DESPATCHES, ETC.

[*Extract from the 3rd Supplement, dated 17th June, 1918 to* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 14th June, 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
17th June, 1918.

HIS Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Meritorious Service Medal to the undermentioned Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in France during the present War:—

M2/152560 Pte. (L./C.) I. Cameron, A.S.C. (Victoria, B.C.)
6256 Sjt. (A./By. S./M.) H. R. C. Moore, R. A. (Vancouver.)
635007 Sjt. J. N. Gray, R.F.A. (Montreal, Canada.)

CANADIAN FORCE.

222722 Coy. Q.M.-Sjt. T. G. Adams, Inf.
602 Sjt. J. Allan, A.S.C.
1048592 Sjt. H. Allison, Forestry Corps.
112002 Trptr. F. R. Anderson, L. Horse.
45042 Sjt. J. Anderson, Engrs.
15081 Coy. S./M. G. Andrews, Cyclist Bn.
172086 A./Sjt. H. J. Avris, Engrs.
477028 S.-Sjt. (A./Q.M.-Sjt.) W. T. Baker, R. Can. R.
127490 Pte. F. M. Banfield, Inf.
487480 Cpl. H. F. Barnett, Inf.
442610 Sjt. A. Barr, M. G. Corps.
217 Sjt. G. Beaumont, Cav.
178 Gnr. R. R. Beebee, F. Arty.
55012 Sjt. G. Bellgowan, Inf.
223412 Pte. A. Bennett, Inf.
500366 Sjt. M. C. Boyd, Engrs.
110055 Pte. W. Brett, Mtd. Rif.
1257533 Gnr. A. Bridle, G. Arty.
445016 Sjt. J. A. Brice, Inf,
23107 Pte. (A./Sjt.) H. D. Brown, A.S.C.
420830 Sjt. F. Bull, M.M., Inf.
16522 Cpl. A. E. Burchall, Inf.
503469 Sjt. J. Burdett, Engrs.
65133 Sjt. V. Burke, Inf.
18761 Pte. J. J. Burns, T.M. By.
1013407 A./S./Sjt. W. B. Burnside, Forestry Corps.
444257 Sjt. W. A. Burrell, Inf.
420723 Pte. (A/Sjt.) W. F. Burrell, Inf.
1261662 Cpl. H. D. Butterfield, G. Arty.
628453 Sjt. J. Calder, Inf.
166306 Sjt. R. Callum, Inf.
467136 Sjt. J. Campbell, Inf.
426448 Sjt. W. G. Chapman, Inf.
510240 Cpl. Q. Chartrand, A.S.C.
163078 Sjt. W. Chase, Inf.
40899 Sjt. L. M. Chitty, F. Arty.
153 S./Sjt. K. G. Christie, F. Arty.
166118 L./C. H. W. Cline, Pnrs.
743119 Sjt. C. F. Colpitts, Inf.
766002 R./Q.M. Sjt. A. J. Cook, Inf.
85263 Sjt. J. Cooper, F. Arty.
92825 Sjt. H. Court, G. Arty.
117208 Cpl. (A./Sjt.) J. T. Cowling, Mtd. Rif.
541531 Cpl. I. P. Crawford, Engrs.
114001 Sqn. S./M. H. G. Cumbleton, M.G. Corps.
904436 Bombr. G. A. Cumming, F. Arty.
654144 Pte. J. H. Currie, M.G. Corps.
661 S. S./M. W. G. Currie, A.S.C.
101115 Sjt. (A./Coy. S./M.) J. Cyra, Labour Corps.
43097 Gnr. M. Davies, G. Arty.
530528 L./C. C. F. Davis, A.M.C.
150000 Sjt. R. E. Davis, Rly. Troops.
100989 Pte. F. W. Debenham, Inf.
541331 Pte. W. C. Dies, Inf.
198882 Pte. J. A. Dion, Inf.
151 R./S./M. A. A. Dodge F. Arty.
541725 Coy. S./M. A. R. Doe, Engrs.
27471 Sjt. G. Donaldson, A.V.C.
55079 Pte. A. R. Dower, Inf.
300466 Cpl. (A./Sjt.) F. Downton, F. Arty.

139429 Sjt. J. W. Dowthwaite, Inf.
42480 By. S./M. T. H. Dundas, F. Arty.
422233 R./S./M. J. Dunkerley, Inf.
154250 Spr. C. Dunkley, Engrs.
177042 Sjt. C. G. Durrant, Inf.
177974 Cpl. H. L. Dwyer, Inf.
438407 A./Sjt. A. W. Dyke, Inf.
85272 Gnr. (A./Sjt.) Arty. Clk. H. L. Eccles, Sub. Staff (fmly. F. A.).
116166 Sjt. H. T. Eeles, Inf.
27186 Cpl. H. F. A. Ellins, Inf.
79833 A./Q.M. Sjt. J. Fairley, Inf.
784050 Sjt. A. E. Fear, Inf.
45632 Q.M. Sjt. C. H. Fee, M.G. Corps.
331132 Cpl. R. C. Feltus, A.S.C.
55351 Pte. G. C. Ferrell, Inf.
136024 Sjt. W. Filyer, Inf.
718346 Sjt. W. Finch, Inf
147102 S./Sjt. H. L. Fisher, Sub. Staff.
510585 Dvr. J. T. Fisk, A.S.C.
127628 L./C. G. F. Flack, Inf.
76228 Sjt. J. Flatley, Inf.
30308 Coy. S./M. (now A./S./M.) W. D. Fleming, A.S.C.
466156 Pte. J. Forgan, Inf.
147648 Coy. Q.M. Sjt. H. E. Fox, Inf.
24939 Sjt. D. S. Fraser, Inf.
80181 Sjt. M. W. Fraser, Inf.
504130 Spr. G. A. Franklin, Engrs.
16 Sjt. F. J. Friend, G. Arty.
1000450 Sjt. W. Fulton, Inf.
418809 Cpl. W. G. Gallow, Inf.
453038 Cpl. W. A. Gardner, Inf.
129846 Piper-Sjt. J. Gillies, Inf.
75197 Sjt. A. Glen, Inf.
5373 Sjt. J. H. Glidden, Engrs.
115678 A./Sjt. W. B. Godfrey, Mtd. Rif.
222684 R.Q.M. Sjt. J. P. Gordon, Inf.
115024 Pte. H. W. Gore, L. Horse.
48704 S./Sjt. J. E. Gosselin, A.V.C.
69328 R.Q.M. Sjt. D. K. Graham, Inf.
141347 Coy. Q.M. Sjt. J. S. Grant, Inf.
1640 Sjt. G. Graves, A.S.C.
1963 Coy. S./M. H. G. Green, A.S.C.
219170 Pte. F. Greer, Inf.
30031 Sjt. F. Grist, A.S.C.
109365 Coy. Q.M. Sjt. R. J. Growcock, Engrs.
703803 Coy. Q.M. Sjt. (A./Bde. Q.M. Sjt.) F. Hallas, Inf.
310863 R./S./M. W. Hallett, F. Arty.
83214 Cpl. A. Hampson, F. Arty.
491067 Pte. A. G. Hansell, Inf.
458193 Coy. Q.M. Sjt. A. Harper, Inf.
161200 L./Sjt. G. S. Harper, Inf.
106271 Sjt. E. H. Harris, Mtd. Rif.
500209 Sjt. J. R. Harris, Engrs.
401209 Sjt. W. Harris, Inf.
725101 Pte. W. Harris, Inf.
135660 Coy. S.M. (A./R.S.M.) A. Hawes, Inf.
45026 L./C. A. J. L. Haynes, Engrs.
77299 S./M. T. R. Haynes, Sub. Staff.
925225 Pte. C. H. Henderson, Inf.
624109 R/S./M. M. Hennegin, Sub. Staff (fmly. Inf.)
53466 S./M. Sjt. E. S. Hill, Sub. Staff.
311867 Farr. Sjt. D. A. Hilland, F. Arty.
36124 S./Sjt. H. Hitchen, A.S.C.
746014 Sjt. W. Howarth, Inf.
862022 Pte. T. D. Hume, Inf.
103294 Sjt. D. Hutchinson, Engrs.
258871 Cpl. M. Ivanovich, Rly. Troops.
434350 Sjt. R. Ivins, Inf.
34740 Sjt. W. F. James, A.V.C.
2125191 Coy. S./M. F. R. Johnson, Engrs.
41115 Q. M. Sjt. G. Jones, F. Arty.
65519 Sjt. G. R. Kemps, Inf.
420181 Coy. Q.M. Sjt. W. Kennedy, Inf.
169 Sjt. F. Kerr, Engrs.
41301 Sjt. W. C. Kerr, F. Arty.
177033 Sjt. (A./S./M.) M. Kersen, Inf.
171142 Pte. E. Keyes, Inf.
579 Pte. J. King, Cav.
669236 Pte. J. N. King, Inf.
297883 S Q.M.-Sjt. (now T./Lt.) N. W. King, Forestry Corps.
59552 R./Q.M.-Sjt. T. H. King, Inf.
37116 Coy. S./M. J. S. Kinnell, A.S.C.
174319 A./Sjt. J. T. Kirby, M.G. Corps.
8460 Sjt. B. Kittner, Inf.
59559 Pte. A. P. Lamb, Inf.
59563 Sjt. R. Landsborough, L.T.M. By.
434803 Sjt. W. W Large, Inf.
115466 Sjt. J. T. Laurie, Inf.
65551 Sjt. J. T. Lawrence, Inf.
530053 Pte. T. F. Lean, A.M.C.
1048023 S.Q.M.-Sjt. A. D. Ledingham, Forestry Corps.
1652 Pte. (A./L./C.) W. C. Leeson, Sub. Staff.
61910 L./C. A. Lemay, Inf.
121433 Pte. A. Letourneau, Inf.
178228 Cpl. R. Lett, Inf.
55232 Sjt. C. H. Link, Sub-Staff.
22071 R./S./M. A. V. Lock, Rly. Troops.
430906 Sjt. J. Lockerbie, M.G. Corps.
86358 Farr./Sjt. J. Logen, F. Arty.
410841 Pte. W. C. MacDonald, Inf.
28544 Coy. Q.M. Sjt. J. Mackie, Infy.
57889 Sjt. W. B. Mackie, Inf.
41426 By. S./M. L. C. Main, F. Arty.
414124 Sjt. (A./S./Sjt.) C. Martin, Sub-Staff.
40227 By. Q.M. Sjt. H. Martin, F. Arty.
5423 Sjt. D. A. McBeath, Engr.
500234 Cpl. J. McDevitt, Labour Corps.
81630 Sjt. A. McDonald, Inf.
657695 Spr. A. B. McDonald, Pne.
2188440 Sjt. A. N. McDonald, Rly. Troops.
41170 Sjt. D. H. McDonald, F. Arty.
224 2nd Cpl. R. G. McEwen, Engrs.
311851 By. S./M. H. D. McFadden, F. Arty.
33106 S./Sjt. J. G. McGernon, A.M.C.
1006713 Spr. R. S. McIntyre, Rly. Troops.
439572 Sjt. W. McIntyre, Inf.
423374 Coy. S./M. D. McKenzie, Mtd. Rif.
510341 S./Sjt. J. McKenzie, A.S.C.
114653 Cpl. M. J. McKenzie, A.S.C.
67566 Pte. H. McKinnon, Inf.
86193 By. S./M. J. McLaughlin, F. Arty.
1048655 Pte. R. McRae, Forestry Corps.
700721 A./Sjt. A. R. McVey, Inf.
405084 Pte. (now Cpl.) E. Midgley, M.G. Corps.
425084 Pte. J. Miller, Mtd. Rif.
760782 Cpl. E. Mills, Rly. Troops.
207 Sjt. J. M. Mills, Engrs.
24381 Bn. Q.M.-Sjt. C. Millward, Inf.
427290 Sjt. W. Milne, Inf.
102252 Coy. S./M. A. J. Mirams, Inf.
108396 Cpl. E. Moore, Mtd. Rif.
123287 Pte. H. Morgan, Inf.
177508 Sjt. C. W. Murphy, M. G. Corps.
293/1 Sjt. (A./S./Sjt.) J. I. Neal, Sub-Staff.
16460 Pte. J. J. Oakes, Forestry Corps.
9352 S./Q. M. Sjt. (A./Sub-Condr.) A. A. Ogle, Ord. Corps.
90877 By. Sjt./M. H. B. Oliver, F. Arty.
30231 Dvr. C. J. Olson, A.S.C.
318855 Sjt. H. Ostrom, F. Arty.
147004 R./Q.M.Sjt. A. J. Overhage, Inf.
1037924 Sjt. J. P. Owens, Forestry Corps.
53499 Coy. Q.M.Sjt. F. G. Pack, Inf.
167 R./S.M. A. E. Paddock, Engrs.
1257508 Sjt. F. H. Palmer, G. Arty.
49184 Pte. G. F. Palmer, Sub. Staff.
104476 Sjt R. A. Palmer, Engrs.
129567 Pte. R. Park Inf.
453274 L./C. H. Parks, Inf.
2736 Pte. (A./Sjt.) S. A. Parsons, A.S.C.
107469 S./Sjt. E. Partington, Mtd. Rif.
129137 R./Q.M.Sjt. F. Pate, Inf.
110440 Pte. J. Paulhus, Mtd. Rif.
129129 Sjt. F. T. Pearce, Inf.
36170 Sjt. G. W. Pease, A.S.C.
500449 Coy. S.M. F. Peel, Engrs.
115549 Sjt. W. D. Peggie, Mtd. Rif.
397 Sjt. C. Phelan, F. Arty.
A./40778 Sjt. H. G. Phillips, L.T.M. By.
1033246 Pte. W. Philpott, Inf.
678387 Pte. A. C. Philps, Inf.
644615 Cpl. N. E. Picotte, Inf.

475182 Coy. S./M. R. Pollard, Inf.
6283 S./Sjt. R. J. Pratley, Army Gym. Staff.
748270 Pte. (L./C.) W. Pudney, Mtd. Rif.
477748 Sjt. J. W. Pullen, R. Can. R.
40862 Sjt. J. A. Quinn, F. Arty.
427046 L./C. (A./Cpl.) C. P. Radcliffe, Inf.
505403 Sjt. R. L. Ramsay, Engrs.
301989 Sjt. P. B. Reid, F. Arty.
71215 Sjt. J. Reston, Inf.
412840 L. /C. W. Reynolds, Labour Corps.
477773 Pte. P. Richard, R. Can. R.
147577 Pte. W. Richard, Inf.
2091 S. / Sjt J. B. Riddell, A.M.C.
49492 Sjt. A. Ridgway, Forestry Corps.
47171 Cpl. (A. /Sjt.) P. Riley, A.M.C.
110480 Sjt. (A. /Coy. S. /M.) D. Robert, M.M., M. G. Corps.
841 Sjt. R. S. Roberts, A.S.C.
300534 By. S./M. J. Robertson, F. A.
33165 Sjt. (A. /S. /Sjt.) J. L. Robertson, A.M.C.
629417 Sjt. H. E. Robinson, Inf.
464009 Pte. C. Rowan, Inf.
444734 Dvr. L. F. Roy, A.S.C.
216340 Pte. A. Russell, Inf.
439527 L. /C. C. H. Russell, Inf.
222596 Sjt. (now T./Lt.) R. C. Saunders, Rly. Troops.
13279 Sjt. D. Sawyer, Inf.
6028 S. /Sjt. (A. /Sqn. S. /M.) C. Scott, M.M.P.
299005 R.Q.M. Sjt. W. G. Shaw, Forestry Corps.
110513 S.Q.M. Sjt., W. H. A. Short, Sub-Staff.
68005 Pte. B. Simcox, Inf.
8371 Pte. (A./Cpl.) A. Simpson, Inf.
57935 Sjt. W. Simpson, Rly. Troops.
191 Cpl. W. Simpson, Engrs.
16700 Sjt. J. Sinclair, F. Arty.
57942 Pte. W. Siville, Inf.
174695 Pte. H. Skewes, M.G Corps.
67590 Pte. J. Skillen, Inf.
629802 R./Q.M. Sjt. W. J. Sloan, Inf.
1114 Coy. S./M. A. Smith, Inf.
174759 Cpl. A. Smith, M.G. Corps.
275 2nd Cpl. D. W. Smith, Engrs.
34703 Cpl. T. H. Southern, A.V.C.
85246 Cpl. C. Spears, F. Arty.
406813 Pte. E. Standen, Inf.
41395 Cpl. E. Stanford, F. Arty.
1007167 Sj. A. Steen, Rly Troops.
59911 Coy. S./M. F. L. Stephenson, Inf.
2361 Cpl. W. A. Sterling, A.M.C.
75875 Coy. Q.M. Sjt. G. H. Stevens, Inf.
26009 Sjt. W. G. Stevens, Inf.
718136 Sjt. R. M. Stride, Pnr.
178187 L./C. L. Stuart, Inf.
532169 S./Sjt. J. H. Surman, A.M.C.
123185 Spr. (A./Sjt.) W. B. Sutherland, Rly. Troops.
426901 Coy. Q.M. Sjt. J. C. Swift, Inf.
718094 Sjt. S. Tamblyn, Pnr.
9070 Sjt. N. Thorn, Inf.
349460 Bombr. C. E. Titt, F. Arty.
26607 Coy. S.M. J. S. Tracey, Inf.
54054 Coy. Q.M. Sjt. P. Traynor, Inf.
331908 Gnr. E. C. Turcotte, F. Arty.
33874 Sjt. A. R. Turner, Engrs.
4273 S./M. Artfr. T. J. Turner, Horse Arty.
5225 Coy. Q. M. Sjt. R. Walker, Engrs.
106602 Cpl. M. J. Wallace, Mtd. Rif.
113614 S./Q.M./Sjt. E.J.S. Wallwork, Mtd. Rif.
156 S./M.C.H. Ward, A.M.C.
74317 Pte. (A./Sjt.) F. R. Watkins, Inf.
79473 Sjt. J. Webb, Engrs.
502438 2nd Cpl. H. Webster, Engrs.
35313 Sjt. G. V. West, A.S.C.
42 R./S./M. S. H. West, Cyclist Bn.
113630 Sjt. A. Wheeler, M.G. Corps.
45220 Stj. T. R. Whitely, Engrs.
432047 Coy.S./M. R. A. Whyte, Inf.
126390 Cpl. T. C. Wilhelm, Inf.
76162 Sjt. J. L. Williams, Inf.
14643 Sjt. W. Willis, Cav.
20923 S./M. M. Wilson, Sub. Staff.
34821 Arm.S./M. C. A. Wood, Ord. Corps.
29030 Cpl. U. Wright, Inf.
159671 Sjt. W. T. Wylie, Inf.
242 A./Sjt. F. Wynn, F. Arty.
302108 By.S./M. J. A. Young, F. Arty.

[*Extract from the 2nd supplement to* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 25th June, 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
26th June, 1918.

HIS Majesty the KING has been pleased to award the Distinguished Conduct Medal to the undermentioned for gallantry and distinguished service in the Field :—

CANADIAN FORCE.

2450 Pte. A. B. Capnerhurst, L. Strath. Horse.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. In the course of an attack he was with the advanced troop of his regiment, and while going through a wood observed one of the enemy in a trench ahead. Accompanied by one other man he rushed the trench, causing 20 of the enemy to surrender and capturing three machine guns. His dash and initiative were worthy on the highest praise.

190507 Pte. M. Carter, Can. L. T. M. Bty.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He with another man was in a trench-mortar emplacement in action against the enemy. Whilst he was in the act of dropping a bomb into the barrel, the flymlever flew off and the fuze ignited. On the gun missing fire he tipped up the barrel, seized the bomb and threw it out of the pit. As the bomb left his hands it exploded, the force of the explosion knocking him down. He acted with the most commendable promptitude, and at the risk of his own life saved the life of his companion and prevented the destruction of the gun and pit.

234115 L./C. C. L. Cawston, Infy.

For Conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an enemy raid. A party of the enemy succeeded in entering the front line and began to bomb along it. Though his Lewis gun had been put out of action he held up the enemy with rifle fire, and though heavily outnumbered drove them back in disorder, killing their leader and capturing two prisoners. He showed splendid initiative and determination.

510 Sqdn. S. M. J. Copeland, Dns.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He displayed great dash and gallantry in the charge made by his squadron against numerous hostile machine guns. After the enemy had been routed from one portion of the wood he supervised the evacuation of the wounded under continuous machine-gun- fire. He set a splendid example to the men, and rendered most valuable assistance in the enemy's repulse.

A/20479 C.S.M. J. Gibb, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When all his officers became casualties during a prolonged and heavy enemy bombardment, he took command and showed the greatest determination and coolness. He continually passed up and down the line under heavy fire, serving out extra ammunition, organizing stretcher-bearers, and attending to the wounded. He was blown up by a heavy shell but remained at his post although he was severely shaken. He maintained the spirits of his men and inspired them with confidence by his splendid example.

252076 Pte. L. J. Graham, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was one of a patrol which went forward in daylingt to reconnoitre an enemy sniping post. Two sniping plates were seen, and he went forward to examine one of them. Just as he was about to look through the hole in the plate an enemy sniper put his rifle through, almost touching his face. He at once seized the rifle and tore it from the enemy's hands, dragging the plate with it. He then jumped over the parapet, killed the enemy sniper, and then pursued and killed another who had made off. Later on the same day he went forward again in daylight and bombed and put out of action four of the enemy who had been seen entering the post. He set a magnificent example of courage and initiative.

700188 Cpl. G. Hemstock, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty When his officer and platoon serjeant became casualties

during a prolonged and heavy bombardment he at once took command of the platoon. He continually passed up and down the trench under heavy fire organizing the defence with the greatest coolness and contempt of danger. He maintained the spirits of his men and inspired them with confidence throughout the bombardment by his splendid example.

2697 Sjt. C. McD. Hodgson, L. Strath. Horse.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. After the enemy had retired, he volunteered to go out and bring in a hostile machine gun with its ammunition. At great personal risk he went close up to the enemy line and succeeded in carrying the gun and ammunition back under heavy fire. It was used with great effect in a subsequent attack on the enemy. His dash and initiative were most commendable.

408569 Sjt. J. A. Hunter, Mt. Rif.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in a raid on the enemy's trenches. He led his men to the objective, where he encountered strong opposition, but succeeded in killing several of the enemy and captured a prisoner. He forced the prisoner to shout down a dug-out and tell his comrades to come out, with the result that ten more of the enemy were captured. He showed splendid courage and initiative throughout.

117325 Pte. W. Jolley, Fort Garry Horse.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. In the attack he was one of the first to enter the wood, and he personnally killed two of the enemy, assisting in the capture of a number of others. Later, during intense shell and machine-gun fire he carried six wounded men to places of safety, and was in the act of carrying away a seventh when he was himself wounded in both legs. His gallant conduct was the means of saving the lives of many of his comrades.

446548 Pte. M. Kosko, Infy.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in a raid on the enemy's lines. When his officer was wounded early in the operation he assisted greatly in keeping the party organised. He was the first of his group to enter the enemy trenches, and showed great keenness and disregard of danger. During the withdrawal he carried a badly wounded man a distance of 250 yards to a stretcher under heavy fire.

415964 A./Sjt. A. A. Mason, Mt. Rif.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in a raid on the enemy's trenches. He led his men with great skill, bombing his way to the objective and overcoming all opposition. He destroyed two large dugouts and killed two of the enemy, one of whom was an officer. When the withdrawal was ordered he saw that all his men were clear of the enemy's trenches before withdrawing himself. He showed splendid courage and leadership throughout.

505993 Spr. J. L. Mosdell, Engrs.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He displayed great skill and coolness in handling mobile charges under heavy fire during a raid on the enemy's lines. He used his charges with splendid effect and did a large amount of damage to enemy dug-outs. During the withdrawal from the enemy's lines he assisted in carrying in a badly wounded man.

15166 Sjt. G. E. Neil, M.G. Sqdn.
For conspicuous galantry and devotion to duty. At great personal risk he obtained and used most effectively several captured enemy machine guns, and throughout a period of five days' heavy and coutinuous fighteng handled his command with marked skill, initiative and determinatiou.

117486 Sqdn. S.M. J. S. Price, M.M., L. Strath Horse.
For conspicious gallantry and devotion to duty. In the charge made by his squadron, when all the officers had become casualties, he, with admirable coolness and decision, grasped the situation and drew the remainder of the squadron off to the edge of the wood. There he collected and reformed them, and finally cleared the wood completely of the enemy. His judgment and initiative were the means of avoiding many casualties.

754805 Cpl. (L./Sjt.) H. Rose, Infy.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an enemy raid. A party of the enemy succeeded in entering the front line and began to bomb along it. He at once organised counter-attacks, drove the enemy out in disorder, killing their leader, and captured two prisoners. He showed splendid initiative and determination.

2270346 Pte. B. Walker, L. Strath. Horse.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. In the course of an attack he was with the advanced troop of his regiment, and while going through a wood observed one of the enemy in a trench ahead. Accompanied by one other man he rushed the trench, causing twenty of the enemy to surrender, and capturing three machine guns. His dash and initiative were worthy of the highest praise.

871993 C.Q.M.S. J. Watson, Rail. Troops.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During a withdrawal he succeeded in removing all the stores and equipment of his company under an intense bombardment. On the following day when rations were urgently needed he went to a ration dump which was under heavy shell fire and obtained the necessary supplies. On another occasion he volunteered to remain behind and endeavour to salve stores and equipment under heavy fire. He showed splendid coolness and resource.

14643 Sjt. W. Willis, Fort Garry Horse.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was in command of a squadron in the attack on a wood, and led the charge on two enemy machine guns. Though wounded, he continued to lead his men, and, having reached his objective, was organizing the defence of the position when he was again seriously wounded. His courage, determination and skilful leadership contributed greatly to the success of the operation.

[*Extract from the 4th Supplement to* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 25th June, 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
27th June, 1918.

HIS Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of a Bar to the Military Medal to the undermentioned Non-commissioned Officer :—

443431 Cpl. O. L. Estabrook, M.M., E. Ontario R. Can. (M.M. gazetted 19th November, 1917, see *Canada Gazette*, 15th December, 1917.)

HIS Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Military Medal to the undermentioned Non-commissioned Officers and Men :—

CANADIAN FORCE.

649359 Cpl. J. A. Armstrong, Rly. Troops.
231 Sjt. J. M. Bain, Rly. Construct. Corps.
113078 Cpl. R. J. Baskin, Rly. Construct. Corps.
401035 Sjt. J. Bear, E. Ontario R.
148 Spr. W. D. Bennett, Rly. Construct. Corps.
790514 Sjt. L E. Carlile, Rly. Troops.
301110 Sjt. M. Cashen, F. A.
648162 Spr. J. Chivers, Rly. Troops.
40155 Sjt. G. R. Christian, F. A.
128 L./C. E. Christopher, Rly. Construct. Corps.
221 Spr. J. Clark, Rly. Construct. Corps.
1099786 Cpl. J. R. Cogswell, Rly. Troops.
805036 Pte. C. Colwill, Quebec R.
336 Sjt. M. H. Conley, Rly. Construct. Corps.
1042309 Pte. R. G. Cooke, E. Ontario R.
1257571 Gnr. C. M. Dickey, Can. G.A.
598 A./Cpl. J. Dunn, Rly. Construct. Corps.
725147 Spr. J. R. Forrest, Can. G.A.
637205 Pte. S. F. Hector, E. Ontario R.
189349 Pte. T. E. Hill, E. Ontario R.
430418 Spr. J. Hilton, Can. G.A.
102047 Pte. V. Hitchcock, Ontario R.
1078105 Armt. S./Sjt. F. Holcroft, Ord. Corps.

110412 Cpl. C. Holmes, E. Ontario R.
301136 Dvr. P. Lefort, F.A.
649362 Spr. A. C. Lothian, Rly. Troops.
1250599 Gnr. G. McCullock, F.A.
632 Cpl. (A./Sjt.) H. McDonald, Rly. Construct. Corps.
381 Spr. J. McDonald, Rly. Construct. Corps.
650 Spr. J. C. McKay, Rly. Construct. Corps.
262 Cpl. A. McKenzie, Rly. Construct. Corps.
301302 Bdr. R. J. O. McKenzie, F.A.
110005 L./C. H. McNally, E. Ontario R.
3272409 Gnr. T. A. Mitchell, G.A.
302702 Bombr. J. T. Nunn, F.A.
679157 A./Cpl. J. E. Peak, Ontario R.
171996 A./Sjt. R. Pimlott, Ontario R.
166628 Spr. P. Plourde, G.A.
488387 Sjt. R. G. Randall, Rly. Troops.
272 Cpl. (A./Sjt.) T. E. Raycroft, Rly. Construct. Corps.
347 L./C. E. E. Reece, Rly. Construct. Corps.
838472 Cpl. R. R. Richardson, Rly. Troops.
971 Spr. P. Rochette, Rly. Construct. Corps.
2001259 Gnr. C. H. Rudderham, Can. G.A.
652 Cpl. F. Stevens, Rly. Construct. Corps.
388 Spr. F. A. Tasker, Rly. Construct. Corps.
228123 Sjt. J. W. G. Thompson, Ontario R.
675879 Sjt. C. Thornton, E. Ontario R.
83773 Cpl. (A./Sjt.) S. E. Tinning, Rly. Construct. Corps.
347545 Spr. J. Todd, Rly. Construct. Corps.
91663 Gnr. J. J. Tully, F.A.
643346 Cpl. P. Wardman, Ontario R.
1257622 Gnr. C. A. West, G.A.
429 A./Cpl. M. J. Wylie, Rly. Construct. Corps.

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HIS Majesty the KIMG has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Meritorious Service Medal to the undermentioned non-commissioned officers :—

CANADIAN FORCE.

444001 Cpl. A. Ashburn, Emply. Coy.

Amendments.

The following are the correct descriptions of non-commissioned officers and men whose names have recently appeared in the *London Gazette* for the award of the Military Medal :—

London Gazette, dated 23rd February, 1918, see *Canada Gazette* 30th March, 1918.

445094 Pte. D. Benard, Can. Inf. (Gazetted as Bernard).

London Gazette, dated 2nd April, 1918, see *Canada Gazette* 11th May, 1918.

163755 Coy. S./M. A. Hesketh, Can. Inf.
654283 Pte. G. A. Hooper, Can. Inf.

London Gazette, dated 10th April, 1918, see *Canada Gazette* 18th May, 1918.

841617 Pte. C. M. Sherrit, Can. Inf. 4-1

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[1575.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 2nd day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 5th June, 1918, from the Minister of the Naval Service, stating that the Technical Officers of the Department of the Naval Service have reported that periodical increases of pay are considered desirable in the various ranks in the Royal Canadian Navy on similar lines to those approved in the Royal Navy; also that progressive pay be granted to officers of the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve after the same period of service as similar ranks in the Royal Canadian Navy, observing that when the various ranks were instituted in the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve rates of pay on promotion only were laid down.

The Technical Officers further submit that small increases of pay to warrant officers and the institution of several new warrant ranks are considered desirable. All ratings are now paid on the same scale as soldiers of the C.E.F., and it is desirable, therefore, to make these small increases in the pay of warrant officers in order that there may be a suitable gain in pay to a rating promoted to warrant rank.

The Minister, concurring in the recommendations of the Technical Officers of the Department of the Naval Service, advise that the following rates of pay may be authorized to take effect from 1st July, 1918 :—

Military Branch.

Lieutenant, R.C.N. and R.N.C.V.R.—$4.25 per diem after four years.

Engineering Branch.

Engineer-Lieutenant, R.C.N.—$4.75 per diem after six years.

Engineer Lieutenant-Commander, R.C.N.—$6.00 per diem after four years, $6.50 after six years.

Medical Branch.

Surgeon, R.N.C.V.R.—$5.00 per diem after three years.

Staff Surgeon, R.C.N. and R.M.C.V.R.—$6.50 per diem on promotion, after four years $7.50.

Fleet Surgeon, R.C.N. and R.N.C.V.R.—$8.50 per diem on promotion, $9.00 after two years, $9.50 after four years, $10.00 after six years.

(NOTE.—The gratuity at the rate of $300.00 per annum payable under present regulations to Surgeons, R.C.N shall cease as from the date on which the officer commences to draw the pay of Staff Surgeon as authorized above.)

Accountant Branch.

Assistant Paymaster, R.C.N. and R.N.C.V.R.—After two years $3.25 per diem.

Paymaster, R.N.C.V.R—After four years $3.75.

Staff Paymaster, R.N.C.V.R.—After two years $4.50 per diem, after four years $5.50, after six years $5.50.

Chief Warrant Ranks.

Commissioned Master-at-Arms—On promotion $3.50, after two years $3.75, after four years $4.00, after six years $4.25, after eight years $4.50.

Chief Skipper—After two years $3.75, after four years $4.00, after six years $4.25, after eight years $4.50.

Warrant Rank.	On Promotion.	After 5 years.	After 10 years.	After 15 years.
	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.
Gunner	$2 75	$3 00	$3 25	$3 40
Boatswain	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Warrant Shipwright.	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Signal Boatswain	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Chief Master-at-Arms	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Instructor in Cookery	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Chief Bandmaster	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Warrant Electrician.	3 00	3 15	3 25	3 40
Victualling W.O.	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Ward Master	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Warrant Armourer	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
		After 3 years.		
Skipper	3 00	3 25		
Mate, R.N.C.V.R.	2 50	2 75		

Instructional allowance of 25c. to 40c. per diem may be granted at the discretion of the Department of the Naval Service to any warrant officer employed on instructional duties.

Store allowance will be payable to victualling warrant officers where numbers borne exceed one thousand at the rate of 60c. per diem.

The committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council

3–2

[1511]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 20th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 6th June, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that Miss Margaret Reith of Edmonton, Alberta, has made application for permission to make homestead entry by proxy on behalf of her two nephews, namely, William John Franklin Reith and James Wilbert Reith, at present overseas with the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Miss Reith represents that her two nephews above referred to are respectively thirty and twenty-seven years of age ; that they are orphans ; that she is the next of kin and that they have requested her to apply for permission to make entries on their behalf.

In view of the relationship and the circumstances above stated, the Minister recommends that Miss Margaret Reith be authorized to make entries by proxy on behalf of her nephews, William John Franklin Reith and James Wilbert Reith.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
1–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1101]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday the 3rd day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that Section 27 of the regulations governing the granting of yearly licenses and permits to cut timber on Dominion Lands, established by Order in Council of the 1st July, 1898, and subsequent Orders in Council, be rescinded and the following substituted therefor :—

27. Licensees are required to keep a bush count of all saw logs and other timber cut upon a berth, as well as the number of pieces hauled therefrom, in the form of a book to be furnished for the purpose by the Crown Timber Agent. The books covering operations for twelve months ending the 30th April in each year are to be returned to the said Agent duly completed by the foreman in charge of operations, who shall subscribe to the affidavit therein.

(*a*) All saw logs and other timber cut upon a licensed or permit berth, or upon unpatented homestead lands within the Railway Belt of the Province of British Columbia, whether merchantable or cull, must be clearly marked with a distinguishing number on scaling end with crayon, chalk or pencil, at the time of scaling.

Numbering will be necessary even when the logs will be sawn immediately or before being placed in the water. The scale of each log and length will be entered opposite its number in consecutive order in a scale book, cull logs being identified by the addition of the letter "C".

Where operations are carried on to such an extent as to require the use of more than one scale book, the books are to be numbered serially with letters of the alphabet in the order in which they are used. These books are to be carefully preserved by the licensee for inspection by the Crown Timber Agent or other officer of the Crown.

No person is authorized to scale timber cut upon Dominion Lands other than those authorized in writing by the Minister or his appointed agent.

(*b*) The requirements in the next preceding subclause will not apply to timber cut on Dominion Lands within the Railway Belt lying south of a line drawn East and West from the Town of Yale

All timber cut within said tract, which is subject to Crown dues, shall be scaled by a Dominion Timber Scaler holding a scaler's license from the British Columbia Government, and in accordance with the British Columbia log rule.

(*c*) The following fees, to which shall be added reasonable expenses, shall be paid for the scaler's services by the licensee or permittee conducting operations :—

For scaling saw logs and spars, 5 cents per thousand feet board measure; for measuring piles and poles, 5 cents for each 200 lineal feet; for measuring railway ties, pulpwood, shingle bolts or cordwood, 5 cents for each cord of 128 cubic feet.

When the fees and reasonable expenses are not paid promptly on completion of the work, the amount due shall be made a lien upon the timber with respect to which the work was done, or upon the berth from which the timber was taken.

In the event of a licensee or permittee disputing the Inspector's scale, on application to the Crown Timber Agent for the district, a re-scale of the timber will be made by another Dominion Scaler, and in such case the person requiring his services must pay such additional expense or cost as may be occasioned thereby.

Provided that if the original scale made be proved inaccurate to an extent of five per cent on the total scale, a second charge for the work shall not be made.

(*d*) The scaling officer shall deliver a copy of any scale made by him to the owner of the timber scaled, upon demand and upon payment of his fees and expenses.

(*e*) The Crown Timber Agent, or other duly authorized officer of the Department, shall act as arbiter in any dispute that may arise between a licensee or permittee and the official scaler, as to the measurements of any timber and his award shall be binding upon all parties without appeal.

(*f*) All diameters of logs shall be measured inside of the bark at the top end of the log.

(*g*) No timber or saw logs shall be manufactured or sawn until the same have been scaled in accordance with the requirements of these regulations, and any person violating this provision shall be liable to have such timber or product of manufacture therefrom seized and forfeited, wholly or in part, to the Crown, or pay dues thereon at the rate of five dollars per thousand feet board measure, according as the Minister may direct.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
1–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1713]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 12th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is represented that the crop situation over southern and western Saskatchewan and the southern and a good part of Central Alberta is exceedingly critical owing to the continued dry weather ;

And whereas a very serious situation is developing so far as feed for live stock is concerned, particularly for next winter ;

And whereas, in view of the above, it is deemed to be advisable and in the public interest that immediate action be taken prohibiting the burning of all straw stacks remaining over from last year in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, as well as from the present year's crop in those provinces ;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Agriculture, and under and by virtue of the provisions of The War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to Order that the burning of all straw or straw stacks in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta be and the same is hereby prohibited from the date hereof.

This Order shall be published twice in the *Canada Gazette*.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
3–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1832]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 19th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 19th July, 1918, from the Minister of Labour, representing that in numerous cases, especially in certain industries, the provisions of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, of 1917, making it unlawful for any employer to declare or cause a lockout or for any employee to go on strike, on account of any dispute, prior to or during a reference of such dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of that Act, have been entirely ignored by one or other party to the dispute. Recently this course has been more frequently followed, resulting in cessation of work in essential industries, which might, and in many cases probably would, have been avoided had the provisions of the said Act been observed.

The Minister further observes that the Federal Government has not at any time since the enactment of that statute instituted any legal prosecution for the violation of its provisions, nor have any such been otherwise begun except in a few cases—by private parties. And, the Minister is convinced that should the Federal Government proceed to enforce the said provisions of that Act it would increase its effectiveness in the best interests of the public.

The Minister is further of the opinion that an announcement by the Government that immediate steps to this end will be taken would tend to prevent interruption of work and avert the evils caused thereby.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that such action by the Government as may be necessary to ensure the prompt prosecution of any violation of the provisions of the said Act should be taken forthwith.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

4-2

[1772]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 18th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Order in Council (P.C. 2731) dated 3rd October, 1917, issued under the provisions of the War Measures Act, the Secretary of State of Canada was authorized to issue a license to the Canadian branches of Thomas Cook & Son, of London, England, to transmit to British, allied or neutral subjects in enemy-occupied territory, for their maintenance, any sum not exceeding twenty-five pounds per month in the case of any one individual transaction, and on the 24th day of January, 1918, an Order in Council was passed (P.C. 199) authorizing the Secretary of State to issue licenses under which payments might be made to persons, firms or corporations residing and carrying on business in Canada, and in allied or neutral countries, of sums on behalf of enemies, as defined by the Consolidated Orders respecting Trading with the Enemy, and to carry out such financial transactions as might be advisable and necessary for the purpose of protecting property or securities held or situate in Canada.

And whereas the development of the war and the changed conditions in Russia necessitate provisions for general licenses for the transmission of money to enemy and enemy-occupied territory, and for the purpose of enabling persons residing in Canada to enter into communication with persons in enemy-occupied territory, and for the purpose of authorizing payments in Canada of sums for the benefit of an enemy;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State and under the provisions of The War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to authorize and doth hereby authorize the Secretary of State of Canada to grant licenses permitting the transmission of money to enemies, allies and neutrals in enemy or enemy-occupied territory, to authorize communication or intercourse with enemies or persons in enemy or enemy-occupied territory, to authorize the expenditure of moneys in Canada on behalf of or for the benefit of enemies or persons in enemy-occupied territory, and to carry out such financial transactions as may be advisable and necessary for the purpose of protecting property or securities held or situate in Canada;

And, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, is further pleased to order and doth hereby order that the Orders in Council aforesaid, of the 3rd of October, 1917 (P.C. 2731), and (P.C. 199) of the 24th day of January, 1918, shall be and the same are hereby revoked; provided, however, that such revocation of said Orders in Council shall not:—

(*a*) Affect the previous operation of the Orders so revoked or anything duly done or suffered thereunder;

(*b*) Affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the said Orders;

(*c*) Affect any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against the said Orders, or

(*d*) Affect any proceedings or remedy in respect of any right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment aforesaid; and any permission or direction given or order or requirement made or other action taken under the said Orders so revoked shall be deemed to have been given, made or taken under this Order.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

4-2

[The following Order in Council was first published in the 4th *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *19th July, 1918.*]

[1647]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 12th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to provide for the issue of special temporary certificates of compliance with the Military Service Act, 1917, and the regulations thereunder by those eligible for orders to report for duty, but whose orders have, in the administration of the Act, for the time being, been postponed, so that these men may be enabled to produce evidence in the form of a certificate for inspection of the police officers who are engaged in the duty of apprehending defaulters;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and under the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by the Military Service Act, 1917, or the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to make the following regulation and the same is hereby made and established accordingly:

Regulation.

Special temporary certificates in a form to be departmentally prescribed may be issued by the registrars and deputy registrars under the Military Service Act, 1917, to men who have complied with the requirements of the Act and Regulations and who are eligible for orders to report for military service but to whom for any reason justified by the due administration of the Act such orders have for the time being not been issued; and the production of any such special temporary certificate to any military or civil police officer or constable engaged in search for or apprehension of defaulters shall be sufficient proof of the man's immunity from arrest so long as he is not in default in compliance with any order to report for duty which he shall have received.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

4-2

[1702]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday the 12th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Naval Service, and under the provisions of Section 45 of The Fisheries Act, Chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1914, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the Order in Council of the 28th February, 1918, which amongst other things prohibited shad fishing in the Bay of Fundy and tributary waters, during a period of four years from the 1st March, 1918, shall be and the same is hereby amended, so as to permit shad fishing on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, during the remainder of the legal fishing season of 1918.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

4–2

[20-1760]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 16th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue, and under the provisions of "The Adulteration Act," chapter 133 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is pleased to establish and doth hereby establish the following standards of quality for baking powders :

Baking Powders.

1. Baking Powder is essentially a mixture of bi-carbonate of soda with an acid, either free, or in combination with an acid salt, together with starch or other neutral material; and is intended to be used as a leavener in baking; the leavening agent being the carbonic acid gas liberated by interaction of the acid component with bi-carbonate of soda under the conditions of baking.

2. Compounds containing sulphate of alumina, as a double salt with an alkali sulphate, shall be designated as alums; and shall be distinguished as potassium alum, sodium alum, or ammonium alum, as the case may be.

3. Baking Powder must be capable of yielding ten (10) per cent of its weight of carbon dioxide, on treatment, as described and recommended, in Bulletin No. 360 of the Department of Inland Revenue, (Laboratory Series).

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

4–2

[1773]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 18th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS a petition has been received from certain electors of the County of Albert, in the Province of New Brunswick, praying for the revocation of the Order in Council which brought Part II of the Canada Temperance into force in that County, and such petition appears to satisfy the requirements of the Act in form and content;

And whereas the Secretary of State is of the opinion that the desire of the petitioners would be met by the suspension of the operations of The Canada Temperance Act in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 30, 7-8 George V, "An Act to amend An Act in aid of Provincial Legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale or use of Intoxicating Liquors;"

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, pursuant to the provisions of the Statute above referred to, to declare and doth hereby order and declare that the operation of the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act in the County of Albert, in the Province of New Brunswick, shall be suspended, such suspension to commence ten days after the date of the publication hereof in the Canada Gazette and to continue as long as the provincial law continues as restrictive as the Canada Temperance Act which it now is, in the opinion of the Department of Justice.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

4–2

[1661]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 6th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Naval Service, and under the authority of Section 45 of "The Fisheries Act," 4-5 George V, Chapter 8, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

The Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of Ontario, established by the Order in Council of the 29th October, 1915, are hereby amended by addin thereto the following section :—

Section 3a—Ciscoes or Lake Herring.

"No cisco or lake herring of a less weight than six ounces avoirdupois, round weight, shall be retained or taken out of the water, and anyone who catches such fish of less than the said minimum weight shall liberate it in the water alive and uninjured, and in order to assume that the fish shall not be injured during the sorting of the different sizes, all such sorting of ciscoes or lake herring shall be done in the water and before the said fish are removed from the fishing implement in which they may have been captured."

This regulation shall become effected on July 1, 1918.

F. K. BENNETTS,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

3–2

[1586]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Friday, 28th June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 21st June, 1918, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that it has been represented to the Department of the Interior that Mr. George Ross who entered for the East ½ of the Southwest ¼ of Section 24, Township 10, Range 10, West of Principal Meridian, on the 10th August, 1915, became permanently disabled through illness after obtaining entry, and was, therefore, unable to perform his residence duties in pursuance of the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act of 1908.

Evidence has been submitted that Mr. Ross performed two months' residence, erected a house and broke one acre in 1916, and was admitted to the Home for Incurables at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, on the 17th February, 1917.

A certificate from the Superintendent of that institution, dated the 8th June, has now come to hand, setting out that Mr. Ross is over seventy-five years of age and will never be able to do any further work on the land referred to.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that Mr. Ross be relieved from the performance of any further residence duties, under the provisions of Clause 2, Section 20 of the Act, and that authority be given for the issue of a free patent for the land described, upon proof being furnished in the ordinary way that the other requirements of the law have been complied with.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

2–4

P.C. 1158.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

TUESDAY, the 14th day of May, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to approve and doth hereby approve the following Regulations for the granting of free entries on Dominion lands to settlers under the authority of the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT LAND REGULATIONS.

CANADA, 1918.

AUTHORITY.

1. These regulations are made and approved under the provisions of the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, being "An Act to assist Returned Soldiers in settling upon the land and to increase agricultural production."

INTERPRETATION.

2. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.

(*a*) "Act" means "The Soldier Settlement Act, 1917;"

(*b*) "Board" means "The Soldier Settlement Board;"

(*c*) "Settler" means any person who comes within the meaning of that term as defined in the Act;

(*d*) "Agent" or "Agent of Dominion Lands" means a person acting as such under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act;

(*e*) "Sub-agent" means a Sub-agent under the Dominion Lands Act;

(*f*) "Local Representative" means any person appointed by the Soldier Settlement Board to act in the capacity of a representative of the Board in any particular district, and having such duties and powers as may be assigned to him by the Board;

(*g*) "Dominion Lands" or "lands" or "land" means lands of the Dominion of Canada to which these regulations apply;

(*h*) "Soldier entry" means a free entry on Dominion lands granted by the Minister to a settler recommended by the Board;

(*i*) "Entry" may mean a soldier entry or an entry granted under the Dominion Lands Act;

(*j*) "Soldier grant" means the Dominion land for which a soldier entry has been granted under the provisions of these regulations.

(*k*) "Homestead," "purchased homestead," "pre-emption" means land held under homestead, purchased homestead, or pre-emption entry, respectively, under the Dominion Lands Act.

"SETTLER" DEFINED.

3. Entry on Dominion Lands under the provisions of these regulations may be granted to any person recommended by the Board who is a "settler" as defined by the Act.

4. The following persons are "settlers" within the meaning of the Act:—

(*a*) Any person who has served in the naval or military expeditionary forces of Canada during the present war and who has left the forces with an honourable record or who has been honourably discharged;

(*b*) Any person who has been engaged in active service during the present war in the naval or military forces of the United Kingdom or of any of the self-governing British Dominions or Colonies and who has left the forces with an honourable record or who has been honourably discharged;

(*c*) Any person who, being a British subject resident in Canada before the war, has been engaged in active service at one of the seats of war in either the naval or military forces of any of His Majesty's allies in the present war and who has left the forces with an honourable record or who has been honourably discharged;

(*d*) The widow of any such person described in items (a), (b) or (c) above who died on active service.

ESTABLISHING RIGHT AS "SETTLER."

Preliminary information form.

5. Any person deeming himself qualified as a settler, and wishing to obtain the benefit of these regulations shall submit to the Board such information as will enable the Board to determine that he is one to whom the Act applies. This information must be given on the Preliminary Information Form supplied by the Board, blank copies of which may be obtained on application to the Soldier Settlement Board, Ottawa, or to any of its local representatives, who, if so desired, will assist the applicant in filling out the form.

Discharge papers.

6. In the case of an applicant who has served in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, the Board will consult the Militia Department concerning his standing; in all other cases the applicant must forward his certificate of honourable discharge (registered mail only is advised for this purpose), or a copy thereof duly certified by the local representative or by a notary public, or such other evidence as may be necessary in order that the Board may pass upon applicant's status.

Attestation as to right.

7. Upon the applicant's right as a settler being satisfactorily established, a statement in the form of an "Attestation" of such right signed by the Chairman of the Board shall be issued to the applicant. Such attestation shall not be transferable and shall be surrendered when formal application for entry is made under these regulations.

RESERVATION OF LANDS.

Reservation of lands.

8. The Board may request reservation of available Dominion lands for the purposes of the Act.

Lands especially set apart.

9. In the event of any parcel of land reserved under the Act being required for some specific purpose in connection with soldier settlement, or being particularly valuable on account of its location or otherwise, or with respect to which it is ascertained that some person has a right the existence of which was not known at the time the land was reserved for soldier settlement, the Board may withhold such parcel of land from general disposition under soldier entry, whether before or after such parcel has been made available for entry, and set apart the same for much disposal as may be deemed proper.

Cancellation of reservation.

10. If in the opinion of the Board any parcel of land which has been reserved under the Act is not suitable for the purposes of soldier settlement, the Board may request the cancellation of such reservation.

Lapse of all reservations.

11. All reservations of lands under the Act shall lapse three years after the close of the present war.

Timbered lands not open to entry.

12. A quarter-section containing more than twenty-five acres of "merchantable timber" is not open to entry, and if entry is obtained for land which, though not reserved at the time, is ascertained to be valuable on account of merchantable timber upon it, the entry may be cancelled, provided that in the case an entry is so cancelled no compensation shall be made to the entrant for the value to him of the timber on the land.

Surveying and advertising.

13. No land shall be open for entry under the provisions of these regulations until it has been surveyed in accordance with the provisions of the Dominion Lands Survey Act, and until notice that it is to be open for entry upon a date to be set forth in the notice has been posted for at least thirty days in the land office of the District in which the land is situated, and has been published in at least one newspaper in that District and in one newspaper in the provincial capital; and the printing and publication of the notice shall be made in such manner as is determined by the Board.

Thirty days' notice in case of new surveys.

It shall be the duty of the Agent, when requested to do so by the Board, to advertise any newly surveyed land reserved under the Act, and to post notices promptly in his office and in each of the offices of the Sub-agents in his district.

Ten days' notice in all other cases.

14. In the case of other then newly surveyed lands, the Agent shall, when notified by the Board to make any land available for entry under these regulations, advertise such land for ten clear days, unless otherwise directed by the Board, by posting a notice in his office, available for public inspection, giving date and hour of the posting and the date on which the land will become available. Such notice shall be in the form prescribed by the Board, and a copy of same shall be promptly mailed by the Agent to each of the Sub-agents and to the representatives of the Board in his district, and to

the Postmaster nearest the land, to be posted in their respective offices.

Soldier entry on reserved lands.

15. Lands reserved under the Act which in the opinion of the Board are of a class suitable for the general purposes of soldier settlement, shall, except as herein provided, or as otherwise determined by the Board, be made available for soldier entry from time to time to any settler who is eligible to make such entry under these regulations.

Homestead entry on reserved lands.

16. Except as herein otherwise provided, any land reserved under the Act which is available for soldier entry, shall not be deemed reserved as against any person who, being a settler or a member of any body or force serving with the forces of Great Britain or of any of her allies during the present war, is desirous of exercising his homestead right thereon under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act.

Soldier entry on lands not reserved.

17. The right of soldier entry may be exercised by any settler qualified as such under the Act on any parcel of land which although not reserved for the purposes of the Act at the time, is open to homestead entry under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act. An application for soldier entry on such land by any person eligible shall *ipso facto* reserve the same for the purpose of the Act.

Information as to lands.

18. General information concerning lands for soldier settlement may be obtained by any prospective settler on application to the Soldier Settlement Board, Ottawa, or to any representative of the Board elsewhere.

Precise information as to whether any particular parcel of land is open to soldier entry may be secured on application to the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district within which the land is situated.

APPLICATION FOR ENTRY.

Office of record.

19. Application for a soldier entry may be made in the form prescribed by the Board by the holder of an attestation under the Act at the office of the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district within which the land is situated which shall be the office of record for soldier entries for such district.

Application made elsewhere.

20. Application for a soldier entry may be made also before any Agent or Sub-agent of Dominion Lands or before a local representative of the Board or any other person authorized by the Board to receive such application for transmission to the office of record, but any application so made shall have no force or effect until received at the office of record;

Notice may be wired.

Provided that where an application for a soldier entry is so made, the person receiving the same may, at the expense of the applicant, wire notice of receipt of the application to the office of record, whereupon, if the land is available, it shall be held for the applicant until the application papers are received.

No second application.

21. Where an application for soldier entry is made at any place other than the office of record, the person receiving the application shall not receive another application for entry on the same land until first application has been disposed of by the office of record.

Personal application.

22. Every application for a soldier entry shall, except as hereinafter provided, be made by the settler in person.

Application by proxy.

23. Application for entry by proxy is permitted only in the case of a person making entry on behalf of a husband, wife, father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, when duly authorized to do so in the form prescribed, or in the case of a person who, for special reasons, has been given permission by the Board to make entry on behalf of a settler.

The proxy must appear before the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district; sub-agents and local representatives are not authorized to accept applications for entry by proxy.

The settler on whose behalf such entry is made must, before the expiration of six months from the date of the entry, appear personally before the agent and satisfy him by declaration that he is already in residence or on his way to commence such residence, and in the latter case that he will be in residence before the end of the six months. Should he fail to make appearance, the agent shall, unless otherwise determined by the Board, cancel the entry without notice at the end of six months from the date of entry.

Time.

24. Application for soldier entry shall be made only during the regular office hours on every day except Sunday and statutory holidays.

Declaration by applicant.

25. Every applicant for a soldier entry shall make a declaration in the form prescribed by the Board that to the best of his knowledge and belief the land with respect to which his application is made is of the class open to entry and that there is no one in residence thereon, and shall state the improvements on the same, if any, and the value thereof; provided that where such declaration is subsequently found incorrect in any material particular, the entry shall be liable to cancellation.

No fees.

26. No fees shall be charged in connection with a soldier entry, but the applicant may be required to pay the value of the improvements, if any, on the land, and any charge or indebtedness against the land.

Application for lands not available.

27. An application for entry on land which is not available for entry at the time the same is made shall not give the applicant any priority of right in the event of the land becoming available.

CERTIFICATE OF ENTRY.

What constitutes entry.

28. When application is made in the manner hereinbefore described for land open to entry under the provisions of these regulations, the agent or officer acting for him shall accept it and issue to the applicant a Certificate of Entry, and the acceptance by the agent, or officer acting for him, of the said application and the issue of the Certificate of Entry shall constitute a soldier entry under the provisions of these regulations.

Certificate.

29. The Certificate of Entry shall entitle the recipient to take, occupy, use and cultivate the land entered for, and to hold possession thereof to the exclusion of any other person, and to bring and maintain actions for trespass committed on the said land; and the land shall not be liable to be taken in execution before the issue of letters patent therefor; provided that occupancy, use and possession of land so entered for shall be subject to the provisions of the Act, or regulations thereunder or amendments thereto.

PRIOR RIGHT OF ENTRY.

Squatter and Adjoining Settler.

Squatter before survey.

30. A person who has bona fide settled and made improvements on agricultural land before the survey thereof and was in occupation of and ordinarily resident on the land at the time of survey shall, if eligible to make entry for a soldier grant under these regulations, have a prior right to obtain entry for the land so settled on; Provided that this right is exercised within six months after notice in writing that the land is open for entry has been given by the Agent to such settler, or has been posted in a conspicuous place on the land; and that entry shall not be allowed for more than a quarter-section as a soldier grant.

Squatter after survey.

31. The occupation of land after the survey thereof, without entry as provided by these regulations, gives the occupant no right thereto, and the occupant may be ejected as a trespasser, and his improvements forfeited to the Crown.

One day priority to adjoining settler.

32. On the day on which any land is to be made available for entry after being advertised or posted in the manner hereinbefore described, the privilege of entry thereon shall be restricted to a settler eligible to make entry who holds an adjoining quarter-section under homestead or soldier entry, or who obtained homestead patent for such quarter-section and is still the owner thereof, or who was a squatter before survey on such quarter-section.

Conflicting Claims.

Determining priority.

33. In the event of there being more than one applicant claiming the prior right to entry under the preceding section, the priority of their claims shall be determined by the priority of the dates of their respective entries, or the commencement of residence in the case of squatters before survey.

34. To ensure due consideration being given to the rights of all persons claiming priority, the Agent shall receive all applications for entry offering under the preceding section, if requested to do so, but shall issue no certificate of entry for such land until the close of the office hours of the day on which the prior right of entry is considered; or until the morning of the following day;

Application before sub-agent.

Provided that if the Agent is advised by wire or otherwise on such day by a Sub-agent or a local Representative of the receipt by him of an application for entry from a person claiming a prior right

of entry for the land affected, and it is evident from the records that such person, by reason of the priority of date of his entry for or commencement of residence on the adjoining homestead has a better claim than any of the other applicants appearing in person, the Agent shall hold the land until such application made before the sub-agent or local representative has been received;

Sickness of applicant.

Provided further that if on account of sickness or other satisfactory reason shown to the Agent, a settler who according to the records has a prior right of entry over all other applicants is unable to appear in person on such day, the Agent may hold the land for such settler for a reasonable length of time, reporting immediately all the circumstances of the case to the Board;

Doubtful cases.

Provided also that if the Agent is in doubt as to the priority of any applicant, he shall not grant entry on the land affected, but refer the matter to the Board for consideration.

Land available to any settler.

35. Any land which, after having been posted in the manner hereinbefore described, has not been entered for by an adjoining settler on the first day on which such land became available for entry, or if it has not been reserved for any of the reasons above mentioned, it shall be open for entry on the following day to any settler eligible to make entry under these regulations.

Conditions of Entry.

Area.

36. A soldier entry shall be for not more than a quarter-section of one hundred and sixty acres more or less.

Mineral and water right.

37. A soldier entry shall convey no right to salt, coal, petroleum, natural gas, gold, silver, copper, iron, or other minerals within or under the land covered by such entry or any exclusive or other property or interest in, or any exclusive right or privilege with respect to any lake, river, spring, stream or other body of water within or bordering or passing through the land covered by the entry.

Improved lands.

38. Entry for land on which there are improvements may be granted only subject to payment by the entrant of the value of such improvements, as determined by the Board. Should the entrant fail to pay such value, his entry may be cancelled.

Seed grain and other charges.

39. Entry for land against which there is a charge in favour of the Crown may be granted only subject to the payment by the entrant of such indebtedness.

Reservation for roads.

40. Every soldier entry shall be granted subject to the right of the province to take without compensation at any time prior to the issue for letters patent any land which may be required for road purposes, not exceeding four acres in a quarter-section.

Entry for the sole use of settler.

41. Every entry shall be for the sole use and benefit of the holder of the same and not for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever.

Declaration as to duties.

42. The Board may, if it is deemed necessary, require the holder of a soldier entry to furnish proof, by declaration or otherwise, that he is duly performing his settlement duties in each year subsequent to the date of his entry.

No compensation for timber.

43. A quarter-section of land upon which there is not more than twenty-five acres of "merchantable timber," but upon which there is more than twenty-five acres of timber suitable for cord-wood or fence poles is not open for entry, unless such entry is granted on the condition that it will be subject to the issue of permits upon the remainder of the quarter section after the entrant has selected, subject to approval, twenty-five acres for his own use.

Lands required for water supply, etc.

44. If, after an entry is obtained, it is ascertained that the land entered for, or any portion thereof, is necessary for the protection of any water supply or for the location or construction of any works necessary to the development of any water-power, the Board may, at any time before the issue of letters patent, cancel the entry or withdraw from its application, any portion of the land entered for, but where the land is required for the location or construction of works necessary for the development of any water-power, only in so far as the land is necessary for that purpose; provided, however, that no entry shall be cancelled under the provisions of this paragraph until the entrant has been compensated for any improvements made by him upon the land, the amount of such compensation to be fixed by artibtration if the entrant refused to accept the compensation allowed by the Board.

SETTLEMENT DUTIES.

General Requirements.

General requirements.

45. Every holder of a soldier entry shall, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, be required before the issue of letters patent,—

(*a*) to have held the land for his own exclusive use and benefit for three years;

(*b*) to have resided thereon or in the vicinity thereof as hereinafter provided for at least six months in each of three years from the date of entry, or the date of commencement of residence;

(*c*) to have cultivated in each year such area of the land entered for as is satisfactory to the Board;

(*d*) to have erected a habitable house;

(*e*) to have paid in full the loan, if any, and interest thereon made to him on the land entered for under the provisions of the Soldier Settlement Loan regulations, and other charges if any;

(*f*) to be a British subject, except as otherwise provided.

Residence.

Perfecting entry.

46. Every entrant shall be required to perfect his entry within six months from the date thereof by taking possession of his own person of the land, and by beginning residence thereon, and if the entry is not so perfected within that period, it shall be liable to cancellation;

Provided that on cause shown the Board may extend the time for perfecting an entry for an additional six months.

Residence.

47. "Residence" for the purpose of these regulations shall be by the settler in person upon the land entered for or in the vicinity thereof as hereinafter provided. Such residence shall be in a dwelling house which is the actual home of the settler during such period of residence. Residence by a member of the settler's family or by any other person as proxy on his behalf will not be accepted.

Vicinity.

48. The entrant may perform the required residence duties by living on a farm of an area of at least eighty acres, situated within a distance of nine miles from the land entered for, in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowance crossed in the measurement of the following cause:—

(*a*) if he is the sole owner of such farm;

(*b*) if such farm is held by him under homestead entry or otherwise under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act;

(*c*) if such farm is owned solely and occupied by the father, mother, wife, husband, son, daughters, brother or sister of the entrant, or if it is held and occupied by such relative under provisions of the Dominion Lands Act or of these regulations.

Concurrent residence not counted.

49. Any period of residence claimed by a settler towards obtaining patent for any land held by him under the Dominion Lands Act, cannot at the same time be counted as residence in connection with his soldier grant.

CULTIVATION DUTIES.

If residence on grant.

50. Where the settler is residing on the land entered for under these regulations, he shall be required to bring a total of at least thirty acres of the land under cultivation, twenty of which must be cropped.

If residence in vicinity.

51. If residence is performed elsewhere as provided the entrant is required to bring at least fifty acres under cultivation, thirty of which must be cropped.

A reasonable portion of cultivation is required to be done in each year.

Rough and wooded lands.

52. Where owing to the character of the land the requirements with respect to cultivation as stated would appear to be excessive, the Board may reduce the area required to be cultivated, after the land has been inspected by an officer of the Board.

STOCK.

Stock.

53. Where the land entered for is not suitable for cultivation but is adapted for stock raising, the Board may, on application from the entrant and after inspection of the land, allow the entrant to substitute stock in lieu of cultivation duties.

The entrant who has been granted the privilege of substituting stock in lieu of cultivation shall keep on the land in each of three years, either for summer grazing or for winter feeding, the following stock which would be solely owned by him:

(*a*) in the first year, five head;

(*b*) in the second year, ten head;

(*c*) in the third year, and in each subsequent years until he obtains patent, sixteen head.

The entrant keeping stock will have the entire land entered for enclosed with a substantial fence to the satisfaction of the Board.

Buildings for stock.

54. Suitable buildings for the accommodation of the number of stock kept by the settler in any year shall be erected on the soldier grant, but if his residence duties are being performed under the vicinity provisions, such buildings may be upon land on which he is residing.

DECEASED ENTRANTS.

Completion of duties by legal representative.

55. In the event of the death of any person holding entry under these regulations before the completion of the requirements for obtaining patent, the requirements as to residence shall be waived. The requirements other than residence and naturalization shall be completed by the legal representative of such deceased entrant.

Unperfected entries.

56. If the entrant dies before perfecting the entry in the manner prescribed by these regulations, his entry shall be liable to cancellation. The Board may, however, on satisfactory assurance being furnished that the estate will be administered, and that the requirements of the regulations will be complied with extend the time for the performance of duties.

INSANE ENTRANTS.

Insane entrants.

57. In the event of an entrant becoming insane or mentally incapable, and by reason of such insanity or mental incapacity unable to complete the requirements for obtaining patent, the requirements as to residence and naturalization are waived. The requirements other than residence may be completed by his guardian, or committee, or any other person who in the event of his death, would be his legal representative.

PATENT.

Proof of completion of duties.

58. After the completion of the settlement duties hereinbefore prescribed, the settler may file proof of the completion thereof. Such proof shall be in the form of a sworn statement by the entrant, corroborated by the sworn statement of two disinterested parties resident in the vicinity. The statement of the applicant and his witnesses shall be given before an officer duly authorized by the Board to receive such evidence.

Deceased and insane entrants.

59. In the event of the death of an entrant, or in the event of an entrant becoming insane or mentally incapable, the proof of the performance of the conditions of the grant shall be made by such person or persons, and in such manner as may be satisfactory to the Board.

Forfeiture of right on failure to submit proof.

60. If the proof of the completion of the conditions of entry has not been furnished as herein prescribed, within five years from the date of entry, the right of the entrant in connection with the land entered for shall be liable to forfeiture on the order of the Board.

Patent.

61. If the proof of the fulfillment of the conditions of entry has been submitted as herein prescribed, and such proof is satisfactory to the Board, the Board will, if there is no charge against the land by reason of a loan granted under the Soldier Settlement Loan Regulations, recommend the issue of patent to the entrant, or in the event of the death of the entrant, in the name of his legal representative, or in the name of the deceased direct, if the law of the province within which the land is situated makes no provision for the appointment of a personal representative.

No patent until loan repaid.

62. If the proof of the performance of the settlement duties has been accepted by the Board, but there is a charge against the land for advances made under the Act, the Board will withhold the issue of patent for such land until such time as the charge has been removed.

Certificate as to proof.

63. In the cases mentioned in the preceding section the entrant, or in the event of his death, such person as would be entitled to receive patent had all the conditions been completed, may receive a Certificate from the Board setting forth that the requisite settlement duties have been completed, and that upon the indebtedness incurred under the Act being discharged, patent shall issue in the name of the person entitled to receive the same under these regulations.

Interchange of Entries.

When two settlers may interchange.

64. For cause shown any two entrants whose entries are in good standing may be granted permission by the Board to interchange their respective entries, provided the Board is satisfied that the security furnished by a settler who has obtained a loan under the Act will not be impaired by such interchange.

Abandonment of Entry.

Abandonment and re-entry.

65. An entrant may, in the discretion of the Board, be granted permission to abandon the land entered for by him upon executing a declaration in the form prescribed by the Board and obtain permission to make another entry for any land available for the purpose.

In case of loan.

66. Where the entrant, having secured a loan from the Board, has created a charge or lien on the land entered for which has not been discharged, the privilege of abandonment and re-entry may be granted only subject to the transfer of such indebtedness to the land on which re-entry is to be made and only where the Board is satisfied that the security for the loan will not be impaired by the transaction.

Abandonment in favour of a relative.

67. Where an entry is in good standing the entrant may in the discretion of the Board be granted permission to abandon the land held under entry in favour of a father, mother, sister, daughter, bother, wife, or husband, if eligible to make a soldier entry under these regulations subject to such terms and conditions as the Board may prescribe.

Cancellation of Entry.

Reason for cancellation.

68. An entry may be cancelled for any of the following reasons:

(*a*) If the entrant fails in any year to perform the prescribed settlement duties;

(*b*) If an entry has been obtained or granted through error, or misrepresentation, or other fraud;

(*c*) If an entrant, being one who has obtained a loan from the Soldier Settlement Board fails to pay the instalments of principal and interest at the times when they are payable, or fails to comply with any term or conditions subject to which the loan is made.

(*d*) If he fails to pay for improvements or any charge outstanding against the land in connection with seed grain, relief, or other liability of any previous entrant or holder of the land;

(*e*) If an entrant has assigned, mortgaged, or transferred, or agreed to assign, mortgage, or transfer the land held by him under entry, unless otherwise provided.

Effect of cancellation.

69. Where an entry has been cancelled for any reason, all the rights of the entrant with respect to the land held by him, shall thereupon cease and determine; but the Board may, at its discretion, refund to the person responsibe for the improvements, in whole or in part, the money collected on account of such improvements from any subsequent holder or occupant of the land.

Administration.

70. In respect of such of the foregoing regulations as have reference to the reservation of lands, and the cancellation of such reservations, the classes of lands open to entry, the advertising or posting of lands, the granting of entry, the setlement of conflicting claims to land, the performance of the conditions of entry, the proof of the completion of duties, the issue of patent, the interchange of entries, the abandonment of entries either unconditionally or in favour of a relative and the cancellation of entries, wherever it is provided that action is to be taken by the Board, such action will be carried out through the Department of the Interior.

Effective Date.

71. These regulations shall become effective on a date to be fixed by the Board.

[1292]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 6th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS Regulations heretofore established for the administration and management of Dominion lands within the Railway Belt of British Columbia in pursuance of the authority conferred by Chapter 59, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, and Chapter 10, 1—2 George V, do not include any special provisions for the disposal and administration of lands required for the development of water-powers and other water privileges, and

Whereas administration of the waters within the said belt has recently, by Chapter 47, Statutes of Canada, 2 George V as amended by Chapter 45, 3-4 George V, been transferred to the authorities of the provinces of British Columbia to be administered under the Water Acts of British Columbia as if the said Acts were enacted by the Parliament of Canada, and will continue to be so administered during the pleasure of the Governor in Council, and

Whereas it appears desirable that Dominion lands in the said belt required for the development of water-powers and other water-privileges should be disposed of and administered under special regulations which shall harmonize with the said provincial water administration.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior and in virtue of the authority conferred by the said Chapter 59, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, and the said Chapter 10, 1-2 George V, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the attached regulations, namely, The Water-Lands Regulations, shall be and the same are hereby made effective for disposing of and administering such Dominion lands within the said belt (excluding only lands within areas that are or may be set apart and designated as Dominion parks) as are required in the development of water-powers and other water-privileges.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council

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WATER—LANDS REGULATIONS.

1. In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires,—

Definitions.

"Minister" means the Minister of the Interior ;

"Applicant" means any person who has applied for the right to enter upon, use or occupy Dominion lands required in connection with a water-license or other water privilege ;

"Water-License" means any license, record, or other document made or issued under any Act of the Parliament of British Columbia granting a right or privilege respecting the diversion, use, carriage or storage of water, and shall include any such right or privilege otherwise lawfully acquired and held ;

"Licensee" shall mean the holder of a water-License as herein defined, and shall extend to and include the executors, administrators and assigns, and in the case of a corporation the successors and assigns of the licensee ;

"Lease" shall extend to and include any license, permit, authorization, agreement or other form of grant executed by the Minister for the purpose of conferring rights in Dominion lands under these regulations :

"Lessee" shall mean the holder of a lease as herein defined, and shall extend to and include the executors, administrators and assigns, and in the case of a corporation the successors and assigns of the lessee ;

"Works" shall include all constructions and contrivances for utilizing, holding, carrying or conducting water or water-power, the stumping or clearing of land, the removal of earth, rocks, brush or timber and other works or things constructed or removed by the lessee in connection with his lease ;

"Undertaking" means the project for the taking diversion, carriage, use, sale, barter or exchange of water or water-power in respect of which an application is made or a lease issued, and shall include the works, lands, rights of way and other property acquired, or to be acquired in connection with the said project and the general scheme for the acquirement, maintenance and operation thereof ;

"Regulations" means the regulations hereinafter set out, and shall include the regulations established by His Excellency the Governor in Council on the 17th day of September, 1889, for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia and, in case lands within forest reserves are involved, the regulations relating to the said forest reserves, together with any amendments to any such regulations now or hereafter established ;

"Dominion lands" means and shall include any lands within the Railway Belt held by His Majesty in the right of Canada.

Lands withdrawn from entry.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision of the said regulations, Dominion lands required for the protection of any water-supply, or upon or within or under which there are any waters from which power may be produced, or which bordering upon or being close to a water-power, will be required for the development and working of such water-power, or Dominion lands required for the development of water privileges other than power undertakings, including lands required for the storage or pondage of water for augmenting or regulating the flow of streams, shall not be open to entry for homestead, purchased homestead or pre-emption, or be sold or conveyed in fee, or disposal of in any way by the Crown except by lease under the provisions of these regulations,

Provided always that the timber on any such lands, if within any Dominion forest reserves, shall, notwithstanding the provisions of this section continue to be administered under the regulations governing the administration of the said reserves.

Minister to set out said lands.

3. The Minister may cause such surveys to be made, and may take such other steps as may be necessary from time to time to enable him to ascertain and set out the lands required as aforesaid, and his decision respecting the location and extent of the said lands shall be final.

Application may be filed.

4. (1) Any person who desires to acquire a right to use or occupy any Dominion lands for the diversion, storage or carriage of any water, or for the construction, maintenance or operation of any works for such diversion, storage or carriage of water, including lands to be flooded, shall file or cause to be filed with the Minister an application in writing for that purpose.

Contents of application.

(2) Such application shall set out—

Location.

(a) The location, by section, township and range, or by lot number, of each parcel of Dominion lands proposed to be occupied and of each right of way over the same required;

Area.

(b) The length and breadth or other dimensions of each parcel or right of way and the estimated area in acres ;

Sketch plan.

(c) A sketch plan showing the location of all the said parcels and rights of way ;

Water data.

(3) Such application shall be accompanied by complete information relating to the provincial water application, water-claim or water-right in respect of which it is made, namely,

(a) If made in connection with a pending water-application or water-claim, then a copy of such water-application or water-claim, and a copy of every petition or other formal paper filed with respect thereto with the provincial authorities ; also a copy of every authorization, order or other decision issued or made from time to time with respect thereto by the said provincial authorities ;

(b) If made in connection with a water-license already issued by the provincial authorities, then a copy of such water-license ; (The filing by the Comptroller of Water Rights of the province of such licence will satisfy this clause.)

(c) Any other evidence or information which the Minister may require respecting such water-application, water-claim or water-right.

Minister may withdraw particular lands.

5. Pending the consideration of any such application for the use and occupation of Dominion lands, the Minister may, from time to time, reserve the lands applied for from any disposition not consistent with the rights desired under such application.

6. (1) The applicant, before commencing the construction of any works upon Dominion lands, shall cause to be filed with the Minister a plan prepared from an actual survey by a qualified Dominion land surveyor, and signed and certified correct by him, showing the location and extent of the lands so required, and shall obtain the Minister's approval thereof. Before any such survey is proceeded with, instructions therefor must first be obtained from the Surveyor General.

(2) The said plan shall contain the following information :

Boundaries.

(a) The boundaries giving chainages and bearings, and the area in acres within each quarter section of the lands so required, including rights of way.

Lands to be flooded.

(b) Where lands are to be flooded, the contour to which the water will be raised and the area of the lands to be flooded in each quarter section ;

Occupiers' lands.

(c) Where any interest less than a fee in Dominion lands has been previously disposed of by the Crown, a statement setting out the said lands and the name of the person authorized to hold, occupy or use the same.

Report of Dominion Land Surveyor.

7. The plan shall be accompanied by a report by such Dominion land surveyor or by a qualified civil engineer setting forth,—

Lands required.

(a) Whether the lands shown on the said plan are, in the opinion of such surveyor or engineer required for the proposed diversion, use, storage or carriage of water or for the construction, maintenance or operation of the proposed works, and if not, what lands are so required ;

Occupier's interests.

(b) Where any interest less than the fee in Dominion lands has been disposed of a statement of the manner in which the proposed works will affect the said interest, and the area of the lands so affected in each case ;

Damage likely.

(c) A statement that such surveyor or engineer knows the lands reported on, and his estimate of the amount of damage which will be likely to arise with respect to each separate parcel of such lands from the occupation and use thereof for the purpose proposed.

Minister may grant Interim Permit.

8. (1) Upon the filing of the application, plan and report set out in the last three preceding sections, and subject always to these and any further regulations on the subject, the Minister may, if he deems such action advisable, grant to the applicant an interim permit authorizing entry upon or the use or occupation of any Dominion lands subject to such conditions as may, in his opinion, be required by such applicant for the purpose of making surveys and constructing works, but such interim permit shall, in every case, be subject to the provisions of these regulations respecting leases so far as applicable.

Term and nature of Interim Permit.

(2) The term of the interim permit shall be as nearly as possible concurrent with that of the conditional-water-license granted to the applicant under the British Columbia Water Acts, it being the intent of these regulations that the applicant shall secure his water-rights from the provincial authorities before the corresponding land-rights shall be granted, and it being the general purpose of the said permit to supply such applicant with such rights in Dominion lands, as, in the opinion of the Minister, may be required by him in the exercise of the rights conferred by the said conditional water-license.

Surveys may be delayed in certain cases.

9 (1) If the Minister is of the opinion that a strict compliance with sections 6 and 7 would seriously interfere with the immediate and necessary construction of works or with the exercise of water rights acquired or in process of being acquired by the applicant, he may, by a writing under his hand, grant the applicant such temporary rights of entry upon or of the occupation or use of any Dominion lands as are, in his opinion, required by the applicant pending the time when the plans and report called for in the said sections 6 and 7 shall have been completed. The applicant shall, however, in such case pursue the preparation and completion of the said plans and reports with due diligence, and upon the filing and approval of the same, and upon compliance otherwise by the applicant with the terms laid down by the Minister, the interim permit mentioned in the last preceding section may be issued.

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1. The Department of the Interior in order to facilitate the preparation of plans by applicants will endeavour to have a qualified member of the British Columbia Hydrometric Survey available for making the necessary surveys at reasonable cost to the applicants.

(2) The location of any works so constructed by the applicant prior to the filing and approval of the said plans and reports shall be subject to the approval of the Minister and the permittee shall and will make any changes with respect thereto which the Minister may require after the said plans and reports are filed. The temporary rights granted by the Minister under this section shall, in every case be subject to the provisions of these regulations respecting leases in so far as applicable and shall further be subject to cancellation at the at the discretion of the Minister.

Dispensation from Surveys by D.L.S. in certain cases.

10. Notwithstanding any other provision of these regulations, if the Minister considers that any application is not of sufficient importance to warrant the surveys and report by a Dominion land surveyor called for in sections 6 and 7, he may, by letter or other writing, authorize such applicant to dispence with the requirements of either or both of the said sections, but may, in such case, call for such plans and information as he may deem necessary, and upon satisfactory compliance by the applicant with all such requirements, the Minister may grant the interim permit mentioned in the last preceeding section, but in every case where works are constructed without plans being submitted and approved showing exact locations, such works shall be subject to approval as to location by the Minister and the applicant shall and will make any changes therein which the Minister may subsequently require.

Lease, when may be issued.

11. Upon the receipt by the Minister of a notice from the Comptroller of Water Rights or other proper provincial authority that the said applicant has completed his works and is in all respects other than the acquirement of the neeessary interests in Dominion lands, entitled to a final water license under the provincial Water Acts, together with a copy of such license or a statement of the proposed terms thereof, and upon it being shown to the satisfaction of the Minister that the applicant has observed and fulfilled all the terms and conditions required by the Minister or by these regulations to be by such applicant observed and fulfilled, the Minister may, subject always to these regulations, issue in favor of the applicant a lease, a license of occupation or other form of grant conferring such rights in Dominion lands as are in the opinion of the Minister, necessary for the proper maintenance and operation of the said works, and subject to such special terms and conditions, not inconsistent with these regulations, as the Minister may impose.

Lease concurrent with water-license.

12. The lease shall be for the same term of years as such final water-license and shall run concurrently therewith ; provided always, that in no case shall any lease authorize entry upon or use or occupation of any Dominion lands for a period exceeding fifty years from the date thereof.

Lease or permit to depend on water-license.

13. The easements, rights and privileges acquired under any interim permit or lease shall be subject always to compliance by the permittee or lessee with all the terms and conditions of the water-license in connection with which such interim permit or lease is issued, and if, under the provisions of the Water Acts of British Columbia or the regulations made pursuant thereto, or by other lawful means such water-license is terminated or cancelled, or becomes null and void, then such interim permit or lease shall, *ipso facto*, become void and of no effect, and all the rights granted thereunder shall cease and determine.

Lease voided when lands no longer needed.

14. (1) Every lease shall be valid or effective to authorize the entry upon or the use or occupation of any Dominion lands only in such manner and to such extent as may be necessary for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating the works authorized to be constructed, maintained and operated under the water-license in respect of which such lease is granted and no further.

Procedure when lease voided for non-use or abandonment.

(2) If, because of a change in the location of the said works, or because of their non-use or abandonment, or for any other reason continued or further entry upon, use of, or occupation of such lands in whole or in part for the said purpose becomes, in the opinion of the Minister, unnecessary, he shall give the lessee written notice of the contemplated withdrawal of such lands from the operation of the lease and his reasons therefor. The lessee may within sixty days after the giving of such notice file a written objection to such withdrawal of lands. The Minister may, after the consideration of such objection, or after the expiry of the time allowed for objection, if no objection is filed, make an order withdrawing such lands from the operation of the lease.

Termination of works when lease voided.

15. If any lease issued under these regulations is voided, terminated or cancelled in whole or in part by any lawful process, the lessee shall not be privileged to remove any works, buildings or other improvements constructed by him on the said lands unless the Minister's consent in writing is first obtained. The Minister may make any provision which he deems advisable for arriving at the compensation, if any, which is to be paid to the lessee for such of the said works, buildings or other improvements as are taken over by His Majesty and as are considered serviceable in the future disposition which is to be made of the said lands.

Rentals.

16. The sum to be paid as annual rental shall be fixed by the Minister and specified in the lease, but such rental shall be subject to revision at the same times and, at the discretion of the Minister, in the same manner as if the lease were subject to the statutes, regulations and general practice of the province governing of leases of lands valuable in the development of water privileges, providing always that the Minister shall act in the place of any provincial authority empowered or required to take action under the provisions of the said regulations in respect of such revision of rentals.

Lease not exclusive.

17. Every such lease shall be subject to the right of His Majesty to grant liberty or privilege to other persons for any purpose to enter upon, use or occupy the lands so leased or to use any existing works upon such lands in common with the lessee ; provided always that, in such case, if it is proposed to move or alter or in any way affect the lessee's works, the rights of the lessee in respect of the said works shall not be, in the opinion of the Minister, prejudicially interfered with, nor shall other works be substituted which, in so far as the lessee is concerned are less fitted to accomplish the purposes of the said works as set out in the water-license.

Grants not to be capitalized.

18. The lessee, in estimating the value of the lands, works, and properties, held by him in connection with his lease, whether for the purpose of fixing the tolls or rates which may be charged for power or for the purpose of appraising the property upon which he is entitled to earn or receive any return, income, price or compensation or for any other purpose, shall in no case give any pecuniary value to or claim any pecuniary value for the rights and privileges granted by his lease.

Transfers.

19. Before any assignment or transfer of any lease or of the rights and privileges conferred thereby or of the works or undertaking connected therewith becomes valid or effective the assignee or transferree must have executed and filed with the Minister an undertaking or agreement to comply with the provisions of these regulations in so far as applicable and to observe and fulfil all the terms and conditions of such lease as amended by any additional terms and conditions which the Minister may then see fit to impose, and the Minister's approval in writing of such assignment or transfer and of such undertaking or agreement must have been

obtained. No such approval shall be given by the Minister unless it is shown to his satisfaction that such assignment or transfer is expedient in the public interest and that no compensation whatever is to be paid for the rights and privileges conferred by such lease.

Care of Dominion Lands.

20. The lessee shall in the construction, maintenance and operation of his works, take such steps and do such acts and things, as are necessary for the proper care, maintenance and protection of any Dominion lands affected thereby, and shall comply with any instructions of the Minister or of any person acting for the Minister in that behalf.

Roads, trails, &c.

21. No roads, trails, telephone lines, buildings or other improvements the property of the Crown in the right of the Dominion shall be removed, altered or in any way affected by any lessee in the construction of his works without the Minister's consent in writing having been first obtained. Such lessee shall in every case replace or reconstruct such improvements and shall build and maintain necessary and suitable crossings for all such roads and trails existing or that may be established intersecting any water conduits of such lessee to the Minister's satisfaction. The Minister may, if he deems it necessary, require the applicant or lessee to furnish a bond for the satisfactory carrying out of the provisions of this section. The lease shall be subject to the right of the Minister to construct, or authorize the construction of roads, trails or telephone lines on or across the leasehold.

Bridges, culverts, &c.

22. The lessee shall construct and maintain such bridges, culverts, spillways, wasteways or other works in connection with any works constructed or maintained on Dominion lands as the Minister or any person acting for the Minister in that behalf may direct.

Lessee to indemnify Crown.

23. The lessee shall indemnify the Crown against all actions, claims or demands arising against it by reason of anything done by the lessee in the exercise or purported exercise of the rights and privileges granted under the lease.

Timber-cutting.

24. The lessee shall pay for any merchantable timber cut or removed from any Dominion lands such sums by way of stumpage and royalty as may be ffxed by the regulations governing the administration of forest reserves, if within any such reserve, or by the regulations governing the granting of yearly licenses and permits to cut timber, if on Dominion lands other than forest reserves

Forest Reserve provisions.

25. The lessee shall do no unnecessary damage to timber on any Dominion lands. Every lessee whose lease includes any lands situated within any Dominion forest reserve shall carefully comply with all regulations relating to forest reserves and shall also comply with all instructions of the Director of Forestry in all matters pertaining to the care and preservation of the forest reserves.

Timber and brush in forest reserve.

26. No trees on any Forest Reserve shall be cut by such lessee without the permission of the Director of Forestry and when any trees are so cut the debris of such cutting shall be piled and burned or otherwise disposed of as instructed by the forest officer in charge of the reserve. No burning shall be done except under permit from such forest officer. The lands covered by the lease shall be cleared and kept clear at all times of unnecessary combustible material and the lessee shall take all possible precautions to prevent the starting or spread of fire from the leasehold and shall give assistance in the fighting of fire as required by the regulations relating to forest reserves.

Lands fraudulently entered upon.

27. If it is shown to the satisfaction of the Minister that any homestead entry, agreement to sell or other existing interest less than a fee in any Dominion lands required for the proposed works of any applicant has been secured by any person with a knowledge that the said lands would be required in connection with the development of a water privilege, and with the object of deriving gain from such interest by reason of the future development of such water privilege, the Minister may fix the terms upon which so much of the said lands as may be required for the proposed works may be withdrawn from the said entry, agreement of sale or other interest less than a fee, and secured by such applicant.

Water applicants not under B. C. Water Act.

28. In the event that any person desires to enter upon, use or occupy Dominion lands in the exercise of rights affecting waters or the use or diversion thereof not acquired or held in virtue of British Columbia Water Acts, such as rights acquired under the Line Fences Act, Chapter 84, R.S.B.C. 1911, or the Ditches and Water Courses Act, Chapter 66 of the same, or the Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation Act, Chapter 69 of the same, or by any riparian owner, application may be made to the Minister, and the same must be dealt with as nearly as possible in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

Reservations in all grants.

29. Every patent, lease, license, homestead entry or other grant hereafter made of any Dominion lands within the Railway Belt shall be subject to a reservation providing for the taking of any areas required for the exercises of the privileges granted by any water license subject to the payment by the licensee of such compensation as may be provided in like cases by the provincial acts and regulations. 3–4

[The following Order in Council was first published in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *18th July, 1918.*]

[1697]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday the 5th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS in the case of one Norman Earle Lewis the Supreme Court of the Province of Alberta, Appellate Division, decided on the 28th June, 1918, that the Order in Council of the 20th April, 1918, (P.C. 919), had not the force of law, and that consequently all exemptions cancelled by the Order in Council of the same day (P.C. 962) remained in full force and effect ;

And whereas the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence represents that military conditions make it imperatively necessary that the principle of this judgment should not be permitted to have effect, and that it is impossible to suspend the operation of the Orders in Council pending an appeal if the exigencies of the military situation are to be met ;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Prime Minister, is pleased to order and direct and doth hereby order and direct that men whose exemptions were cancelled, pursuant to the provisions of the Orders in Council of the 20th April, 1918, above referred to, be dealt with in all respects as provided by the said Order in Council, notwithstanding the said judgment and notwithstanding any judgment or any Order that may be made by any Court, and that instructions be sent accordingly to the General and other officers commanding Military Districts in Canada.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

3-2

[1621]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 2nd day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Dominion Lands Act (chapter 20 of the statutes of 1908) provides that every application for entry for a homestead shall be made by the applicant in person, unless otherwise provided by regulations made by the Governor in Council;

And whereas under regulations approved by Orders in Council dated the 26th of August, 1908, and the 11th of January, 1915, homestead entry may be made by proxy on behalf of a husband, father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister;

And whereas it is represented that cases are likely to arise where a number of soldiers eligible for soldier grant entry under the terms of the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, and eligible also to make ordinary homestead entry, desire to send one of their number in advance to select and enter for land on their behalf;

And whereas authority has already been taken under section 23 of the Soldier Settlement Regulations to meet a case of this kind in so far as the soldier grant entry is concerned, but there is no corresponding provision in the case of an application for ordinary homestead entry by proxy on behalf of a "settler," as defined by the Soldier Settlement Act;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in view of the above, is pleased, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, to make the following regulation and the same is hereby made and established accordingly:—

In the case of a "settler" as defined by the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, who is eligible to make ordinary homestead entry, application for entry by proxy may be permitted not only in the case of a person making entry on behalf of a husband, father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, but also in the case of a person who for special reasons has been authorized by the Department of the Interior to make entry on behalf of such "settler."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

2–4

[1509]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 22nd day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands within the Forty-five Railway Belt, in the Province of British Columbia, established by Order in Council of 17th September, 1889, shall be and the same are hereby amended by rescinding section 9 thereof and substituting the following therefore:—

9. (1) The word "highway" as used in this section shall mean all public wagon-roads, streets, roads, trails, lanes, bridges and trestles, but shall not include canals, towing-paths or other like public ways.

(2) The authorities of the Province of British Columbia shall, during the pleasure of the Governor in Council and subject to the provisions of these regulations, be authorized and empowered to make and establish such public highways through or over Dominion lands in the railway belt, exclusive of areas set apart as Dominion forest reserves and parks, but including lands held under homestead entry, contract of sale, lease, license or any other form of occupancy, and also including foreshores and lands covered with water, as if the British Columbia Highway Act, chap. 99, of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1911, as amended by chap. 29 of the Statutes of 1913, were applicable to the said Dominion lands.

(3) Notwithstanding the powers conferred upon the Provincial authorities by the preceeding subsection, the Governor in council may authorise the location and construction by any person of such public highways as he may deem expedient through any land subject to these regulations, and for that purpose may take or authorise to be taken without any notice and without any consent on the part of the person owning or occupying such land or having any claim, estate, right, title or interest therein, any requisite area of land, and any existing roads whether the area so taken be or be not in excess of the Provincial allowance for roads, in any section, quarter section or legal subdivision, and may also enter upon or authorise entry upon any such lands and the taking therefrom of any gravel, stone, timber or other material required for the construction of such highway or for the purpose of cutting and maintaining any drains that may be considered necessary.

(4) Whenever any highway is made and declared and has been put into actual use by the Public or whenever the Governor-in-Council has established a highway as provided in the last preceeding sub-section such public highway shall become the property of the Province, the legal title thereto remaining in the Crown for the public use of the Province subject to reversion in the case of closing or abandonment as hereinafter specified, provided that the ownership of any minerals under such roads shall not be affected by the making or establishing of any such highway.

(5) No road so established by the Governor in Council shall be closed up or its direction varied or any part of the land occupied by it sold or otherwise alienated without the consent of the Governor in Council.

(6) Whenever any road constructed by the Provincial authorities over any of the lands subject to these regulations is later closed by the same authorities or by reason of abandonment or otherwise ceases to be a public highway, or whenever any road established by the Governor in Council is closed in the manner specified herein, then, in either such case, the part of such highway, if any, which was comprised of Dominion lands when constructed and which at the time of such closing or ceasing to be used as a public highway, is still situated across or adjacent to Dominion lands, shall revert to and become the property of the Crown in the right of Canada and may be dealt with by the Minister subject to these regulations.

(7) Until necessary highways providing means of egress and ingress to the lands of settlers and landholders shall have been located and constructed, a convenient right of way not exceeding sixty-six feet in width over any Dominion lands disposed of is hereby reserved for the use and convenience of settlers and land-holders in passing from time to time to and from their locations or lands, to and from any now existing public highways, providing always that such settler or landholder making use of the aforesaid privilege shall not damage the fences or crops of the occupier located on the land over which such right of way is reserved.

(8) Notwithstanding any other provisions of these regulations, in case the Provincial authorities and the Governor in Council should both establish highways across the land of any owner or occupier, no greater area shall be taken without compensation from such owner or occupier for the purpose of the said highways than is permitted to be taken by the Provincial authorities under the said British Columbia Highway Act.

(9) Every homestead entry, contract of sale, lease, license or any other form of company, patent or other grant hereafter issued of any Dominion lands within the Railway Belt shall be subject to a reservation providing for the taking of an area for road purposes and compensation for the same as provided herein.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

1–4

[1807.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday the 19th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Department of Public Works has applied for the setting apart of a small parcel of land at House River, comprising eighty-five hundredths acres, in the northeast quarter of Section 18, Township 83, range 16, west of the 4th meridian, in the Province of Alberta, to be used as a telegraph station ;

And Whereas the parcel of land in question is undisposed of according to the records of the Department of the Interior, and may be more particularly described as follows :

Commencing at an iron post on the east boundary of Section 18, Township 83, Range 16, west of the 4th meridian, distant 655·38 feet measured southerly along said east boundary from the northeast corner of said section ; thence due west a distance of 50 feet to an iron post ; thence due south a distance of 204 feet to an iron post ; thence continuing in the same course a distance of 27 feet ; thence due west a distance of 102·47 feet ; thence south 17 degrees and 32 minutes east astronomically, a distance of 213·885 feet to an iron post ; thence south 43 degrees and 39 minutes east astronomically a distance of 137·40 feet more or less to an iron post on the said east boundary of said Section 18 ; thence northerly following the said east boundary a distance of 540·60 feet more or less to the point of commencement and containing by admeasurement 0·85 acres more or less, all as shown on the plan hereto attached.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior is pleased to Order and it is hereby Ordered that the said parcel of land shall be and the same is hereby transferred to the Department of Public Works for the purposes above mentioned.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1658]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 6th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS under the provisions of the Order in Council of the 7th December, 1907, certain Dominion lands were set apart to be reserved for the Doukhobor communities during the pleasure of the government ;

And whereas from time to time certain of lands so reserved have been withdrawn from reservation as being no longer required for the purpose for which they were set apart and homestead entries were granted thereon to members of the Doukhobor communities participating in the reserves and to the general public ;

And whereas the Doukhobor Commission which recently visited the reserves with a view to investigating the whole situation recommends the discontinuance of the reserves ;

And whereas it is desirable that the matter be dealt with as promptly as possible in order that any surplus land remaining available after all the rightful claims have been adjusted might be made available for soldier settlement ;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the lands now remaining in the Doukhobor reserves be withdrawn from reservation and be dealt with as the Minister of the Interior may determine, subject to the following regulations :

(1) That the number of Doukobors claiming to be participating in the reserves, who are members of the larger community comprising not more than seven hundred souls, and of the Independent community stated to number not more than five hundred souls be forthwith determined.

(2) That the Doukhobors referred to in Clause 1 hereof as members of the larger community be allowed to purchase land therein at the rate of fifteen acres per soul.

(3) That the land be sold to individuals and titles be taken by the head of each family on the above basis.

(4) That the price at which the land shall be sold be $10.00 per acre and that payment shall be made on such terms as may be satisfactory to the Minister ;

(5) That those of the Doukhobors referred to in Clause 1 hereof as members of the Independent Community who desire to do so, may, in lieu of purchasing their allotments as aforesaid be given an opportunity to secure homestead entries on available lands in the reserve in accordance with the practice hitherto followed by the Department in dealing with such cases ;

(6) That any Doukhobor who is permitted to obtain homestead entry in a Doukhobor reserve shall thereby exhaust his homestead right.

(7) That all available surplus lands remaining in the reserves after all claims have been adjusted be reserved for solder settlement.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1820.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Saturday, the 20th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 6th July, 1918, from the acting Minister of the Interior, stating that the Canadian Northern Railway Company has applied for a license to occupy a portion of the bed of the Oldman River for the purpose of constructing and maintaining thereon a railway bridge across the said river, the land applied for being described as follows :

That certain parcel or tract of land, being part of the bed of Oldman river, situate in the southeast quarter of section thirteen, in the ninth township, in the twenty-sixth range, west of the fourth meridian, in the Province of Alberta, on the said section thirteen is shown on a plan of the southeast quarter of the said township approved and confirmed by E. Deville, Surveyor-General of Dominion lands, on the eleventh day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, which said parcel may be more particularly described as follows :—

Bounded on the north by the left bank and on the south by the right bank of Oldman River ; and on the east and west by lines parallel to and forty-nine feet and five tenths of a foot perpendicularly distant on opposite sides of the centre line of the right of way of the Canadian Northern Railway, as the said centre line is shown upon a plan of the said railway showing plan and elevation of proposed crossing of Oldman River, through the said quarter-section, which said plan is signed by A. S. Weekes, Dominion Land Surveyor, on the twenty-third day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of record in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Registration District under number R.W. 87 in Book B.T., a certified copy whereof is on record in the Department of the Interior under number 27050; the parcel herein described containing by admeasurement one acre and five-hundredths of an acre, more or less.

The plan and description of the sight and of the bridge as filed by the company with the Department of Public Works was approved by Order in Council of the 31st July, 1916, under the provisions of Section 233 of the Railway Act, Chapter 37, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, such approval being conditional on the company securing from the Department of the Interior a license of occupation of the bed of the river required for the bridge site.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that he be authorized to issue to the Canadian Northern Railway Company, a license of occupation for that portion of the bed of the Oldman River described above ; the said license to be for such time as the Company may require the bridge site in connection with the operation of the railway and to be at an annual rental of one dollar, payable to the Department of the Interior.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1806]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 19th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the Order in Council, P.C. 813, of the 4th day of April, 1918, the Minister of the Interior was authorized to transfer from His Majesty King George the Fifth as represented by the Minister of the Interior, to His Majesty King George the Fifth as represented by the Minister of Public Works for the Province of Alberta, that portion of the southeast quarter of Section 29, Township 54, Bange 22, west of the 4th Meridian, comprising 153.24 acres, and that portion of the northeast quarter of the same section, comprising 158.73 acres ; whereas it was intended that the lands referred to herein should be vested in His Majesty King George the Fifth as represented by the Minister of Public Works for the Province of Alberta.

Therefore His Excellency the Governer General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and declare and it is hereby ordered and declared that title to such lands, being that portion of the S. E. ½ of section 29-54-22 W. 4th Meridian, comprising 153.24 acres, and that portion of the North East quarter of the same Section comprising 158.73 acres, shall be and the same is hereby vested in His Majesty King George the Fifth, as represented by the Minister of Public Works for the Province of Alberta, the balance of each of these quarter-sections having been heretofore vested in the right of the Crown for the Province of Alberta for roadway purposes, reserving thereout and therefrom all mines and minerals, whether solid, liquid or gaseous, which may be found to exist within, upon or under such lands, together with full power to work the same, and for this purpose to enter upon, use and occupy the said lands, or so much thereof, and to such extent as may be necessary for the effectual working and extracting of the said minerals.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1722]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 18th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS attention is drawn to the abnormal demand for butter due to war conditions and the very great probability that such abnormal demand and consequent high prices will prevail for this product for some time to come ;

And whereas it is in the public interest, under the special conditions above named, that other fats should be available in Canada under strict and reasonable conditions as a substitute for butter ;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Agriculture, and under and in virtue of the provisions of "The War Measures Act, 1914," is pleased to make and doth hereby make and establish the following regulations providing for the importation into Canada and the permitting of the manufacture, sale and possession within Canada of oleomargarine and establishing the conditions of such importation, manufacture, sale and possession, such regulations to be in force and to have effect for the period during which the present abnormal conditions continne, the conclusion of such period to be determined by the Minister of Agriculture with the approval of the Governor in Council, as provided in the said regulations, and as a war measure only.

His Excellency in Council, on the same recommendation, is further pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 23rd October, 1917, (P.C. 3044), and the Order in Council of the 19th November, 1917, (P.C. 3236) shall be and the same are hereby rescinded.

REGULATIONS.

1. On and after the first day of November, 1917, and until the Governor in Council has by order declared that the present abnormal conditions have ceased, paragraph (*a*) of section 5 of The Dairy Industry Act, 1914, statutes of 1914, chapter 7, shall be suspended in so far as it provides that no person shall manufacture, import into Canada, or offer, sell or have in his possession for sale, any oleomargarine as hereinafter defined, and the importation, manufacture, offering for sale and having in possession for sale of any such oleomargarine shall be permitted, subject, however, to the rules and regulations hereinafter set out.

2. For the purposes of these regulations "oleomargarine" shall mean and include oleomargarine, margarine, butterine, or any other substitute for butter which is manufactured wholly or in part from any fat or oil other than from milk and cream, which contains no foreign colouring matter and which does not contain more than sixteen per cent of water.

3. No person shall import or manufacture oleomargarine without having first obtained a license, such license may at any time be cancelled for the violation of any of the provisions of these regulations or of any other regulation made by His Excellency the Governor General in Council or by the Canada Food Board.

4. Licenses for the importation or manufacture of oleomargarine shall be issued from the office of, and through the Veterinary Director General, and shall be countersigned by such officer or officers under the Veterinary Director General, and shall be countersigned by such officer or officers under the Veterinary Director General as the Canada Food Boad may thereto authorize.

5. Oleomargarine, in which animal fats or oils are used, imported into Canada shall be accompanied by the export certificate of inspection of the country of production, and every importer shall, at the time that the importation is made, produce to the Collector of Customs such importer's license, and deliver to the Collector the certificate of inspection of the country of origin. Import licenses will be issued in duplicate, one copy to be deposited with the Customs when the first entry is made.

6. Importers of oleomargarine, made wholly of vegetable fats and oils, shall furnish to the Collector of Customs at the port of entry a certificate of inspection in such form as may be required by the Canada Food Board.

7. Oleomargarine manufactured wholly from vegetable oils shall be so designated in all labels, brands or other markings.

8. Licenses to manufacture oleomargarine shall only be issued to such applicants as have satisfied the Veterinary Director General that the building or buildings in which the applicant proposes to manufacture the oleomargarine is or are well lighted and ventilated, constructed of suitable material and provided with sanitary conveniences for the employees, that there is no danger of contamination from objectionable odours from packing houses, fertilizer houses or other sources, that the machinery and equipment is modern and capable of easy and efficient cleaning, and that the probable output of the proposed establishment will be sufficiently large to justify the employment of an inspector.

9. No oleomargarine shall be manufactured in Canada except under the supervision of inspectors appointed by the Minister of Agriculture.

10. Oleomargarine shall not be manufactured in Canada in any premises used as or connected with a butter factory.

11. All material entering into the composition of oleomargarine shall be subject to inspection, and if not approved by an inspector shall not be used. The inspector shall have power at any time to take samples of any such material for analysis. No oleo oil or neutral lard shall be used in the manufacture of oleomargarine unless it is the production of an abattoir under the inspection of the Minister of Agriculture of Canada and bears the Government inspection mark, or has been manufactured in the country of origin under inspection satisfactory to the Minister, and is at the time of importation covered by the official markings and export inspection certificate of the country of origin. No milk shall be used in the manufacture of oleomargarine unless it is from tuberculin tested cows or else has been pasteurized before using, and no butter shall be used in such manufacture unless it is free from rancidity or any objectionable odour.

12. No preservative shall be used for or in oelomargarine except salt, without the written permission of the Canada Food Board.

13. No person other than a manufacturer of oleomargarine shall mix oleomargarine and butter.

14. No substance intended for the colouring of oleomargarine shall be imported into Canada in packages containing oleomargarine, and no manufacturer, wholesale dealer or retailer dealing in oleomargarine shall deal in, sell, or give away any substance intended for colouring oleomargarine.

15. No oleomargarine shall be sold in Canada unless it is in :—

(*a*) the original package, marked and labelled as required by these regulations.

(*b*) each small package shall be wrapped separately and on the label or wrapper the word "Oleomargarine" shall be printed or marked so as to form the most conspicuous word on the label or wrapper.

(*c*) all labels, wrappers and packages shall bear the official inspection mark of the country of origin together with the name and address of the manufacturer.

16. In all hotels, restaurants and public eating places where oleomargarine is served there shall be prominently displayed in some conspicuous place a placard containing the words, "oleomargarine served here," in capital block letters, not less than one and one-half inches long.

17. No label, placard or brand shall be used until it has been approved by the Veteri ary Director General.

18. No person shall sell, offer, expose or have in possession for sale, any oleomargarine molded or cut into prints or blocks unless such prints or blocks are of the full net weight of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or 1 lb. at the time they are sold, offered, exposed, or had in possession for sale.

19. The Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada shall have charge of the enforcement of the provisions of these regulations, and of any other regulations made by His Excellency the Governor General in Council or by the Canada Food Board, in so far as such regulations pertain to the sale and use of oleomargarine.

20. Inspectors appointed by the Minister of Agriculture shall have access at all reasonable hours to any premises in Canada in which oleomargarine is manufactured or stored.

21. Every person who either imports, manufactures or sells wholesale, oleomargarine, shall keep a book in which is entered the date of each importation, purchase, sale and shipment of oleomargarine, and the quantity so imported, sold or shipped, the person from or to whom it has been purchased, sold or shipped, the place from, in or to which it was imported, sold or shipped, and the name of the railway or steamship company by which such oleomargarine was transported, and such book shall at all times be open for inspection by the Canada Food Board or by any person authorized by the Canada Food Board or by the Minister of Agriculture to examine same.

22. There shall be no customs duty charged on the importation of any oleomargarine into Canada that complies with the above regulations.

23. Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

24. Order in Council of October 23rd, 1917, (P.C.-3044), and the Order in Council of November 19th, 1917, (P.C. 3236), shall be, and the same are hereby rescinded.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1743.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday the 11th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council has had before them a report, dated 9th July, 1918, from the Minister of Labour, representing that industrial unrest during the past few months has become more general than formerly, thus causing serious interruption in some lines of war work, and indications are that it will become more widespread still unless successful efforts be made to check it. This unrest has many causes among which are the shortage of labour, rapid advance in the cost of many of the necessaries of life, employers denying their workmen the right to organize or to meet them in joint conference to discuss requests for improved conditions or to negotiate adjustments of differences ; and in others from too hasty action on the part of working men in ignoring the provisions of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in adopting drastic measures before exhausting every reasonable effort to reach a satisfactory settlement. Wages alleged to be inadequate together with length of the work day said to be too long, are among other frequent causes of such unrest.

The Minister, realizing the necessity of steady work and close and sympathetic co-operation between employers and employees to secure maximum results from war efforts, is of opinion that the Government should forthwith adopt such means as may seem practicable for the prevention of such interruption during the continuance of the war, whether caused by lockouts or strikes, and the establishments of such co-operation, while at the same time striving to ensure to the workman adequate compensation for their labour and reasonable safeguards for their health and safety, and to employers fair and reasonable treatment.

The Minister is further of opinion that a declaration by the Government of a war labour policy, fair and equitable to all concerned, governing relations between employers and workmen in all industries engaged in war work and including all those mentioned in The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (except railways), and amendments thereto by Parliament or extensions thereof by Order in Council, for the duration of the war, would materially contribute to the attainment of these objects.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the Governor in Council declare the following principles and policies and urge their adoption upon both employers and workmen for the period of the war.

1. That there should be no strike or lockout during the war.
2. That all employees have the right to organize in trade unions, and this right shall not be denied or interfered with in any manner whatsoever, and through their chosen representatives should be permitted and encouraged to negotiate with employers concerning working conditions, rates of pay, or other grievances.
3. That employers shall have the right to organize in associations of groups, and this right shall not be denied or interfered with by workers in any manner whatsoever.

4. That employers should not discharge or refuse to employ workers merely by reason of membership in trade unions or for legitimate trade union activities outside working hours.
5. That workers in the exercise of their right to organize shall use neither coercion nor intimidation of any kind to influence any person to join their organizations or employers to bargain or deal therewith.
6. That in establishments where the union shop exists by an agreement the same shall continue and the union standards as to wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment shall be maintained.
7. That in establishments where union and non-union men and women work together, and the employer meets only with employees or representatives engaged in such establishments, the continuance of such conditions shall not be deemed a grievance.

This declaration, however, is not intended in any manner to deny the right, or discourage the practice of forming labour unions, or the joining of the same by workers in said establishments as aforesaid, nor to prevent a Board of Conciliation or other body or adjuster from recommending improvements in the matter of wages, hours of labour, or other conditions, as shall from time to time be found desirable.

8. That established safeguards and regulations for the protection of health and safety of workers shall not be relaxed.
9. That all workers, including common labourers, shall be entitled to a wage ample to enable them with thrift to maintain themselves and families in decency and comfort, and to make reasonable provision for old age.
10. That in fixing wages, minimum rates of pay should be established.
11. That women on work ordinarily performed by men should be allowed equal pay for equal work and should not be allotted tasks disproportionate to their strength.
12. That in all cases where eight hours is by law or agreement the basic day, it shall so continue. In all other cases the question of hours of labour should be settled with due regard to governmental necessities and the welfare, health and proper comfort of the workers.
13. That a maximum production from all war industries should be sought and methods of work and operation on the part of employers or workers which operate to delay or limit production or which tend to artificially increase the cost thereof should be discouraged.
14. That for the purpose of mobilizing the available labour supply with a view to its rapid and effective distribution as well as constant employment; the Managers and Operators of industrial establishments and the trade unions concerned should keep Provincial or Municipal Employment Agencies and the Canada Registration Board fully informed as to labour required or available. Those agencies should be given opportunity to aid in the distribution of labour.
15. That in fixing wages, hours and conditions of labour regard should be had to the labour standards, wage scales, and other conditions, prevailing in the locality affected, always mindful, however, of the necessity of payment of living wages.
16. That to better preserve industrial peace during the war, employers and employees should, after once establishing an agreement as to wages and working conditions, agree to its continuance during the war, subject only to such changes in rates of pay as fluctuation in cost of living may justify.
17. That when employers and employees are unable to arrive at a mutual agreement concerning any existing dispute, unless some other means of settlement is agreed upon by the parties, they should use the machinery provided for in the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in an endeavour to reach an adjustment.

Should the recommendation of the Board of Conciliation not be accepted either party may appeal to the Board of Appeal who shall review the findings of the Board of Conciliation and hear such further evidence as either party to the dispute may desire to submit at their own expense, the decision of the Board of Appeal to be final.

Any settlement of a dispute referred to the Board of Conciliation, or carried in appeal to the Board of Appeal, shall be effective not later than the date on which the application for a Board of Conciliation was filed.

The Board of Appeal shall be composed of two representatives of labour, nominated by the Executive Council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, two representatives of the employers, nominated by the Executive of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, and a Chairman nominated by the said members of the Board, or, in case of failure to agree upon a Chairman, then the Minister of Labour shall appoint such Chairman.

The Minister further recommends that the Minister of Labour be authorized to make regulations governing procedure on appeal provided for by paragraph 17 of the above recommendations.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendations, and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1775]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 18th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the War Trade Board of the United States has placed under license the export of various commodities and whereas the list of such commodities is being modified and extended from time to time as the exigencies of the war require, and chiefly for the purpose of conserving tonnage, and that additional shipping be made available for the transportation of troops and supplies to Europe;

And whereas it has been represented by the War Trade Board of the United States that the purpose of such restrictions upon exports is to some extent defeated owing to the lack of similar restrictions upon exports on the part of the Government of Canada;

And whereas it is desirable that the Goverment of Canada should co-operate as far as possible with the Government of the United States in controlling exports for the purpose mentioned;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the export from Canada of all articles, the export of which from the United States is subject to license, and which are set out in the schedule attached hereto, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited, except under license approved by the War Trade Board.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE.

Acetaldelayis.
Acetanilide.
Acetate of collulose.
Acetates, all.
Acetic acid.
Acetic acid, glacial.
Acetic anhydride.
Acetone.
Acids as follows:—
- Acetic.
- Acetic, glacial.
- Carbolic (phenol) and its derivatives.
- Hydrocyanic.
- Hydroflouric.
- Nitric and its salts.
- Picric.

Phosphate.
Phosphoric.
Sulphuric.
Aeronautical instruments.
Aeronautical machines, their arts and accessories.
Alcohol.
Alcohol, wood.
Aloes.
Aloin.
Alloy steel.
Alloys containing tin.
Alloys nickel.
Alloys, steel.
Alpaca, manufactures of.
Alpaca metal (German silver and nickel silver) and articles containing same.
Alpaca, raw.
Alum.
Alum, ammonia.
Alum, chrome.
Alum, ferric.
Alum, potash.
Alumina, sulphate of.
Aluminum and all articles containing 10 per cent. or more (in weight) of aluminum.
American long staple cotton.
American long staple cotton yarn.
Amidvazobenzol.
Amidophenol. (Paraamidophenol).
Ammonia and its salts.
Ammonia alum.
Ammonia anhydrous.
Ammonium bromide.
Ammonium carbonate.
Ammonium chloride.
Ammonium nitrate.
Ammonium sulphate.
Ammunition.
Amorphous phospherous.
Anhydrous ammonia.
Aniline oil.
Aniline salts.
Anti-aircraft instruments, apparatus and accessories.
Anti-friction metal, bars and pigs and shapes, unless an integral part of a complete machine.
Antimony, and articles containing antimony.
Antimony, black.
Antimony, ore.
Antimony, oxide of.
Antimony, salts.
Antimony, sulphate of.
Antimony, sulphide of.
Antiph legistine.
Arms.
Arsenate of lead.
Arsenate of soda.
Arsenic and compounds thereof.
Artificial silk unmanufactured.
Asbestos, as follows:
Crude.
Mill fibres, all grades.
Paper stock.
Sadd.
Shingle stock.
Ash soda.
Ash staves.
Ash wood.
Ashes, hardwood.
Atropine and belladonna.
Axe handles made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood, and oak wood.
Axle and other mineral oil greases.
Babbitt metal, bars and pigs and all shapes, unless an integral part of a complete machine.
Backs, fat.
Bacon.
Bagging, vegetable fibre, except cotton bagging.
Bags, jute.
Bags, vegetable fibre, except cotton bags.
Balata.
Balls napthalena.
Balsam copaiba.
Balsam tolu.
Band-saw blades.
Barium chlorate.
Barium, nitrate f.
Barium peroxide.
Barium, sulphate of (blanc fixe).
Bark, chinchona and products.
Barley.
Barley flour.
Barley meal.
Bars, steel sheet.
Bean meal, soya.
Bean oil, soya.
Beans.
Beans, as follows :
Canned,
Caster.
Cocoa.
Soya.
Velvet.
Bearings, as follows :
Antifriction, unless an integral part of a complete machine.
Babbitt, unless an integral part of a complete machine.
Beef products, (canned, preserved and fresh).
Beet syrup.
Belladonna and atropine.
Belting, leather,
Belting, leather.
Bensaldehyde.
Benzene (from coal tar).
Benzine (from petroleum).
Benzine oil.
Benzoate of soda.
Benzol and its derivatives.
Bichromate of potash.
Bichromate of soda.
Billets, steel.
Binder twine.
Binoculars.
Birch shooks.
Birch staves.
Birch wood.
Biscuits
Bismuth salts.
Bisulphate of soda.
Bisulphite of soda.
Black antimony.
Black lead and articles manufactured therefrom.
Blades, saw (circular, hack and band).
Blanc fixe (sulphate of barium).
Blast furnaces (open hearth).
Block tin.
Blooms, steel.
Bluestone (copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol.
Boiler plates and all other classes of iron and steel plates $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick and heavier and wider than 6 inches and circles over 6 inches in diameter, whether plain or fabricated.
Boiler tubes.
Boilers, marine.
Boilers, ship.
Bone flour.
Bone, ground.
Bone meal.
Book paper
Boring machines, horizontal and vertical.
Boring mills (vertical all sizes).
Boring tubes (oil well casing).
Bottle caps, tin.
Brass and all articles containing 10 per cent or more (in weight) of brass.
Brass pipes.
Brass plates.
Brass sheets.
Brass tubes.
Bread.
Brewers' grains.
Bromide of ammonia.
Bromide of potash.
Bromide of soda.
Bromine.
Brome and articles manufactured therefrom.
Buckwheat.

Buckwheat flour.
Burlap.
Butter.
Butter, cocoa.
Butter cocoanut.
Butter, peanut.
Butter substitutes.
Cable (iron and steel), consisting of 6 wires or more.
Cable, stud-link chain.
Cake, cottonseed.
Cake, oil.
Calcium nitrate.
Calipers.
Camel's hair, manufactures of.
Camel's hair, raw.
Cameras, photographic.
Camphers (campher, eucalyptol, menthol, thymol).
Candy.
Cane, syrup.
Canned beans.
Canned beef products.
Canned corn.
Canned peas.
Canned salmon.
Canned tomatoes.
Canned tuna fish.
Cantharides.
Caps, bottle (tin).
Carbolic acid (phenol) and its derivatives.
Carbon disulphide.
Carbon electredes.
Carbon tetrachloride.
Carbonate of ammonia.
Carrier pigeons.
Cars, railway (completely assembled and unassembled and parts thereof).
Cartridge cloth, silk, suitable for use as powder bags.
Cashmere, manufactures of.
Cashmere, raw.
Casing, oil well (frequently described as "boring tubes.")
Cast iron pipe.
Castor beans.
Castor oil.
Castor oil, sulphonated.
Cattle.
Cattle manure.
Caustic potash.
Caustic soda.
Cellulose, acetate of.
Cereals.
Cerium and articles containing serium.
Chain, stud-link, open-link.
Charcoal.
Chestnut extracts.
Chestnut wood.
China-wood oil.
Chlorate of barium.
Chlorase of potash.
Chlorate of soda.
Chlorates.
Chloxhenzole (monochlorihenzol).
Chloride of ammonia.
Chloride of tin.
Chlorins.
Chloroform.
Chocolate.
Chromo alum.
Chromium, chemical compounds thereof and their products.
Chromium ore and any metal or ferroalloy thereof.
Chucks, lathe.
Cinchena bark and products.
Circular-saw blades.
Citrate of patash.
Clips, woolen and worsted.
Cloth (silk), cartridge, suitable for use as powder bags.
Cloves, oil of.
Coal.
Cobalt, chemical compounds thereof.
Cobalt ore and any metal or ferroalloy thereof.
Cocoa leaves and products.
Cocaine.
Cocoa.
Cocoa beans.
Cocoa butter.
Cocoa powder.
Cocoanut butter.
Cocoanut oil.
Cod-liver oil.
Coffee.
Coke.
Collapsible tubes, tin.
Compasses, ships'.
Composition foil containing tin.
Compound, lard.
Condensed milk (including powderedmilk, evaporated milk, and preserved milk of all kinds).
Condensers.
Confectionery, including chocolate candy.
Containers, empty (tin).
Copatha, balsam.
Copper, as follows :
  Ingots.
  Rods.
  Scrap.
  Tools.
  Wine.
  All articles containing 10 per cent or more (in weight) of copper.
Copper, chemical compounds thereof.
Copper pipes.
Copper plates.
Copper sheets.
Copper tubes.
Copper sulphate, (bluestone).
Copra.
Copra oil.
Corn.
Corn, canned.
Corn flour.
Corn grits.
Corn hominy.
Corn (Indian samp).
Corn (maize.)
Corn meal.
Corn oil.
Corn sprup.
Corn starch.
Corrugated furnaces for ships.
Cosmetics, face cream containing salts of mercury.
Cotton, American long staple.
Cotton, Egyptian and sea-island.
Cotton linters.
Cotton seed.
Cottonseed cake.
Cottonseed meal.
Cottonseed oil.
Cotton yarns, as follows :
  American long staple.
  Egyptian.
  Sea Island.
Crackers.
Crucibles, graphite.
Crucible, platinum.
Crude asbestos.
Crude oil.
Cyananide.
Cyanide of potash.
Cyanide of sodium.
Cyanides (all).
Cyanogen derivatives.
Cylinder oil.
Dental gold.
Dental instruments.
Dental platinum.
Dental supplies.
Dextrine.
Diamonds, industrial.
Diamonds and precious stones of all kinds.
Digitalin.
Digitalis and products.
Dimethylaniline.
Dimethyl ketone.
Dinitrohenzol.
  (Metantnitrobenzol.)
Dinitrochlorbenzol.

Dinitrophenol.
Diphenylamine.
Disulphide of carbon.
Double acid phosphates.
Drilling machines, radial.
Drills (carbon and high-speed twist).
Drills, twist.
Dry paste flour.
Dyestuffs (does not include artists' colors or paints, enamel paints, pigmente or stains, dry or in pulp).
Egyptian Cotton.
Egyptian cotton yarn.
Electrodes carbon.
Electrodes graphits.
Emery grain and flour.
Emetine.
Empty tin containers.
Engine oil.
Engines, marine.
Epsom salts.
Ergot.
Ergotin.
Ether.
Ethylmethol ketone.
Eucalyptol.
Evaporated milk.
Explosives.
Extracts, as follows :
  All for tanning hides.
  Chestnut.
  Quebrachs.
  Sumas.
Face cosmetics containing salts of mercury.
Farina.
Fat backs.
Feeds.
Felts (paper makers').
Ferrio alum.
Ferrocerium.
Ferrochrome.
Ferrocobalt
Ferrocyanide of potash.
Ferromanganese.
Ferromolybdenum.
Ferrosilicon.
Ferrotitanium.
Ferrotungsten.
Ferrouranium.
Ferrovanadium.
Fertilizers, mixed.
Fibres, all vegetable, except cotton (includes cocoa fibre, flax, jute, hemp, magasy, ramie, sisal, istle, tampico, manila, sunn and the like).
Fibres, products manufactured from vegetable fibres, except cotton.
Fibres, asbestos mill, all grades.
Files, abrasive (does not include manicure files or nail files, but all others, including emery files).
Finished leather, goat and kid.
Finished leather, sheep and lamb.
Fir timber.
Fireroom parts, marine.
Fish, canned tuna.
Flax, and all articles containing flax.
Flour, as follows :—
  Barley.
  Bone.
  Buckwheat.
  Corn.
  Dry paste.
  Emery.
  Rice.
  Rye.
  Wheat.
Fluoride of soda.
Fodders.
Foil and composition foil containing tin.
Formaldehyde.
Founts, lamp (tin).
Fresh beef products.
Fuel oils
Furnaces, as follows :
  Corrugated furnaces for ships.
  Morrison corrugated furnaces.
  Open hearth blast furnaces.
  Steel furnaees.
Gas oil.
Gasoline.
Gauze, hospital and medical.
Generators suitable for searchlights.
German silver (nickel silver and alpaca metal) and articles containing same.
Glacial acetic acid.
Glass, optical.
Glove leather, calf and kip.
Glove leather, horse.
Glucose.
Glycerine.
Gold, manufactured, and articles containing gold.
Gold, dental.
Grains, as follows :
  Brewers.
  Emery.
Graphite and articles manufactured therefrom.
Greases, as follows :
  Axle and other mineral oil greases.
Grinders, internal, plain and universal,
Grits, corn.
Ground bone.
Ground lenses.
Guaiac resin.
Guano.
Guayule.
Gum lac.
Gum, opium and its products.
Gutta-jeelatong.
Gutta-percha.
Gutta-siak.
Hack saw blades.
Hair, as follows :—
  Alpaca, manufactures of.
  Alpaca raw.
  Camel's, manufactures of.
  Camel's, raw.
  Cashmere, manufactures of.
  Cashmere, raw.
  Mohair, manufactures of.
  Mohair raw.
And all similar hairs and their manufactures, wastes, by-products, rags and clips of all the above.
Horse, raw.
Hams.
Hand-lantern oil.
Handles, axe, hoe, pick, rake, sledge, shovel, spade, made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood, and oak wood.
Hardwood ashes.
Harness leather.
Hemp and products manufactured therefrom.
Hides.
High-speed steel.
Hoe handles made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood, and oak wood.
Hogs.
Hominy, corn.
Hospital gauze.
Horse hair, raw.
Horses.
Humus.
Hydraulic presses.
Hydrocyanic acid.
Hydrofluoric acid.
Hyoscine.
Hyoscyamus.
Hyposulphite of sodium.
Indian samp (corn).
Industrial diamonds.
Ingots, copper.
Ingots, steel.
Instruments, as follows :
  Æronautical.
  Anti-aircraft.
  Dental.
  Oi -well drilling and accessories.
  Optical.
  Surgical.
Invert sugar syrup.
Iodine.

Ipecac.
Iridium.
Iron, pig.
Iron pipe, cast.
Iron plates, including ship boiler, tank, and all other classes of iron plates ⅛ inch thick and heavier and wider than 6 inches and circles over 6 inches in diameter, whether plain or fabricated.
Iron, scrap.
Jalap.
Jewelry.
Jute, and products manufactured cloth bags, gunnies, twine, etc.
Kerosene oil.
Ketone, ethylmethyl.
Ketone, methylethyl.
Kitchen utensils, tin.
Lac and all varieties thereof.
Lacquers.
Lamp founts, tin.
Land plaster.
Lantern oil.
Lanterns, tin.
Lard.
Lard compound.
Lard, neutral.
Lard substitutes.
Lathes, all sizes.
Laths chucks.
Lead, arsenate of.
Leather, as follows :
  Belting leather.
  Finished leather, goat and kit.
  Finished leather, sheep and lamb.
  Glove leather, calf and kip.
  Glove leather, horse.
  Harness leather.
  Leather belting.
  Shearlings.
  Shoe leather, calf and kip.
  Shoe leather, finished side.
  Shoe leather horse.
  Sole leather.
  Strap leather.
Leaves, coca and products.
Lenses, ground and optical.
Linen.
Linseed meal.
Linseed oil.
  Linters, cotton.
Locomotives and parts thereof.
Lubricating oils.
Lumber, as follows :
  Ash wood.
  Birch wood.
  Chestnut wood.
  Fir timber.
  Mahogany wood.
  Oak wood.
  Flywood and veneer of all kinds.
  Quebracho wood.
  Spruce wood.
  Walnut wood.
  Yellow pine measuring 12 inches by 12 inches and larger size, or 25 feet long and longer.
Macaroni.
Machines, as follows :
  Aeronautical, their parts and accessories.
  Boring (horizontal and vertical).
  Drilling (radial).
  Milling plain and universal (except hand millers).
  Oil-well drilling and accessories.
Machine tools as follows :
  Grinders, internal, plain and universal.
  Horizontal and vertical boring machines.
  Lathes, all sizes.
  Milling machines, plain and universal (except hand millers).
  Planers.
  Radial drilling machines.
  Sletters.
  Vertical boring mills, all sizes.
Magnesite.
Magnesium.
Magnesium, sulphate of.
Mahogany shoocks.
Mahogany staves.
Mahogany wood.
Maise (corn).
Malt.
Malt sprouts.
Manganese, chemical compounds thereof.
Manganese ore and any metal or ferro-alloy thereof.
Manganese oxide.
Manila fiber, and products manufactured therefrom.
Manure, cattle.
Manure, potatoe.
Manure, sheep.
Maple sirup.
Marine boilers.
Marine engines.
Marine fireroom parts.
Marine steam turbines for mechanical drive.
Meal, as follows :
  Barley.
  Bone.
  Corn.
  Cottonseed.
  Linseed.
  Oil-cake.
  Peanut.
  Rye.
  Soya-bean.
Medical gauze.
Medecines, patent.
Menthol.
Mercury and its compoun s.
Metal, as f.llows : d
  Alpaca (German silver and nickel silver) and articles containing same.
  Antifriction, bars and pigs and all shapes, unless an integral part of a complete machine.
  Babbitt, bars and pigs and all shapes, unless an integral part of a complete machine.
  Type.
  White.
Metallic potassium.
Metallic tin.
Methylethyl ketone.
Metadinitrobenzol.
  (Dinitrobenzol).
Mica.
Mica splittings.
Micrometers.
Milk, as follows :
  Condensed.
  Evaporated.
  Powdered.
  Preserved (all kinds).
  Sugar of.
Mills, plate rolling.
Mineral grease.
Mineral oils.
Mirror iron (frequently described as " specular iron " and " spiegeleisen ").
Mixed fertilizers.
Mohair, manufactures of.
Mohair, raw.
Molasses.
Molybdenite.
Molybdenum.
Molybdenum, chemical compounds thereof.
Monazite.
Monochlorbenzol.
  (Chlorbenzol).
Morison corrugated furnaces.
Morphine and derivatives.
Mules.
Mustard oils.
Naphtha.
Naphthalene and its derivatives.
Naphthalene balls.
Neutral lard.
News-print paper.
Nickel and all articles containing 10 per cent or more (in weight) of nickel.
Nickel alloys.
Nickel, chemical compounds thereof.

Nickel silver (German silver and alpaca metal) and articles containing same.
Nitrates, as follows :
Ammonia.
Barium.
Calcium.
Potash.
Silver.
Soda.
Nitric acid and its salts.
Nitroacetanilide.
(Paranitroactanilide).
Nitroniline.
Nitrobenzol.
Nitrocresols.
Nitrochlorbenzol.
(Paranitrochlorbenzol).
Nitronaphthalenes.
Nitrophenrl,
(Paranitrophenol).
Nitrotoluol,
(Orthonitrotoluol).
(Paranitrotoluol)
Nitrosodimethylaniline.
Nitroxylole.
Noils, silk.
Noils. worsted.
Noodles.
Novecain.
Nux vomica and products.
Oak, shooks.
Oak, staves.
Oak, wood.
Oakum.
Oatmeal.
Oats.
Oats, products of.
Oats, rolled.
Oil cake.
Oil-cake meal.
Oil of cloves.
Oil of sandalwood.
Oil-well casing (frequently described as "boring tubes").
Oil-well drilling implements, machinery and accesseries.
Oils as follows :
Aniline,
Axle and other mineral oil greases.
Benzine (from petroleum).
Castor,
Castor, sulphonated,
China wood.
Clove,
Coconut,
Cod-liver,
Copra,
Corn,
Cottonseed,
Crude,
Cylinder,
Engine,
Fuel,
Gas,
Gasoline,
Hand-lantern,
Kerosene,
Lantern,
Linseed,
Lubricating,
Mineral.
Mustard.
Naptha.
Olive.
Palm.
Paraffin.
Peanut.
Petroleum.
Rape seed.
Sandalwood.
Soya bean.
Oleomorgarine.
Olive oil.
Open-hearth blast furnaces.
Open-link chains.
Opium gum and its products,
Optical glass.
Optical instruments.
Optical lenses.
Ore, as follows ;—
Antimony.
Chromium, and any metal or ferro-alloys thereof.
Cobalt, and any metal or ferro-alloy thereof.
Manganese, and any metal or ferro-alloy thereof.
Strontium.
Tin.
Tungsten, and any metal or ferro-alloy thereof.
Orthonitrotoluol.
(Nitrotoluol).
(Paranitrotoluol).
Orthotoluidine.
(Paratoluidine).
(Toluidine).
Oxide of antimony.
Oxide of manganese.
Oxide of zinc, (zinc white).
Palladium.
Palm oil.
Paper, as follows :
Book.
Newsprint.
Poster.
Print.
Papermaker's felts.
Paper stock, asbestos.
Paraamidophenol.
(Amidophenol.)
Paraffin.
Paraffin oil.
Paraffin wax.
Paranitraniline.
Paranitroacetanilide.
(Nitroacetanilide).
Paranitrochlorbenzol.
(Nitrochlorbenzol).
Paranitrophenol.
(Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluol.
(Nitrotoluol).
(Orthonitrotoluol).
Paratoluidine.
(Toluidine).
(Orthotoluidine).
Paste, soup.
Patent medicines.
Peanut butter.
Peanut meal.
Peanut oil.
Peas.
Peas, canned.
Peas, seed.
Permanganate of potash.
Peroxide of barium.
Petroleum.
Phenol (carbolic acid), and its derivatives.
Phenolphthaloin.
Phosphate acid.
Phosphate of soda.
Phosphate, double acid.
Phosphides.
Phosphoric acid.
Phosphorized tin.
Phosphorous.
Phosphorous, amorphous.
Phosphorus, yellow.
Photographic cameras.
Pick handles, made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood and oak wood.
Picric acid.
Pigeons, carrier.
Pig iron.
Pig tin.
Pilocarpin.
Pine, yellow, measuring 12 inches by twelve inches and larger size; or 25 feet long and longer.
Pipe, cast iron.
Pipes, brass.
Pipes, copper.
Plaster, land.
Planers.

Plate, terne.
Plate, tin.
Plate rolling mills.
Plates, brass.
Plates, copper.
Plates, iron and steel, including ship, boiler, tank, and all other classes of iron and steel plates $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick and heavier and wider than 6 inches and circles over 6 inches in diameter, whether plain or fabricated.
Platinum and articles containing platinum.
Platinum, dental.
Plumbago and articles manufactured therefrom.
Plywood and veneer of all kinds.
Pork.
Pork products.
Postage stamps, cancelled and uncancelled
Poster paper.
Potash.
Potash, as follows :
- Alum.
- Bromide of.
- Bichromide of.
- Caustic.
- Chlorate of.
- Citrate of.
- Cyanide of.
- Ferro-cyanide.
- Nitrate of.
- Permanganate of.

Patassium and its compounds.
Potassium metallic.
Potato manure.
Poudrette.
Powder, cocoa.
Powdered milk.
Precious stones of all kinds.
Preserved beef products.
Preserved milk of all kinds.
Presses, hydraulic.
Printer's type.
Print paper.
Proprietary compounds.
Prussiate of soda.
Pulled wool.
Pyrites.
Pyrometers, equipment and thermo-couples.
Quebracho extracts.
Quebracho wood.
Quicksilver.
Quinine and its compounds.
Radial drilling machine.
Radio and wireless apparatus and all accessories.
Radium.
Rags, woolen or worsted.
Railway cars completely assembled and unassembled and parts thereof.
Rake handles made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood, and oak wood.
Rapeseed oil.
Raw silk.
Reamers.
Reclaimed rubber.
Reflectors, searchlight.
Resin, guniac.
Revenue stamps, cancelled and uncancelled.
Rice.
Rice flour.
Rivets, tinned.
Rods, copper.
Rolled oats.
Rolling mills, plate.
Root, senega.
Rope, Manila.
Rope, wire (iron and steel), consisting of 6 wires or more.
Rubber.
Rubber, articles manufactured therefrom.
Rubber, reclaimed.
Rubber, scrap.
Rubberized silk, suitable for use in the manufacture of aircraft.
Rye.
Rye flour.
Rye meal.
Saccharin.
Sal ammoniac.
Sal soda.
Salmon, canned.
Saltpetre.
Salts, as follows :—
- Ammonia.
- Aniline.
- Antimony.
- Bismuth.
- Epsom.
- Nitric acid.
- Sulphuric acid.
- Zinc.

Samp, Indian (corn).
Sand, Asbestos.
Sandalwood, oil of.
Saw blades, circular, hack and band.
Seammony.
Schappe (silk)
Scoured wool.
Scrap copper.
Scrap iron and steel.
Scrap rubber.
Scraptin.
Sea-island cotton.
Sea-island cotton yarn.
Searchlights and parts thereof and generators thereof.
Seed, sugar beet.
Seed peas.
Seedlac.
Senega root.
Sextants.
Shearlings.
Sheelite.
Sheep.
Sheep manure
Sheet bars, steel.
Sheets, brass.
Sheets, copper.
Shellac.
Shingle stock, asbestos.
Ship boilers.
Ship plates, iron and steel, and all other classes of iron and steel plates $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick and heavier and wider than 6 inches and circles over 6 inches in dismeter, whether plain or fabricated.
Ships' compasses.
Shoe leather, calf and kip.
Shoe leather, finished side.
Shoe leather, horse.
Shooks (oak, birch, mahogany, walnut).
Shovel handles made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood, and oak wood.
Silk, as follows :
- Artificial, unmanufactured.
- Cartridge cloth, suitable for use as powder bags.
- Noils.
- Raw.
- Rubberized, suitable for use in the manufacture of aircraft.
- Schapps.
- Spun.
- Waste.

Silver, manufactured, and articles containing silver.
Silver, German (nickel silver and alpaca metal), and articles containing same.
Silver, nickel (German silver and alpaca metal), and articles containing same.
Silver nitrate.
Silverware containing tin.
Sirup, as follows :
- Beet.
- Cane.
- Corn.
- Imwert sugar.
- Maple.

Sisal and products manufactured therefrom.
Skins.
Slabs, steel.
Sledge handles made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood and oak wood.
Slettern.
Soda, as follow :
- Arsenade of.
- Ash.

Bichromate of.
Caustic.
Nitrate of
Prussiate of.
Sulphate of.
Sodium.
Sodium, as follows :
Benzoate.
Bisulphate.
Bisulphite.
Bromide.
Chlorate.
Cyanide.
Fluoride.
Hyposulphate.
Phosphate.
Sulphate.
Sulphite.
Solder.
Sole leather.
Soot.
Soup paste.
Soya-bean meal.
Soya-bean oil.
Soya beans.
Spade handles made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood, and oak wood.
Spaghetti.
Specialities, tin.
Spelter.
Spices.
Spiegeleisen (frequently described as "specular iron" and "mirror iron").
Splittings, mica.
Sprouts, malt.
Spruce wood.
Spun silk.
Stamps, cancelled and uncancelled, as follows :
Postage.
Revenue.
Stamps of similar character.
Starch, corn.
Staves (oak, ash, birch, mahogany, walnut.
Steel, as follows :
Alloy.
Billets.
Blooms.
Boiler tubes.
Files abrasive (does not include manicure files or nail files, but all others, including many files).
High-speed.
Ingots.
Oil-well casing (frequently described as "boring tubes").
Plates, including ship boiler, tank and all other classes of steel plates $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick and heavier and wider than 6 inches and circles over 6 inches in diameter whether plain or fabricated.
Scrap.
Sheet bars.
Steel—continued.
Slabs.
Wire rope, cable or strand consisting of 6 wires or more.
Steel furnaces.
Stones, precious, of all kinds.
Strand, (iron and steel) consisting of 6 wires or more.
Strap leather.
Strontium ores.
Strophanthine.
Strephanthus.
Strychnine.
Stud-link chain.
Stud-link chain cable.
Sugar.
Sugar-beet seed.
Sugar of milk.
Sulphate of alumina.
Sulphate of ammonia.
Sulphate of antimony.
Sulphate of barium (blanc fixe).
Sulphate of copper (bluestone).
Sulphate of magnesium.
Sulphate of soda.
Sulphate of zinc.
Sulphide of antimony.
Sulphide of sodium.
Sulphite of sodium.
Sulphonated castor oil.
Sulphur.
Sulphuric acid.
Sumac extracts.
Sundries, tin.
Superheaters.
Superphosphate.
Surgical instruments.
Tableware, tin, not silver plated.
Tachometers.
Tankage.
Tank plates, iron and steel and all other classes of iron and steel plates $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick and heavier and wider than 6 inches and circles over 6 inches in diameter, whether plain or fabricated.
Tanning extracts, all.
Tapioca.
Tea.
Texmo plate.
Tetrachloride, carbon.
Tetrachloride of tin.
Tetrachlormrihans.
Tetranitroanilum.
Tetranitromethylaniline.
Tetranitriothylaniline.
Thermo-couple for pyrometers.
Thorium and articles containing thorium.
Thymol.
Timber, fir.
Tin, as follows :
Any metallic alloy containing tin.
Block.
Bottle caps.
Cloride of.
Collapsible tubes.
Compounds of.
Empty containers.
Foil and composition, foil containing tin.
Kitchen utensils.
Lamp founts.
Lanterns.
Metallic.
Ore.
Phosphorized.
Pig.
Plate.
Scrap.
Silverware containing tin.
Specialties.
Sundries.
Tableware not silver plated.
Tetrachloride.
Tinned rivets.
Toys.
Titanium.
Tolidin.
Toluene.
Toluidine
(Orthotoludine.)
(Paratoludine.)
Tolu balsam.
Toluol.
Toluol, derivatives.
Tomatoes, canned.
Tools, copper.
Tops, worsted.
Toys, tin.
Trinitrophenol.
Trinitroteluol.
Tubes, boiler.
Tubes, boring (oil-well casing).
Tubes, brass.
Tubes, collapsible (tin.)
Tubes, copper.
Tuna fish, canned.
Tungsten, any chemical compound thereof.
Tungsten ore and any metal or ferro-alloy thereof.
Turbines, marine steam, for mechanical drive.
Twine, binder.
Twist, drills.

Type, metal.
Type, printers.
Uranium.
Utensils, kitchen (tin).
Vanadium.
Vanillin.
Varnish.
Vegetable fibres, except cotton (including cocoa fibre, flax, jute, hemp, maguey, ramie, sisal, istle, tampico, manilla, sann and the like).
Vegetable fibres, products manufactured therefrom, except cotton.
Velvet beans.
Veneer and plywood of all kinds.
Veratrin.
Vermicelli.
Vertical boring machines.
Vertical boring mills (all sizes).
Vitriol, blue.
Walnut shooks.
Walnut wood.
Waste, silk.
Waste, woolen.
Waste, worsted.
Wax, paraffin.
Wheat.
Wheat flour.
Wheat, products of.
White metal.
Wire, copper.
Wire rope, cable or strand (iron and steel), consisting of 6 wires or more.
Wireless and radio apparatus and all accessories,
Wolframite.
Wood, as follows:
- Ash.
- Birch.
- Chestnut.
- Fir timber.
- Mahogany.
- Oak.
- Quebrasho.
- Spruce.
- Veneer and plywood of all kinds.
- Walnut.
- Yellow pine, measuring 12 inches by 12 inches and larger size, or 25 feet long and longer.

Wood alcohol.
Wool, as follows:—
- In the grease.
- Pulled.
- Secured.

Wool, manufactures of.
Woolen by-products.
Woolen clips.
Woolen rags.
Woolen waste.
Woolen yarns.
Worsted by-products.
Worsted clips.
Worsted, manufactures of.
Worsted noils.
Worsted rags.
Worsted tops.
Worsted waste.
Worsted yarns.
Yarns cotton.
- American long staple.
- Egyptian.
- Sea Island.

Yarns woolen.
Yarns, worsted.
Yellow pins, measuring 12 inches by 12 inches and larger size, or 25 feet long and longer.
Yellow phospherus.
Zinc or spelter.
Zinc oxide (zinc white).
Zinc, salts of.
Zinc sulphate.
Zinc white (zinc oxide).

[1776]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 18th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the President of the United States, on February 14th, 1918, issued a proclamation requiring an import license for all articles imported from all countries, the chief purpose of which was to enable the Government of the United States to eliminate less essential imports to the end that tonnage might be conserved and additional shipping be made available for the transportation of troops and supplies to Europe, and in order to most effectively devote shipping to the successful prosecution of the war;

AND WHEREAS on February 20th, 1918, a general license was issued permitting without individual import licenses, the importation of all commodities from Canada, with the exception of those mentioned in the President's proclamation of November 28th, 1917, this to be in force until revoked by the Bureau of Importations of the War Trade Board of the United States;

AND WHEREAS the War Trade Board of the United States represents that evasions of the terms of this proclamation are being made from time to time by the importation of restricted articles into the United States from foreign countries through Canada, and that for the proper and effectual administration of the terms of the said proclamation and the accomplishment of the purposes of the same, it is desirable and necessary that Canada control by license the importation of such articles as are similarly controlled by license in the United States under and by virtue of the said proclamation of the President of the United States;

AND WHEREAS it is desirable that the Government of Canada co-operate so far as is possible with the Government of the United States in controlling imports for the accomplishment of the declared purposes of the said proclamation of the President of the United States.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the importation into Canada of all articles contained in lists numbered 1 and 2, promulgated by the United States schedule of which is hereto attached shall be and the same is hereby prohibited except under license approved by the War Trade Board.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

SCHEDULE.

LIST No. 1.

Agricultural implements.
Animals, live, except for breeding purposes.
Art works.
Asbestos.
Beads and ornaments.
Blacking and all preparations for cleaning and polishing shoes.
Manufactures of bone and horn.
All breadstuffs except wheat and wheat flour.
Broom sets.
Candlepitch palm and other vegetable stearin.
Cars, carriages and other vehicles.
All acids.
Muriate of ammonia.
All coal tar distillates except synthetic indigo.
Fuel oil or amylic alcohol.
Citrate of lime.
All salts of soda except nitrate of soda and cyanide of soda.
Sumas, ground or unground.
Chicory root, raw or roasted.
Clocks and watches and parts thereof.
Cocoa and chocolate prepared or manufactured.
Manufactures of cotton.
Cryolite.
Dials
Dies, draughts, chess men, billiard balls, poker chips.

Eggs of poultry.
Electric lamps.
Explosives, except fulminates and gun powder.
Feathers, natural and artificial.
Manure salts.
Manufactures of vegetable fibres and textile grasses, except juts.
Fish hooks, rods and reels, artificial bait.
Fluerspar.
All fruits except pineapples and bananas.
All nuts except cocoanuts and products thereof.
Gelatine and manufactures thereof.
Gold and silver manufactures, including jewelry.
Sulphur oil or olive foots.
Grease.
Hay.
Honey.
Hops.
Infuserial and diatomaceous earth and tripoli.
Mantles for gas burners.
Matches, fristlen and lucifer.
Fresh meats.
Meerschaum, crude or manufactured.
Musical Instruments and parts thereof.
Nickel.
Oil Cake.
Oilcloth and linoleum for floors.
All expressed vegetable oils from Europe only.
Lemon oil.
Non-mineral paints and varnishes.
Pencils and pencil leads.
Penholders and pens.
Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations.
Phonographs, gramophones, graphophones, and parts thereof.
Photographic goods.
Pipes and smokers' articles.
Plants, trees, shrubs and vines.
Plates, electrotype, stereotype and lithographic; engraved.
Plumbago or graphite.
Pyrites.
Rennets.
Artificial silk and manufactures thereof.
Soap.
Malt liquors.
Wines.
Other beverages.
Candy and confectionery.
Tar and pitch of wood.
Toys.
Umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, and sticks for.
Beans and lentils, from Europe only.
Dried peas, from Europe only.
All vegetables, except beans and lentils, and peas, either in their natural state, or prepared or preserved.
Vinegar.
Whalebone, unmanufactured.
Manufactures of wool.
Manufactures of hair of camel, goat and alpaca.
Zinc.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Lime.
Talc and soapstone.
Shellfish (does not include crabmeat from Japan).
Molybdenum.
Tobacco leaf.
Fish, fresh, cured or preserved.
Animal oils.
Aloxite and box-carbons.
Borax.
Cement for building purposes.
Chloride of lime.
Cyanide of soda.
Dairy products.
Ferromanganese and spiegeleisen.
Lead.
Magnesite.
Meat products and preserved meats.
Paraffin.
Pumice.
Starch.
Stone and manufactures thereof.
Argols wine less.
Bones, hoofs and horns, unmanufactured.
Baskets of wood, bamboo, straw or compositions of wood.
Cork, unmanufactured and manufactures thereof.
Edible substances, not specifically provided for in United States Customs the tariff schedules.
Eggs, dried, frozen, prepared or preserved and yolks of eggs.
Fans.
Fuller's earth.
Furniture.
Furs and manufactures thereof, (does not include fur hats, fur not on the skin prepared for hatter's use, nor raw seal skins from Uruguay).
Glass and glassware (does not include lenses, opera and field glasses, optical instruments, spectacles, eyeglasses, goggles, surveying instruments, telescopes, microscopic and plates or discs for use in the manufacture of optical goods).
Glue and glue size.
Glue stock and raw hide cuttings.
Hair, human, and manufactures thereof.
Horse hair, artificial and manufactures thereof.
Indigo, synthetic.
Ivory, animal and manufactures thereof.
Licorice root.
Moss and sea weed.
Paper and manufactures thereof (does not include books and other printed matter).
Paper stock, crude (does not include wood-pulp.)
Straw and grass, unmanufactured and manufactures thereof.
Tea waste, siftings or sweepings.
Vanilla beans.
Quebracho wood. 4–2

[P.C. 1739]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 12th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS certain proposed Regulations and Tariffs for use on the Canadian Government Railways have been submitted by the General Managers, Eastern and Western Lines, respectively, for approval by the Governor General in Council;

And whereas similar tariffs have been filed with the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada for use on the railways under its jurisdiction, namely:—

C. R. 191 Special tariff of charges for use of railway-lined and refrigerator cars, heater service and special equipment.
C. R. 164 Canadian Car Demurrage Rules.
C. R. 104 Special freight tariff of charges for detention of refrigerator cars.
C. R. 162 Warehouse storage regulations and charges.
C. R. 184 Regulations and charges for loading car-load shipment on the main line.

And whereas, on communication with the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Board has advised that the tariffs in question have been filled with it, but being "special tariffs" do not require the Board's approval.

And whereas the general managers further furnish a copy of the Canadian Freight Classification No. 16, and the current supplement theroto, namely, No. 10, which have been approved by the board, and they ask that the same and any further supplements thereto or reissue thereof, as approved from time to time by the Board of Railway Commissioners, be approved for use on the Canadian Government Railways.

And whereas the general managers further submit for approval, the following:—

C. R. 160 Providing maximum wharfage rates chargeable at the railway wharves on Canadian Government system, continuing the policy of applying local rates applicable in each territory, to the railway wharves located therein.
C. R. 183 Elevating, storage and terminal charges at Halifax and St. John.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Railways and Canals, with the advice of the Acting

Deputy Minister, is pleased to approve and doth hereby approve the aforesaid regulations and tariffs, also Classification No. 16, and supplements thereto, No. 10, and is further pleased to approve for use on the Canadian Government Railways any re-issue of the said Classification, and any further supplement thereto, as may be approved from time to time by the Board of Railway Commissioners.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

C.R.C. No. 21
Cancels C.R.C. No. 4.

MONTREAL & SOUTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.

STANDARD TARIFF OF MAXIMUM TOLLS.

(Cancels Standard Tariff of Maximum Tolls issued Oct. 7th, 1913.)

No. 10.

The Maximum Passenger Fare between Montreal, Que., and St. Lambert, Que., is 15 cents.

Between all other stations on this Company's lines two decimal eight seven five (2.875) cents per mile.

Fractions less than 2½ cents to be waived, 2½ cents and up to 5 cents, to be counted as 5 cents.

Issued July 24th, 1918. Effective August 3rd, 1918.

W. B. POWELL,
General Manager,
Montreal, Que.

Issued on authority of Order 27456, July, 1918, of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. 4-2

C.R.C. No. 33 Advance. F.D. No. 26
Cancels C.R.C. No. 5. Cancels F.D. No. 5.

MONTREAL & SOUTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

STANDARD Freight Mileage Tariff between Montreal & Southern Counties Railway Stations.

Governed by Canadian Freight Classification.

To be applied in the absence of tariffs quoting lower rates.

Smalls.—No single shipment of freight from one consignor to one consignee will be charged less than for 100 lbs. at 1st class rate; minimum charge 35 cents.

Distances.	Classes in cents per 100 pounds.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Not exceeding 5 miles.	9	8	7	6	4½	4½	4½	3½	3½	3½
Over 5 and not over 10 miles.	11½	9	8	7	6	6	4½	4½	4½	4½
" 10 " 15 "	14	12½	10½	9	7	7	6	6	6	4½
" 15 " 20 "	16	14	12½	10½	8	7	7	7	7	6
" 20 " 25 "	18½	16	14	11½	9	8	7	8	8	6
" 25 " 30 "	20½	18½	16	12½	10½	9	8	9	8	7
" 30 " 35 "	23	20½	17½	15	11½	10½	8	9	9	7
" 35 " 40 "	25½	22	19½	16	12½	11½	9	10½	9	8
" 40 " 45 "	27½	24	20½	17½	14	12½	9	10½	9	8
" 45 " 50 "	27½	24	20½	17½	14	12½	10½	11½	10½	8

Issued at Montreal, July 24th, 1918.
Effective August 3rd, 1918.

Issued by
W. B. POWELL,
General Manager.

Issued on authority of Order No. 27456 of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

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Entered during the week ending 23rd July, 1918, at the Department of Trade and Commerce.—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

34388. "Marching to Berlin." By C. E. Adams (Song.) Charles Edwin Adams, Windsor, Ont., 17th July, 1918.

34389. "Hurrah for the Allied Fleet." Words and music by O. B. Woodruff and Pearl Beale. Pearl Beale and O. B. Woodruff, Alexis Creek, B.C., 18th July, 1918.

34390. "Only You in Dreams." (Song with violin obligato.) Words by Kathleen McAvoy. Music by W. R. Draper. Arranged by A. W. Hughes. William Draper, Toronto, Ont., 18th July, 1918.

34391. "Farmer's Account Book." Merchants Bank of Canada, Montreal, Que., 18th July, 1918.

34392. "Edward A. Rumely, Superman." (Literary work.) (Temporary copyright.) The New York Herald, Montreal, Que., 19th July, 1918.

34393. "Dominion Marksmen's Review, Montreal, July, 1918." Vol. 1, No. 4. (Book.) Dominion Cartridge Company, Limited, Montreal, Que., 19th July, 1918.

34394. "Official Telephone Directory, Northern Division, Province of Saskatchewan, No. 17, May, 1918." The Department of Telephones of the Government of Saskatchewan, Regina, Sask., 19th May, 1918.

34395. "Official Telephone Directory, Quebec, July, 1918." The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal, Que., 19th July, 1918.

34396. "Shakespeare's. 'A Midsummer-Night's Dream.'" For use in Public and High Schools. With Annotations. By O. J. Stevenson, M.A., D. Pæd. The Copp, Clark Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 22nd July, 1918.

34397. "Good-Bye, Girls." Words and Music by Morris Manley. Morris Manley, Toronto, Ont., 22nd July, 1918.

34398. "The System of German Espionage in Russia and Elsewhere." By Herman Bernstein. (Literary work) (Temporary copyright). The New York Herald. Montréal, Que., 23rd July, 1918.

34399. "Uncle Sam and Jack Canuck." Words and music by Magdalene Hammes Greiner, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 23rd July, 1918.

34400. "Oh! How I Hate to Get Up in the Morning." By Irving Berlin (Words and Music.) Watson, Berlin & Snyder, Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A. 23rd July, 1918.

INTERIM COPYRIGHT.

2074. "From Thunder Bay Through Ypres with the Fighting 52nd." (Book.) William Chisholm Millar, Fort William, Ont., 23rd July, 1918.

P. E. RITCHIE,
4-1 Registrar of Copyrights.

DOMINION LANDS SURVEYS ACT.

IN accordance with the provisions of section 58 of The Dominion Lands Surveys Act, public notice is hereby given that the Minister of the Interior has received a petition from owners of lands or from persons holding lands as homesteads in Township twenty-three, Range fourteen, west of the third Meridian, representing that the monuments of the original survey of the said Township have disappeared, and requesting that a resurvey be ordered.

Any person who claims to know the position of one or more of the survey monuments defining the lands to be resurveyed, or to be in possession of information whereby the position of such monuments can be established, is hereby requested to give notice thereof by registered letter addressed to the Minister of the Interior on or before the 10th September, 1918.

E. DEVILLE,
Surveyor General of Dominion Lands.
Ottawa, 16th July, 1918. 3-4

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

Ottawa, July 3, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that License No. 751 has been issued to-day to the Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of automobile insurance, excluding insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person, in addition to fire insurance, for which it is already licensed.

G. D. FINLAYSON,
Superintendent of Insurance.

2–4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners hereby give public notice that applications will be received from candidates qualified to fill the following positions in the Inside Division of the Civil Service of Canada :—

As Inspector of Pickled Fish in the Province of British Columbia, in the Department of the Naval Service, at a salary at the rate of $1,500 per annum on appointment, with an annual increase of $100 until a maximum of $1,800 is reached. Candidates must have served an apprenticeship at the trade of barrel-making, and fish-curing, more especially herring curing in the Scotch method, and have a practical knowledge of the curing of salmon in pickle. They must have at least a good public school education sufficient to conduct correspondence and make reports connected with the work. They must have good health and strictly temperate habits, and should not be over forty-five years of age. The prospective inspector should be ready to begin his duties as soon as he is chosen. Preference will be given to returned soldiers and, qualifications being equal, to bona fide residents of British Columbia.

Three Assistant Directors for the War Purchasing Commission at an initial salary of $3,000 per annum, with an annual increase of $100 up to a maximum of $4,000. The duties consist of examining and comparing tenders and examining recommendations which have been made to the Commission for the awarding of contracts ; assisting to plan the revision of existing routine, tender forms and specifications ; searching for new sources of supply ; investigating complaints, etc. Detailed technical knowledge of any trade or trades may be of advantage, but is not essential.

An Assistant Director may be required to travel in any part of Canada at any time, and later may be required to reside in any part of Canada. At first his duties will be in connection with the Ottawa office. Applicants for these positions should be men not under 30 and not over 50 years of age, who have had executive experience in commercial work.

Consideration will be given to applications by telegraph for those residing at a distance, and arrangements will be made for personal interviews in Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg, Halifax and elsewhere, if necessary, as well as in Ottawa.

Application forms, or telegrams, must be filled in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 22nd July, 1918, for Assistant Directors, and not later than the 6th August, 1918, for Inspectors of pickled fish, with an extension of ten days for the candidates from British Columbia for the latter position.

Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 4th July, 1918. 1–4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada :—

Two Auditors in the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment at an initial salary at the rate of $1,500 per annum. These Auditors will be constantly travelling to audit the accounts in the Unit Offices and they must be capable of investigating the manner in which the general office routine in the Unit Offices is being carried on.

A French translator in the Board of Pensions Commission at an initial salary of $1,500 per annum. Subjects of examination : translation from French into English, translation from English into French and letter-writing. The candidates must state fully their business experience, if any.

A technical clerk for temporary employment in the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, Department of Interior, salary $120 per month. Applicants must be graduates in science or arts of recognized universities and must be versed in economics with a view to the study of the natural resources of a country and their economic relationship.

An electrician in the Department of Public Works at the salary of $85.00 per month. Candidates are required to have experience in open wiring, pipe work and metal moulding, as well as a general knowledge of motor repairs with at least four years experience as an electrician and wireman.

A repairman for steel filing cases in the Department of Public Works, at a salary of $70.84 per month. Candidates are required to have some mechanical knowledge and must be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five on the 10th of August, 1918.

Applications will also be received from accountants and ledger-keepers who would be willing to accept employment in the Civil Service for the duration of the war and 1 or 2 years afterwards at an initial salary of $3.50 a day.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 10th August next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 10th July, 1918. 2–4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners of Canada hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada :—

An assistant in charge to the Superintendent of Fisheries, for the Western Division of the Fisheries Branch of the Naval Service Department, in Subdivision "B" of the First Division, at an initial salary of $2,100 per annum. Candidates must have a good education, preferably with a science course in a university. They should possess a close knowledge of the fisheries of British Columbia, and particularly of the salmon fisheries. They should also have experience in executive and administration work. They must not be more than thirty years of age, and they must be bona fide residents of British Columbia. This officer will be located at Ottawa.

An assistant in the Division of Forage Plants of the Experimental Farms, in the Department of Agriculture, in Subdivision "B" of the Second Division, at an initial salary of $1,200 per annum. This officer will have charge of the breeding work with grasses and clovers and the production of root seed. Candidates should be graduates of a recognized Agricultural College and have taken the Agricultural option.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 30th August next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, July 25th, 1918. 4–4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners of Canada hereby give public notice that applications will be received from candidates qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada:—

A junior legal officer in the Department of Insurance at an initial salary at the rate of $1,600 per annum. In addition to being a graduate from a recognized law school, candidates must have taken in their Arts Course honour mathematics, or mathematical classes equivalent thereto. The successful candidate will be required to report for duty not later than 1st October. The appointment will be temporary until 1st April, 1919, and permanent thereafter. Candidates must be between the ages of twenty-four and thirty on the 26th of August, 1918.

A clerk in the Department of the Naval Service, in Grade "F" of the First Division, at an initial salary of $1,200 per annum. Candidates must have had experience in the supply of stationery, printed forms, furniture, etc., and understand the methods by which these forms are produced, and be familiar with the ordinary methods of printing, binding, proof-reading, etc. Preference will be given to candidates with a knowledge of the forms and books used by the ships and dockyards of the Naval Service for navigation purposes and for the purpose of returns called for by the Naval regulations, and also of Government regulations in connection with the Naval Service.

A Medical Attendant in the Department of Indian Affairs, at a salary of $500 per annum. The duties of the office will be to render professional service to Indians living in the vicinity of the city of Victoria and also to all sick destitute Indians of the various Agencies who may be visiting Victoria and to furnish necessary medicines. It is not expected that this attendant will devote his whole time to the Indian Service. Candidates must be members of the medical profession in good standing, holding a license to practice medicine in the province. They should also reside in Victoria.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 26th day of August next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

WM. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 18th July, 1918. 3–4

CENSORSHIP NOTICE.

CONSOLIDATED ORDERS RESPECTING CENSORSHIP.

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

OTTAWA, 15th July, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, dated the 17th day of January, 1918, passed under the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, a monthly publication entitled "American and Asiatic Interests," edited and published at 21 East 14th Street, in the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, by C. C. Walton, alias "Sam Cathay," has been declared by the Secretary of State of Canada to contain objectionable matter, as defined by the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, and that the possession within Canada of any issue or copy of the said "American and Asiatic Interests," whether heretofore or hereafter published, has been prohibited by a warrant of the Secretary of State of Canada, dated the 30th day of January, 1918; and that, as provided by paragraph 3 (1) of Order III of the said Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, any person guilty of an offence against the said Orders shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

3–2

CENSORSHIP NOTICE.

CONSOLIDATED ORDERS RESPECTING CENSORSHIP.

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

OTTAWA, July 10, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, dated the 21st day of May, 1918, passed under the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, a semi-monthly newspaper entitled "The Labor Defender," published by the Industrial Workers of the World Defense Committee, at 74 St. Mark's Place, New-York, N. Y., has been declared by the Secretary of State of Canada, to contain objectionable matter as defined by the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, and that the possession within Canada of any issue or copy of the said "The Labor Defender," whether heretofore or hereafter published, has been prohibited by a Warrant of the Secretary of State of Canada, dated the 10th day of July, 1918; and that, as provided by paragraph 3 (1) of Order III of the said Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, any person guilty of an offence against the said Orders shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

3–2

CENSORSHIP NOTICE.

CONSOLIDATED ORDERS RESPECTING CENSORSHIP.

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

OTTAWA, 16th July, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, dated the 21st day of May, 1918, passed under the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, a newspaper entitled "The Week," published by one W. E. Peirce at Room 524 Sayward Building, Victoria, British Columbia, has been declared by the Secretary of State of Canada to contain objectionable matter, as defined by the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, and that the possession within Canada of any issue or copy of the said "The Week," whether heretofore or hereafter published, has been prohibited by a Warrant of the Secretary of State of Canada, dated the 16th of July, 1918, and that, as provided by paragraph 3 (1) of Order III of the said Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, any person guilty of an offence against the said Orders shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Thousand Dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

3–2

CENSORSHIP NOTICE.

CONSOLIDATED ORDERS RESPECTING CENSORSHIP.

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

OTTAWA, 10th July, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship dated the 21st day of May, 1918, passed under the provisions of Section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, a booklet containing a serie of resolutions passed by Conference of Mennonites held at Lonetree, Kansas, on the 29th of October last has been declared by the Secretary of State of Canada to contain objectionable matter, as defined by the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, and that the possession within Canada of any issue or copy of the said booklet, whether heretofore or hereafter published, has been prohibited by a Warrant of the Secretary of State of Canada, dated the 10th July, 1918, and that, as provided by paragraph 3 (1) of Order III of the said Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, any person guilty of an offence against the said Orders shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

3–2

THE WAR CHARITIES ACT, 1917.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that under the provisions of the War Charities Act, 1917, certificates of registration have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada to the undermentioned Associations, dated as shown, which said Associations have offices and officers as shown:—

Name.	Head Office.	Date.	President or Regent.	Secretary.
Admiral Collingwood Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Collingwood, Ont	May 20th.	Mrs. C. W. Knight	Mrs. F. Bryan.
Kitchener Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Montreal, Que.	May 20th.	Mrs. R. Kerry	Mrs. A. H. Holland.
Dick Gordon Hughes Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Winnipeg, Man.	May 22nd.	Mrs. E. Spencer	Mrs. G. Tompte.
Earl Derby Chapter ot the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Kinistino, Sask.	May 22nd	Mrs. M. Atkinson	Mrs. V. M. Whelan.
London Local Branch of the National Council of Women.	London, Ont.	May 22nd.	Mrs. H. Boomer	Mrs. J. C. Yarker.
Oakville Women's Patriotic League	Oakville, Ont.	May 21st.	Mrs. J. Cavers,	Mrs. B. S. Andrew.
Manitowaning Women's Patriotic League.	Manitowaning, Ont.	May 23rd.	Mrs. K. Shaw	Mrs. S. I. Neilson.
Canadian Serbian Relief Committee	Toronto. Ont.	May 22nd	Sir Robert Falconer.	L. Carlisle.
Lord Roberts Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	London, Ont.	May 22nd.	Mrs. E. Smith	Mrs. N. McKillop.
Foothills Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Claresholm, Alta	May 23rd.	Mrs. O. Reincke	Mrs. J. Watt.
Governor Simcoe Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Trenton, Ont.	May 23rd.	Mrs. G. A. White	Mrs. R. L. Haines.
York Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Toronto, Ont.	May 17th	Mrs. C. Rudge	Mrs. E. Hill.
Valcartier Camp Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Vancouver, B.C.	May 18th.	Mrs. W. Griffin	Mrs. E. S. Chambers.
Municipal Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Vancouver, B.C.	May 18th.	Mrs. H. Drnmmond	Mrs. A. Coburn.
Sir John Carling Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	London, Ont.	May 17th.	Miss C. Weld.	Miss A. McPhillips.
Jack Wells Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Dresden, Ont.	May 20th.	Miss M. Humphrey	Miss L. Fox.
Col. Kerby Chapter, Bridgeburg and Fort Erie, of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Bridgeburg, Que.	May 20th.	Mrs. C. Hanna.	Mrs. C. H. Price.
Baden-Powell Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Quebec, Que.	May 20th.	Miss Gibaut	Miss M. M. McNaughton.
Great War Next-of-Kin Association	Macleod, Alta.	May 16th.	Mrs. M. Edgar	Miss I. Baker.
Eccles Hill Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire	Cowansville, Que	May 20th.	Miss M. Nesbitt	Mrs. H. Drake.
Alexander Selkirk Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Weyburn, Sask.	May 20th.	Mrs. C. Raven.	Miss M. Shortill.
Silver Heights Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	St. James, Man.	May 21st.	Mrs. S. Massey.	Mrs. M. Thompson.
Royal Scots Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Calgary, Alta.	May 22nd	Mrs. M. Drummond	Mrs. H. Edwards.
Lieut. Stanley Mitchell, Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Norwood, Man.	May 22nd.	Mrs. LePage.	Mrs. C. Stewart.
Earl Grey Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Owen Sound, Ont.	May 23rd	Mrs. A. B. Hay	Mrs. G. Zapfe.
Central Auxiliary for War Relief Work.	Winnipeg, Man.	May 21st	Mrs. R. Rodgers	Mrs. B. McLean.
Dr. Robertson Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Saskatoon, Sask.	May 22nd.	Miss D. Hamilton	Miss G. Spicer.
Lord Dorchester Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Dorcherter, N.B.	May 21st.	Mrs. A. B. Pipes.	Mrs. J. White.
Thorold Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Thorold, Ont.	May 22nd	Mrs. C. Brockbank	Miss L. Granville.
Tan-nis-uk Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Calgary, Alta.	May 23rd.	Mrs. M. Spence	Miss C. Dingman.
Max Kennedy Horton Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Saltcoats, Sask.	May 23rd.	Mrs. C. Rodgers	Miss. L. McLauchlin.
Lady Douglas Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Victoria, B.C.	May 23rd.	Mrs. M. McMicking	Mrs. H. Whillans.
Connaught Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Vancouver, B.C.	May 23rd.	Mrs. D. Marshall.	Mrs. E. Monro.
Governor Laird Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	North Battleford, Sask.	May 23rd.	Mrs. J. Colborne.	Mrs. Douglas-Fraser.
Gonzales Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Victoria, B.C.	May 23rd.	Mrs. C. Sampson.	Mrs. A. Fraser.
Royal Edward Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	May 23rd.	Mrs. G. Hogson	Miss E. Haviland.
Margaret Gage Burkholder Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Hamilton, Ont.	May 25th.	Mrs. D. White.	Miss E. M. Thompson.
Paardeburg Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Hamilton, Ont.	May 25th.	Mrs. H. Griffin	Mrs. J. McLaren.
Perth-upon-Tay Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Perth, Ont.	May 21st.	Mrs. J. Stewart.	Mrs. C. Armstrong.
Hugh Niven Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	London, Ont.	May 23rd	Mrs. E. Nichols.	Mrs. W. Martin.
Our Heroes Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Chilliwack, B.C.	May 23rd.	Mrs. M. Davies.	Mrs. H. Fox.
Light Infantry Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	South Wellington, B.C.	May 23rd	Mrs. P. Brodie.	Miss. F. T. Down.
Kokanee Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Nelson, B.C.	May 23rd.	Mrs. A. McCulloch.	Mrs. A. Pickford.

THE WAR CHARITIES ACT, 1917—*Concluded.*

CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION, etc—*Concluded.*

Name.	Head Office.	Date.	President or Regent.	Secretary.
Jubilee Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Grand Prairie, Alta.	May 23rd.....	Mrs. E. Bradford.....	Mrs. L. C. Porteous.
Jack Cornwall Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Winnipeg, Man.	May 23rd.....	Mrs. R. Shaw.....	Mrs. K. Richardson.
Lord Reading Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Quebec, Que....	May 23rd.....	Miss R. Smilovitz.....	Miss F. Lazarovitch.

Dated at Ottawa, this 19th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

4-1

Hendrie Investment Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 15th day of July, 1918, incorporating His Honour Sir John Strathearn Hendrie, Knight, Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario; William Hendrie and George Muir Hendrie, esquires, Theodore Milner Poulter, accountant, and Edward Herbert Ambrose, barrister-at-law, of the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—

(*a*) To acquire and hold shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stocks, bonds, obligations and securities issued or guaranteed by any company wheresoever constituted or carrying on business and debentures, debenture stock, bonds, obligations and securities, issued or guaranteed by any government, commissioners, public body or authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, whether in Canada or elsewhere;

(*b*) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act, to acquire any such shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stock, bonds, obligations or securities by original subscription, tender, purchase, exchange or otherwise, and to subscribe for the same, either conditionally or otherwise, and to guarantee the subscription thereof, and to exercise and enforce all rights and powers conferred by or incident to the ownership thereof;

(*c*) To take part in the management, supervision or control of the business or operations of any company or undertaking, and for that purpose to appoint and remunerate any directors, accountants or other experts or agents;

(*d*) To employ experts to investigate and examine into the conditions, prospects, value, character and circumstances of any business concerns and undertakings, and generally of any assets, property or rights;

(*e*) To transact or carry on all kinds of financial agency business, and in particular in relation to the investment of money, the sale of property and the collection and receipt of money;

(*f*) To give any guarantee in relation to the payment of any debentures, debenture stock, bonds, obligations or securities held by the company;

(*g*) To purchase, lease, take in exchange or otherwise acquire lands or interests therein together with any buildings or structures that may be on the said lands or any of them, and to sell, lease, exchange, or otherwise dispose of the whole or any portion of the lands and all or any of the buildings or structures that are now or may hereafter be erected thereon, and to take such security therefor as may be deemed necessary and to erect buildings and deal in building material: to improve, alter and manage the said lands and buildings;

(*h*) To take or hold mortgages for any unpaid balance of the purchase money on any of the lands, buildings or structures so sold, and to sell or otherwise dispose of said mortgages; provided, however, that except as to taking and holding mortgages as aforesaid, nothing herein contained shall be deemed to empower the company to make loans whether for building purposes or not upon lands not the property of the company or upon lands which though once the property of the company have by any deed, conveyance, transfer or alienation become the property of another;

(*i*) To guarantee and otherwise assist in the performance of contract or mortgages of persons, firms or corporations with whom the company may have dealings and to assume and take over such mortgages or contracts on default;

(*j*) Generally for the purposes aforesaid to carry on business as financiers, and to undertake and carry out financial operations and transactions;

(*k*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business and calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights;

(*l*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities or to acquire and take over as a going concern the undertaking, assets and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on or in whole or in part similar thereto, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company and with a view thereto, to acquire all or any of the shares or securities or liabilities of any such company and to issue paid-up or partly paid-up shares of the capital stock of this company or bonds or debentures or other securities of this company in consideration or part consideration therefor or for any property or rights acquired by this company;

(*m*) To enter into partnership or into any agreement or arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly, benefit this company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any such person or company and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said act, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee or otherwise deal with the same;

(*n*) To enter into any agreements or arrangements with any governments or authorities, sovereign, municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them and to obtain from any such government or authority, any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain and to utilize, carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges or concessions;

(*o*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of this company or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company;

(*p*) To lend money to customers and others, corporate or otherwise, having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons, and to draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange,

bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*q*) To sell or otherwise dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof or the whole or any branch or part of the business, undertaking, property, liabilities and franchises of the company to any other person or company for such consideration as the company may think fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company ;

(*r*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company ;

(*s*) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as from time to time may be determined ;

(*t*) To distribute in specie or otherwise, as may be resolved any assets or property of the company amongst its members and particularly the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company formed to take over the whole or any part of the assets or liabilities of this company ;

(*u*) To remunerate by payment in cash, stock, bonds or any other manner, any person or persons, or corporation or corporations for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares of stock of the company or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or in the conduct of its business ;

(*v*) To apply for and obtain registration or recognition from any province, state or country under the provisions of any law relating to foreign corporations in force in such province, state or country ;

(*w*) To do all or any of the above things or the matters hereby authorized, either alone or in conjunction with others, and either as principals, agents, contractors, factors for any other companies or persons or by or through any factors trustees or agents ;

(*x*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects ;

(*y*) And it is hereby declared that the word "company" in paragraphs (*a*) to (*x*) both inclusive, shall be deemed to include any person, partnership or other body of persons, whether incorporated or not incorporated, and whether domiciled in Canada or elsewhere.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by, the name of "Hendrie Investment Company, Limited," with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into 5,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 18th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
4-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Steam Navigation Company of Canada, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 17th day of July, 1918, incorporating Charles Arthur Sara, manager, Frederick Henry Markey, King's counsel, Ronald Cameron Grant, accountant, Frank Joseph McGarigle, secretary, and Claire Marion Greaves, clerk, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To carry on the business of the transportation of passengers, mails, freight, goods, wares, merchandise, timber, ore, coal, grain, and other articles of any nature whatsoever upon land and water ;

(*b*) To design, lay out, construct, purchase, take in exchange, lease, charter or otherwise acquire, have and hold, improve, develop, repair, alter, maintain, operate, manage, sell, exchange, let out to hire, charter or otherwise deal with and dispose of :

(1) steamships, steamboats, vessels, ships, barges, tugs, scows, steamship lines, vessel lines, transportation lines, towing, salvage and wrecking outfits, wharves, piers, docks, dry docks, floating docks, dock yards, ship building yards, slips, basins, marine railways, coaling apparatus, telegraph and telephone lines on lands owned or controlled by the company, and wireless telegraph outfits and stations for the purposes of the company, and all incidental structures, appliances and equipment or any shares or interest in any of same ; (2) steamship, steamboat and railway terminals, transportation, warehouse, storage and cold storage facilities, yards, stock yards, oil tanks, pipe lines, freight sheds, freight and passenger stations, stores, buildings of every description, tramways and tracks on lands owned or controlled by the company, cars, motors, engines and equipment for the movement, care, storage or handling of any merchandise or traffic ; (3) passenger facilities and accommodation, hotels, parks, amusement resorts and appliances ; (4) elevators for elevating grain, wheat or other produce and cleaning plant and equipment, mills and machinery for the manufacture of flour, cereals, or any product or by-product of grain or of other agricultural products ; (5) shops and works for the manufacture of machinery, or railway equipment, and all supplies for steamships, steamboats and vessels generally, and their equipment; (6) power houses, structures, plant and equipment for the development, generation, transmission or utilization of water, steam, electric or other power and structures and plant for any form of lighting and heating ; provided, however, that any sale, distribution or transmission of heat, light, electric or other power or force beyond the lands of the company shall be subject to local and municipal regulations in that behalf ; (7) and to acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise and hold and own, and to sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of all or any buildings, lands, water lots, water rights, water-powers, mines, minerals and mining rights, easements, servitudes, and any other rights and properties of any nature whatsoever that may be useful to the company in connection with any of the foregoing objects ;

(*c*) To act as commission agents, vessel agents, cartage agents, wharfingers, wharehousemen, forwarders and carriers by land and water ;

(*d*) To act as insurance brokers, insurance adjusters, and agents for fire, life, marine and accident guarantee, indemnity and all other kinds of insurance, guarantee and indemnity companies, and for the purposes aforesaid to carry on the business of custom house brokers, stockbrokers, and commission agents, real estate agents and all other kinds of agents or brokers ;

(*e*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*f*) To buy or otherwise acquire and sell or dispose of property, real and personal ;

(*g*) To procure the company to be registered and recognised in any foreign country, and to designate persons therein according to the laws of such foreign country to represent the company and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit ;

(*h*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company ;

(*i*) To remunerate by payment in cash or, with the approval of the shareholders, in stock, bonds or any other manner any person or persons, corporation or corporations for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares of stock of the Company or in or about the formation or promotion of the Company or in the conduct of the company's business ;

(*j*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, licenses, concessions and the like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use or any secret or any other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or

grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired ;

(*k*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*l*) To underwrite, subscribe for, purchase or otherwise acquire and hold, either as principal or agent, or absolutely as owner, or by way of collateral security or otherwise, and to sell, exchange, transfer, assign or otherwise dispose of or deal in shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, obligations, evidences of indebtedness and securities issued by any public or private corporation, government, municipality or otherwise, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of The Companies Act, and to exercise any and all the powers, rights and privileges in reference thereto as fully as natural person might or could do;

(*m*) To raise and assist in raising money for, and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or other securities or otherwise, any other company or corporation, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such compagny, corporation, or by any other person or persons with whom the company may have business relations ;

(*n*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments;

(*o*) To distribute in specie or otherwise as may be resolved any assets of the company among its members and particularly the shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of any other company formed to take over the whole or any part of the assets or liabilities of the company ;

(*p*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company ;

(*q*) To apply for, secure, acquire by assignment, transfer, purchase, or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out, and enjoy any charter, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, rights or privilege, which any government or authority or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to grant and to pay for, aid in and contribute toward carrying the same into effect, and to appropriate any of the company's shares, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof ;

(*r*) Generally to carry on any other business, whether organized or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently or profitably carried on in connection with the above, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights, and to do all and everything necessary, suitable, convenient and proper for the accomplishment or any of the purposes or the attainment of any one or more of the purposes herein enumerated or incidental to the powers herein named, or which shall at any time appear to be conducive to or expedient for the protection or benefit of the company ;

(*s*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others ;

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Steam Navigation Company of Canada, Limited," with a capital stock of two million five hundred thousand dollars, divided into 25,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

The company shall be deemed to be a private company under the terms of The Companies Act and its amendments.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 18th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

4-1

Charles Landau & Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 16th day of July, 1918, incorporating Frederick Henry Markey and Waldo Whittier Skinner, both of His Majesty's counsel learned-in-the-law, George Gordon Hyde, advocate ; Ronald Cameron Grant, accountant, and Christina Macallum Palliser, secretary, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To carry on the business of manufacturers, importers, exporters, buyers and sellers of and dealers in tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, pipes and all such articles and things as are commonly used in connection therewith, and generally to perform all business transactions incidental to and connected with the tobacco trade ;

(*b*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person, firm or corporation carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any company, or to sell, hold, reissue with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*c*) To underwrite, subscribe for, purchase or otherwise acquire, and to hold, either as principal or agent and absolutely as owner or by way of collateral security or otherwise and to sell, exchange, transfer, assign or otherwise dispose of or deal with shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, obligations, evidences of indebtedness and securities issued by any public or private corporation, government, municipality or otherwise, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44 of the Companies Act, and to exercise any and all powers, rights and privileges in relation thereto as fully as a natural person might or could do ;

(*d*) To buy or otherwise to acquire and to sell and dispose of property, real and personal ;

(*e*) To purchase or otherwise acquire and to apply for, hold, develop, manufacture under, deal in or dispose of patents of invention, trade-marks, processes, designs, licenses or franchises, and to issue in exchange for any property acquired by the company shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, obligations, evidences of indebtedness or other securities of the company;

(*f*) To sell, lease, transfer or otherwise dispose of the whole or any part of the business or undertaking of the company to any person, firm, company or corporation, and to accept, by way of consideration for such sale, lease or transfer, moneys or any shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, obligations, evidences of indebtedness or other securities of any other company or corporation :

(*g*) To enter into reciprocal contracts of indemity with any person, firm or company interinsuring property against loss by perils of the seas or other waters, fire, explosion, cyclone or acts of the King's enemies ;

(*h*) To distribute in specie or kind from time to time amongst the shareholders of the company any property, rights or assets of the company ;

(*i*) Generally to carry on any other business, whether organized or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently or profitably carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render

profitable any of the company's property or rights, and to do all and everything necessary, suitable, convenient and proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or the attainment of any one or more of the purposes herein enumerated or incidental to the powers herein named, or which shall at any time appear to be conducive to or expedient for the protection or benefit of the company ;

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of " Charles Landau & Company, Limited," with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, divided into 250 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec. The company shall be deemed to be a private company under the provisions of The Companies Act and its amendments.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 18th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
4-1 . Under-Secretary of State.

H. G. Smith, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as " The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1918, incorporating Joseph Max Bullen and Norman Stuart Robertson, barristers-at-law, Wendell Osborne, student-at-law, Agnes Porter Traill, accountant, and Lena Duff, stenographer, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To carry on the business of wholesale and retail grocers, provision and supply merchants, and manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds and classes of goods usually dealt in by grocers, provision and supply merchants, and any similar goods, and to act as agents for manufacturing and other merchants, and to carry on the business of warehousemen and shippers, with power to hold shares in any company carrying on a similar or allied business, and to purchase the whole business and undertaking of H. G. Smith, Limited, for cash or shares or bonds or partly for one and partly for any or all of the others, or in whole or in part for other good consideration ;

(*b*) To buy, sell, hire, lease, act as agent for, grow, produce, manufacture and warehouse all classes of goods, chattels, wares and merchandise ;

(*c*) To acquire, hold, sell, assign or otherwise dispose of shares in the capital stock, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other corporation or corporations carrying on a business in whole or in part of a similar nature to that of this company, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of The Companies Act ;

(*d*) To consolidate or amalgamate with any other company having objects similar in whole or in part to those of this company ;

(*e*) To acquire, hold, operate and dispose of timber and timber lands, limits and licenses ;

(*f*) To acquire, construct, operate, lease, sell or otherwise dispose of real or personal property, sheds, warehouses for the reception and storage of goods, and merchandise with the requisite plant, machinery and appliances therefor ;

(*g*) To distribute any of the property of the company among the members in specie ;

(*h*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*i*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company ;

(*j*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired ;

(*k*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*l*) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*m*) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*n*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions, gratuities and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent or patriotic objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object ;

(*o*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company ;

(*p*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purpose of its business, and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in trade;

(*q*) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined ;

(*r*) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts and the payment of money by any such persons or company ;

(*s*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*t*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company if authorized so to do by the vote of a majority in number of the shareholders present or represented by proxy at a general meeting duly called for considering the matter and holding not less than two-thirds of the issued capital stock of the company ;

(*u*) To procure the company to be registered, designated or otherwise recognized in any foreign country and to designate and appoint persons therein as attorneys or representatives of this company with full power to represent it in all matters according to the laws of such foreign country, and to accept service for and on behalf of this company or any process or suit ;

(*v*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by

purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations ;

(*w*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company ;

(*x*) To do all or any of the things authorized by letters patent or supplementary letters patent as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others ;

(*y*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "H. G. Smith, Limited," with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into 5,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, of which 2,250 shares shall be 10% cumulative preference shares and 2,750 shares shall be common shares, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan. The company shall be deemed to be a private company under the terms of "The Companies Act and its amendments."

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 18th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
4-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Standard Shipping Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 17th day of July, 1918, incorporating Frederick Henry Markey and Waldo Wittier Skinner, both of His Majesty's Counsel learned-in-the-law, George Gordon Hyde, advocate, Ronald Cameron Grant, accountant, and Christina Macallum Palliser, secretary, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes:—

(*a*) To carry on the business of the transportation of passengers, mails, freight, goods, wares, merchandise, timber, ore, coal, grain and other articles of any nature whatsoever upon land and water, and to carry on the business of towing, wrecking and salvage in all and any of its branches in and over any of the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada to and from any port therein and to and from any foreign port ;

(*b*) To design, lay out, construct, purchase, take in exchange, lease, charter or otherwise acquire, have and hold, improve, develop, repair, alter, maintain, operate, manage, sell, exchange, let out to hire, charter or otherwise deal with and dispose of (1) steamships, steamboats, vessels, ships, barges, tugs, scows, steamship lines, vessel lines, transportation lines, towing, salvage and wrecking outfits, wharves, piers, docks, dry docks, floating docks, dock yards, ship-building yards, slips, basins, marine railways, coaling apparatus, telegraph and telephone lines on lands owned or controlled by the company, and wireless telegraph outfits and stations for the purposes of the company, and all incidental structures, appliances and equipment or any shares or interest in any of same ; (2) steamship, steamboat and railway terminals, transportation, warehouse, storage and cold storage facilities, yards, stock yards, oil tanks, pipe lines, freight sheds, freight and passenger stations, stores, buildings of every description, tramways, and tracks on lands owned or controlled by the company, cars, motors, engines and equipment for the movement, care, storage or handling of any merchandise or traffic ; (3) passenger facilities and accommodation, hotels, parks, amusement resorts and appliances ; (4) elevators for elevating grain, wheat or other produce and cleaning plant and equipment, mills and machinery for the manufacture of flour, cereals or any product or by-product of grain or of other agricultural products ; (5) shops and works for the manufacture of machinery or railway equipment, and all supplies for steamships, steamboats and vessels generally, and their equipment ; (6) power houses, structures, plant and equipment for the development, generation, transmission or utilization of water, steam, electric or other power and structures and plant for any form of lighting and heating ; provided, however, that any sale, distribution or transmission of heat, light, electric or other power or force beyond the lands of the company shall be subject to local and municipal regulations in that behalf ; (7) and to acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise and hold and own, and to sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of all or any buildings, lands, water lots, water rights, water powers, mines, minerals and mining rights, easements, servitudes, and any other rights and properties of any nature whatsoever that may be useful to the company in connection with any of the foregoing objects ;

(*c*) To act as commission agents, vessel agents, cartage agents, wharfingers, warehousemen, forwarders and carriers by land and water;

(*d*) To act as insurance brokers, insurance adjusters and agents for fire, life, marine and accident guarantee, indemnity and all other kinds of insurance, guarantee and indemnity companies, and for the purposes aforesaid to carry on the business of custom house brokers, stock brokers and commission agents, real estate agents and all other kinds of agents or brokers;

(*e*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*f*) To buy or otherwise to acquire and sell or dispose of property, real and personal ;

(*g*) To procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country, and to designate persons therein according to the laws of such foreign country to represent the company and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit ;

(*h*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company;

(*i*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired ;

(*j*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, cooperation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company and to sell, hold, reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*k*) To underwrite, subscribe for, purchase or otherwise acquire and hold, either as principal or agent, or absolutely as owner, or by way of collateral security or otherwise, and to sell, exchange, transfer, assign or otherwise dispose of or deal in shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, obligations, evidences of indebtedness and securities issued by any public or private corporation, government, municipality or otherwise, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44 of the Companies Act, and to exercise any and all the powers, rights and privileges in reference thereto as fully as a natural person might or could do ;

(*l*) To raise and assist in raising money for, and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or other securities or

otherwise, any other company or corporation, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such company, corporation, or by any other person or persons with whom the company may have business relations ;

(*m*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*n*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company ;

(*o*) To distribute in specie or otherwise as may be resolved any assets of the company among its members, and particularly the shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of any other company formed to take over the whole or any part of the assets or liabilities of the company ;

(*p*) To apply for, secure, acquire by assignment, transfer, purchase or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any charter, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, rights or privilege, which any government or authority or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to grant and to pay for, aid in and contribute toward carrying the same into effect, and to appropriate any of the company's shares, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof ;

(*q*) Generally to carry on any other business, whether organized or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently or profitably carried on in connection with the above, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights, and to do all and everything necessary, suitable, convenient and proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or the attainment of any one or more of the purposes herein enumerated or incidental to the powers herein named, or which shall at any time appear to be conducive to or expedient for the protection or benefit of the company ;

(*r*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Standard Shipping Company, Limited," with a capital stock of one million dollars, divided into 10,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

The company shall be deemed to be a private company under the provisions of the Companies Act and its amendments.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 19th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
4-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Windsor Ferry Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the first part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 15th day of July, 1918, incorporating Oscar Ernest Fleming, Arthur Bertram Drake and Anson Hainsworth Foster, barristers-at-law, Frederick Mortimer Allworth, manager, and James Alexander Young, accountant, all of the City of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :

(*a*) To construct, purchase or otherwise acquire, lease or own boats, vessels or other floating craft and operate the same by steam or other power ; to carry passengers, freight and do a general transportation business ; to operate and carry on an International Ferry service between the City of Windsor and other places in Ontario, and the City of Detroit and other places in the State of Michigan, in the United States of America, and to carry on a general excursion business, passenger and freight service, International and coastal on the inland lakes and rivers of America.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Windsor Ferry Company, Limited," with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into 5,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 20th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
4-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Dominion Refractories Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 17th day of July, 1918, incorporating Leon Daoust and Aimé Daoust, clerks, and Annie McPartlin, Jessie May Allan and Jaqueline Elmslie, stenographers, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To carry on the business of merchants, manufacturers, agents and dealers in all kinds of stone wood, metals and all their products, minerals, ores, chemicals, materials end supplies of every description;

(*b*) To manufacture, buy, sell, exchange, lease and generally deal in goods, wares, appliances, merchandise of all sorts and descriptions, and to own, establish, maintain and conduct a jobbing, commission, brokerage and general agency business for the purchase and sale of goods, wares and merchandise which the company may deal with ;

(*c*) To prospect and dig for, mine, reduce, refine, smelt and otherwise treat, manufacture, sell or otherwise dispose of, and generally deal in and with minerals, metals and ores of all kinds and descriptions, and their products and compounds, and generally to carry on the business of a mining company in all and in any of its branches ;

(*d*) To acquire lands, minerals, properties, mining rights or any interest therein, by purchase, lease, discovery, location, concession, license, exchange or other legal title, and hold mines of all kinds, mining licenses and mining rights, claims, timber, timber limits and timber licenses, water powers and water rights, patents of invention, and to work, develop, operate and turn to account, lease, sell and dispose of, and otherwise deal with same or any part thereof ;

(*e*) To carry on any other business whether manufacturing or otherwise which may seem to the company capable of being carried on in connection with the above or any portion thereof or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*f*) To acquire, own, construct, maintain and operate furnaces, buildings, factories, smelting and concentrating works, mills, foundries, tramways on lands owned or controlled by the company, water powers, engines and all other works, machinery, plant and appliances of every kind and description required for the purposes of the company ;

(*g*) To own, operate, hold, acquire, charter and sell or otherwise dispose of ships, vessels, barges, scows, lighters, of all kinds, and to use and employ the same for the transportation of the goods of the company or others, to and from the mines and works of the company or elsewhere, upon such terms and conditions as may seem advisable, and to construct and maintain wharves, docks and other works and machinery in connection with the business of the company ;

(*h*) To pay for any property, franchises, licenses, privileges, patents, inventions or rights of any kind acquired by or for the company, and with the approval of the shareholders, for services rendered to and work performed for it, by the issue of paid-up stock of the company or by the bonds of the company or partly in stock and partly in bonds;

(*i*) To acquire the good-will, rights and property of any kind and to acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the assets and liabilities of any person, firm, association or corporation having powers similar in whole or in part to those of this company, and to pay for the same in cash, stock or bonds of this company or otherwise:

(*j*) To amalgamate with any company having powers similar in whole or in part to those of this company upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed;

(*k*) To acquire by purchase, subscription or otherwise, and to hold, sell or otherwise dispose of stock, bonds and obligations of any company having objects similar in whole or in part to those of this company, and to vote thereupon as owners thereof, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of said Act ;

(*l*) To sell out the undertaking of the company in whole or in part for such consideration as the company may deem fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects in whole or in part similar to those of this company ;

(*m*) To generate, manufacture, produce, accumulate and use steam, gas, compressed air and electricity and to sell or otherwise dispose of any surplus thereof not required for the purposes of the company's business, provided, however, that any sale, distribution or transmission of electric, hydraulic or other power shall be subject to local and municipal regulations in that behalf ;

(*n*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, trade-marks, copyrights, agencies, concessions and for the like conferring any exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention or process, or to turn to account, sell, lease or otherwise deal in such patents, trade-marks, copyrights, licenses, agencies or concessions ;

(*o*) To enter into agreement for the sharing of profits, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or company intending to carry on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or which is capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*p*) To acquire by purchase or otherwise, hold, sell and deal in the business, assets, good-will, stock, shares or securities of any person, firm or corporation carrying on a business in whole or in part similar to that of the company and generally to do all acts and exercise all powers and carry on any business incidental to the proper fulfilment of the objects for which the company is incorporated, and to exercise all other powers permitted by the Act.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Dominion Refractories Company, Limited," with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into 2,500 shares of one hundred dollars each and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 20th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
4-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Ideal Fence and Spring Company of Canada, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 18th day of July, 1918, incorporating Gordon Morton McGregor, manufacturer, William Donald McGregor, automobile dealer, both of the City of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario ; William Anderson Leitch, of the Town of Walkerville, in the said Province of Ontario, manufacturer ; Frank Wadsworth Prentice and William Howard Burnham, manufacturers, both of the Town of Adrian, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To trade, deal in and manufacture, merchandise, and particularly to trade, deal in, manufacture and place on the market, wire, wire goods, woven wire fencing, springs and merchandise composed of wire or any kind of metal, or partly composed of wire or metal and partly of other material or materials ;

(*b*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any trade marks, patents, licenses, concessions and the like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired;

(*c*) To acquire and take over as a going concern or otherwise the whole or any part of the undertaking, assets and liabilities of any person, firm or corporation, carrying on any business in whole or in part similar to that which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company, and to pay for the same either wholly or partly in cash or wholly or partly in bonds, debentures, paid-up shares or other securities of the company or otherwise ;

(*d*) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act, to purchase, take or acquire by original subscription or otherwise, and to hold, sell or otherwise dispose of shares, stock, whether common or preferred, debentures, bonds and other obligations in any other company and to pay for such shares, stock, debentures or bonds, either wholly or partly in cash or wholly or partly in the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of the company or otherwise, and to vote all shares owned or held by the company, through such agent or agents as the directors may appoint;

(*e*) To enter into partnership, or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions or otherwise with any person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engaged in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, reissue with or without guarantee or otherwise deal with the same.

(*f*) To distribute in specie or otherwise, any assets of the company among its members and particularly the shares, bonds, debentures and other securities of any other company formed to take over the whole or any part of the assets or liabilities of the company ;

(*g*) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined ;

(*h*) To carry on any other business whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the company's business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*i*) To enter into arrangements with any government, authorities, municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry on or exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*j*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring or assuming all or any of the property and liabilities of this company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this company, and generally to purchase, take on lease or in exchange, or otherwise acquire any real and personal property, and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business ;

(*k*) To sell or dispose of the whole or any part of the assets and undertaking of the company as a going concern, or otherwise, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities of any other

company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company ;

(*l*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company, as may seem expedient and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals, and by granting prizes, rewards and donations ;

(*m*) To obtain any provisional order or Act of Parliament for enabling the Company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for any purpose which may seem expedient, and to oppose any proceedings or application which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to prejudice the company's interests ;

(*n*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects ;

(*o*) To procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country, and to designate persons therein to represent the company and to accept service on its behalf in any suit or legal proceeding ;

(*p*) To make advances to customers or others having dealings with the company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons;

(*q*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors, or otherwise, and by or through trustees, agents or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others ;

(*r*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Ideal Fence and Spring Company of Canada, Limited," with a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars, divided into 3,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 20th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
4-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Siems Carey Kerbaugh, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 17th day of July, 1918, incorporating Frederick Maxwell Burbidge and David Lorne Bastedo, barristers-at-law, Robert William Killey, conveyancing clerk, Doris Guise, stenographer, and Allan Bronfman, student-at-law, all of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To carry on in all its branches the business of a general engineering, contracting and construction company ; to carry on the business of general traders in and manufacturers of all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise ; to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in logs, lumber, timber, wood, metal and all articles into the manufacture of which wood and metal enters, and to carry on the business of general dealers in merchandise ;

(*b*) To construct works, undertakings and buildings of every description and of both public and private nature ;

(*c*) To acquire, manufacture, build, maintain, operate, lease, sell, and otherwise dispose of all stock, plant, machinery, appliances and buildings necessary and convenient for the proper carrying on of any of the company's undertakings ;

(*d*) To acquire by purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise and to hold and enjoy and to lease, sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of lands, buildings, timber limits or licenses, water-powers and privileges and any and all rights and interests therein ;

(*e*) To acquire, construct, charter, operate, maintain and navigate steam and other vessels; .

(*f*) To construct, maintain, own and operate docks, wharves, warehouses and terminal facilities, and other works of a similar nature;

(*g*) To purchase or otherwise acquire, undertake and assume all or any part of the assets, business, property, privileges, contracts, rights, obligations and liabilities of any person, firm or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or any business similar thereto or possessed of property suitable for the purposes thereof ;

(*h*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for the sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in ;

(*i*) To amalgamate with any other company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on or any business similar thereto ;

(*j*) To lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the property and assets of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may deem fit including shares, debentures or securities of any company ;

(*k*) To lease and operate the works or undertakings of any person or corporation carrying on or authorized to carry on any business within the purposes of the company ;

(*l*) To apply for, obtain, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, and to sell, lease, and dispose of in whole or in part any patents of invention, improvements or processes, trade marks, trade names or any right, title or interest therein ;

(*m*) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of said Act from time to time to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise and to sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of the shares, stock, debentures or securities of or in any corporation, and while holding the same to exercise all the rights, privileges and powers of ownership thereof, and incidental thereto, including the right to vote thereon, and to promote any such company ;

(*n*) To issue and allot as fully paid up the whole or any portion of the capital stock of the company in payment or in part payment for any property whatsoever, whether real or personal, acquired by the company and in particular without limiting the foregoing for any business, franchise, undertaking, lands, buildings, plant, right, power, privilege, lease, license, patent, shares, stock, debentures, securities, assets or other property or right acquired by the company ;

(*o*) To apply for, purchase or acquire by assignment, transfer, lease or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out, and enjoy any statute, ordinance, order, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, right or privilege which any government or authorities, supreme, municipal or local, or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to enact, make or grant, and to pay for, aid in, and contribute towards carrying the same into effect ; and to appropriate any of the company's stock, bonds, and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof ;

(*p*) To carry on any other business whether manufacturing or otherwise which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business or objects of the company, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value or render profitable any of the company's properties or rights ;

(*q*) To invest the moneys of the company in such a manner as may from time to time be determined ;

(*r*) To raise and assist in raising money for and to make cash advances to and aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee or otherwise any person or corporation in the capital stock of which the company holds shares, or with whom the company may have business relations, and to act as employee, agent or manager of any such person or corporation, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such person or corporation ;

(*s*) To procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country, and to designate persons therein, according to the laws of such foreign country, to represent this company, and to accept service for and on behalf of this company of any process or suit ;

(*t*) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in specie any property of the company, and in particular any shares, debentures or securities in other

companies belonging to this company or which the company may have power to dispose of ;

(*u*) To pay out of the funds of the company all costs and expenses of and incidental to the incorporation and organization of the company ;

(*v*) To sublet contracts for the carrying out of any of the objects for which the company is incorporated ;

(*w*) To do all acts and exercise all powers and carry on all business incidental to the due carrying out of the objects for which the company is incorporated and necessary to enable the company to profitably carry on its undertaking ;

(*x*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents and attorneys.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Siems Carey Kerbaugh, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 20th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
4-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Beaver Recreations, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 19th day of July, 1918, incorporating Charles Edward Ireson, manager, James Hoyle, bookkeeper, Edward Taylor Ireson, civil engineer, Stephen Wellesley Burns, solicitor, and Annie Jane Ireson, housewife, all of the City of Toronto, in the said Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—

(*a*) To lease or acquire by purchase, lands, buildings and water privileges, especially in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba and the State of Michigan, as well as in any other province of territory of Canada, or within the United States of America, for hunting, shooting, fishing, golf and all other forms of recreation, games and sports, including billiards, pool, bowling on the green and in alleys and to buy, lease or utilize premises as parlors or buildings therefor and boating in all its forms ;

(*b*) To acquire and take over from the said applicant, Charles Edward Ireson, his real estate and property situate and being in the Township of Burton, in the District of Parry Sound, and being parts of lots 34 and 35 in the 14th concession of said Township, and containing about 13 acres of land, more or less, with the buildings erected thereon ;

(*c*) To organize and maintain a club or clubs and branches thereof for the social and professional requirements of the members, and for any of the abovementioned privileges, to be known as the "Beaver Club," and to charge such members and shareholders such fees and payments for any of such privileges as it may from time to time determine, and to sell to its members such soft drinks, cigars, cigarettes and tobacco as required by them ;

(*d*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*e*) To sell or dispose of any of its property, real or personal, or exchange same for other property ;

(*f*) To apply for, secure, acquire by assignment, transfer, purchase or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any charter, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, rights or privilege, which any government or authorty or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to grant and to pay for, aid in and contribute towards carrying the same into effect, and to appropriate any of the company's shares, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expense thereof ;

(*g*) To promote, organize, manage, direct and conduct amateur motoring and other races, aviation meets, exhibitions, competitions, art and other displays, and to charge an entrance fee thereto to the public, members of such club or clubs and shareholders of the company ;

(*h*) To manufacture, buy, sell and otherwise deal in all kinds of sporting goods, including boats, canoes, motor cars and all devices for travelling in the air, on land or on, or under water ;

(*i*) To undertake transportation by land, water or air for hire and reward.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Beaver Recreations, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 50,000 shares of one dollar each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 23rd day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
4-1 Under-Secretary of State.

E. J. Bawlf Grain Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 17th day of July, 1918, incorporating Edward John Bawlf, grain merchant; Philip Yates, superintendent; George Joseph McLean, secretary-treasurer ; Albert Thompson, clerk, and Frederick Lomax Monks, accountant, all of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, for the following purposes, viz :

(*a*) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business of the E. J. Bawlf & Company from the proprietor thereof, and to enter into an agreement with the said proprietor and to pay for the said business either wholly or partly in cash or fully paid-up shares of the company's stock, with the power to pay for the shares subscribed for by the original shareholders by the transfer of the said business;

(*b*) To carry on the business of growers of grain of all kinds and to buy and sell grain, flour and all other agricultural products outright or on commission as well for future delivery as for present delivery, and to act as agents and brokers in the buying and selling of grain, flour or other produce, and to deal in the same and to charge a commission on the purchase and sale of grains or other products when acting as agents or brokers for the purchase or sale of the same;

(*c*) To construct, acquire, operate, hire, lease, sell or otherwise dispose of elevators for storing wheat, grain or other products, flour mill, oatmeal mills and all other mills of every nature and kind for the grinding, treatment or other preparation of grain or cereals of any kind, and to manufacture, buy and sell flour and other products manufactured from grain or cereals, and to carry on the business of milling and storing grains ;

(*d*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to sell, or otherwise dispose of, and to run and operate steamships, vessels and other craft, wagons, motor and other vehicles and generally to carry on by water or land a transportation business ;

(*e*) To construct, purchase, take on lease or otherwise acquire any wharf, pier, dock or wharves capable of being used in connection with the shipping and carrying or other business of the company ;

(*f*) To acquire, hold, lease, sell or dispose of land and real estate of every description and any other interest therein, and to build, open, develop, cultivate, farm, settle or otherwise improve and utilize land ;

(*g*) To buy, sell, grow, import or export and deal in timber and woods of all kinds, and to carry on all kinds of wood manufacturing, to buy, clear, plant and work timber estates and to carry on any business in connection with the above ;

(*h*) To purchase, acquire, hold, deal in, sell or dispose of shares, bonds, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of the company subject to the provisions of the said Act ;

(*i*) To apply for, obtain, register, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, and to hold, own, use, operate, introduce, sell, assign or otherwise dispose of any and all trade marks, trade names and distinctive names ;

(*j*) To make advances on grain in the custody of the company or in transit to or from the company and in the elevators of the company, and to issue certificates or receipts negotiable or otherwise in respect thereof ;

(*k*) To lease, sell or dispose of the undertakings of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company and to amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, and to enter into an agreement with any company for such purpose ;

(*l*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any other company or person carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities in such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*m*) To raise or assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, promise, endorsement or guarantee of debentures or other securities or otherwise any person or company carrying on business similar to that which this company is authorized to carry on ;

(*n*) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the world and as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise and by or through agents or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others ;

(*o*) To acquire and take over and assume the liabilities of any other company carrying on similar business to this company, and to pay for the same either on credit or wholly or partly in cash or in paid-up stock of this company.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "E. J. Bawlf Grain Company, Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into 1,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 20th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
4–1 Under-Secretary of State.

Beaver Engineering Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 16th day of July, 1918, incorporating Thomas Stansfield Worthington, mechanical engineer, Harry Gordon Stewart, electrical engineer, Paul Ranger, law student, Sarah Epstein, stenographer, and Louis Gosselin, King's Counsel, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz:—

(*a*) To purchase, sell, manufacture and deal in steel, iron, metals, metal powders, minerals, chemicals, woods, fabrics and other substances with metals and minerals, coated metals and woods and fabrics, tools, machinery, structural steel, wire, plates, bars and other structural materials, railway, mining and manufacturing material and contractors' supplies ;

(*b*) To undertake sand-blasting, oxyacetylene welding and cutting, and to generate and sell acetylene ;

(*c*) To undertake the building, construction and erection of machinery, warehouses, buildings and structures of every kind and description, and to carry on business as machinists, engineers, contractors and builders generally ;

(*d*) To supply estimates, plans, designs, specifications and other details and data relating to works and buildings of any description ;

(*e*) To design, lay out, build, construct, purchase, take in exchange, lease, charter, or otherwise acquire, have and hold, improve, develop, fit out, repair, alter, maintain, operate, manage, sell, exchange, let out to hire, charter or otherwise deal with and dispose of ; (1) ships, boats, barges, dredges, tugs, scows and vessels of any description, towing, salvage and wrecking outfits, and all incidental structures, appliances, tackle and equipment or any shares or interests in any of same ; (2) wharves, docks, workshops, factories, warehouses and other facilities and buildings necessary or convenient for carrying out such objects ; (3) shops and works for the manufacture of machinery, equipment, and supplies for ships, boats and vessels generally and their equipment ;

(*f*) To use, control and operate any of the works or undertakings built or constructed by the company and to dispose of the company's rights therein and to enter into contracts therefor ;

(*g*) To purchase, lease or acquire and generate heat, light and motive power and to sell or otherwise dispose of any surplus thereof in any building or plant wholly or partly occupied by the company ;

(*h*) To acquire by purchase, lease or other legal title and to sell or otherwise deal in any mines, minerals, mining rights or interests of any kind whatsoever, and to explore and develop the same and to raise, wash, smelt, assay, amalgamate and test ores, metals and minerals of all kinds whether belonging to the company or otherwise, and generally to carry on the business of a refining, smelting, milling and mining company in all or any of its branches ;

(*i*) To acquire, own, hold and possess all the property, movable or immovable, that may be necessary or incidental to the exercise of any of the powers of the company herein conferred, and to build upon, improve, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same ;

(*j*) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the assets, business, property, privileges, contracts, rights, obligations and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or any business similar thereto, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes thereof, or which the company may be hereby empowered to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, and to pay for the same in shares, bonds or debentures of the company ;

(*k*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects similar to those of this company ;

(*l*) To enter into any arrangement for the sharing of profits or union of interest with any person or company carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, and to make advances to, guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist such person or company ; to take or otherwise acquire shares or securities in any company and to sell, hold, or otherwise deal with the same, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act ;

(*m*) To pay for any property, rights or privileges acquired by or, with the approval of the shareholders, for services rendered to the company, by the issue of fully paid and nonassessable shares in the capital stock of this company ;

(*n*) To sell, lease, exchange, turn to account or otherwise dispose of or deal with the property and assets of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may deem fit, including shares, debentures or securities of any other company ;

(*o*) To do all or any of the matters hereby authorized, either alone or in conjunction with others, or as factors or agents for any other companies or persons, or by or through and factors, trustees or agents ;

(*p*) To transact and do all such matters and things as are conducive or incidental to the above objects.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Beaver Engineering Company, Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into 1,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 19th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
4–1 Under-Secretary of State.

Bawlf Cartage, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 17th day of July, 1918, incorporating Edward John Bawlf, grain merchant; Philip Yates, superintendent; George Joseph McLean, secretary-treasurer; Albert Thompson, clerk, and Frederick Lomax Monks, accountant, all of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, for the following purposes, viz:

(*a*) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business now carried on at the city of Winnipeg in the Province of Manitoba, under the style or firm of Bawlf Cartage and Transfer and all or any of the assets or liabilities of the proprietor of that business in connection therewith, and with a view thereto to enter into an agreement with the said proprietor for the purpose of taking over the said business and to pay for the same wholly or partly in cash or in fully paid up shares of the capital stock of the Company, with the power to pay for the shares subscribed for by the original shareholders by the transfer of the said business;

(*b*) To carry on the business of omnibus, cab, dray, taxicab, motor bus, auto dray, motor truck or other private or public conveyances, livery and feed stable keepers, horse dealers and farmers, grazers and dealers in hay, oats, corn, straw and fodder of all kinds; to carry on all or any of the following businesses general carriers, railway and forwarding agents, storage and warehousemen, transfer and express agents and any other similar business; and to carry on the business of running motor omnibuses of all kinds and motor trucks at such places as the company may see fit, and to acquire from any municipality or corporation any franchise or right to operate omnibuses, motor buses or vehicles which can or may be operated for carrying passengers or goods for hire;

(*c*) To buy and sell by wholesale and retail, exchange or otherwise deal in vehicles, motor cars, gasoline, steam and electric engines, motor trucks, taxicabs, motor busses, motor drays, carriages or other vehicles propelled by any power whatsoever and to deal in gasoline and electrical power;

(*d*) To buy, sell and deal in coal, wood, fuel, gasoline, lumber, timber, railway ties and other lumber products as the company may deem advisable, and to acquire by lease, license, permit or otherwise, and to hold, buy and sell timber limits, timber licenses and timber of all sorts;

(*e*) To lease, purchase or otherwise acquire timber, tie or pulpwood limits, and for such purposes to carry on the business of manufacturers of lumber, timber, ties and other lumber and timber products;

(*f*) To construct, maintain and operate warehouses and other buildings for the purpose of storing goods, wares and merchandise for hire or otherwise, and to issue certificates or warrants, warehouse receipts, negotiable or otherwise to persons storing or warehousing goods with the Company and to make advances or loans on the security of such goods;

(*g*) To construct, maintain, develop, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, bridges, reservoirs, water courses, wharves, warehouses, electrical works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the Company's interests and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, managing, carrying out or control thereof;

(*h*) To carry on the business of general contractors for all kinds of work which may be conveniently carried on in connection with the business of the company;

(*i*) To enter into partnership, or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any company or person carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities in such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee or otherwise deal with the same;

(*j*) To acquire and take over as a going concern any business now or hereafter carried on by any person, firm or corporation engaged in or carrying on any business similar to that of this company, and to assume the liabilities of such business and to pay for such business either in cash or partly in cash or on credit or in fully paid-up shares of the company's stock;

(*k*) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares, bonds or debentures of any company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, or carry on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company;

(*l*) To carry on any other business which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of, or render profitable any of the company's property or rights;

(*m*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors, or otherwise and by or through agents or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Bawlf Cartage, Limited", with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into 1,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 20th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

4-1

The I.T.S. Rubber Company of Canada, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the first part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 19th day of July, 1918, incorporating Alfred William Briggs, Ernest Macaulay Dillon and Ray Thornley Birks, barristers-at-law; Ethel Louise Helen Scott, accountant, and Mona Belle Banks, stenographer, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:

(*a*) To manufacture, purchase, sell and deal, either as wholesalers or retailers, in rubber goods of every kind;

(*b*) To manufacture, purchase, sell, job in and otherwise deal in foot wear of all kinds;

(*c*) To make, manufacture and deal in cartons, wood cases, packing material and other wrapping material;

(*d*) To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance she value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights;

(*e*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company;

(*f*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any dies, moulds, patents, licenses, concessions, trademarks, designs and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired;

(*g*) To enter inio partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to lend money to, guarantee the con-

tracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*h*) To acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*i*) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*j*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant and stock-in-trade ;

(*k*) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons ;

(*l*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or tranferable instruments ;

(*m*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company ;

(*n*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals, and by granting prizes, rewards and donations ;

(*o*) To do all or any of the above things and all things authorized by the letters patent or supplementary letters patent, as principals, agents, contractors, or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others.

The operations of the Company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of " The I. T. S. Rubber Company of Canada, Limited," with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, divided into 2,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said Company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 23rd day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
4-1 Under-Secretary of State.

The Triune Gold and Silver Mining and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as " The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1918, incorporating Richard Hoag Battey, mine manager, of the Town of Ferguson, in the Province of British Columbia, Silas Shipman Trickey and Henry Hendrickson Oberg, farmers, of the Town of Alvarado, in the State of Minnesota, one of the United States of America, John Gustaf Lindgren, capitalist, of the Town of Hallock, in the said State of Minnesota, one of the United States of America, Thomas Day Winter, farmer, of the Town of Northcote, in the said State of Minnesota, George Curtis Nunn, merchant, of the Town of Detroit, in the said State of Minnesota, and Thorwald Froslee, merchant, of the Town of Vining, in the said State of Minnesota, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To acquire, purchase, buy, own, improve, develop, control, take over, lease, sell or dispose of, certain timber lands and mining claims and the mines and other improvements thereon and connected therewith, known as The Triune Mine Group of 6 Mineral Claims; The Metropolitan Group of 8 Mineral Claims ; The Reward Mine Group of 21 Mineral Claims, and The Kootenay District Timber Lot of 400 acres, all situate in Kootenay County, British Columbia, Canada, near the Village of Ferguson, B.C. ;

(*b*) To acquire, purchase, buy, lease, own, control, improve, develop, lease to others, sell or dispose of lands, and tenements or right, title or interest therein for mining, manufacturing, treatment of ores and minerals, sawing and dressing lumber, townsites, roads and trails, locations, depots, docks, landings and other uses ;

(*c*) To dig for mine, acquire, buy, prospect for, own, sell, dredge, crush, wash, roast, smelt, treat, assay, analyze, make merchantable, transport, deal in, dispose of ores, metals, minerals and mineral substances, particularly silver, lead, gold, zinc, copper and their combinations with minerals and other metallic substances ; and generally to carry on the business of mining, milling, reduction and traffic in ores, metals and minerals in each and all its branches ;

(*d*) To acquire, own, lease, sell, improve, subdivide and control lands of whatsoever description and where soever situate, timber licenses, limits and leases, berths concessions, booming grounds, driving rights, water powers, water lots and other easements, rights and privileges whatsoever ;

(*e*) To acquire, construct, control, operate, manage, lease, sell, dispose of (1) mills, machinery, shops, factories, works, appliances and equipments of every description for cutting, transporting, manufacturing, finishing and handling of logs and lumber, and (2) of all products and by-products of wood and of wood and other materials combined, and (3) stores, warehouses, sheds, docks, yards, offices, hotels, boarding houses, dwellings, restaurants, camps and structures of every description for the company's uses or for sale or lease unto other, in anywise to do all things lawful to carry on the business of manufacturing, transporting, buying, or selling lumber and manufactured products ;

(*f*) To acquire, own, improve, plat, sub-divide or consolidate, lease, sell, dispose of, control and manage town-sites or lands therefor, town lots, blocks or any subdivisions of the same, platted or unplatted, for the construction of roads, bridges, streets, trails, sidewalks, telephone lines, tramways, roadways, offices and to operate the same on or in connection with the property of or controlled by the company ;

(*g*) To acquire, construct, own, maintain, use, and operate, lease or sell or otherwise dispose of machinery, works and appliances for the production of electricity, water power, gravity power, steam or other power. and to acquire, own, lease, sell or dispose of, transmit, apply and use such powers produced, separately or in conjunction with other companies or individuals, for heating, lighting, transporting, power purposes, in any and all branches of mining and manufacturing, or any part of the company's business ;

(*h*) To acquire, own, bred, use, sell, lease or dispose of, horses, mules, hogs, sheep and other animals, chickens, turkeys and other fowls, and to keep cows, make butter, cheese, condensed milk and cream, or buy and sell the same, and acquire, construct, own, operate, sell or dispose of yards, buildings, fields, feeding sheds, ranches, store rooms and equipment of every sort for any and all such purposes, including growing of grains, grasses, vegetables, fruit, berries, and acquiring, owning, leasing, transporting, dealing in and storing such articles ;

(*i*) To acquire, own, operate, sell or dispose of boats, barges, docks, automobiles, auto-trucks, wagons, sleds and other vehicles, for the transportation of both freight and passengers in or connected with the business of the company, or to lease the same from other or to others, and to enter into contract with governments or companies or individuals, to transport freight, express, mail or other things so as to accommodate the needs of the company or of others.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of " The Triune Gold and Silver Mining and Manufacturing Company, Limited," with a capital

stock of three hundred thousand dollars, divided into 300,000 shares of one dollar each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the Town of Ferguson, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 19th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

4-1

Shepard & Morse Lumber Company (Canada), Limited.

(CORRECTED NOTICE.)

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 8th day of July, 1918, incorporating Philemon Charles Walker, manager; John Grange Buchanan, cashier; James Sutphin Chamberlain, bookkeeper, and John Fosbery Orde and Montagu Grant Powell, barristers-at-law, all of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To carry on the business of lumbering and the lumber trade in all its branches, and all business incidental thereto, including buying, selling and dealing in all kinds of sawed, squared and hewed lumber and timber, saw logs, ties, piling, teltgraph and telephone poles, fence posts, wood and all other prodncts of the forest; to carry on in all its branches the business of a manufacturer and dealer in logs, lumber, timber, pulp, pulp-wood, paper and other products or by-products of wood and pulp and all other articles and materials into which wood enters or forms a part; to carry on the business of dealers and traders in and forwarders of coal and fuel of all kinds, oil, petroleum and gasoline and all products and by-products thereof; to carry on the business of general manufacturers and millers and to establish shops, stores and lodging and boarding houses, and to purchase, sell and deal in general merchandise; to carry on the business of buying, selling, trading and dealing in and mining for minerals of all kinds, to acquire, by purchase or otherwise and to manage, develop, operate, sell and lease mines or mining claims and to deal in the products thereof, and to carry on the business of smelting, reducing and refining all kinds of metals and minerals;

(*b*) To acquire by purchase, lease, hire, exchange or otherwise and hold lands, timber limits or licenses, water lots, water privileges and powers and rights and interests therein and to build upon, develop, cultivate, farm, settle and otherwise improve and utilize the same;

(*c*) To aid and assist by way of bonus, advances of money or otherwise, with or without security, settlers and intending settlers upon any lands belonging to or sold by the company or in the neighbourhood of said lands, and generally to promote the settlement of said lands;

(*d*) To purchase, acquire, lease, own, erect, equip, maintain and operate saw mills, grist mills, flour mills, pulp and paper mills and factories;

(*e*) To construct, acquire, lease, charter and operate all kinds of steam, sailing and motor vessels, boats, tugs and barges and other vessels, wharves, docks, elevators, warehouses, freight sheds and other buildings necessary for the purposes of the company, and to tow and carry goods, freight and passengers for hire and generally to carry on the business of an elevator, navigation and transportation company, and the business of common and general carriers, forwarders and warehousemen;

(*f*) To construct or acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise, and operate lands, water-powers, buildings and works for the production, sale, disposal and transmission of steam, electric, pneumatic, hydraulic and other power or force, and to produce, create, develop, acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise, and to control and generally deal in and use, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of such steam, electric, pneumatic, hydraulic and other power, for any uses and purposes for which the same are adapted, provided always that the rights, privileges and powers hereby conferred upon the company in this paragraph in acquiring, using and disposing of electricity when exercised outside the property of the company shall be subject to all the laws and regulations of the provincial and municipal authorities in that behalf;

(*g*) To construct, improve and maintain or aid in the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, wharves, piers, switches, sidings, viaducts, aqueducts, docks, dams, warehouses and other buildings and works that may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company;

(*h*) To apply for and maintain, register, lease, acquire and hold and to sell, lease and dispose of and grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account any patents of invention, improvements or processes, trade marks, trade names and the like necessary or useful for any of the purposes of the company;

(*i*) To enter into any arrangements or agreements with any governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwie, that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from such government or authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise, and comply with any such arrangements, agreements, rights, privileges and concessions;

(*j*) To purchase all or any part, including the goodwill of the business or undertaking or the property or assets, privileges, contracts or rights and to assume all or any of the obligations and liabilities of Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maine, in the United States of America, or of any company, person or persons carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or any business similar thereto or possessing any property suitable for the purposes thereof, and to pay for the same wholly or in part in bonds, debentures or fully paid and non-assessable shares of this company and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof;

(*k*) To enter into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on or to amalgamate with any such company;

(*l*) To subscribe for, underwrite, buy, take or otherwise acquire and hold either as principal or agent, and either absolutely as owner or by way of collateral security, and to enjoy, vote upon, sell, exchange or otherwise deal in the shares, stocks, bonds, debentures and other securities of any municipal, industrial or financial corporation or company, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44 of The Companies Act, and to promote, organize, manage or develop or assist in the promotion, organization, management or development of any corporation, company, syndicate, enterprise or undertaking;

(*m*) To invest and deal with any reserve or surplus funds of the company and any moneys of the company not for the time being required for the general purposes of the company upon such investment (not being shares of the company) and in such manner as may seem expedient;

(*n*) To promote the formation and establishment of companies, to acquire the whole or any part of the undertaking of this company or which may be formed to develop or improve any part of the property of this company, or which may have objects similar in whole or in part to those of this company, or which may intend to carry on any business of a character calculated directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to subscribe for or guarantee the subscription of or to buy, sell, hold and deal in and with shares, stock, bonds, debentures, securities or obligations issued or guaranteed by any such company;

(*o*) To sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of or deal with the whole or any portion of the property, real and personal, movable and immovable, rights, undertaking, effects and assets of the company for such consideration and upon such terms and conditions as the company may think proper and in particular for shares, stocks, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company either fully or partly paid-up, and

to accept payment for any property or assets so sold, by instalments, to lend money to any person or company having dealings with this company, and to guarantee and otherwise assist in the performance of any contracts, obligations or undertakings of any other person or company in which this company is interested and to assume and take over such contracts, obligations or undertakings on default and to accept as security for such loans and guarantees any security that may be offered by such person or company, including shares, stock, debentures, bonds and other securities of such other companies;

(*p*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warehouse receipts, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*q*) To distribute among the shareholders of this company in specie or otherwise any property or assets of this company and in particular any shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company belonging to this company or which this company may have power to dispose of ;

(*r*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business or objects of the company or germane thereto, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or to render profitable any of the company's property or rights, and generally to do all acts and things and exercise and enjoy all powers, rights and privileges and to carry on all business necessary to the fulfilment of the objects for which the company is incorporated or incidental or conducive to the attainment of the same ;

(*s*) To do all or any of the matters and things hereby authorized either as principals or as agents or factors for any other persons or companies, and either alone or in conjunction with any other persons or companies in by or through any agents, factors or trustees.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of Shepard & Morse Lumber Company (Canada), Limited, with a capital stock of two million dollars, divided into 20,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said corporation to be at the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario.

The company shall be deemed to be a private company under the provisions of "The Companies Act" and its amendments.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
4-1 Under-Secretary of State.

John Forsyth, Limited.

(Corrected Notice.)

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 1st day of June, 1918, incorporating John Derby Claude Forsyth, manufacturer, Edwin Whyte Clement and William Pope Clement, barristers-at-law, Rubie Mary Fisher and Eva Belle Clemens, stenographers, all of the City of Kitchener, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To manufacture, buy, sell or otherwise deal in all kinds and descriptions of commodities, goods, wares, merchandise or machinery ;

(*b*) To construct, maintain or alter any buildings or works necessary or convenient for its purposes.

(*c*) To acquire by purchase, lease or other title and to hold any real estate necessary for the carrying on of its undertaking or necessary or advisable to enable it more advantageously to acquire any real estate necessary for the carrying on of its undertaking or necessary or desirable for the purpose of enabling it, or of assisting it to finance its undertaking, and when no longer required to sell, alienate and convey the same or any part thereof ;

(*d*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights.

(*e*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company ;

(*f*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions, and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired ;

(*g*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorzed to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*h*) Subject to section 44, to take, or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company;

(*i*) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions.

(*j*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit the employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object ;

(*k*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring or taking over all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company;

(*l*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade ;

(*m*) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof ;

(*n*) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons ;

(*o*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading,

warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*p*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company, or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities, of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company, if authorized so to do by the vote of a majority in number of the shareholders present or represented by proxy, at a general meeting duly called for considering the matter and holding not less than two-thirds of the issued capital stock of the company ;

(*q*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals, and by granting prizes, rewards and donations ;

(*r*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company ;

(*s*) To do all or any of the above things and all things authorized by the letters patent or supplementary letters patent as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others ;

(*t*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects and of the objects set out in the letters patent and supplementary letters patent.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "John Forsyth, Limited," with a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars, divided into 3,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Kitchener, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 17th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
4–1 Under-Secretary of State.

Ætna Coal Nugget Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 8th day of July, 1918, incorporating Horace Matha and Emile Carrière, commercial agents ; Marie Joseph Bazile Roy, Secretary International Musicians' Union ; Edgar Carrière, clerk, and Ernest Duplessis, dealer in optical goods, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :

(*a*) To manufacture, offer and place on sale, coal briquettes and all substances, products or compositions directly or indirectly relating to that business.

(*b*) To own, lease, work, operate one or more establishments for the purposes of that business, and manufacture, buy and lease all kinds of articles, instruments and tools, machinery and furnaces necessary or useful in the manufacture of coal briquettes

(*c*) To own and operate, buy, take on lease, sell, transfer in any way, lease areas of lands, and mineral claims containing raw materials necessary in the manufacture and production of coal briquettes and other similar products.

(*d*) To buy, acquire in any way whatever buildings and real estate necessary or useful for the manufacture and production of coal briquettes or other similar products and for the administration of such business, to construct such buildings and dispose thereof as the company deem necessary ;

(*e*) To act as agents for all corporations, societies or companies or persons carrying on the business of manufacturing and producing coal briquettes and other similar products or any other business the objects of which in whole or in part are similar to those of the company ;

(*f*) To acquire or legally appropriate trade marks, licences, patents, name, drawings, plans or other processes relating to the business of manufacturing and working of coal briquettes and to demonstrate, develop and transfer, with exclusive privileges, the said licences ;

(*g*) To buy, acquire, possess and hold, sell any bonds, guarantees, debentures or shares of any other company having similar objects or whose rights are, in whole or in part similar to those of the company ;

(*h*) To amalgamate or unite with such other company or persons carrying on business, in whole or in part, similar to that of the company ;

(*i*) To acquire in any way in whole or in part, the undertaking of the property of any other company or any persons carrying on a business similar or analogous to the business which the company is authorized to carry on, or assume if the company deems advisable, the obligations of such company or such persons, in whole or in part, and to pay for such acquisition in currency or by means of paid up shares of the company, to sell or cause to be sold by any person or corporation the said shares, according to the stipulations and conditions, discounts or commissions which the directors deem advantageous.

(*j*) To sell or transfer the business of the company in whole or in part, and to receive in exchange shares, debentures and bonds of any other analogous company;

(*k*) To make and perform all kinds of transactions or businesses relating to the manufacture of coal briquettes and the carrying on of that kind of business, and to carry on any other business which the company deems advantageous to carry on for promoting its interests;

(*e*) The directors may from the funds of the company, defray all expenses incurred in forming, registering and advertising the company, and to remunerate any person or company for services rendered or to be rendered in the placing of shares of its capital stock, debentures or securities, or in the administration of its affairs, to do all acts and financial operations relating or leading to the acquirement of any of the above cited objects ;

(*m*) To remunerate in cash, or with the consent of shareholders by paid up shares of the company for all services which have been rendered in promoting the company or in aiding its formation, in placing of helping to place or in guaranteeing the placing of such parts of the capital stock of the company, and to incur all expenses for advertising and publicity whatever for the purpose of promoting the sale of the capital stock of the company ;

(*n*) To issue paid-up shares of the company in payment, in whole or in part, of the purchase price of all real or pe sonal estate acquired by the company and to purchase the bonds, stock, property or assets of any undertaking or company having objects similar to those of the company.

The operation of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Ætna Coal Nugget Company, Limited," with a capital stock of seventy-five thousand dollars, divided into 7,500 shares of ten dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
4–1 Under-Secretary of State.

Commonwealth Steamship Company, Limited.

[CORRECTED NOTICE.]

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the first part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act, letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 18th day of February, 1918, incorporating Joseph Max Bullen and Harold Learoyd Steele, barrister-at-law, William Levy and Agnes Porter Traill, accountants, and Lena Duff, stenographer, all of the City of Toronts, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—

(*a*) To construct, hire, purchase and work steamships and other vessels of any class, and to establish and maintain lines of regular services of steamship or other vessels aud generally to carry on the business of shipbuilders and ship owners, and to enter into contrrcts for the carriage of mails, passengers and goods, and

either by its own vessels or by the vessels or conveyance of others; to carry on the business of merchandise carriers, shipowners, warehousemen, wharfingers, barge owners, lightermen and forwarding agents and to carry on the business of iron-founders, mechanical engineers and manufacturers of all kinds of munitions, tools, machinery and plant and to carry on the business of tool makers, brass founders, metal workers, boiler makers, millwrights, iron and steel builders, smelters and woodworkers, bridge builders, metallurgists, electrical and general engineers;

(*b*) To construct, purchase, take on lease or otherwise acquire and work any shipyard, wharf, pier or piers, docks, buildings or works capable of being advantageously used in connection with the business of the company, as shipbuilders, shipowners, as a shipping company or as engineers;

(*c*) To purchase the assets of any company, individual or partnership at present carrying on business as shipbuilders or engineers or the shares of any such company;

(*d*) To buy and sell merchandise for freighting ships and vessels of the company;

(*e*) To build, fit out and repair and lend money upon ships and vessels of every description and on goods and merchandise carried or to be carried in any ships or vessels;

(*f*) To construct and repair steam, electrical, oil, gasoline and other engines, boilers and machinery;

(*g*) To construct and maintain for the use of the company or for letting out on hire, graving and other docks and other conveniences for the building, repairing or docking of ships and other vessels and to aid in or contribute to the construction of any such works;

(*h*) To buy or otherwise acquire ships and vessels, complete or not complete, sound or out of repair for the purpose of improving, re-selling, letting out to hire or otherwise making profit out of the same.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Commonwealth Steamship Company, Limited," with a capital stock of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into 7,500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

The company shall be deemed to be a private company under the provisions of "The Companies Act" and its amendments.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 20th day of February, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
4-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Edward Pollak Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 18th day of July, 1918, incorporating Peter Bercovitch, King's counsel, Ernest Lafontaine and Nathan Gordon, advocates, James Johnston, accountant, and Margaret McMartin, clerk, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz:—

(*a*) To carry on the fur trade and manufacture of all articles in connection therewith and generally all business operations of a commission agency or otherwise commercial, industrial, financial, directly or indirectly connected with such trade in Canada;

(*b*) To take over and extend the business of Edward Pollak & Co., of Montreal, and to pay for same in shares of the capital stock of the said company without, however, taking over any liability that may be due to alien enemies by the said Edward Pollak & Co.;

(*c*) To purchase, lease, hire, or otherwise acquire any lands, tenements, warehouses, storehouses, plant, machinery, or other property, and to erect and construct any buildings, plant, machinery or other things necessary or convenient for the carrying out of any of the purposes of the company;

(*d*) To purchase and acquire any other business or businesses of the like character to the business or businesses to be transacted by the company, or any interest therein, and to pay for the same in cash or in shares or debentures of the company, or partly in one of such modes and partly in the other or others;

(*e*) To invest the capital of the company for any of the purposes aforesaid, and in building on or otherwise improving or adding to the marketable value of the lands or other property from time to time acquired by the company, and to make, maintain and use such works as the company may think necessary or expedient for any of the purposes aforesaid;

(*f*) To distribute among its members in specie any property of the company, or any proceeds of sale, or disposal of any property of the company; but so that no distribution, amounting to a reduction of capital, be made, except with the sanction (if any) for the time being required by law;

(*g*) To amalgamate, unite, or co-operate either generally or to or for any limited extent or period, determinable, continuous, or otherwise, with any corporation, company or persons already or hereafter to be established for, or engaged in, objects similar or analogous to those of the company, or to any of them, relative to the carrying on the business of the company, or any part thereof, and for such purpose to make and enter into any contracts, agreements, or arrangements for partnership or for sharing profits or uniformity of interests or otherwise, and to subscribe towards or otherwise acquire and hold shares, stocks and obligations, mortgage bonds or debentures in or charged on the capital or undertaking of any corporation or company already formed or hereafter to be formed;

(*h*) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any other company or corporation or individual or partnership carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on;

(*i*) To make, accept, endorse and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments;

(*j*) To promote new companies, apply for, acquire and hold, or to sell and deal with, the stock, shares, bonds or other securities of any other company or association now existing or hereafter to be formed, and having objects similar to any of the objects of this company, or capable of being carried on so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company;

(*k*) To enter into working arrangements of all kinds with other companies, corporations or persons; also to make and carry into effect arrangements with respect to the union of interests or amalgamation, either in whole or in part, or any other arrangements, with any other companies, corporations or persons;

(*l*) To invest the moneys of the company not immediately required upon such securities as may from time to time be determined;

(*m*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, lease, dispose of, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property of the company;

(*n*) To sell the undertaking of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company;

(*o*) To do all or any of the above things for the time being authorized, in any part of the world, and either singly or in partnership or in conjunction with any person, company, or association, and either as principals or agents;

(*p*) To issue and allot shares of the company as fully paid up, either in exchange, for a cash payment or for any other valuable consideration;

To transact and do all such matters and things as are conducive or incidental to the above objects.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Edward Pollak Company, Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into 1,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 20th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
4-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Universal Commission Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 12th day of July, 1918, increasing the capital stock of "Universal Commission Company, Limited" from the sum of forty-thousand dollars to the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, such increase to consist of three hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars each.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 20th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
4–1 Under-Secretary of State.

Motor Trucks, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 13th day of July, 1918, increasing the capital stock of "Motor Trucks, Limited," from the sum of five hundred thousand dollars to the sum of one million dollars, such increase to consist of five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 19th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
4–1 Under-Secretary of State.

CENSORSHIP NOTICE.

CONSOLIDATED ORDERS RESPECTING CENSORSHIP.

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

OTTAWA, 16th July, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, dated the 21st day of May, 1918, passed under the provisions of Section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, all publications, journals, circulars, leaflets or other printed matter issued by or for the purposes of the International Bible Students Association, the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, and the Associated Bible Students, wherever the same may be printed, published or circulated, and any reprints, copies or extracts from any of the aforesaid publications, have been declared by the Secretary of State of Canada to contain objectionable matter, as defined by the Consolidated Orders respecting censorship, and that the possession within Canada of any issue or copy of the said publications, journals, circulars, leaflets or other printed matter, whether heretofore or hereafter published, has been prohibited by a Warrant of the Secretary of State of Canada, dated the 16th of July, 1918, and that, as provided by paragraph 3 (1) of Order III of the said Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, any person guilty of an offence against the said Orders shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3–2 Under-Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OTTAWA, 12th July, 1918.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the Minister of the Interior has withdrawn from settlement and the right to homestead entry all of Section 5 and the southwest quarter of Section 4, Township 58, Range 20 West of the 3rd Meridian, and has set the same apart as School Lands, under the provisions of The Dominion Lands Act, in lieu of the southwest quarter of Section 29, Township 37, Range 22 West of the 2nd Meridian, which has been transferred to the Town of Humboldt for public park purposes.

By order,

LYNDWODE PEREIRA,
3-4 Secretary.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 43 of 1918.

(Atlantic No. 24.)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(107) Bay of Fundy—Minas basin—Cobequid bay—Highland Village—Light discontinued.

Position.—At Highland Village.
Lat. N. 45° 23′ 30″, Long. W. 63° 39′ 30″

Light discontinued..—The maintenance of Highland Village light has been discontinued.

N. to M. No. 43 (107) 24-6-18.

Authority: Memo. from Commissioner of Lights.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 353, 1651, 2516, 2666 and 2670.
Publication: Nova Scotia and Bay of Fundy Pilot, 1911, page 266.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 149.
Departmental File: No. 20149K.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(108) Bay of Fundy—Minas basin—Cobequid bay—Little Dyke light discontinued.

Position.—On west head at entrance to Folly river.
Lat. N. 45° 22′ 37″, Long. W. 63° 33′ 15″

Light discontinued.—The maintenance of Little Dyke light has been discontinued.

N. to M. No. 43 (108) 24-6-18.

Authority: Memo. from Commissioner of Lights.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 353, 1651, 2516, 2666 and 2670.
Publication: Nova Scotia and Bay of Fundy Pilot, 1911, page 267.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 151.
Departmental File: No. 20151K.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(109) East coast—Northumberland strait—Richibucto cape—Boat harbour—Dredging.

Boat harbour.—An artificial harbour for fishing boats, containing an area of about two acres, has been made by the Department of Public Works of Canada at Richibucto cape by the construction of cribwork breakwaters. The north breakwater runs out 400 feet at right angles to the shore line. In the middle of the south breakwater an entrance 100 feet wide has been left. The harbour is located $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of the lighthouse.

Position.—The inner end of the north breakwater is in
Lat. N. 46° 40′ 0″, Long. W. 64° 42′ 40″

Dredging.—The east half of the harbour, having an area about 200 feet square, and the approach, for a width of 70 feet, have been dredged to a depth of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet at low water.

N. to M. No. 43 (109) 24-6-18.

Authority: Report from Mr. Geoffrey Stead, District Engineer, P. W. Dept.
Admiralty chart: No. 2034.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, page 238.
Departmental File: No. 37310.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(110) East coast—Shippigan gully—Dredging.

Dredging.—A channel 200 feet wide has been dredged by the Department of Public Works of Canada inside the breakwater at the south entrance to Shippigan gully, to give a more direct course to harbour. The axis of this channel bears 355° (N. 20° E. mag.) to a turn in the channel 3100 feet inside the west breakwater head ; this portion of the channel carries a least depth of 9 feet. From the turn the axis of this channel bears 326° (N. 9° W. mag.) ; on this course the least depth is 8 feet. At a point 1000 feet above this turn in the channel deeper water is reached.

The new channel obviates the abrupt bend to the eastward immediately inside the breakwaters and the abrupt turn to the westward above the main light.

Note.—Buoys and bushes have been rearranged to mark the improved channel.

N. to M. No. 43 (110) 24-6-18.

Variation in 1918: 25° W.
Authority: Report from Mr. Geoffrey Stead, District Engineer, P. W. Dept.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 1633 and 1715.
Publication: St Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, pages 292 and 293.
Departmental File: No. 45905.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 24th June, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

3-2

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 44 of 1918.

(Atlantic No. 25.)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

(111) North coast—Tracadie—Bearing of range lights.

Bearing of range lights.—Tracadie front range lighthouse has been moved, and now bears 3° (N. 27° E. mag.) from the back range lighthouse, and is distant 345 feet therefrom.

N. to M. No. 44 (111) 25-6-18.

Variation in 1918: 24° W.
Authority: Report from Agent of Dept. of Marine, Charlottetown.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 2034, 1651, 2516 and 2666.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, page 181.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 763.
Departmental File: No. 20763R.

QUEBEC

(112) River St. Lawrence—Quebec harbour—Mouth of St. Charles river—Buoys established.

(1) *Position.*—1530 feet 329° (N. 12° W. mag.) from Quebec front range light.

Lat. N. 46° 49′ 32″, Long. W. 71° 12′ 3″.

The following sextant angles fix the position of the buoy:—

St. Joseph church spire	0°
Notre Dame church spire	51° 15′
Laval University spire	55 42

Description.—Red spar buoy.

Depth.—5½ fathoms.

(2) *Position.*—2550 feet 285° (N. 56° W. mag.) from Quebec front range light.

Lat. N. 46° 49′ 26″, Long. W. 71° 12′ 27″

The following sextant angles fix the position of the buoy:—

Bienville church spire	0°
Basilica spire	74° 8′
St. Jean Baptiste church spire	40 45

Description.—Red spar buoy.

Depth.—5 fathoms.

N. to M. No. 44 (112) 25-6-18.

Variation in 1918: 19° W.
Authority: Report from Supt. of Lights and Buoys, Quebec.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 319, 315 and 2830a.
Canadian Naval Charts: Nos. 21, 24 and 208.
Publication: St Lawrence Pilot below Quebec, 1916, page 138.
Departmental File: No. 11785.

NEW BRUNSWICK

(113) Chaleur bay—Bathurst harbour—Chart issued.

New chart.—A chart of Bathurst harbour, numbered 413 of the Canadian Hydrographic Survey, has just been published by the Hydrographic Survey, Department of the Naval Service of Canada.

Copies may be obtained from the Hydrographic Survey, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, for fifteen cents per copy, payable in advance.

N. to M. No. 44 (113) 25-6-18

Departmental File: No. 28499.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 25th June, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

3-2

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 45 of 1918.

(*Inland No. 13.*)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water and all depths are at mean low water.

QUEBEC.

(114) River St. Lawrence—Lake St. Louis—Change in colour of gas buoy.

Previous notice.—No. 15 (41) of 1917.

Position.—At the Junction of the St. Lawrence river ship channel and the Ottawa river steamboat channel.

Lat. N. 45° 25′ 14″, Long. W. 73° 45′ 3″

Change in colour of gas buoy.—The colour of gas buoy No. 72 S will be changed from red to *red and black horizontal bands* without further notice.

N. to M. No. 45 (114) 27-6-18.

Authority: Departmental records.
Canadian Naval chart: No. 50.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot above Quebec, 1912, page 117.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1916: No. 1508.
Departmental File: No. 10466

ONTARIO.

(115) St. Clair River—Sarnia—Dredging.

Dredging.—A channel 1,050 feet long having a bottom width of 60 feet and a depth of 15 feet below the zero of the gauge at Point Edward, which is 578.51 feet above mean sea level, New York, has been dredged by the Department of Public Works of Canada from deep water in Sarnia bay to the Dominion Salt Company wharf.

Position.—The upper extremity of the dredged cut is in

Lat. N. 42° 58′ 48″, Long. W. 82° 24′ 20″

N. to M. No. 45 (115) 27-6-18.

Authority: Report from Mr. A. J. Stevens, Acting District Engineer, P.W. Dept.
Publications: U. S. H. O. Publication No. 108C, 1907, page 40; and U. S. Lake Survey Bulletin No. 27, 1918, page 350.
Departmental File: No. 37289.

ONTARIO.

(116) Georgian bay—Nottawasaga river mouth—Change in position of range lights.

Previous notice.—No. 75 (249) of 1916.

(*1*) *New position of front range light.*—On east side of mouth of Nottawasaga river, 2517 feet southward of the old site of the light.

Lat. N. 45° 31′ 57″, Long. W. 80° 0′ 55″

(*2*) *New position of back range light.*—211 feet 128° (S. 45° E. mag.) from the front range light.

Depth of water.—The alignment leads over the bar outside the mouth of the river with a least depth of six feet.

N. to M. No. 45 (116) 27-6-18.

Variation in 1918: 7° W.
Authority: Report from Agent of Dept. of Marine, Parry Sound.
Canadian Naval chart: No. 100.
Publication: Sailing Directions for Georgian Bay, 1915, page 147.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: Nos. 1998 and 1999.
Departmental File: No. 21998R.

MANITOBA.

(117) Red River—Between Selkirk and lake Winnipeg—Dredging.

The following improvements by dredging in the channel of Red river, between Selkirk and lake Winnipeg, are reported by the Department of Public Works of Canada:—

(1) *Selkirk repair slip.*—A cut 170 feet long, and 20 feet wide on each side of the outer end of the boat repair slip in the town of Selkirk.

(2) *Park point.*—A curved cut 2,400 feet long, the upper 1,789 feet 80 feet wide, the lower 611 feet 40 feet wide, around Park point, below the town, to improve the channel, close to the west bank, following the curve of the point.

(3) *Sugar island bar.*—A cut 951 feet long by 40 feet wide in the channel through the bar below Sugar island.

(4) *Selkirk slough.*—A cut 3,215 feet long by 40 feet wide, to improve the channel to the wharves in the slough.

(5) *Slough turning basin.*—A cut 488 feet long by 40 feet wide, on the east side of the slough, opposite the Government ship yard, to provide a turning basin.

(6) *Entrance to Middle channel, at Forks.*—A cut 1,753 feet long by 140 feet wide at the Forks, to improve the main channel leading to the lake.

(7) *Easing of bend into New channel.*—Easing of the turn at the junction of Middle and New channels, by dredging 120 feet in width off the point.

(8) *Back filling protection work.*—A cut 957 feet long by 50 feet wide between the breakwaters, close to the west one, the material deposited outside the west breakwater for back filling.

(9) *Deepening channel outside breakwaters.*—A cut 954 feet long by 140 feet wide immediately outside the breakwaters, in the axis of the range lights.

Remarks.—All the above dredging was done to a depth of 9 feet below low water, which is 711 feet above mean sea level, New York.

N. to M. No. 45 (117) 27-6-18

Authority: Report from District Engineer Burbidge, through Asst. Chief Engineer, P. W. Dept.
Canadian Naval chart: No. 140.
Departmental Files: Nos. 45918, 45920, 37746, 37748, 37745 and 37747.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 27th June, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

3-2

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 46 of 1918.

(Pacific No. 8)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(118) Vancouver island—Southeast coast—Victoria harbour—Middle rock beacon light moved to Pelly island —Buoy placed

Previous notice.—No. 11 (27) of 1916.

Change in position of beacon light.—Middle rock beacon has been demolished, and the light moved to a beacon erected on the south extremity of Pelly island in

Lat. N. 48° 25′ 31″, Long. W. 123° 23′ 2″

Character of light.—Fixed white, electric.

Elevation.—17 feet.

Visibility.—3 miles from all points of approach.

New structure.—Concrete base, surmounted by a staff carrying a slatwork drum and lantern.

Colour.—Black.

Remarks.—There still being shoal water outside the new position of the beacon, a buoy will be maintained south of it until such time as the shoal is removed.

Position of buoy.—In 15 feet water, 75 feet south of the beacon.

Description.—Black platform buoy.

Note.—Large vessels should not hold the buoy aboard closer than 20 feet; that berth will keep them in the dredged channel. The fact of Middle rock being dredged out has already been announced.

N. to M. No. 46 (118) 28-6-18.

Authority: Report from Agent of Dept. of Marine, Victoria.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 1897B, 576, 2840, 2689, 1911 and 1917.
Publication: British Columbia Pilot, Vol. 1, 1913, page 64.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 2279.
Departmental File: No. 22278M.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(119) Burrard inlet—Vancouver harbour—Coal harbour —Buoys discontinued.

Previous notice.—No. 116 (390) of 1914.

Buoys discontinued.—The maintenance of the seven red spar buoys on the north side of the channel in Coal harbour has been discontinued.

N. to M. No. 46 (119) 28-6-18.

Authority: Memo. from Commissioner of Lights.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 922 and 1922.
Publication: British Columbia Pilot, Vol. 1, 1913, page 295.
List of Buoys and Beacons in British Columbia, 1916: Nos. 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466 and 467.
Departmental File: No. 31559.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 28th June, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 47 of 1918.

(*Atlantic No. 26.*)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets. miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(120) South coast—Halifax approach—Fairway bell buoy placed.

Position.—In the fairway, 3 cables 273° (N. 65° 30′ W. mag.) from Neverfail shoal buoy.

Lat. N. 44° 33′ 15″, Long. W. 63° 31′ 44″

Description.—Iron buoy, surmounted by a bell.

Colour.—Black and white vertical stripes.

N. to M. No 47 (120) 2-7-18.

Variation in 1918: 21° 30′ W.
Authority: Departmental records.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 2320, 2410, 729, 1651, 2666 and 2670.
Publication: Nova Scotia Pilot, 1911, page 130.
Departmental File: No. 18111.

QUEBEC.

(121) River St. Lawrence—Ship channel between Quebec and Montreal—Becancour Traverse—Dredging—Buoy established.

Dredging.—A shoal patch on the north side of Becancour Traverse, 0·3 mile below gas buoy No. 39C, was dredged to a depth of 30 feet at extreme low water.

A shoal patch on the north side of Becancour Traverse, about ½ mile below gas buoy No. 39C, was dredged to a depth of 30 feet at extreme low water.

No. 36C, new buoy. Position.—On north side of channel, 1450 feet above buoy No. 34C.

Lat. N. 46° 22′ 51″, Long. W. 72° 26′ 58″.

Description.—Wooden spar buoy.

Colour.—Red.

Anchorage.—The removal of the above-mentioned two patches provides an anchorage north of the new alignment of Cap Madeleine village range lights, ¼ mile wide, extending one mile west from buoy No. 36C.

N. to M. No. 47 (121) 2-7-18.

Authority: Departmental records.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 2780, 2781 and 2830a.
Canadian Naval charts: Nos. 11, 12 and 23.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot above Quebec, 1912, page 53.
Departmental File: No. 27746

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 2nd July, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

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NOTICE.

Government of Canada Publications.

THE following list of recent Government publications is inserted in the *Canada Gazette* in conformity with Order in Council (P.C. 1522) of 28th October, 1915, which calls for the publication of such lists from week to week.

Where a publication is marked with an asterisk (*) requests for the volume or report in question should be made to the department affected. In all other cases, applications should be addressed to the Chief of Distribution, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa. When the title appears in English it will be understood that the volume is printed in English ; when the title is in French, it means that the report is printed in the French language. The price quoted for publications should in every case accompany the application.

AVIS.

Publications du Gouvernement du Canada.

LA liste suivante des récentes publications du gouvernement est insérée dans la *Gazette du Canada*, en conformité de l'arrêté en conseil (C.P. 1522) du 28 octobre 1915, qui exige que ces listes soient publiées d'une semaine à l'autre.

Lorsqu'une publication est marquée d'un astérisque (*) les demandes au sujet du volume ou du rapport en question devront être adressées au Ministère qui la publie. Dans tous les autres cas, il faudra s'adresser au Chef de la Distribution, département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques, Ottawa. Lorsque le titre est publié en anglais, il est entendu que c'est la version anglaise du volume qui est imprimée ; lorsque le titre est en français, cela signifie que c'est la version française qui est imprimée. Le prix indiqué pour les publications devra dans chaque cas accompagner la demande.

AGRICULTURE.

* Agricultural Gazette of Canada for July, 1918 ..... 0.10
* La Gazette Agricole du Canada, juillet 1918 ..... 0.10
* Patent Office Record and Register of Copyrights and Trade Marks, April, 1918 ..... 0.20
* Seasonable Hints (Prairie edition), July, 1918, 16 pp. Free.
* Tuberculosis : plain statement of facts regarding the disease, prepared especially for farmers and others interested in live stock, 24 pp. Free.
* Labour Saving Devices on the Irrigated Farm (Dominion Experimental Farms). Exhibition Circular No. 72, 4 pp. Free.
* Fruit Crop Report No. 2 (July, 1918) 8 pp. Free.
* Advice to the Beginner in the Selection of Breeding Stock (Live Stock Branch). Pamplet No. 4, 14 pp. Free.
* Peach Canker (Dominion Experimental Farms). Bulletin No. 37, 36 pp. Free.

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

Judgments, Orders, Regulations, and Rulings (fortnightly edition). Vol. VIII, No. 7. (July 1st.)
Single numbers 0.20
Annual subscription 3.00

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Rapport de la Commission pour l'exercice terminé le 31 août 1917, 120 pp 0.10

CUSTOMS.

Rapport du Ministère (tableaux des importations et des exportations) pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 900 pp 0.80

FINANCE.

* Budget Speech delivered by Hon. A. K. Maclean, M.P., Acting Minister of Finance, Tuesday, April 30, 28 pp. Free.

INLAND REVENUE.

* Witch Hazel : Bulletin No. 402, 8 pp. Free.
* Ground Allspice : Bulletin No. 403, 24 pp. Free.
* Phosphate de soude : Bulletin No. 394, 32 pp. Gratuit.
* Vins et liqueurs : Bulletin No. 392, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Huile à salade : Bulletin No. 396, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Sucre : Bulletin No. 397, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Marmelade : BulletinNo. 399, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Grape Juice : Bulletin No. 405, 20 pp. Free.

INTERIOR.

Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch, 1916-17, 110 pp 0.10
* Forest Fires in Canada, 1914-15-16, 46 pp. Free.
* Peace River District (its resources and opportunities), 48 pp. Free.
* Immigration—Facts and Figures, 24 pp. Free.
* Wood-Using Industriesof Quebec (Forestry Branch, Bulletin No. 63), 90 pp. Free.

LABOUR.

* Labour Gazette, July, 1918, 97 pp 0.03
* La Gazette du Travail, juin 1918, 104 pp 0.03
* Labour Organization in Canada for calendar year 1917, 226 pp. Free.

MILITIA.

* Pension Regulations for those serving in the Naval Forces of Canada and the Canadian Expeditionary Force, 16 pp. Free.

MINES.

* Preliminary Report of the Mineral Production of Canada during year 1917, 20 pp. Free.
* Museum Bulletin No. 27, Contributions to the Mineralogy of Black Lake area, Quebec, by Eug. Poitevin and R. P. D. Graham. Free
* Memoir 103. Timiskaming County, Quebec, by M. E. Wilson. Free.

NAVAL SERVICE.

Rapport annuel de la direction des pêcheries pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 500 pp 0.30
* Tide Tables for the Eastern Coasts of Canada for year 1919, 84 pp. Free.
* Tide Tables for the Pacific Coast of Canada for year 1919, 64 pp. Free.

PUBLIC INFORMATION BUREAU.

* Revelations of Prince Lichnowsky, 24 pp. Free.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Annual report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1917, 94 pp 0.10

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA PUBLICATIONS—*Continued.*

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Statutory List—Containing the names of all persons residing and carrying on business in neutral countries with whom persons in Canada are prohibited from trading, 74 pp..... 0.20
Rapport annuel du secrétaire d'Etat pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 180 pp..... 0.15

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1918, 40 pp..... 0.05
Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada, March, 1918..... 0.20
Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, report of the, for year ending August 31, 1917, 144 pp..... 0.10
Census of Prairie Provinces (Population and Agriculture), 422 pp..... 0.30
* Monthly Bulletin of Agric. Statistics, June, 1918. Free.
* Bulletin mensuel de la Statistique Agricole, mai 1918. Gratuit.
* Trade Bulletin, No. 756. Free.
* Canada's Opportunity for Exports of Food (by R. J. McFall, Ph.D.), 16 pp. Free.

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS.

War Purchasing Commission, second report of the—Jan. 1st, 1917, to March 31st, 1918, 164 pp..... 0.15
* **Atlas of Canada.** 124 pp. 17 x 12, 80 maps, 64 diagrams. 12 pp. statistics, cloth and leather binding..... 3.00
Debates of Senate of Canada, 1918 (English), one volume, bound (in the press)..... 3.00
Debates of House of Commons of Canada, 1918 (English), 2 volumes, bound, per set (in the press)..... 5.00
Statutes of Canada, 1918 (in the press)..... 2.50
Statuts du Canada, 1918 " " 2.50
* **Tables of Values,** of Bonds for $100 yielding 5% to 8%, correct to the nearest sixth decimal, 125 pp, issued by the Department of Insurance..... 5.00
Women's War Conference, report of the, February 28-March 2, 1918, 48 pp. Free.
"Labour and the War": Speeches delivered in the Canadian House of Commons, April 26, 1918, and before the Canadian Club, Ottawa, April 27, 1918, by Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, 12 pp. Free.

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

OFFICE: RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA.

Fish recipes, Vegetable recipes and **Bread recipes,** each..... 0.05
Fruit and Vegetables (Canning, Drying and Storing)..... 0.05
* **War Meals:** Practical suggestions to save Beef, Bacon, Wheat and Flour to meet the War-needs Overseas, 12 pp. Free.
* **Can for Victory:** Pamphlet No. 2, 16 pp. Free.
* **Food Service:** hand-book for speakers, 16 pp. Free.
* **La victoire par les conserves:** Feuillet No. 2, 16 pp. Gratuit.
* **Canadian Food Bulletin,** July 6, 1918, No. 17, 12 pp. Free.
* **Food Laws:** Manual of Orders in Council and Orders of the Canada Food Board relating to the Production, Conservation and Distribution of Food, 72 pp. Free.

COAL.

"Coal Resources of the World," per set of 3 vols., with large Atlas accompanying..... 12.50
(NOTE:—This publication, which was intended for world-wide distribution, is now, consequent upon the stock on hand and the difficulty in disposing of copies on the continent of Europe, offered at half the original cost.)

1918-19 1918-19

STATEMENT

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the Dominion of Canada, as by returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 30th June, 1917 and 1918.

PUBLIC DEBT.			1917.	1918.
LIABILITIES.			$ cts.	$ cts.
FUNDED DEBT—				
Payable in Canada			465,304,123 91	884,676,316 68
do in London			362,703,312 40	362,703,312 40
do in New York			75,357,000 00	75,873,000 00
Temporary Loans			284,877,474 68	584,904,797 39
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund			5,755,554 26	5,799,609 27
Dominion Notes			172,872,336 29	270,541,652 92
SAVINGS BANKS—	1917.	1918.		
Post Office Savings Banks	$41,105,644 92	$39,907,222 11		
Dominion Government Savings Banks	13,167,436 64	12,390,236 01		
			54,273,081 56	52,297,458 12
Trust Funds			10,159,437 27	10,805,964 55
Province Accounts			11,920,481 20	11,920,481 20
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts			36,476,679 21	27,407,395 56
Total Gross Debt			1,479,699,480 78	2,286,929,988 09
ASSETS.				
INVESTMENTS—				
Sinking Funds			14,035,525 12	16,818,396 17
Other Investments			139,725,845 73	270,461,771 65
Province Accounts			2,296,327 90	2,296,327 90
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts			482,668,614 37	843,345,777 08
Total Assets			638,726,313 12	1,132,922,272 80
Total Net Debt 30th June			840,973,167 66	1,154,007,715 29
do do to 31st May			828,793,769 76	1,144,235,627 35
Increase of Debt			12,179,397 90	9,772,087 94

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Month of June, 1917.	Total to 30th June, 1917.	Month of June, 1918	Total to 30th June, 1918.
REVENUE—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	13,564,500 14	43,969,438 97	13,242,368 74	41,991,336 99
Excise	2,073,393 28	5,686,302 81	2,339,664 50	6,195,987 89
Post Office	1,700,000 00	4,750,000 00	1,700,000 00	4,800,000 00
Public Works, including Railways and Canals	2,728,838 66	5,788,880 25	3,187,409 91	6,508,050 47
Miscellaneous	1,761,848 32	3,127,967 56	2,999,861 30	7,575,349 38
Total	21,828,580 40	63,322,589 59	23,469,304 45	67,070,724 73
EXPENDITURE	5,989,408 31	10,335,961 75	7,985,658 78	17,598,326 74
EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.				
War	9,250,611 85	20,650,487 39	14,291,523 39	19,387,728 12
Public Works, including Railways and Canals	1,033,013 12	2,078,804 02	1,496,524 31	1,855,916 85
Railway Subsidies				
Total	10,283,624 97	22,729,291 41	15,788,047 70	21,243,644 97

The above statement represents only the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

Certified correct,
J. G. MACFARLANE, Chief Accountant and Dominion Bookkeeper.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, June 30, 1918.

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance

2-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE

Provincial	$ 27,746 25
Fractional	1,153,550 55
$1	15,169,212 59
$2	11,981,025 50
$4	41,687 00
$5	4,250,292 50
$50	4,500 00
$100	
$500	2,184,500 00
$1,000	3,570,000 00
$500 Legal Tender Notes for Banks	131,000 00
$1,000 " " "	1,031,000 00
$5,000 " " "	241,795,000 00
	$ 281,339,514 30

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

$1	$ 11,296 50
$2	6,060 00
$5	4,199 75
$10	2,180 00
$20	860 00
$50	650 00
$500	2,500 00
	$ 27,746 25

Gold held June 30th, 1918, by the Minister of Finance	$120,181,363 47
Gold reserve to be held on Savings Banks. Deposits— 10 p.c. on $52,297,458.12 under The Savings Banks Act	5,229,745 81
Gold held for redemption of Dominion Notes	$114,951,617 66
Dominion Notes outstanding against deposits of approved securities, under Finance Act, 1914	$ 108,095,000 00

J. E. ROURKE,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th of July, 1918

2–tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of May, 1918.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
EXCISE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	246,879 32	
Malt Liquor	446 85	
Malt	148,731 63	
Tobacco	1,912,136 55	
Cigars	99,294 07	
Manufactures in Bond	11,199 58	
Acetic Acid	1,296 37	
Seizures	862 85	
Other Receipts	4,694 03	
Total Excise Revenue		2,416,541 25
		26,158 24
Methylated Spirits		223 00
Ferry		12,062 48
Inspection of Weights and Measures		5,524 80
Gas Inspection		7,880 10
Electric Light Inspection		569 65
Law Stamps		610 00
Other Revenues		447,033 08
War Tax		
Grand Total Revenue		2,916,602 60

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Asst. Deputy Minister.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, June 26, 1918.

1–tf

POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of February, 1918.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Savings Bank Act, Chap. 30, Rev. Stat. Can., 1906.)

DR. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE in hands of Minister of Finance on 31st January, 1918	39,820,625 66	WITHDRAWALS during the month	677,389 94
DEPOSITS in Post Office Savings Bank during the month	794,123 56	Difference (short) between *estimate* of interest and amount actually accrued and made principal to 31st March 17 :	
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—		Estimate $1,120,370 15	
PRINCIPAL $		Actual 1,118,952 23	
INTEREST accrued from 1st April to date of transfer			1,417 92
DEPOSITS transferred from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada	4,480 11		
INTEREST allowed to depositors on accounts closed during month	8,414 58	BALANCE at the credit of depositor's accounts on 28th February, 1918	39,948,836 05
	40,627,643 91		40,627,643 91

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.

ertified,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER,
Superintendent Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th April, 1918.

51-t

POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of March, 1918.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Savings Bank Act, Chap. 30, Rev. S a Can., 1906.)

DR. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE in hands of Minister of Finance on 28th February, 1918	39,948,836 05	WITHDRAWALS during the month	834,503 61
DEPOSITS in Post Office Savings Bank during the month	1,007,973 12		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—			
PRINCIPAL $			
INTEREST accrued from 1st April to date of transfer			
DEPOSITS transferred from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada	7,976 23		
INTEREST accrued on depositors' accounts and made principal on 31s tMarch, 1918.— *Estimate*	1,141,014 09		
INTEREST allowed to depositors on acccunts closed during month	12,182 96	BALANCE at the credit of Depositor's accounts on 31st March, 1918	41,283,478 84
	42,117,982 45		42,117,982 45

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.

Certified,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER,
Superintendent Savings Bark Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 25th May, 1918.

51tf

STATEMENT of the Balance at Credit of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks on the thirtieth of March, 1918. Published in accordance with Revised Statutes, Chapter 30, Section 39.

BANKS.	Balance on February 28, 1918.	Deposits March, 1918.	Total.	Withdrawals for March, 1918.	Balance on March 30, 1918.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	507,993 84	4,077 00	512,070 84	3,807 20	508,263 64
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	1,096,883 91	26,103 81	1,122,987 72	24,036 55	1,098,951 17
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,823,301 36	27,452 00	1,850,753 36	30,311 93	1,820,441 43
New Brunswick :—					
Newcastle	237,966 65	1,864 00	239,830 65	7,977 83	231,852 82
St. John	4,591,535 24	57,835 44	4,649,370 68	71,534 82	4,577,835 86
Nova Scotia :—					
Barrington	102,122 19	145 00	102,267 19	404 85	101,862 34
Guysboro'	95,007 03	1,311 00	96,318 03	1,165 67	95,152 36
Halifax	2,328,592 88	51,113 02	2,379,705 90	35,775 22	2,343,930 68
Kentville	237,554 23	3,149 00	240,703 23	6,013 62	234,689 61
Lunenburg	435,643 74	3,072 00	438,715 74	10,292 81	428,422 93
Port Hood	71,400 45	541 00	71,941 45	25 00	71,916 45
Shelburne	218,534 89	1,360 86	219,895 75	2,745 12	217,150 63
Sherbrooke	78,788 81	289 10	79,077 91	664 68	78,413 23
Totals	11,825,325 22	178,313 23	12,003,638 45	194,755 30	11,808,883 15

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th April, 1918.

42-t

RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 29TH DAY OF JUNE, 1918.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand. 1	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand. 2	Other deposits payable on demand. 3	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day. 4	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day. 5	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day. 6	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust. 7	Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads. 8	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank	2,000,000 00	1,381,920 00	757,848 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,401,617 85	180,000 00	157,785 79	32,497,252 55
Caisse d'Économie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	.....	.....	.....	140,000 00	.....	9,140,182 92	83,000 00	406,496 75	9,769,679 67
Total	3,000,000 00	2,381,920 00	757,848 91	.....	.....	140,000 00	.....	40,541,800 77	263 000 00	564,282 54	42,266,932 22

ASSETS.

	Dominion, Provincial and other public securities. 1	Cash in hand and on deposit in chartered banks. 2	Canadian municipal bonds or securities, school bonds or debentures and securities approved by Treasury Board. 3	Other bonds, debentures and securities. 4	Loans to governments, municipal corporations, fabriques de paroisses, syndics pour l'érection d'églises and corporations on resolutions of their boards of directors. 5	Loans for which bank stocks are held as collateral security. 6	Loans for which stocks, bonds, debentures or securities other than bank stocks are held as collateral security. 7	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund investments. 8	Investments in bank stock made previous to the incorporation of the bank. 9	Bank premises. 10	Other assets not included under the foregoing heads. 11	Total Asset.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank	5,753,383 27	4,875,652 98	14,788,918 00	1,316,905 03	.....	919,198 73	6,716,066 84	180,000 00	.....	570,000 00	346,222 61	35,466,347 46
Caisse d'Économie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,239,287 33	1,365,517 42	4,252,510 51	1,831,180 00	.....	375,800 09	2,027,830 91	83,000 00	9,600 00	165,000 00	164,022 44	11,513,748 70
Total	6,992,670 60	6,241,170 40	19,041,428 51	3,148,085 03	.....	1,294,998 82	8,743,897 75	263,000 00	9,600 00	735,000 00	510,245 05	46,980,096 16

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 23rd July, 1918.

4-1

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules:

1. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3. **The rates are as follows: Notices, first insertion, ten cents per agate line (fourteen to the inch); subsequent insertions, five cents per line. Translation of documents, forty cents per one hundred words.**

A provisional remittance should accompany the copy; the amount of which should be calculated as follows:

First insertion:	
Flat charge for title and signature.....	$1 00
Add two cents per word actual count.....	
Translation, if any, to be made, at 40 cents per 100 words.....	
Other insertions:	
Flat charge for title and signature.....	0 50
Add one cent per word actual count.....	
Multiply by number of such other insertions.....	
Total.....	

After the first insertion an invoice will be made showing the exact amount due, the amount received and any difference over or under in the remittance will be adjusted.

NO ADVERTISEMENT IS INSERTED FOR A LESS CHARGE THAN ONE DOLLAR.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions:—

Notices of applications for divorce—14 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—3 calendar months.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—5 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent under Loan Companies Act (per O. in C. published in *Gazette* of 15th June, 1901)—2 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Interim Copyrights—1 insertion.

The Companies Act—Change of chief place of business, of by-laws, etc.—1 insertion.

Works in navigable waters, approval of plans, etc.—5 insertions.

Notices received up to 12 o'clock noon on Thursdays will be inserted in the following Saturday morning's *Gazette*.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

J. de LABROQUERIE TACHE,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery.
Ottawa, 24th December, 1914.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

As Revised and brought in force 22nd March, 1916.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during at least three months before the consideration by the Committee on Divorce of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the district in Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia or the Northwest Territories, or in the county or union of counties in other provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining district or county or union of counties.

Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the district, but otherwise shall be published in one newspaper in both languages. If a notice given for any session of Parliament is not completed in time to allow the petition to be dealt with during that session the petition may be presented and dealt with during the next ensuing session, without any further publication of such notice.

A copy of the said notice and a copy of the petition to be presented shall, at the instance of the applicant, and not less than two months before the consideration by the Committee of the petition, be served personally, when that can be done, on the person from whom the divorce is sought, who is hereinafter called "the respondent."

If the residence of the respondent is not known or personal service cannot be effected, then, if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Committee that all reasonable efforts have been made to effect personal service, and, if unsuccessfull, to bring such notice and petition to the knowledge of the respondent, what has been done may be deemed and taken by the Committee sufficient service.

No petition for a bill of divorce shall be presented to the Senate after the first sixty days of the Session.

The petition of an applicant for bill for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, the names in full of the parties thereto, their ages and occupations, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the domicile and residence of each of the parties at the time of the marriage, their matrimonial domicile, residence, and any change thereof, the material facts upon which the petitioner relies as the grounds on which relief is asked, and the nature of the relief prayed for.

The petition should also negative connivance at, or condonation of the wrong complained of and collusion in the application for divorce.

The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the petitioner, under *The Canada Evidence Act, 1893*.

The copy of the petition served upon the respondent shall have endorsed thereon, or appended thereto, he following information:—

(*1*) The petitioner's residence at the time of service.

(*2*) A Post Office address in Canada at which letters and notices for the petitioner may be delivered.

(*3*) The name and address of the solicitor, if any, acting for the petitioner.

(*4*) If such solicitor's address is not at Ottawa, the name and address of some agent for him at Ottawa, upon whom all notices and papers may be served.

(*5*) That if the respondent desires to oppose the granting of the divorce and to be heard by the Senate Committee on Divorce, the respondent must send a notice to that effect to the Clerk of the Senate at the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, within two months from the date of service upon the respondent, and must in the notice to the Clerk of the Senate give:—

(*a*) The respondent's residence at the time of sending such notice.

(*b*) A Post Office address in Canada at which letters and notices for the respondent may be delivered.

(*c*) The name and address of the solicitor, if any, acting for the respondent.

(*d*) If such solicitor's address is not at Ottawa, the name and address of some agent for him at Ottawa upon whom all notices and papers may be served.

(*6*) That, if the respondent does not so notify the Clerk of the Senate, the petition may be considered, and a bill of divorce founded thereon may be passed, without any further notice to the respondent.

(*7*) When the petition is one by a husband for a divorce from his wife, that, if the wife shows to the

satisfaction of the Senate Committee on Divorce that she has, and is prepared to establish upon oath, a good defence to the charges made by the petition, and that she has not sufficient money to defend herself, the Committee may make an order that her husband shall provide her with the necessary means to sustain her defence, including the cost of retaining Counsel and the travelling and living expenses of herself and of witnesses summoned to Ottawa on her behalf.

No petition for a bill of Divorce shall be considered by the Committee unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred and ten dollars, ($210).

The petition when presented to the Senate shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy of the notice and of a copy of the petition.

A copy of every petition for a Bill of Divorce, or relating to any matter arising out of an application for divorce, and of every document and paper accompanying such petition or produced in evidence before the Committee, shall be furnished to the Committee by the person on whose behalf the petition, document or paper is presented or produced.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Clerk of the Senate.

THE SENATE.

Notices for Private Bills.

EXTRACTS FROM THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE.

107. All applications to Parliament for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever, shall be advertised by a notice published in the *Canada Gazette*, such notice shall clearly and distinctly state the nature and object of the application, and shall be signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same; and, when the application is for an Act of Incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice.

In addition to the notice in the *Canada Gazette* aforesaid a similar notice shall be given as follows:—

A. When the application is for an Act to incorporate,—

1. *A Railway or Canal Company:*—In some leading newspaper published in the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal is to be constructed.

2. *A Telegraph or Telephone Company:*—In a leading newspaper in the principal city or town in each Province or Territory in which the company proposes to operate.

3. A company for the *construction of any works* which in their construction or operation might specially affect a particular locality; or for obtaining any *exclusive rights or privileges;* or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others:—In a leading newspaper in the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

4. A Banking Company; An Insurance Company; A Trust Company; A Loan Company; or an Industrial Company, without any exclusive powers:—In the *Canada Gazette* only.

5. And, if the works of any company (incorporated or to be incorporated) are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, such intention shall be specially mentioned in the notice; and the applicants shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered letter to the clerk of each county council and of each municipal corporation which may be specially affected by the construction or operation of such works, and also to the Secretary of the Province in which such works are, or may be located; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

B. When the application is for the purpose of amending an existing Act.

1. For an extension of any line of railway, or of any canal; or for the construction of branches thereto;—the same *mutatis mutandis* as for an Act t incorporate a Railway or Canal Company.

2. For an extension of the time for the construction or completion of any line of railway, or of any canal, or of any telegraph or telephone line, or of any other works already authorized:—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company, or is authorized to be.

3. For the extension of the powers of a company (when not involving the granting of any exclusive rights); or for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of any company; or for increasing or altering its bonding or other borrowing powers; or for any amendment which would in any way affect the rights or interests of the shareholder or bondholders or creditors of the company:—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company is situated.

C. All such notices, whether inserted in the *Canada Gazette* or in a newspaper shall be published at least once a week for a period of five consecutive weeks; and, when published in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, shall be in both the English and French languages; and *Marked* copies of each issue of all newspapers containing any such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate, endorsed "Private Bill Notice"; or a statutory declaration as to due publication may be sent in lieu thereof.

Every notice by registered letter shall be mailed in time to reach the Secretary of the Province and the Clerk of each County Council and municipal corporation not less than five weeks before the consideration of the petition by the Committee on Standing Orders; and a statutory declaration establishing the fact of such mailing shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate.

108. No petition praying for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or of a Canal Company, or for an extension of the line of any existing or authorized railway or canal, shall be considered by the Standing Orders Committee, until there has been filed with the Committee a map or plan, showing the proposed location of the works, and each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal, or any branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed.

109. Before any petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a toll bridge is presented to the Senate the person or persons intending to petition for such bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding rules, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, and the intervals between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels; and shall also mention whether they intend to erect a drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of the same.

110. No petition for any Private Bill (except a Bill of Divorce) is received by the Senate after the first three weeks of each Session; nor may any Private Bill be presented to the Senate after the first four weeks of each Session; nor may any Report of any Standing or Special Committee upon a Private Bill be received after the first six weeks of each Session.

114. Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, if it is intended that the Bill shall originate in the Senate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for the translation of the same by the officers of the Senate, and the printing of 600 copies in English and 200 in French. The applicant shall also pay the Clerk of the Senate, immediately after the second reading and before the consideration of the Bill by the Committee to which it is referred, a sum of $200, with the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt for the same with the Clerk of such Committee.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Clerk of the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RULES RELATIVE TO PETITIONS AND PRIVATE BILLS.

Petitions for Private Bills.

88. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House if presented within the first six weeks of the session, and every Private Bill shall be pre-

sented to the House within two weeks after the petition therefor ha been favourably reported upon by the Examiner or by the Committee on Standing Orders, and no motion for the suspension of this Rule shall be entertained unless a report has been first made by the Committee on Standing Orders recommending such suspension and giving their reasons therefor.

Instruction to Committees.

97. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called on two separate occasions for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

Deposit of Bills and Fees.

89. (1) Any person desiring to obtain any Private Bill, shall deposit with the Clerk of the House, at least eight days before the meeting of the House, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same; the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the Department of Public Printing, and if such Bill is not deposited by the time above specified the applicant shall, in addition to the charges for printing and translation pay the sum of five dollars for each and every day which intervenes between the said eighth day before the meeting of the House and the date of the filing of the Bill; but such additional charge shall not exceed in the aggregate in any one case the sum of two hundred dollars.

2. After the second reading of a Bill and before its consideration by the Committee to which it is referred, the applicant shall in every case pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and a fee of two hundred dollars.

Additional charges.

3. The following charges shall also be levied and paid in addition to the foregoing, viz.:—

(*a.*) When any Rule of the House is suspended in reference to a Bill or the Petition therefor, for each such suspension.....	$100 00
(*b.*) When a Bill is presented in the House after the eighth week of the session and before the end of the twelfth week.....	100 00
(*c.*) When a Bill is presented in the House after the twelfth week of the session.....	200 00
(*d.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $250,000 and does not exceed $500,000.....	100 00
e.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $500,000 and does not exceed $750,000.....	150 00
(*f.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $750,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000.....	200 00
(*g.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $1,000,000 and does not exceed $1,500,000.....	300 00
(*h.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $1,500,000 and does not exceed $2,000,000.....	400 00
(*i.*) For every additional million dollars or fractional part thereof.....	100 00

4. When a Bill increases the capital stock of an existing company, the additional charge shall be according to the foregoing tariff upon the amount of the increase only.

5. When a Bill increases or involves and increase in the borrowing powers of a company without any increase in the capital stock the additional charge shall be $300.

6. If any increase in the amount of the proposed capital stock or borrowing powers of a company be made at any stage of a Bill, such Bill shall not be advanced to the next stage until the charges consequent upon such change have been paid.

7. In this Rule the term "proposed capital stock" includes any increase thereto provided for in the Bill; and where power is taken in a Bill to increase at any time the amount of the proposed capital stock, the additional charge shall be levied on the maximum amount of such proposed increase which shall be stated in the Bill.

8. The additional charges provided for in this Rule shall also apply to Private Bills originating in the Senate; provided, however, that if a petition for any such Bill has been presented in this House within the first six weeks of the session, the additional charge made under paragraphs *b* or *c* of subsection 3 shall not be levied thereon.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Clerk House of Commons.

RULES RELATIVE TO NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

91. All applications to Parliament for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever, shall be advertised by a Notice published in the *Canada Gazette;* such Notice shall clearly and distinctly state the nature and objects of the application, and shall be signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same; and when the application is for an Act of incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice. If the works of any company (incorporated, or to be incorporated) are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, such intention shall be specifically mentioned in the notice; and the applicants shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered letter to the Clerk of each county or municipality which may be specially affected by the construction or operation of such works, and also to the Secretary of the Province in which such works are or may be located; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

In addition to the notice in the *Canada Gazette* aforesaid, a similar notice shall also be published in *some leading newspaper*, as follows:—

A. When the application is for an Act to incorporate:

1. *A Railway or Canal Company:*—In the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal is to be constructed.

2. *A Telegraph or Telephone Company:*—In the principal city or town in each Province or Territory in which the company proposes to operate.

3. A company for the *construction of any works* which in their construction or operation might specially affect the particular locality; or for obtaining any *exclusive rights or privileges;* or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation affect the rights or property of others:—In the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

4. A Banking Company; An Insurance Company; A Trust Company; A Loan Company; or an Industrial Company without any exclusive powers:—In the *Canada Gazette* only.

B. When the application is for the purpose of amending an existing Act:

1. For an extension of any line of railway, or of any canal, or for the construction of branches thereto:—In the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which such extension or branch is to be constructed.

2. For the continuation of a charter or for an extension of the time for the construction or completion of any line of railway, or of any canal, or of any telegraph or telephone line, or of any other works already authorized; or for an extension of the powers of a company (when not involving the granting of any exclusive rights); or for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of any company, or for increasing or altering its bonding or other borrowing powers; or for any amendment which would in any way affect the rights or interests of the shareholders or bondholders or creditors of the company:—In the place where the head office of the company is situated, or is authorized to be.

(C.) When the application is for the purpose of obtaining for any person or existing corporation any exclusive rights or privileges or the power to do any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others:—In the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

All such notices, whether inserted in the *Canada Gazette* or in a newspaper, shall be published at least once a week, for a period of five consecutive weeks; and when published in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, shall be in both the English and French languages; and if there be no newspaper in a locality where a notice is required to be given, such notice shall be given in the next nearest locality wherein a newspaper is published; and proof of the due publication of notice shall be established in each case by statutory declaration; and all such declarations shall be sent to the Clerk of the House endorsed, "Private Bill Notice."

(D.) Every such notice by registered letter shall be mailed in time to reach the Secretary of the Province and the Clerk of such County Council and Municipal Corporation not less than two weeks before the consideration of the petition by the Examiner or the Committee on Standing Orders, and a statutory declaration establishing the fact of such mailing shall be sent to the Clerk of the House.

(E.) All private bills for Acts of incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such bills;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the bill indicating the provisions thereof in which the *General Acts* is proposed to be departed from;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any committee passes upon the *clauses*.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Clerk House of Commons.

The attention of Applicants to Parliament for Railway Charters is hereby drawn to the following Rules of the House of Commons with regard to the filing of maps:—

MAP OR PLAN, WITH PETITION.

93. "No petition praying for the incorporation of a "railway company, or of a canal company, or for an "extension of the line of any existing or authorized "railway or canal, shall be considered by the Examiner "or by the Standing Orders Committee until there "has been filed with that committee a map or plan, "showing the proposed location of the works, and "each county, township, municipality or district "through which the proposed railway or canal, or any "branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed."

MAPS, PLANS AND EXHIBITS, WITH BILLS.

94. "No bill for the incorporation of a railway "or canal company or for changing the route of the "railway or of the canal of any company already "incorporated shall be considered by the Railway "Committee until there has been filed with the com-"mittee, at least one week before the consideration "of the bill:—'

(*a*.) "A map or plan drawn upon a scale of not "less than half an inch to the mile, showing the "location upon which it is intended to construct "the proposed work, and showing also the lines of "existing or authorized works of a similar character "within, or in any way affecting the district, or any "part thereof, which the proposed work is intended "to serve; and such map or plan shall be signed "by the engineer or other person making the same;"

(*b*.) "An exhibit showing the total amount of "capital proposed to be raised for the purpose of the "undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed "to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, "bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the "amount of each, respectively."

NOTICE is hereby given that Wilmot Orley Wiles, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Machinist, a Corporal in the British Army at present on furlough, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lillian May Wiles, of the said City of Toronto, married woman, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, Province of Ontario, 4th day of May, 1918.

C. W. PLAXTON,
411-414 Continental Life Bldg.,
Toronto,
46-14 Solicitor for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Gladys Agnes Wilson, of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a bill of divorce from her husband, Edmund John Edward Hawkins, on the grounds of adultery, cruelty and desertion.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this twentieth day of May, 1918.

GLADYS A. WILSON,
Applicant.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Solicitors for applicant. 48–14

NOTICE is hereby given that Vernon Baln Bailey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a bill of divorce from his wife, Anna Bailey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, upon the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, this 3rd day of June, A.D., 1918.

NESBITT & MARKHAM,
26 Queen St., East,
50-14 Solrs. for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Lillian North, formerly Lillian Thompson, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, married woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Frank North, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

Dated at Toronto this 18th day of June, A.D. 1918.

LILLIAN NORTH,
by her solicitors,
ROBINETTE, GODFREY, PHELAN & LAWSON,
52–14 76 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

NOTICE is hereby given that William Lewis Evans, of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, manager, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, for the purpose of obtaining a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Meta Rogers, of New York, in the United States of America, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 7th day of July, 1918.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Solicitors for Applicant,
2–14 169 St. James Street, Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Burton Mattin, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, munition worker and formerly Sergeant 75th Battalion, C.E.F., will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Lillie Mattin, formerly residing at 569A St. Clarens Avenue, Toronto, and now believed to be residing in the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Toronto, Province of Ontario, the 7th day of July, 1918. 2–14

FLETCHER KERR,
156 Yonge Street,
Toronto.
Solicitor for Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Claudius Henry Sherk, of the Village of Humberstone, in the County of Welland in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill annulling his marriage with his wife, Mary Booth Sherk (formerly Mary Booth), now residing in the City of Buffalo, in the County of Erie, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, and at present living at 349 Landon Street, in the said City of Buffalo, on the ground of refusal to procreate or to consumate the marriage.

Dated at the Town of Port Colborne, in the County of Welland, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1918.

LOUIS KINNEAR,
Solicitor for Claudius Henry Sherk.

SMITH AND JOHNSON,
Barristers, Ottawa Agents. 4-14

NOTICE is hereby given that Eva St. Lawrence Cronk, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a bill of divorce from her husband, Robert Cecil Cronk, of the said City of Ottawa, telegraph operator, on the grounds of bigamy, adultery and desertion.

Dated at Ottawa this 10th day of July, A.D. 1918.

EVA ST. LAWRENCE CRONK.

BRAY & RETALLACK,
Canada Life Building,
75 Sparks Street, Ottawa,
3-14 Her solicitors

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent for the current quarter, being at the rate of ten per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and will be payable at its banking house in this city and at its branches, on and after the 1st day of August next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of July.

By order of the Board,

D. C. MACAROW,
General manager.

Montreal, 26th June, 1918. 52–5

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 112.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of twelve per cent (12 %) per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the three months ending 31st July, 1918, and that the same will be payable at the head office and branches on and after Thursday, the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st July, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. HAY,
General manager.

Toronto, 19th June, 1918. 52–5

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 124.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent (being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the 3rd day of September next, to shareholders of record of 15th August.

By order of the Board,

C. E. NEILL,
General manager.

Montreal, Que., 16th July, 1918. 3–7

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 148.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and three-quarters per cent for the current quarter, being at the rate of eleven per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after the 3rd day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of August next.

By order of the Board,

THOS. F. HOW,
General manager.

The Bank of Toronto,
Toronto, 17th July, 1918. 3–5

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent (1½%) for the quarter ending 31st July, inst., [being at the rate of six per cent (6%) per annum], on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the head office and branches of the Bank on and after the 15th day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th of July to the 31st of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

A. H. WALKER.
General Manager.

Toronto, 10th July, 1918. 2–5

NAVIGABLE WATER PROTECTION ACT

R.S.C. CHAPTER 115.

THE Great Northwestern Telegraph Company hereby gives notice that it has, under section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, in the office of the Registrar of the Land Registry District of British Columbia at Victoria, B.C., a description of the site and the plans of the proposed laying and landing of a submarine telegraph cable in the Straits of Juan de Fuca ; said cable to land at the foot of Douglas Street, Victoria, B.C.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company will under section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa, for approval of the said site and plans, and for leave to lay and land said submarine cable.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 1st day of July, 1918.

THE GREAT NORTHWESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF CANADA,

By F. N. MILLER, JR.,
2-4 Superintendent.

NAVIGABLE WATER'S PROTECTION ACT.

R.S.C. CHAPTER 115.

BRYDON Lorne Tingley of Port Clements, B.C. hereby gives notice that he has, under section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Msnister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District of Prince Rupert, B.C , a description of the site and plan of wharf to be built at Port Clements on Masset Inlet, Graham Island, in front of part of Block 44, District Lot 746, Queen Charlotte Island's District, A.C.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, Bryson Lorne Tingley, will, under Section 7 of the said Act apply to the Minister of Public Works, at his office in the City of Ottawa, for approval of the said site and plan and for leave to construct the said wharf,

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 15th day of June 1918.

BRYDON LORNE TINGLEY,
By E. A. Cleveland,
Civil engineer,
52–5 Vancouver, B.C.

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT,
R.S.C. 115.

THE Sault au Recollet Land & Power Company Incorporated hereby gives notice that it has under section seven of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry Districts of Hochelaga & Jacques Cartier, at the City of Montreal, and of Laval at the town of St. Rose, P.Q., a description of the site and plans of a dam, power house and works appurtenant thereto, proposed to be built in the Rivière des Prairies at Sault au Recollet, in front of and adjacent to cadastral lots 492, 493 and 503.

And take notice that at ten o'clock in the forenoon of Wednesday, August 21, 1918, the Sault au Recollet Land & Power Company Incorporated will under section 7 of the said Act apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa for approval of the said site and plans, and for leave to construct the said dam, power house and works appurtenant thereto.

Dated at Montreal this 16th July, 1918.

SAULT AU RECOLLET LAND & POWER CO., INCORPORATED.

Per A. W. ROBERTSON,
Secretary

3-4

THE BANK OF MONTREAL AND THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal will be held at the Head Office of said Bank in the City of Montreal, P.Q., on the tenth day of September, 1918, at the hour of 12 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of

(*a*) considering and if thought fit approving, with or without amendment, a provisional agreement for the sale by the Bank of British North America and the purchase by the Bank of Montreal of the assets of the Bank of British North America, on the terms and conditions expressed in said agreement, a copy of which may be inspected at the Head Office of the Bank of Montreal, and a copy of which will be mailed to any shareholder on request; and

(*b*) authorizing and approving such increase of the capital stock of the Bank of Montreal, not exceeding 40,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, as may be necessary to provide for the payment of shares of the said Bank to the Bank of British North America, as provided by the agreement so approved; and

(*c*) authorizing the Directors and Officers of the Bank of Montreal, in its name and on its behalf, to do, execute and perform all acts, deeds, documents, matters and things necessary or convenient to be done or performed by said Bank for executing and carrying out the terms and conditions of the agreement so approved.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager.

4-6

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND NO. 47.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of five per cent (5%) per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the three months ending the 31st of August, 1918, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Tuesday, the 3rd day of September, 1918. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th day of August to the 31st day of August 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. COOPER MASON,
Acting General Manager.

Toronto, 10th July, 1918. 4-5

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after Tuesday, the third day of September next, to shareholders of record of 31st July, 1918.

By order of the Board,

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General manager.

Montreal, 19th July, 1918. 4-5

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.
R. S. C. CHAPTER 115.

THE British Canadian Lumber Corporation, Limited hereby gives notice that it has under section 7 of said Act deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District at Prince Rupert, B. C., a description of the site and the plan of wharf, buildings, etc., proposed to be built on Masset Inlet, Graham Island, in front of part of Lot 1438 (Timber License 6152 P) and Lot 2810 Queen Charlotte Islands District, B. C.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice The British Canadian Lumber Corporation, Limited will, under section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works, at his office in the City of Ottawa, for approval of the said site and plan and for leave to construct the said wharf, building, etc.

Dated Vancouver, B. C., this 16th day of May, 1918.

THE BRITISH CANADIAN LUMBER CORPORATION, LIMITED.

By E. A. CLEVELAND.
Civil Engineer,
Vancouver, B. C,

4-4

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.
R.S.C., CHAPTER 115.

NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to chapter 115, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, Halifax Shipyards, Limited, has deposited with the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, and in the office of the Registrar of Deeds at Halifax, Nova Scotia, a description of the site and plans of proposed works in Halifax Harbour.

And further take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, Halifax Shipyards, Limited, will apply under section 7 of the said Act to the Minister of Public Works for approval of said site and plans.

Dated at Ottawa this 19th day of July, A.D. 1918.

PRINGLE & GUTHRIE,
Solicitors at Ottawa for
Halifax Shipyards, Limited.

4-5

THE SAO PAULO TRAMWAY LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the laws of Ontario, Canada.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the board of directors of this company has declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent on the issued common stock of the company, payable on 1st August, 1918, to all shareholders of record on the 23rd July, 1918, on presentation of their certificates at the Head office of the company, 36 Toronto Street, Toronto, Canada.

Holders of share warrants to bearer on lodging the same at the offices of the British Empire Trust Company, Ltd., 34 Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C., England, will receive on and after 1st August, 1918, the amount of the aforesaid dividend.

Payments made in London are subject to the income tax.

J. M. SMITH,
Secretary.

Toronto, Canada, 22nd July, 1918. 4-1

INDUSTRIAL SPECIALTY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following by laws were approved by the vote of more than two-thirds of the value of the stock represented by the shareholders present at a special general meeting of the Industrial Specialty Manufacturing Company, Limited, duly called for considering such by-law, to wit :

By Law 5, Increasing the number of Directors from three to five.

A Board of five directors shall be elected annually from among the shareholders of the Company, holding stock of the Company absolutely in their own right and who are not in arrears in respect of any calls thereon.

By-Law "B," Changing the Company's Chief Place of Business from Montreal to Magog.

That the chief place of business of this Company be changed from the City of Montreal to the Town of Magog.

Montreal, 23rd July, 1918.

F. J. LAVERTY, [L.S.]
Secretary.

4-1

THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

DIVIDEND No. 108.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent, being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared for the current three months, and that the said dividend will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the third day of September, 1918, to the shareholders of record at the close of business on the 19th of August next.

By order of the Board,

D. M. FINNIE,
General Manager.

Ottawa, Ont., 15th July, 1918. 4-5

HALIFAX SHIPYARDS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the principal office of the company is situated at No. 286 St. James street, in the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec.

Dated this 18th July, 1918.

SMITH, MARKEY, SKINNER, PUGSLEY & HYDE,
Solicitors for the Company.

Montreal, 18th July, 1918. 4-1

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 126.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of nine per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of the Union Bank of Canada, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at its banking house in the City of Winnipeg, and also at its branches, on and after Tuesday, the 3rd day of September, 1918, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of August, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

H. B. SHAW,
General Manager.

Winnipeg, 18th July, 1918. 4-4

THE CANADIAN LAST BLOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXTRACT from Minutes of a Special Meeting of the Directors of the Canadian Last Block Company, Limited.

Present : Messrs. L. E. Robin, president, O. Dufresne, L. P. Deslongchamps, A. Martel and D. J. Ouimet.

AT that meeting the by-law, dated the 20th June, 1918, changing the head office of the company was rescinded, and Mr. Belanger was again elected secretary-treasurer in the room and stead of Mr. G. Guillet.

It was also resolved that the office of the company be in Montreal, at No. 135 Carrière St., and that this proposal becomes a by-law, and that whatever is required be done to make this by-law according to law.

We, the undersigned, L. E. Robin, president, and J. Alf. Bélanger, sec.-treas., certify that copy of the above cited resolution conforms in every respect with the entry in the minute book of the company, dated 11th July, 1918.

THE CANADIAN LAST BLOCK COMPANY, LTD.

L. E. ROBIN,
[L.S.] President.

J. ALF. BELANGER,
4-1 Sec.-Treas.

JOHN J. DEERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held at Montreal, on the 16th day of July, 1918, the following by-law, reducing the number of Directors, was passed.

BY-LAW "B."

That the Board of Directors of this Company be reduced from five to three and that By-law No. 1 be amended to read as follows :—

"The Directors, three in number, shall be chosen from the Shareholders and shall hold office for one year or until others are elected and qualified in their stead."

Montreal, 17th July, 1918.

JOHN J. DEERY, President.

[L. S.] 4-1

THE RIO DE JANEIRO TRAMWAY LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the laws of Canada.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the board of directors of the company has declared a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent on the issued capital stock of the company, payable on August 1st, 1918, to all shareholders of record on the 23rd July, 1918, on presentation of their certificates at the Head office of the company, 36 Toronto Street, Toronto, Canada.

Holders of share warrants to bearer on lodging the same at the London office of the company, 3 London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2., will receive on and after August 1st, 1918, the amount of the aforesaid dividend.

Payments made in London are subject to the income tax.

J. M. SMITH,
Secretary.

Toronto, Canada, July 22, 1918. 4-1

SÉNATEURS APPELÉS.

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE POUR LE CANADA.

OTTAWA, le 20 juillet 1918.

Il a plu à SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL d'appeler au Sénat, par lettres patentes, sous le grand sceau, en date du vingtième jour de juillet 1918 :

L'honorable PIERRE EDOUARD BLONDIN, ministre des Postes, comme membre du Sénat et Sénateur pour le district des Laurentides, dans la province de Québec, *vice* l'honorable Joseph Shehyn, décédé.

FRANCIS CHADWICK,
Greffier adjoint de la Couronne en Chancellerie
4–1 pour le Canada.

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Il a plu à SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire les nominations suivantes :

OTTAWA, 2 juillet 1918.

RGBERT MAXWELL DENNISTOUN, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province de Manitoba, écuyer, conseil du Roi pour la dite province : juge de la cour d'Appel du Manitoba, avec le titre de juge d'appel.

—

16 juillet 1918.

GUSTAVE BEAULIEU, de la cité de Québec, dans la province de Québec : inspecteur mesureur des navires et des aménagements pour marins, pour le port de Québec, dans la dite province.

M. G. RYAN, de la cité de Kingston, dans la province d'Ontario : gardien du quai de l'Etat à Kingston, susdit, au lieu et place de P. J. O'Connor.

PROCLAMATIONS.

DEVONSHIRE.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A tous ceux à qui les présentes parviendront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Sous-ministre de la Justice, Canada. } ATTENDU que dans et par l'article 18 d'une loi du parlement du Canada, passée en la session du dit parlement, tenue en les première et deuxième années de Notre règne, chapitre 10, et intitulée *Loi concernant les réserves forestières et les parcs*, tel que statué par l'article 5 d'une loi modifiant la dite loi passée en la session du dit parlement tenue en les troisième et quatrième années de Notre règne, chapitre 18, et intitulée *Loi modifiant la Loi des réserves forestières et des parcs fédéraux*, il est entre autres choses en substance statué que le Gouverneur en conseil peut, par proclamation, désigner telles réserves ou étendues dans les limites de réserves forestières ou telles autres étendues qu'il juge à propos dont le titre Nous est attribué pour le Canada, qui peuvent être et seront connues sous le nom de Parcs fédéraux ;

ET ATTENDU qu'il a plu à Notre Gouverneur en conseil d'ordonner qu'une proclamation soit émanée désignant les réserves ou étendues suivantes, respectivement, qui pourront être et seront connues sous le nom de Parcs fédéraux, savoir :

Le parc de Pointe Pelée, dans la province d'Ontario, comprenant l'étendue suivante :

Toutes les terres de la Couronne comprenant Pointe Pelée, telles qu'indiquées sur le plan de la réserve navale à Pointe Pelée, dans le canton de Mersea, suivant l'arpentage d'Alexander Baird, arpenteur provincial, daté le 10e jour de septembre 1881 et déposé au département de l'Intérieur.

SACHEZ DONC que par et avec l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada Nous désignons et proclamons par la présente, en conformité du statut à cet effet, que la superficie ci-dessus décrite est et sera connue sous le nom de Parc fédéral.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets, et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis de prendre connaissance et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN: Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor-Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière ; membre de Notre très honorable Conseil privé ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre Cité d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-NEUVIÈME jour de MAI, en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit, et de Notre règne la neuvième.

Par ordre,

THOMAS MULVEY,
2–3 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

DEVONSHIRE.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs du Dominion du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dit Dominion, à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouv prorogé à jeudi, le quatrième jour du mois de juillet prochain, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa ·

SACHEZ MAINTENANT, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et à chacun de vous de vous trouver avec Nous en Notre Parlement du Canada en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, MARDI, le TREIZIÈME jour du mois d'AOUT prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dit Dominion du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN : Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis

d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière ; membre de Notre très honorable Conseil Privé ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, en Notre dit Dominion, ce VINGT-HUITIÈME jour de JUIN en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit et de Notre Règne la neuvième.

Par ordre,

JAMES G. FOLEY,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie
52-tf pour le Canada.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

1510

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 20e jour de juin 1018.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du Ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, daté le 8 juin 1918, représentant que le 13 novembre 1913, Raoul Pirmez et George Roels, de la ville de Calgary, dans la province d'Alberta, ont demandé la permission d'acheter certains terrains sous le lac Kleskun et y aboutissant, township 73, rangs 3, 4 et 5, à l'ouest du 6e méridien, comprenant 18,400 acres, plus ou moins, pour assèchement par le drainage.

Le projet de drainage et d'asséchement des requérants a été approuvé par le directeur des arpentages de la province d'Alberta, au nom du gouvernement de cette province, et les travaux d'assèchement ne nuiront à aucun intérêt connu.

Il résulte d'enquêtes faites par l'ingénieur du département de l'Intérieur que le lac n'est d'aucune utilité comme source d'approvisionnement d'eau et que l'assèchement des terrains adjacents et de ceux qu'il recouvre seraient d'intérêt public.

Le terrain n'est d'aucune valeur dans sa condition actuelle.

Les enquêtes nécessaires pour déterminer la practicabilité du projet et les conditions auxquelles la vente pouvait être recommandée n'ont été complétées qu'en juillet 1914, et la déclaration de la guerre força M. Roels à retourner en Belgique, au commencement du mois d'août 1914, et M. Pirmez, en décembre de la même année. M. Roels est officier de réserve dans l'armée belge et M. Pirmez était le consul belge à Calgary, Alberta.

Vu que le projet d'assèchement avait été reconnu praticable et d'intérêt public et que ne pouvait être mise en doute l'intention des requérants de construire les travaux nécessaires et de procéder à l'assèchement du terrain dès qu'ils en auraient l'autorisation, le ministre a réservé le terrain afin de respecter la priorité d'intérêts de ces requérants.

Le 31 décembre 1915, les requérants transférèrent leurs droits à Charles Frédérick Adams, et le 25 août 1917, Adams transféra lui-même ses droits à Edmund Thompson, de Kingman, Alberta. Ces deux transfers ont été inscrits au Département de l'Intérieur.

Il a été établi d'une manière satisfaisante que M. Thompson est en position de mener à bonne fin l'exécution du projet.

Le Ministre, par conséquent, recommande que la vente dudit terrain audit Edmund Thompson soit autorisée et que le Ministre de l'Intérieur, à titre de représentant de Sa Majesté le Roi George V, et le requérant souscrivent à une convention contenant les conditions et restrictions stipulées dans la formule de convention annexée

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
1-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1586]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 28e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre de l'Intérieur, daté le 21 juin 1918, représentant que le département de l'Intérieur a été saisi du fait que M. George Ross qui, le 10 août 1915, a obtenu une inscription de homestead pour la moitié est du quart sud-ouest de la section 24, township 10, rang 10, à l'ouest du méridien principal, a été frappé d'invalidité permanente par la maladie après avoir obtenu son inscription et qu'il lui a été par conséquent impossible de remplir ses obligations de résidence conformément aux dispositions de la *Loi des terres fédérales.*

Il a été établi que M. Ross a accompli deux mois de résidence, a érigé une maison et fait un acre de défoncement en 1916. Il a été admis à l'hospice des incurables à Portage-la-Prairie, Manitoba, le 17 février 1917.

Un certificat du surintendent de l'institution, daté le 8 juin, déclare que M. Ross est âgé de plus de 75 ans et ne sera jamais plus capable de faire aucun travail sur le dit terrain.

Le Ministre, par conséquent, recommande que M. Ross soit relevé de toute obligation de résidence à venir, en vertu des dispositions du paragraphe 2, article 20 de la loi, et que l'émission d'une patente gratuite du dit terrain soit autorisée sur preuve fournie de la manière ordinaire que les autres conditions de la loi ont été remplies.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
2-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1661]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Ottawa, samedi, le 6 juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

SON Excellence le Gouverneur Général en conseil sur la recommandation du ministre intérimaire du Service Naval, et en vertu des dispositions de l'article 45 de la *Loi des pêcheries*, 4-5 George V, chapitre 8, se plaît à décréter les dispositions suivantes :

Les règlements de pêche particuliers à la province d'Ontario, édictés par le décret du conseil en date du 29 octobre 1915, sont par les présentes amendés par l'addition de l'article suivant :

Article 3a—Cisco ou hareng des lacs.

"Il est défendu de garder captif ou de pêcher du cisco ou hareng des lacs d'un poids inférieur à six onces avoir-du-poids, non apprêté, et toute personne qui capture un poisson de cette espèce d'un poids inférieur à six onces, est tenue de le remettre à l'eau vivant et indemne. Afin de prévenir les blessures susceptibles de se produire durant le classement des individus de taille diverse, le triage du cisco ou hareng des lacs doit se faire dans l'eau, et avant qu'on n'ait retiré ces poissons de l'engin ou de l'appareil de pêche par lequel on les a capturés."

Ce règlement doit entrer en vigueur le 1er juillet 1918.

F. K. BENNETTS,
3-2 Greffier adjoint du Conseil privé.

[1511]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 20e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, daté le 6e jour de juin 1918, représentant que mademoiselle Margaret Reith, d'Edmonton, Alberta, a demandé la permission de s'inscrire par procuration pour un homestead, dans l'intérêt de ses deux neveux, William John Franklin Reith et James Wilbert Reith, qui sont actuellement avec le corps expéditionnaire canadien outremer.

Mademoiselle Reith représente que ses deux neveux sont âgés de 35 et 27 ans respectivement ; ils sont orphelins, elle est leur plus proche parente et ils l'ont priée de s'inscrire par procuration pour un homestead dans leur intérêt.

Vu la parenté et les circonstances précitées, le Ministre recommande que mademoiselle Margaret Reith soit autorisée à s'inscrire par procuration pour un homestead dans l'intérêt de ses neveux William John Franklin Reith et James Wilbert Reith.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
2–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[L'arrêté en conseil suivant a paru dans le 4e *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 19 juillet 1918.*]

[1647]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 12e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU qu'il est jugé opportun de pourvoir à l'émission de certificats temporaires spéciaux d'obéissance à la *Loi du service militaire, 1917*, et aux règlements sous le régime de cette loi par les hommes tenus de répondre à l'ordre de se présenter pour le service mais dans le cas desquels cet ordre, au cours de l'administration de la loi, a été temporairement différé, afin que ces hommes puissent donner une preuve sous forme d'un certificat pour l'inspection des agents de police chargés d'appréhender les transfuges.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et sous l'empire des pouvoirs conférés au Gouverneur général en conseil par la *Loi du Service militaire, 1914*, ou la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1917*, de faire le règlement suivant, et ce règlement est par les présentes fait et établi en conséquence :

RÈGLEMENTS.

Des certificats temporaires en la forme que prescrira le département peuvent être délivrés par les régistraires et sous-régistraires sous le régime de la *Loi du service militaire, 1917*, aux hommes qui se sont conformés aux prescriptions de la loi et des règlements et auxquels peut être donné l'ordre de se présenter pour le service militaire, mais à qui pour une raison justifiée par la bonne administration de la loi cet ordre n'a pas été donné pour le moment ; et la présentation de tel certificat temporaire spécial à un agent de la police militaire ou civile ou constable chargé de rechercher ou appréhender les transfuges sera une preuve suffisante de l'immunité de cet homme à l'arrestation tant qu'il n'a pas failli à l'observance d'un ordre qu'il a reçu de se présenter pour le service.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[L'arrêté en conseil suivant a paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 18 juillet 1918.*]

[1697]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 5e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que dans le cas d'un certain Norman Earle Lewis, la Cour Suprême de la province d'Alberta, division d'appel, a décidé le 28 juin 1918 que l'arrêté en conseil du 20 avril 1918 (C.P. 919) n'avait pas force de loi et que, conséquemment, toutes les exemptions annulées par l'arrêté en conseil du même jour (C.P. 962) restaient en pleine vigueur ;

Et attendu que le ministre suppléant de la Milice et de la Défense représente que les conditions militaires sont telles qu'il est de nécessité impérieuse qu'il ne soit pas permis que le principe de ce jugement ait d'effet, et qu'il est impossible de suspendre la mise en vigueur des arrêtés en conseil en attendant un appel s'il faut répondre aux exigences de la situation militaire ;

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre suppléant de la Milice et de la Défense, de décréter et d'ordonner et il décrète et ordonne par les présentes que les hommes dont les exemptions ont été annulées conformément aux dispositions des arrêtés en conseil du 20 avril 1918, ci-dessus mentionnés, soient traités sous tous rapports ainsi que prescrit par lesdits arrêtés en conseil, nonobstant le dit jugement et nonobstant tout jugement ou décret qui peut être rendu par une cour quelconque, et que les instructions soient adressées en conséquence aux officiers généraux et autres officiers commandant les districts militaires en Canada.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
3–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1773]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 18e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que de certains électeurs du comté d'Alberta, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, a été reçue une requête demandant la révocation de l'arrêté en conseil promulguant la partie II de la *Loi de tempérance du Canada* dans le dit comté, et que la dite requête paraît être conforme aux prescriptions de la *Loi de tempérance du Canada* dans ses termes et son contenu ;

Et attendu que le Secrétaire d'Etat est d'avis que les requérants atteindront leur but si l'application de la *Loi de tempérance du Canada* est suspendue, en conformité des dispositions à cet effet du chapitre 30, 7–8 George V, *Loi modifiant la loi pour aider la législation provinciale prohibant ou restreignant la vente ou l'usage des boissons enivrantes;*—

Par conséquant, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, en conformité des dispositions de la loi susdite, de déclarer par les présentes que l'application de la *Loi de tempérance du Canada*, dans le comté d'Alberta, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, est par les présentes suspendue pour une période commençant dix jours après la date de la publication du présent décret dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et se continuant aussi longtemps que la loi provinciale continuera à imposer les restrictions de la *Loi de tempérance du Canada*, ce qu'elle fait actuellement de l'avis du département de la Justice.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

C. P. 1158.

HÔTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA

MARDI, le 14e jour de mai 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Ministre de l'Intérieur, d'approuver par les présentes les règlements suivants régissant la concession gratuite de terres fédérales aux colons sous le régime de la Loi d'établissement de soldats, 1917.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

RÉGLEMENTS RÈGISSANT L'ÉTABLISSEMENT DES SOLDATS, CANADA, 1918

AUTORITÉ.

1. Les présents règlements sont faits et approuvés sous l'empire de la Loi d'établissement de soldats, 1917, soit la "Loi ayant pour objet d'aider les soldats revenus au pays à s'établir sur des terres, et ayant aussi pour objet d'augmenter la production agricole".

INTERPRÉTATION.

2. Dans les présents règlements, à moins que le texte n'exige autrement:

(*a*) "Loi" signifie la Loi d'établissement de soldats, 1917;

(*b*) "Commission" signifie la Commission d'établissement de soldats;

(*c*) "colon" signifie toute personne à laquelle s'applique la définition de ce mot dans la loi;

(*d*) "agent" ou "agent des terres fédérales" signifie une personne employée à ce titre sous le régime des dispositions de la Loi des terres fédérales;

(*e*) "sous-agent" signifie un sous-agent sous le régime des terres fédérales;

(*f*) "représentant local" signifie toute personne nommée par la Commission d'établissement de soldats pour agir en qualité de représentant de la Commission dans un district particulier quelconque, et ayant tels devoirs et pouvoirs qui peuvent lui être assignés par la Commission;

(*g*) "terres fédérales", ou "terres" ou "terre" signifie toutes terres du Canada auxquelles s'appliquent les présents règlements;

(*h*) "inscription de soldat" signifie une inscription gratuite sur les terres fédérales accordée par le Ministre à un colon recommandé par la Commission;

(*i*) "inscription" peut signifier une inscription de soldat ou une inscription accordée sous l'empire de la Loi des terres fédérales;

(*j*) "concession de soldat" signifie le terrain pour lequel une inscription de soldat a été accordée sous l'empire des dispositions des présents règlements;

(*k*) "homestead", "homestead acheté", "préemption" signifie un terrain possédé par inscription de homestead, de homestead acheté ou de préemption, respectivement, sous le régime de la Loi des terres fédérales.

DÉFINITION DE "COLON".

3. L'inscription sur les terres fédérales sous le régime des dispositions des présents règlements peut être accordée à toute personne recommandée par la Commission qui est un "colon" ainsi que défini par la loi.

4. Les personnes suivantes sont des "colons" aux termes de la loi:

(*a*) Toute personne qui a servi dans les forces navales ou militaires expéditionnaires du Canada au cours de la présente guerre et qui a quitté le service avec un dossier honorable ou qui a été honorablement licenciée;

(*b*) Toute personne qui a été engagée en service actif au cours de la présente guerre dans les forces navales ou militaires du Royaume-Uni ou de tous dominions ou toutes colonies autonomes britanniques et qui a quitté le service avec un dossier honorable ou qui a été honorablement licenciée;

(*c*) Toute personne qui, étant sujet britannique résidant au Canada avant la guerre, a été engagée en service actif à l'un des théâtres de la guerre dans l'une ou l'autre des forces navales ou militaires d'aucun des alliés de Sa Majesté dans la présente guerre et qui a quitté le service avec un dossier honorable ou qui a été honorablement licenciée;

(*d*) La veuve de toute telle personne décrite au paragraphe (*a*), (*b*) ou (*c*) ci-dessus qui est décédée en service actif.

COMMENT ÉTABLIR SON DROIT COMME "COLON".

5. Toute personne qui se considère qualifiée comme colon et désire jouir des privilèges des présents règlements doit soumettre à la Commission tous renseignements qui permettront à la Commission de déterminer qu'il est une personne à laquelle s'applique

Formule de renseignements préliminaires.

la loi. Ces renseignements doivent être donnés sur la formule de renseignements préliminaires émise par la Commission et qu'on peut obtenir en s'adressant à la Commission d'établissement de soldats à Ottawa ou à un quelconque de ses représentants locaux qui, au besoin, doit aider le colon à remplir la formule.

Certificats de congé.

6. Dans le cas d'un colon qui a servi dans les forces expéditionnaires canadiennes, la Commission consultera le Département de la Milice concernant ses états de service; dans tous les autres cas la personne qui demande un prêt doit envoyer son certificat de congé honorable (on conseille pour cette fin de se servir de lettres chargées seulement), ou une copie certifiée par le représentant local ou par un notaire public dûment autorisé et pratiquant, ou tout autre témoignage jugé nécessaire pour permettre à la Commission de se prononcer sur son droit.

Attestation du droit.

7. Après que le droit au titre de colon a été établi d'une manière satisfaisante, une déclaration de tel droit sur une formule "d'attestation" signée par le président de la Commission est délivrée au colon. Cette "attestation" n'est pas transférable et doit être présentée et remise lorsque la demande formelle d'inscription est faite.

RÉSERVES DE TERRAINS.

Réserve de terrains.

8. La Commission peut demander la mise en réserve de terres fédérales disponibles pour les fins de la Loi.

Terrains spécialement réservés.

9. Dans le cas où un terrain réservé sous l'empire de la Loi est requis pour quelque fin spécifique en rapport avec l'établissement des soldats, ou s'il a une valeur particulière à cause de sa situation ou autrement, ou s'il est constaté que quelqu'un a sur ce terrain un droit qui n'était pas connu lorsqu'il a été réservé pour l'établissement des soldats, la Commission peut soustraire ce terrain à l'inscription de soldats, soit avant ou après qu'il a été ouvert à l'inscription, et le réserver pour en disposer comme il peut être jugé à propos.

Annulation de la réserve.

10. Si, de l'avis de la Commission, un terrain quelconque qui a été réservé sous l'empire de la Loi n'est pas propre à l'établissement des soldats, la Commission peut demander l'annulation de la réserve.

Déchéance de toutes réserves.

11. Toutes les réserves de terrain sous l'empire de la Loi tomberont en déchéance trois ans après la fin de la présente guerre.

Terres boisées closes à l'inscription.

12. Un quart de section contenant plus de vingt-cinq acres de "bois marchand" n'est pas ouvert à l'inscription, et si on obtient l'inscription d'un terrain qui, quoiqu'il ne soit pas réservé à l'époque, a une certaine valeur à cause du bois marchand qui s'y trouve, l'inscription peut être annulée; toutefois, dans le cas où une inscription est ainsi annulée aucune compensation n'est donnée à l'inscrit pour la valeur du bois sur le terrain.

Arpentage et annonce.

13. Nulle terre ne peut faire l'objet d'une inscription sous le régime des présents règlements tant qu'elle n'a pas été arpentée en conformité des dispositions de la Loi des arpentages fédéraux, et tant qu'avis du fait qu'elle doit faire l'objet d'une inscription à une date à être énoncée dans cet avis n'a pas été affiché durant au moins trente jours dans le bureau des terres du district dans lequel la terre est située, et n'a pas été inséré dans au moins un journal publié dans ce district et un journal publié dans la capitale provinciale; et l'impression et la publication de l'avis doivent être faites de la manière réglée par la Commission.

Trente jours d'avis dans le cas de nouveaux arpentages.

Il est du devoir de l'agent, à la demande de la Commission, d'annoncer toute nouvelle terre arpentée réservée sous le régime de la loi et d'afficher promptement des avis dans son bureau et dans chacun des bureaux des sous-agents dans son district.

Avis de dix jours dans tous autres cas.

14. Dans le cas d'autres terres que des terres nouvellement arpentées l'agent, lorsqu'il sera notifié par la Commission d'ouvrir à l'inscription un terrain quelconque sous le régime des présents règlements, en fera l'annonce pendant dix jours, à moins que la Commission n'ordonne autrement, en affichant dans son bureau un avis exposé à l'inspection publique, donnant la date et l'heure de l'affichage et la date où le terrain sera ouvert à l'inscription. Cet avis sera en la forme prescrite par la Commission et une copie en sera promptement adressée par l'agent à chacun des sous-agents et aux représentants de la Commission dans son district, ainsi qu'au maître de poste le plus rapproché du terrain, afin que cet avis soit affiché dans leurs bureaux respectifs.

Inscription de soldats sur terres réservées.

15. Les terres réservées sous le régime de la loi, qui de l'avis de la Commission ne conviennent pas aux fins générales de l'établissement des soldats, seront de temps à autre ouvertes à l'inscription des soldats pour tout colon qualifié à faire cette inscription sous le régime des présents règlements, sauf lorsque les présents règlements prescrivent ou que la Commission ordonne autrement.

Inscription de homestead sur terres réservées.

16. Excepté lorsque les présents règlements prescrivent autrement, aucun terrain réservé sous le régime de la loi et disponible pour l'inscription des soldats ne sera censé être réservé à l'exclusion de toute personne qui, étant un colon ou un membre d'un corps ou effectif quelconque servant avec les forces de la Grande-Bretagne ou d'un de ses alliés durant la présente guerre, désire exercer son droit de homestead sur ce terrain sous l'empire des dispositions de la Loi des terres fédérales.

Inscription de soldats sur terres non réservées.

17. Le droit d'inscription de soldat peut être exercé par tout colon qualifié comme tel sous le régime de la Loi sur tout fonds qui, bien que réservé alors pour les fins de la loi, est ouvert à l'inscription de homestead sous l'empire des dispositions de la Loi des

terres fédérales. Une demande d'inscription de soldat sur tel terrain par une personne qualifiée réservera ce terrain *ipso facto* pour les fins de la loi.

Renseignements quant aux terres.

18. Tout colon en perspective peut se procurer des renseignements généraux concernant les terres ouvertes pour l'établissement des soldats en s'adressant à la Commission d'établissement des soldats, Ottawa, ou à tout représentant de la Commission ailleurs.

On peut se procurer des renseignements précis quant à savoir si un terrain particulier est ouvert à l'inscription de soldats en s'adressant à l'agent des terres fédérales du district où le terrain est situé.

DEMANDE D'INSCRIPTION.

Bureau d'enregistrement.

19. La demande d'inscription de soldat peut être faite en la forme prescrite par la Commission par celui qui a reçu une attestation sous le régime de la loi au bureau de l'agent des terres fédérales pour le district où le terrain est situé, qui sera le bureau d'enregistrement des inscriptions de soldat pour tel district.

Demande faite ailleurs.

20. La demande d'inscription de soldat peut aussi être faite à un agent ou sous-agent des terres fédérales ou à un représentant local de la Commission ou à toute autre personne autorisée par la Commission à recevoir telle demande pour transmission au bureau d'enregistrement, mais nulle demande ainsi faite n'aura d'effet avant d'avoir été reçue à ce bureau.

Avis par télégraphe.

Toutefois, lorsqu'une demande d'inscription de soldat est ainsi faite, la personne qui la reçoit peut aux frais de l'inscrit envoyer par télégraphe un avis de la réception de la demande au bureau d'enregistrement; si le terrain est alors disponible il sera réservé pour le requérant jusqu'à ce que la demande ait été reçue.

Aucune autre demande.

21. Lorsque la demande d'inscription de soldat est faite à un endroit quelconque autre que le bureau d'enregistrement, la personne qui reçoit la demande n'en acceptera aucune autre pour inscription sur le même terrain avant qu'il ait été décidé de la première demande au bureau d'enregistrement.

Demande en personne.

22. Toute demande d'inscription de soldat, sauf ainsi que ci-dessous prescrit, se fera par le colon en personne.

Demande par procuration.

23. La demande d'inscription par procuration n'est permise que dans le cas d'une personne qui fait l'inscription pour un époux, une épouse, un père, une mère, un fils, une fille, un frère ou une sœur, lorsqu'elle est dûment autorisée à le faire en la forme prescrite, ou dans le cas d'une personne qui, pour des raisons spéciales, a obtenu la permission de la Commission de faire l'inscription en faveur d'un colon.

Le fondé de pouvoirs doit se présenter devant l'agent des terres fédérales du district; les sous-agents et représentants locaux ne sont pas autorisés à accepter les demandes d'inscription par procuration.

Le colon en faveur duquel l'entrée est faite doit avant l'expiration de six mois de la date de l'inscription se présenter en personne à l'agent et lui faire une déclaration qu'il réside déjà ou qu'il doit commencer à résider sur le terrain, et dans ce dernier cas qu'il y résidera avant l'expiration des six mois. Si le colon ne se présente pas l'agent, à moins que la Commission ne décide autrement, annulera l'inscription sans avis à l'expiration de six mois après la date de l'inscription.

Temps.

24. La demande d'inscription de soldat ne doit se faire que dans les heures régulières du bureau tous les jours excepté les dimanches et les jours de fête établis par la loi.

Déclaration de l'inscrit.

25. Quiconque demande une inscription de soldat doit faire une déclaration en la forme prescrite par la Commission qu'au meilleur de sa connaissance le terrain pour lequel il s'inscrit appartient à la classe des terres ouvertes à l'inscription et qu'il n'y réside personne, et il doit dire quelles améliorations y ont été faites, s'il y en a, et leur valeur; pourvu que lorsque telle déclaration est subséquemment trouvée incorrecte en quelque point important l'inscription soit sujette à l'annulation.

Ancien honoraire.

26. Aucun honoraire ne sera exigé pour l'inscription de soldat, mais on peut exiger du colon qu'il paie la valeur des améliorations sur le terrain, s'il y en a, ainsi que toute charge ou dette sur le terrain.

Demande de terrains non disponibles.

27. Une demande d'inscription sur un terrain qui n'est pas disponible pour l'inscription lorsque cette demande est faite ne donnera pas au colon une priorité de droit dans le cas où le terrain deviendrait disponible.

CERTIFICAT D'INSCRIPTION.

Ce qui constitue une inscription.

28. Lorsqu'une demande est faite en la manière ci-dessus décrite pour un terrain ouvert à l'inscription sous le régime des dispositions des présents règlements, l'agent ou le fonctionnaire qui agit pour lui acceptera cette demande et délivrera au colon un certificat d'inscription, et l'acceptation par l'agent, ou le fonctionnaire agissant pour lui, de ladite demande et l'émission du certificat constituent une inscription de soldat sous le régime des dispositions des présents règlements.

Certificat.

29. Le certificat d'inscription donne droit au colon de prendre, occuper, employer et cultiver le terrain pour lequel il est inscrit et d'en garder possession à l'exclusion de toute autre personne et d'intenter des poursuites pour violation de propriété; et le terrain ne peut être saisi en exécution de jugement avant l'émission des lettres patentes;

toutefois, l'occupation, l'usage et la possession du terrain pour lequel l'inscription est ainsi faite sont sujets aux dispositions de la loi ou des règlements établis sous l'empire de cette loi ou de leur modification.

PROPRIÉTÉ DU DROIT D'INSCRIPTION.

Squatter et colon voisin.

Squatter avant l'arpentage.

30. Une personne qui s'est de bonne foi établie sur un terrain agricole et y a fait des améliorations avant l'arpentage et qui l'occupait et y résidait ordinairement lors de l'arpentage, si elle est qualifiée pour une inscription de soldat sous le régime des présents règlements, aura le premier droit à l'inscription pour le terrain sur lequel elle est ainsi établie; pourvu que ce droit soit exercé dans les six mois après qu'un avis par écrit que le terrain est ouvert à l'inscription a été donné par l'agent à tel colon, ou a été affiché dans un endroit bien en vue sur le terrain. Toutefois, l'inscription de soldat ne sera pas permise pour plus d'un quart de section.

Squatter après l'arpentage.

31. L'occupation du terrain après l'arpentage, sans inscription ainsi que prescrit par les présents règlements, ne donne aucun droit sur ce terrain à celui qui l'occupe, et il peut être expulsé comme violateur de la propriété et les améliorations qu'il y a faites peuvent être confisquées au bénéfice de la Couronne.

Un jour de priorité au colon voisin.

32. Le jour où un terrain quelconque doit être ouvert à l'inscription après qu'un avis a été donné ou affiché en la manière ci-dessus décrite, le privilège d'inscription sur ce terrain est restreint à un colon qualifié pour l'inscription qui occupe un quart de section voisin soit comme homestead ou en vertu d'une inscription de soldat, ou qui a obtenu la patente de homestead pour tel quart de section et en est encore le propriétaire, ou qui était un squatter avant l'arpentage de ce quart de section.

CONFLITS DE DEMANDES.

Détermination de la priorité.

33. Dans le cas où il y a plus qu'un colon qui réclame le premier droit à l'inscription sous l'empire de l'article précédent, la priorité des demandes sera déterminée par la priorité des dates de leurs inscriptions respectives, ou par le commencement de leur résidence dans le cas de squatters avant l'arpentage.

34. Afin d'assurer la considération voulue des droits des personnes qui réclament la priorité, l'agent recevra toutes les demandes d'inscription qui lui sont offertes sous l'empire de l'article précédent, s'il en est requis, mais il ne délivrera aucun certificat d'inscription pour le terrain avant la fermeture des bureaux le jour où le premier droit d'inscription est examiné, ou avant le matin du jour suivant.

Demande à un sous-agent.

Toutefois, si l'agent est averti ce jour-là par télégraphe ou autrement, par un sous-agent ou un représentant local, que ce dernier a reçu une demande d'inscription d'une personne réclamant priorité de droit d'inscription pour le terrain concerné, et s'il est évident d'après les registres que cette personne, en raison de la priorité de la date de son inscription ou du commencement de sa résidence sur le homestead voisin a un meilleur droit que tout autre qui se présente en personne pour l'inscription, l'agent retiendra le terrain jusqu'à ce que la demande faite au sous-agent ou représentant local ait été reçue.

Maladie de l'inscrit.

De plus, si à cause de maladie ou pour une autre raison suffisante donnée à l'agent, un colon qui d'après les registres a un premier droit d'inscription sur tous les autres qui la demandent est incapable de se présenter en personne ce jour-là, l'agent peut retenir le terrain pour ce colon pendant un délai raisonnable en faisant rapport immédiatement de toutes les circonstances du cas à la Commission.

Cas douteux.

Si l'agent doute de la priorité du droit d'un colon, il n'accordera pas l'inscription du terrain concerné, mais saisira la Commission de la question.

Terrain ouvert à tout colon.

35. Tout terrain qui après avoir été annoncé par un avis affiché de la manière ci-dessus prescrite n'a pas fait l'objet d'une inscription par un colon voisin le premier jour où ce terrain a été ouvert à l'inscription, ou qui n'a pas été réservé pour une des raisons ci-dessus mentionnées, sera ouvert à l'inscription le jour suivant à tout colon qualifié pour l'inscription sous le régime des présents règlements.

CONDITIONS DE L'INSCRIPTION.

Etendue.

36. Une inscription de soldat ne sera pas pour plus qu'un quart de section de cent soixante acres plus ou moins.

Minéraux et eau.

37. Une inscription de soldat ne donne aucun droit au sel, à la houille, le pétrole, le gaz naturel, l'or, l'argent, le cuivre, le fer, ou autres minéraux dans ou sous le terrain couvert par telle inscription, ni propriété ou intérêts exclusifs ou autres, ni droit ou privilège exclusifs en rapport avec un lac quelconque, une rivière, une source, un ruisseau ou autre cours d'eau dans ou bornant ou traversant le terrain couvert par l'inscription.

Terres améliorées.

38. L'inscription pour un terrain sur lequel des améliorations ont été faites ne peut être accordée que sur paiement par l'inscrit de la valeur de telles améliorations, ainsi que déterminée par la Commission. Si l'inscrit ne paie pas cette valeur, l'inscription peut être annulée.

Grain de semence et autres charges.

39. L'inscription pour un terrain grevé d'une charge en faveur de la Couronne ne peut être accordée que sur paiement de telle dette par l'inscrit.

Réserve pour chemins.

40. Toute inscription de soldat peut être accordée subordonnément aux droits de la province de prendre sans compensation, en tout temps avant l'émission des lettres patentes, tout terrain qui peut être requis pour des chemins, mais n'excédant pas quatre acres dans un même quart de section.

Inscription pour seul bénéfice du colon.

41. Toute inscription sera pour le seul usage et bénéfice de celui qui l'obtient et non pour l'usage ou le bénéfice d'une autre personne ou d'autres personnes quelconques.

Déclaration quant aux obligations.

42. La Commission, s'il est jugé nécessaire, peut exiger qu'un inscrit pour un homestead de soldat fournisse la preuve, par déclaration ou autrement, qu'il remplit ses obligations d'établissement dans chaque année qui suit la date de son inscription.

Nulle compensation pour bois.

43. Un quart de section de terrain sur lequel ne se trouve pas plus que 25 acres de "bois marchand," mais sur lequel se trouve plus que 25 acres de bois de chauffage ou de bois dont on peut faire des poteaux de clôture, n'est pas ouvert à l'inscription, à moins que l'inscription ne soit accordée à la condition qu'elle sera sujette à l'émission de permis sur le reste du quart de section après que l'inscrit aura choisi, sujet à approbation, vingt-cinq acres pour son propre usage.

Terrains requis pour eau, etc.

44. Si après qu'une inscription a été obtenue on constate que le terrain ou une partie du terrain concédé est nécessaire pour la protection de sources d'approvisionnement d'eau ou pour l'établissement ou la construction d'usines nécessaires au développement de l'énergie hydraulique, la commission peut en tout temps avant l'émission des lettres patentes annuler l'inscription ou en soustraire toute partie du terrain pour lequel elle a été accordée, mais lorsque le terrain est requis pour l'emplacement ou la construction d'usines nécessaires au développement de l'énergie hydraulique, en autant seulement que le terrain est nécessaire pour cette fin; toutefois, aucune inscription ne sera annulée sous l'empire des dispositions de ce paragraphe avant que l'inscrit ait reçu une compensation pour toutes améliorations qu'il a faites sur le terrain, le chiffre de cette compensation devant être fixé par arbitrage si l'inscrit refuse d'accepter la compensation offerte par la Commission.

OBLIGATIONS D'ÉTABLISSEMENT.

Conditions générales.

Conditions générales.

45. De tout inscrit pour un homestead de soldat il sera exigé, avant l'émission des lettres patentes, sauf ainsi que ci-après prescrit:

(*a*) qu'il ait possédé le fonds pour ses propres compte et avantage exclusifs durant trois années;

(*b*) qu'il ait résidé sur le fonds ou dans son voisinage ainsi que ci-dessous prescrit au moins six mois au cours de chacune de trois années à compter de la date de l'inscription ou de la date du commencement de résidence;

(*c*) qu'il ait cultivé chaque année telle étendue de ce fonds que la Commission trouve suffisante;

(*d*) qu'il y ait construit une maison habitable;

(*e*) qu'il ait complètement payé le prêt qui lui a été fait sur ce fonds sous le régime des dispositions des règlements régissant les prêts pour l'établissement de soldats, ainsi que l'intérêt sur ce prêt et autres charges s'il y en a;

(*f*) qu'il soit sujet britannique, sauf ainsi qu'autrement prescrit.

RÉSIDENCE.

Inscription parfaite.

46. Tout inscrit sera requis de remplir les conditions de son inscription dans les six mois de la date de telle inscription en prenant possession du terrain en personne et en y établissant sa résidence; si les conditions de l'inscription ne sont pas ainsi remplies dans ce délai, elle est sujette à annulation.

Toutefois, la Commission peut prolonger le délai pour compléter l'inscription de six mois additionnels pour cause suffisante.

Résidence.

47. "Résidence" pour les fins des présents règlements sera par le colon en personne sur le terrain pour lequel il s'est inscrit ou dans le voisinage du terrain ainsi que ci-dessus prescrit. Cette résidence sera dans une maison qui est le véritable domicile du colon pendant telle période de résidence. Ne sera pas acceptée la résidence par un membre de la famille du colon ou par toute autre personne comme fondé de pouvoirs.

Voisinage.

48. L'inscrit peut remplir ses obligations de résidence en résidant sur une ferme d'une étendue d'au moins 80 acres située à une distance d'au plus neuf milles de son homestead en ligne directe (à l'exclusion de la largeur des réserves pour chemins rencontrées dans le mesurage):

(*a*) s'il est le seul propriétaire de telle ferme;

(*b*) si cette ferme lui appartient par inscription de homestead ou autrement sous le régime des dispositions de la Loi des terres fédérales;

(*c*) si cette ferme appartient exclusivement au père, à la mère, l'épouse, le mari, le fils, les filles, le frère ou la sœur de l'inscrit et est occupée par lui ou par elle, ou si elle est possédée et occupée par tel parent sous le régime des dispositions de la Loi des terres fédérales ou des présents règlements.

Résidence concurrente ne compte pas.

49. Nulle période de résidence que réclame un colon pour obtenir la patente d'un terrain qu'il occupe sous l'empire de la Loi des terres fédérales ne peut en même temps être comptée comme résidence en rapport avec sa concession de soldat.

CULTURE.

Si le colon réside sur le homestead.

50. Lorsqu'un colon réside sur le terrain pour lequel il s'est inscrit sous le régime des présents règlements il doit mettre en culture un total d'au moins trente acres de ce terrain, dont vingt acres doivent être récoltés.

Si résidence ailleurs.

51. Si la résidence du colon est ailleurs ainsi que prescrit il doit mettre en culture au moins cinquante acres, dont trente doivent être récoltés.

La mise en culture d'une étendue raisonnable est requise durant chaque année.

Terrains pierreux et boisés.

52. Lorsqu'en raison de la nature du terrain les conditions relatives à la culture sembleraient excessives, la Commission peut réduire l'étendue du terrain à cultiver, après que ce terrain a été inspecté par un des fonctionnaires de la Commission.

BÉTAIL.

Bétail.

53. Lorsque le homestead ne convient pas à la culture mais est propre à l'élevage du bétail, la Commission, sur demande de l'inscrit et après inspection du terrain, peut permettre à l'inscrit de substituer l'élevage du bétail à la culture.

L'inscrit qui a obtenu le privilège de substituer l'élevage du bétail à la culture devra garder sur le terrain dans chacune des trois années, soit pour le pâturage d'été ou pour l'alimentation en hiver, le bétail suivant qui doit lui appartenir exclusivement:

(*a*) la première année, cinq têtes;

(*b*) la deuxième année, dix têtes;

(*c*) la troisième année, et chaque année subséquente jusqu'à ce qu'il obtienne la patente, seize têtes.

L'inscrit qui élève ainsi du bétail devra entourer tout le terrain d'une clôture solide à la satisfaction de la Commission.

Bâtiments pour bétail.

54. Des bâtiments convenables pour l'accommodation du nombre de bestiaux qu'a le colon en toute année seront érigés sur le homestead, mais si les conditions de résidence sont remplies conformément aux dispositions relatives aux homesteads voisins, ces bâtiments peuvent se trouver sur le terrain où réside le colon.

INSCRITS DÉCÉDÉS.

Représentant légal peut remplir conditions.

55. Advenant le décès d'une personne inscrite sous le régime des présents règlements avant le parfait accomplissement des conditions nécessaires à l'obtention des lettres patentes, les obligations de résidence seront suspendues. Les conditions autres que la résidence et la naturalisation seront remplies par le représentant légal de l'inscrit décédé.

Inscriptions incomplètes.

56. Si l'inscrit meurt avant le parfait accomplissement des conditions de l'inscription de la manière prescrite par les présents règlements, son inscription peut être annulée. Toutefois, si l'assurance satisfaisante est donnée que la succession sera administrée et que les prescriptions des règlements seront observées, la Commission peut prolonger le délai pour remplir les conditions d'inscription.

INSCRITS ALIÉNÉS.

Inscrits aliénés.

57. Si un inscrit devient aliéné ou mentalement incapable et, pour cause de cette aliénation ou incapacité mentale, dans l'impossibilité d'achever de remplir les conditions nécessaires pour obtenir les lettres patentes, les obligations de résidence et de naturalisation seront suspendues. Les conditions autres que celles de la résidence peuvent être remplies par le curateur ou le curateur aux biens de l'inscrit ou par quiconque, à la mort de ce dernier, aurait été son représentant légal.

LETTRES PATENTES.

Preuve de l'accomplissement des obligations.

58. Après que l'inscrit a rempli les conditions d'établissement ci-dessus prescrites il peut en présenter la preuve. Cette preuve sera sous forme de déclaration sous serment par l'inscrit, corroborée par une déclaration sous serment de deux personnes désintéressées résidant dans le voisinage.

La déclaration de l'inscrit et de ses témoins sera faite devant un fonctionnaire dûment autorisé par la Commission à recevoir telle preuve.

Inscrits décédés et aliénés.

59. Advenant le décès d'un inscrit, ou dans le cas où un inscrit devient aliéné ou mentalement incapable, la preuve de l'accomplissement des conditions de la concession sera faite par telle personne ou telles personnes et de telle manière que la Commission jugera satisfaisante.

Perte de droits à défaut de preuve.

60. Si la preuve de l'accomplissement des conditions d'inscription n'a pas été fournie, ainsi que prescrit, dans les cinq ans de la date de l'inscription, le droit de l'inscrit en rapport avec le homestead est sujet à déchéance sur l'ordre de la Commission.

Lettres patentes.

61. Si la preuve de l'accomplissement des conditions d'inscription a été soumise ainsi que prescrit, et que la Commission est satisfaite de cette preuve, la Commission s'il n'y a aucune charge sur le terrain pour un prêt fait sous le régime des règlements régissant les prêts pour l'établissement des soldats, recommandera l'émission de la

patente à l'inscrit, ou au cas du décès de l'inscrit, à son représentant légal, ou au nom du défunt lui-même, si la loi de la province où le terrain est situé ne pourvoit pas à la nomination d'un représentant personnel.

Patente émise qu'après remboursement du prêt.

62. Si la preuve de l'accomplissement des conditions d'établissement a été acceptée par la Commission, mais qu'il y a une charge sur le terrain pour des avances faites sous l'empire de la loi, la Commission retardera l'émission de la patente jusqu'à ce que le terrain ait été dégrevé de cette charge.

Certificat quant à la preuve.

63. Dans les cas mentionnés dans l'article précédent l'inscrit, ou au cas de son décès la personne qui aurait droit de recevoir la patente si toutes les conditions avaient été remplies, peut recevoir un certificat de la Commission déclarant que les conditions d'établissement ont été remplies et que sur paiement de la dette contractée sous le régime de la loi les lettres patentes seront délivrées à la personne qui a droit de les recevoir conformément aux présents règlements.

ÉCHANGE D'INSCRIPTIONS.

Quand deux colons peuvent échanger.

64. Deux inscrits quelconques dont les inscriptions sont en règle peuvent pour cause obtenir de la Commission la permission d'échanger leurs inscriptions respectives pourvu que la Commission soit satisfaite que la garantie donnée par un colon qui a obtenu un prêt sous le régime de la loi n'est pas diminuée par cet échange.

ABANDON DE L'INSCRIPTION.

Abandon et réinscription.

65. A la discrétion de la Commission, permission peut être accordée à l'inscrit d'abandonner le terrain pour lequel il s'est inscrit en faisant une déclaration en la forme prescrite par la Commission et il peut lui être permis de s'inscrire pour un autre terrain disponible pour cette fin.

En cas de prêt.

66. Lorsque l'inscrit, ayant obtenu un prêt de la Commission, a créé sur le homestead une charge ou un lien qui n'a pas été acquitté, le privilège d'abandon et de réinscription ne peut être accordé qu'à condition que la dette soit transférée au terrain pour lequel la nouvelle inscription est faite et seulement lorsque la Commission est satisfaite que la garantie du prêt ne sera pas diminuée par la transaction.

Abandon en faveur d'un parent.

67. Lorsqu'une inscription est en règle l'inscrit peut à la discrétion de la Commission obtenir la permission d'abandonner son homestead en faveur d'un père, une mère, une sœur, une fille, un frère, une épouse, ou un mari qui est qualifié pour l'inscription de soldat sous le régime des présents règlements, aux conditions que la Commission peut prescrire.

ANNULATION DE L'INSCRIPTION.

Raisons pour annulation.

68. Une inscription peut être annulée pour une des raisons suivantes:—

(*a*) Si l'inscrit en une année quelconque ne remplit pas les conditions d'établissement prescrites;

(*b*) Si une inscription a été obtenue ou accordée par erreur, ou sous de fausses représentations ou par fraude;

(*c*) Si un inscrit qui a obtenu un prêt de la Commission d'établissement de soldats ne paie pas les versements sur le principal et l'intérêt aux dates où ils sont payables, ou ne se conforme pas aux conditions du prêt;

(*d*) Si l'inscrit ne paie pas les améliorations ou les charges sur le terrain en rapport avec le grain de semence ou les secours accordés, ou autre dette d'un inscrit ou d'un propriétaire précédent du terrain;

(*e*) Si l'inscrit a cédé, hypothéqué ou transféré, ou s'il a consenti à céder, hypothéquer ou transférer son homestead, à moins qu'il ne soit autrement prescrit.

Effet de l'annulation.

69. Lorsqu'une inscription a été annulée pour une raison quelconque, tous les droits de l'inscrit sur son homestead cessent et se terminent dès lors; mais la Commission peut à sa discrétion rembourser à la personne qui a fait les améliorations, en tout ou en partie, l'argent reçu à compte de telles améliorations de celui qui possède ou occupe subséquemment le terrain.

ADMINISTRATION.

70. En ce qui concerne les règlements ci-dessus qui ont rapport à la mise en réserve des terrains, à l'annulation de ces réserves, aux catégories de terrains ouverts à l'inscription, à l'annonce ou l'affichage, aux inscriptions, au règlement des conflits dans les demandes de terrain, à l'accomplissement des conditions d'inscription, à la preuve de l'accomplissement de ces conditions, à l'émission des lettres patentes, à l'échange des inscriptions, à l'abandon des inscriptions soit sans conditions ou en faveur d'un parent, et à l'annulation des inscriptions, partout où il est prescrit que la Commission doit agir, elle le fera par l'entremise du département de l'Intérieur.

DATE DE LA MISE EN VIGUEUR.

71. Les présents règlements entreront en vigueur à une date qui sera fixée par la Commission.

[1713]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 12e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU qu'il a été représenté que l'état de la récolte dans le sud et l'ouest de la Saskatchewan et dans le sud et une grande partie du centre de l'Alberta est excessivement critique à cause de la sècheresse continue;

Et attendu que la situation devient très sérieuse en ce qui concerne l'alimentation du bétail, particulièrement pour l'hiver prochain;

Et attendu qu'en vue de ce fait il est jugé opportun et d'intérêt public qu'il soit immédiatement défendu de brûler les meules de paille restant de la moisson de l'an dernier dans les provinces de Manitoba, Saskatchewan et Alberta, aussi bien que la paille de la récolte de cette année dans ces provinces.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre suppléant de l'Agriculture et en vertu de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, de décréter qu'il soit défendu de brûler toute paille ou toutes meules de paille dans les provinces de Manitoba, Saskatchewan et Alberta, ce qui est par les présentes défendu de la date du présent arrêté.

Le présent arrêté sera publié deux fois dans la *Gazette du Canada*.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
3-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1575].

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 2e jour de juillet 1918.

PRESENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre du Service Naval, daté le 6e jour de juin 1918, représentant que les fonctionnaires techniques du département du Service Naval ont fait rapport qu'il est désirable que soit périodiquement augmentée la solde dans les divers grades de la Marine Royale Canadienne, selon la méthode approuvée dans la Marine Royale; aussi qu'une solde progressive soit payée aux officiers de la Réserve Volontaire de la Marine Royale Canadienne après la même période de service que dans les mêmes grades de la Marine Royale Canadienne, alléguant que lorsque furent institués les divers grades dans la Réserve Volontaire de la Marine Royale Canadienne l'échelle de solde n'a été basée que sur la promotion.

Les fonctionnaires techniques représentent de plus que de légères augmentations de la solde des sous-officiers et l'institution de plusieurs nouvelles clauses de sous-officiers sont considérées désirables. Tous les marins reçoivent actuellement la même solde que les soldats du corps expéditionnaire canadien, et il est désirable, par conséquent, d'accorder ces légères augmentations aux sous-officiers afin que la solde soit raisonnablement plus élevée pour un matelot promu au grade de sous-officier.

Le ministre, agréant ces suggestions des fonctionnaires techniques du département du Service Naval, recommande que l'échelle de solde suivante soit autorisée à partir du 1er juillet 1918:

Branche militaire.

Lieutenant, M.R.C. et R.V.M.R.C., $4.25 par jour après quatre ans.

Mécaniciens

Mécanicien-lieutenant, M.R.C.—$4.75 par jour après six ans.

Mécanicien lieutenant-commandant, M.R.C.—$6.00 par jour après quatre ans, $6.50 après six ans.

Service Médical

Chirurgien, R.V.M.R.C.—$5.00 par jour après trois ans.

Chirurgien de l'état-major M.R.C., et R.V.M.R.C.—$6.50 par jour sur promotion, $7.50 après quatre ans.

Chirurgien de la flotte, M.R.C. et R.V.M.R.C.—$8.50 par jour sur promotion, $9.00 après deux ans, $9.50 après quatre ans, $10.00 après six ans.

(NOTA—L'allocation au taux de $300.00 par année payable en vertu des présents règlements aux chirurgiens, M.R.C., sera retranchée de la date à laquelle l'officier commence à toucher la solde de chirurgien d'état-major ainsi qu'autorisée ci-haut.)

Comptabilité.

Aide-payeur, M.R.C. et R.V.M.R.C., $3.50 par jour après deux ans.

Payeur, R.V.M.R.C., $3.75 après quatre ans.

Payeur d'état-major, R.V.M.R.C. Après deux ans, $4.50 par jour; après quatre ans, $5.00; après six ans, $5.50.

Sous-officiers de première classe.

Maître-d'armes breveté—sur promotion $3.50; après deux ans, $3.75; après quatre ans, $4.00; après six ans, $4.25; après huit ans, $4.50.

Premier maître—Après deux ans, $3.75; après quatre ans, $4.00; après six ans; $4.25; après huit ans, $4.50.

SOUS-OFFICIERS.	Sur promotion.	Après 5 ans.	Après 10 ans.	Après 15 ans.
	par jour.	par jour.	par jour.	par jour.
Canonnier.....	$ 2 75	$ 3 00	$ 3 25	$ 3 40
Maître d'équipage.....	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Maître charpentier.....	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Timonier.....	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Premier maître d'armes.....	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Cuisinier instructeur.....	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Premier chef de fanfare.....	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Electricien breveté	3 00	3 75	3 25	3 40
Commis aux vivres.....	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Quartier-maître	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 40
Armurier brevete.....	2 75	3 00 après 3 ans.	3 25	3 40
Maître.....	3 00	3 25		
Second R.V.M. R.C.....	2 50	2 75		

Une allocation spéciale de 25 cents à 40 cents par jour peut être accordée à la discrétion du département du Service Naval à tout officier breveté lorsqu'il remplit les fonctions d'officier instructeur.

Une allocation spéciale au taux de 60 cents par jour sera payée aux commis aux vivres (sous-officiers) lorsque l'effectif sera de plus de 1,000 hommes.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
3-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[20-1760]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 16e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre des Douanes et du Revenu de l'Intérieur, et en vertu des dispositions de la *Loi des falsifications*, chapitre 133 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, d'établir par les présentes les types de qualité suivants pour les poudres-levains à pâtisserie.

1. La poudre-levain est essentiellement un mélange de bicarbonate de soude avec un acide, soit libre soit

en combinaison avec un sel acide, ainsi qu'avec de l'amidon ou autre matière neutre. Elle est destinée à être employée comme levain dans la pâtisserie ; l'agent de fermentation est le gaz acide carbonique dégagé par l'action réciproque de la matière acide et du bicarbonate de soude sous les conditions de la cuisson.

2. Les composés contenant du sulfate d'alumine, comme un sel double avec un sulfate d'alcali, seront désignés comme aluns, soit alun de potassium, alun de sodium, alun d'ammonium, selon le cas.

3. La poudre-levain doit pouvoir dégager dix (10) pour cent de son poids de sous-oxyde de carbone au traitement décrit et recommandé dans le bulletin n° 360 du département du Revenu de l'Intérieur (série du laboratoire).

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU
4-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1832]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 19e jonr de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre du Travail, daté le 19 juillet 1918, représentant que dans nombre de cas, particulièrement dans certaines industries, les dispositions de la *Loi des enquêtes en matière de différends industriels, 1917*, prescrivant qu'il est illégal pour un patron de déclarer ou causer une contre-grève ou pour un employé de se mettre en grève au sujet d'un différend avant que ce dernier soit soumis à un conseil de conciliation et d'enquête sous le régime des dispositions de cette loi, ont été complètement ignorés par l'un ou l'autre des intéressés au différend. Récemment cette attitude a été plus fréquemment prise et le chômage en est résulté dans des industries essentielles, ce qui aurait pu être évité, et l'aurait probablement été, si les prescriptions de ladite loi eussent été observées.

Le Ministre représente de plus que depuis la promulgation de cette loi le Gouvernement fédéral n'a pas intenté de poursuite pour infraction de ces prescriptions, ni de telles poursuites ont-elles été intentées, sauf en quelques cas, par des particuliers. Le Ministre est convaincu que si le Gouvernement fédéral appliquait les dispositions de cette loi il en augmenterait l'efficacité pour le meilleur intérêt du public.

Le Ministre est de plus d'avis que le fait pour le Gouvernement d'annoncer que des mesures immédiates seront prises dans ce but tendrait à empêcher l'interruption du travail et à prévenir les maux qui en résultent.

Par conséquent, le Ministre recommande que le Gouvernement prenne immédiatement telles mesures qui peuvent être nécessaires pour assurer des poursuites immédiates dans tous les cas d'infraction des prescriptions de ladite loi.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1772]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 18e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que par l'arrêté en conseil (C.P. 2731), daté le 3 octobre 1917, promulgué sous le régime de la *Loi des mesures de guerre*, le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a été autorisé à accorder une licence aux agences canadiennes de "Thomas Cook & Son," de Londres, Angleterre, leur permettant de transmettre aux sujets de pays alliés ou neutres en territoire occupé par l'ennemi, pour leur soutien, toute somme n'excédant pas vingt-cinq livres sterling par mois dans le cas d'une seule transaction, et que le 24e jour de janvier 1918 a été adopté un arrêté en conseil (C.P. 199), autorisant le Secrétaire d'Etat à accorder des permis en vertu desquels pourraient être faits à des personnes, firmes ou corporations résidant ou exerçant leur industrie en Canada et dans des pays alliés ou neutres des paiements de sommes destinées aux ennemis, ainsi que définir par le code des Ordonnances concernant le commerce avec l'ennemi, et pourraient se faire telles transactions financières opportunes et nécessaires pour la protection de la propriété située en Canada ou des valeurs qui y sont détenues;

Et attendu que le développement de la guerre et le changement des conditions en Russie exigent que des mesures soient prises pour accorder des permis généraux pour la transmission d'argent aux pays ennemis et au territoire occupé par l'ennemi, afin de permettre à des personnes résidant en Canada d'entrer en communication avec des personnes en territoire occupé par l'ennemi, et afin d'autoriser le paiement en Canada de sommes au bénéfice d'un ennemi,—

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Secrétaire d'Etat et en vertu des dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, d'autoriser par les présentes le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada à accorder des permis autorisant la transmission d'argent à des ennemis, alliés et neutres en territoire ennemi ou occupé par l'ennemi, d'autoriser les communications avec des ennemis ou des personnes en territoire ennemi ou occupé par l'ennemi, d'autoriser la dépense d'argent en Canada au nom ou au bénéfice d'ennemis ou de personnes en territoire occupé par l'ennemi, et de faire telles transactions financières qui peuvent être opportunes et nécessaires pour protéger la propriété située en Canada ou les valeurs qui y sont détenues ;

Et il plaît de plus à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil de décréter par les présentes que les arrêtés en conseil susdit du 3 octobre 1917 (C.P. 2731) et du 24 janvier 1918 (C.P. 199) soient par les présentes révoqués, pourvu, toutefois, que telle révocation desdits arrêtés en conseil n'affecte pas :

(*a*) L'application antérieure des arrêtés ainsi révoqués ou ce qui a été dûment fait ou affecté par ces arrêtés ;

(*b*) Un droit ou privilège acquis ou une obligation quelconque contractée sous le régime des dits arrêtés ;

(*c*) Une amende, déchéance ou peine quelconque encourue pour une infraction des dits arrêtés ; ou

(*d*) Les poursuites ou recours quant à un droit ou privilège, une obligation, amende, déchéance ou peine susdits ;

Et toute permission ou instruction donnée ou prescription faite ou mesure prise en vertu des dits règlements ainsi révoqués seront censées avoir été donnée, faite ou prise sous l'empire du présent arrêté.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4-2 Greffier du Conseil privé

[1702]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 12e jour de juillet, 1918.

PRESENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre suppléant du Service Naval et en vertu des dispositions de l'article 45 de la *Loi des Pêcheries*, chapitre 8 des statuts de 1914, de décréter par les présentes que l'arrêté en conseil du 28 février 1918, qui entre autres choses défend la pêche de l'alose dans la baie de Fundy et les eaux tributaires durant une période de quatre ans à partir du 1er mars 1918, soit par les présentes modifié de manière à permettre la pêche de l'alose les mercredi et jeudi de chaque semaine au cours de la saison de pêche légale de 1918.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1807]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 19e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le département des Travaux Publics a demandé la mise en réserve d'un terrain à House River, comprenant 85 acres, dans le quart nord-est de la section 18, township 83, rang 16, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta, pour les fins d'une station de télégraphe;

Et attendu que le terrain en question est dispo ible d'après les archives du département de l'Intérieur, et peut être décrit plus minutieusement comme suit ;

Commençant à un poteau en fer sur la borne est de la section 13, township 83, rang 16, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, à une distance de 655.38 pieds vers le sud le long de la dite borne est à partir de l'angle nord-est de la dite section ; de là franc ouest sur une distance de 50 pieds jusqu'à un poteau en fer ; de là, franc sud, sur une distance de 204 pieds jusqu'à un poteau en fer ; de là, continuant dans la même direction sur une distance de 27 pieds ; de là, franc ouest, sur une distance de 102·47 pieds ; de là, vers le sud, 17 degrés et 32 minutes est astronomiquement, sur une distance de 213,885 pieds jusqu'à un poteau en fer ; de là, vers le sud, 43 degrés et 39 minutes est, astronomiquement, sur une distance de 127·40 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'à un poteau en fer sur la dite borne est de la dite section 18 ; de là, vers le nord, en suivant la dite borne est sur une distance de 540·60 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'au point de départ, le tout contenant 0·85 acres, plus ou moins, ainsi qu'indiqué sur le plan ci-annexé.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes que le dit terrain soit par le présent arrêté transféré au département des Travaux Publics pour les fins susdites.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1806]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 19e jour de julllet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que par l'arrêté en conseil, C.P. 813, du 4 avril 1918, le ministre de l'Intérieur a été autorisé à transférer de Sa Majesté le Roi George V, représenté par le ministre de l'Intérieur, à Sa Majesté le Roi George V, représenté par le ministre des Travaux Publics pour la province d'Alberta, cette partie du quart sud-est de la section 29, township 54, rang 22, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, comprenant 153.24 acres, ainsi que cette partie du quart nord-est de cette même section comprenant 158.73 acres; et attendu qu'il avait été compris que les terrains ci-haut décrits devraient être cédés à Sa Majesté représentée par le ministre des Travaux Publics pour la province d'Alberta.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, de déclarer et d'ordonner par les présentes que le titre à la possession de tels terrains, soit : cette partie du quart sud-est de la section 29-54-22-0, 4e méridien, contenant 153.24 acres, ainsi que cette partie du quart nord-est de cette même section contenant 158.73 acres, soit par les présentes cédé à Sa Majesté le Roi George V, représenté par le ministre des Travaux Publics pour la province d'Alberta, le reste de chacun de ces quarts de section ayant déjà été cédé à la Couronne pour la province d'Alberta pour les fins d'un chemin, tous droits aux mines et minéraux qui s'y trouvent en ayant été réservés, que le produit soit solide, liquide ou gazeux avec plein droit d'exploiter le dit terrain, d'y pénétrer et d'en occuper autant qu'il sera nécessaire pour l'exploitation efficace des dits minéraux.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1743]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 11e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité de Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre du Travail, daté le 9 juillet 1918, représentant que le malaise industriel est devenu plus général au cours des quelques derniers mois, causant une interruption sérieuse dans certaines branches des industries travaillant pour les fins de la guerre, et qu'il semble que ce malaise se propagera à moins que ne soient faits des efforts efficaces pour l'enrayer. Ce malaise est dû à diverses causes; comme la rareté de la main-d'œuvre, la cherté rapidement croissante de la vie, le refus des patrons de reconnaître à leurs ouvriers le droit de s'associer ou de les rencontrer en conférence pour discuter leurs demandes de meilleures conditions ou négocier le règlement des différents, le fait que les ouvriers ignorent les prescriptions de la *Loi des différents nidustriels* et ont trop vite recours aux procédé rigoureux avant d'épuiser tous les efforts raisonnables pour atteindre un règlement satisfaisant. L'insuffisance des salaires et la longueur de la journée de travail sont aussi des causes fréquentes de ce malaise.

Le Ministre, réalisant la nécessité d'un travail continue et de la coopération étroite et sympathique entre les employés et les patrons pour assurer les meilleurs résultats possibles de l'effort de la guerre, est d'avis que le Gouvernement devrait immédiatement prendre tous les moyens qui peuvent sembler pratiques pour empêcher toute interruption de travail pendant la guerre, qu'elle soit causée par des grèves ou des contre-grèves (lockouts), et établir une telle coopération, et en même temps s'efforcer d'assurer à l'ouvrier une compensation adéquate de son travail et des sauvegardes raisonnables de sa santé et sa sûreté, et au patron un traitement juste et raisonnable.

Le Ministre est de plus d'avis qu'une déclaration par le Gouvernement d'une politique ouvrière de guerre, juste et équitable pour tous les intéressés, régissant les patrons et les ouvriers dans toutes les industries engagées dans le travail de guerre et comprenant toutes celles mentionnées dans la *Loi des enquêtes en matière de différends industriels* (sauf les chemins de fer), et les modifications qui y ont été faites par le parlement ou par arrêté en conseil, pour la durée de la guerre, contribuerait efficacement à atteindre ce but.

Par conséquent, le Ministre recommande que le Gouverneur en conseil déclare les principes suivants et exhorte les patrons et les ouvriers à les adopter pour la durée de la guerre :

1. La suppression des grèves et des contre-grèves (lockouts) au cours de la guerre.
2. Le droit pour les ouvriers de s'organiser en unions ouvrières, droit qui ne doit être nié ou enfreint d'aucune manière, et permission et encouragement aux ouvriers de traiter avec les patrons, par l'entremise de leurs représentants, concernant les conditions de travail, les salaires ou les griefs.
3. Le droit pour les patrons de s'organiser en associations, droit qui ne doit être nié ni enfreint de manière quelconque par les ouvriers.
4. Les patrons ne doivent pas congédier les ouvriers ou leur refuser de l'emploi pour la seule raison qu'ils sont membres d'unions ouvrières ou s'occupent activement hors des heures de travail de l'œuvre légitime de l'unionisme ouvrier.
5. Les ouvriers dans l'exercice de leurs droits de s'organiser s'abstiendront de toute contrainte ou intimidation pour influencer une personne quelconque à se joindre à leur union ou les patrons à traiter avec elle.
6. Les établissements où l'union est reconnue par une convention continueront à maintenir le système de l'union quant aux gages, aux heures de travail et autres conditions d'emploi.
7. Dans les établissements où des hommes et des femmes n'appartenant pas à l'union travaillent ensemble, et où le patron ne rencontre que les employés ou leurs représentants travaillant dans ces

établissements, le maintien de telles conditions ne sera pas censé être un grief.

Cette déclaration, toutefois, n'a pas pour but de nier le droit ou décourager la pratique de former des unions ouvrières ou de s'y joindre pour les ouvriers de ces établissements, ni d'empêcher un conseil de conciliation ou autre corps ou arbitre de recommander des améliorations en ce qui concerne les salaires, les heures de travail ou autres conditions, ainsi qu'on pourra juger opportun de temps à autre.

8. Le maintien de sauvegardes et de règlements pour la protection de la sante et la sûreté des ouvriers.

9. Tous les travailleurs, y compris les simples journaliers, ont droit à un salaire suffisant pour leur permettre, en pratiquant l'économie, de faire vivre convenablement leurs familles et d'épargner raisonnablement pour leur vieillesse.

10. En fixant les salaires un minimum devrait être établi.

11. Les femmes employées à un travail ordinairement fait par des hommes devraient recevoir le même salaire que les hommes pour la même besogne et ne devraient pas être employées à des tâches excédant leurs forces.

12. Dans tous les cas où la journée de 8 heures est reconnue par la loi ou par une convention, elle continuera ainsi. Dans tous les autres cas, la question des heures de travail devrait être réglée en ayant égard aux exigences gouvernementales et au bien-être, à la santé et au confort des ouvriers.

13. On doit s'efforcer d'atteindre un maximum de production dans toutes les industries et décourager toute méthode de travail et d'exploitation qui tend à retarder ou limiter la production ou à en hausser artificiellement le prix.

14. Afin de mobiliser la main-d'œuvre disposible pour sa répartition rapide et efficace ainsi que pour un travail constant, les gérants et directeurs d'établissements industriels et les unions ouvrières concernées devraient renseigner les bureaux de placement provinciaux ou municipaux et la Commission d'enregistrement quant à la main-d'œuvre requise ou disponible. Ces bureaux devraient avoir toutes les facilités pour la répartition de la main-d'œuvre.

15. En fixant les salaires, les heures et les conditions de travail on devrait tenir compte des salaires et autres conditions dans la la localité affectée, mais en ayant toujours égard à la nécessité du paiement d'un salaire suffisant.

16. Afin d'assurer la paix industrielle pendant la guerre les patrons et les ouvriers devraient, après avoir adopté une convention quant aux salaires et aux conditions de travail, consentir à sa continuation durant la guerre, sauf les modifications dans les salaires que pourraient justifier les fluctuations du coût de la vie.

17. Quand les patrons et les ouvriers ne peuvent en venir à une entente mutuelle concernant un différend ils devraient, à moins qu'ils n'adoptent un autre moyen de règlement, utiliser les moyens que leur donne la *Loi des différends industriels* afin d'assurer un règlement.

Si la recommandation du conseil de conciliation n'est pas acceptée, une ou l'autre des parties peut en appeler à un conseil d'appel qui revisera les décisions du conseil de conciliation et entendra toute déposition que l'une ou l'autre des parties au différend peut désirer faire à ses propres frais, la décision du conseil d'appel devant être finale.

Tout règlement d'un différend soumis au conseil d'appel entrera en vigueur dès la date où a été faite la demande au conseil de conciliation.

Le conseil d'appel sera composé de deux représentants des ouvriers nommés par le comité exécutif du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada, deux représentants des patrons nommés par le comité exécutif de l'Association des patrons du Canada, et un président nommé par les dits membres du conseil, ou, au cas où l'on ne pourrait s'entendre sur le choix d'un président, par le ministre du Travail.

Le Ministre recommande de plus que le ministre du Travail soit autorisé à faire des règlements régissant la procédure en appel sous le régime du paragraphe 17 des présentes recommandations.

Le comité agrée les recommandations qui précèdent et les soumet à l'approbation de Votre Excellence.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1776]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 18e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le Président des Etats-Unis, le 14 février 1918, a promulgué une proclamation exigeant une licence d'importation pour tous les articles importés de tous les pays, dont le but principal était de permettre au gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'éliminer les importations moins sssentielles afin de conserver le tonnage et de procurer des moyens de transport additionnels pour les troupes et les approvisionnements à destination d'Europe, et afin que la marine marchande puisse contribuer plus efficacement à la poursuite de la guerre :

Et attendu que le 20 février 1918 a été émise une licence générale permettant, sans permis individuels d'importation, l'importation du Canada de toutes commodités, excepté celles mentionnées dans la proclamation du Président du 28 novembre 1917, cette licence devant être efficace jusqu'à sa révocation par le Bureau des importations de la Commission du Commerce de guerre des Etats-Unis ;

Et attendu que la Commission du Commerce de guerre des Etats-Unis représente que des importateurs échappent de temps à autre aux prescriptions de cette proclamation en important des articles sujets à restriction aux Etats-Unis de pays étrangers par le territoire canadien, et que par l'application efficace des prescriptions de ladite proclamation et pour en atteindre le but il est désirable et nécessaire que le Canada contrôle par licence l'importation des articles sur lesquels les Etats-Unis exercent aussi un contrôle par licence sous l'empire et en vertu de ladite proclamation du Président des Etats-Unis ;

Et attendu qu'il est désirable que le Gouvernement du Canada coopère autant que possible avec le gouvernement des Etats-Unis dans le contrôle des importations afin d'atteind e le but déclaré dans ladite proclamation du Président des Etats-Unis,—

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommantion du ministre des Finances, de décréter par les présentes que l'importation au Canada de tous les articles contenus dans les listes Nos 1 et 2 promulguées par les Etats-Unis et compris dans le tableau ci-annexé soit par les présentes prohibée, sauf sur une licence approuvée par la Commission du Commerce de guerre.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

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TABLEAU.

LISTE NO. 1

Instruments aratoires.
Animaux vivants, sauf pour les fins de reproduction.
Œuvres d'art.
Asbeste.
Colliers et ornements.
Cirage et toutes préparation pour nettoyer et fourbir le métal.
Articles en os et corne.
Toutes matières servant à faire le pain, sauf le froment et la farine de froment.
Balais.
Cire parafine, cire de palmier et autres stéarines végétales,

Wagons, voitures et autres véhicules.
Tous les acides.
Muriate d'ammoniaque.
Tous les produits de la distillation du goudroe sauf l'indigo synthétique.
Fusel oil ou alcool amyliqúe.
Oxyde hydraté d'amyte et
Citrate de chaux.
Tous sels de soude, sauf nitrate et cyanure de soude.
Sumac, moulu ou non.
Chicorée, crue ou grillée.
Horloges et montres et leurs parties.
Cacao et chocolat préparés ou fabriqués.
Tissus de coton.
Cryolite.
Cadrans.
Dés, dames, pions, billes de billard.
Œufs et volailles.
Lampes électriques.
Explosifs, sauf les fulminates et la poudre à fusil.
Plumes, artificielles et naturelles.
Sels de compost.
Produits de fibres végétales et plantes textiles, sauf le jute.
Hameçons, cannes à pêche et dévidoirs, appas artificiels.
Spath-fluor.
Tous les fruits; sauf les ananas et les bananes.
Noix, sauf la noix de coco et ses p oduits.
Gélatine et ses produits.
Articles en or et en argent, y compris les articles de bijouterie.
Huile de soufre.
Graisse.
Foin.
Miel.
Houblon,
Terre à infusoires et à diatomées et tripoli.
Manchons pour brûleurs de gaz.
Viandes fraîches.
Allumettes.
Ecume de mer, brute ou ouvrée.
Instruments de musique et leurs parties.
Nickel.
Tourteaux oléagineux.
Toiles cirées et prélarts pour planchers.
Huiles végétales de l'Europe seulement.
Huile de citron.
Peintures non-minérales et vernis.
Crayons et crayons de plomb.
Porte-plumes et plumes.
Parfums, cosmétiques et préparations de toilette.
Phonographes, gramophones et leurs parties.
Articles de photographe.
Pipes et articles de fumeurs.
Plantes, arbres, arbrisseaux et vignes.
Plaques, électrotypes, stéréotypes et lithographes, et gravures.
Plombagine ou graphite.
Pyrites.
Présure.
Soie artificielle et articles en
Savon
Liqueurs de malt.
Vins.
Autres breuvages.
Bonbons et autres confiseries.
Goudron et poix de bois.
Jouets.
Parapluies, parasols, ombrelles et baguettes pour
Haricots et lentilles, d'Europe seulement.
Tous légumes, sauf haricots et lentilles et pois, naturels ou traités ou en conserve.
Vinaigre.
Os de baleine, non ouvrés.
Articles de poil de chameau de chèvre et d'alpaca.

LISTE NO. 2.

Chaux.
Talc et scape.
Molusques (non compris les molusques du Japon).
Molybdène.
Tabac en feuilles.
Poisson, frais, séché, salé, fumé ou en conserve.
Huile animale.
Aloxite et charbon d'os.
Borax.
Ciment pour fins de construction.
Chlore de chaux.
Cyanure de soude.
Produits de la laiterie.
Ferromanganèse et spiegeleisen.
Plomb.
Magnésite.
Produits de la viande et viandes en conserve.
Parafine.
Pierre ponce.

Amidon.
Pierre, brute et ouvrée.
Argel.
Articles fabriqués d'os de corne.
Paniers d'osier, de boulon, de paille ou de diverses herbes.
Liège, non ouvre et ouvré.
Substances alimentaires qui ne sont pas spécifiquement mentionnées dans le tarif des douanes des Etats-Unis.
Œufs, séchés, congelés, traités ou en conserve ainsi que le jaune d'œuf.
Eventails.
Poudre de terre.
Meubles.
Fourrures ot articles en fourrures, (non compris les chapeaux, et les peaux préparées pour l'usage des chapeliers, et les peaux brutes de phoque de l'Uruguay.)
Verre et articles en verre (non compris les lentilles, les vérres de lunettes d'approche et d'opéra, les verres d'instruments d'optique, lunettes et lorgnons, œillères, instruments d'arpentage, télesecopes, microscopes et les plaques ou disques employés dans la fabrication d'instruments d'optique.)

Colle.
Matières pour la fabrication de la colle et rognures de peau crue.
Cheveux, humains, et leurs produits.
Poil animal, artificiel, et ses produits.
Indigo synthétique.
Ivoire, animale et ses produits.
Racine de réglisse.
Mousse et herbes marines.
Papier et ses produits (non compris les livres et autres imprimés).
Stock de papier, brut (non compris la pâte de bois).
Paille et herbes non ouvrés et articles en.
Rebuts de thé, criblures ou balayures.
Fèves de vanille.
Quebracho. 4–2

[1739]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 12e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que certains règlements et tarifs projetés pour les chemins de fer du gouvernement canadien ont été soumis par les gérants généraux des lignes de l'est et de l'ouest, respectivement, pour l'approbation du Gouverneur général en conseil ;

Et attendu que des tarifs semblables ont été déposés au bureau des Commissaires des chemins de fer pour le Canada pour les voies ferrées sous leur juridiction, savoir :

C. C. 191 Tarif spécial pour l'usage des wagons doubles et wagons-glacières, service de chauffage et outillage spécial.
C. C. 164 Règlements concernant la surestarie pour les wagons canadiens.
C. C. 104 Tarif spécial pour la détention des wagons-glacières.
C. C. 162 Règlements d'entreposage et tarif.
C. C. 184 Règlements et tarifs pour le chargement d'expéditions de marchandises par lots de wagons sur la ligne principale ;

Et attendu qu'après avoir communiqué avec le bureau des Commissaires des chemins de fer, ces derniers ont déclaré que les tarifs en question avaient été déposés, mais qu'étant "des tarifs spéciaux" ils ne requéraient pas l'approbation de la Commission ;

Et attendu que les gérants généraux ont de plus déposé une copie de la classification du fret canadien n° 16, et son supplément n° 10, qui ont été approuvés par la Commission, et qu'ils ont demandé que ces derniers et tous autres supplements ou nouvelles éditions de ces suppléments, ainsi qu'approuvés de temps à autre par la Commission des chemins de fer, soient adoptés pour les chemins de fer du gouvernement canadien ;

Et attendu que les gérants généraux présentent de plus pour approbation ce qui suit :

C. C. 160 Tarif maximum de droits de quaiage aux quais des chemins de fer du gouvernement, continuant le système d'appliquer les droits locaux dans chaque territoire aux quais de chemins de fer qui y sont situés.

C. C. 183 Tarifs applicables aux élévateurs, entrepôts et gares à Halifax et St-Jean.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre des Chemins de fer et Canaux, sur l'avis du sous-ministre suppléant, d'approuver par les présentes les dits règlements et tarifs, ainsi que la classification n° 16 et ses suppléments (n° 10), et il lui plaît de plus d'approuver pour les chemins de fer du gouvernement canadien toute nouvelle édition de la dite classification et tout autre supplément qui peut être approuvé de temps à autre par la Commissiou des chemins de fer.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

4-2

COMMISSION DES CHEMINS DE FER.

C.R.C., n° 3 — Augmentation. — F.D. n° 26,
Cancelle C.R.C. n° 5. — Cancelle F.D. n° 5.

CHEMIN DE FER MONTRÉAL ET COMTÉS DU SUD.

Tarifs fondamentaux pour fret, par mille, entre les stations du chemin de fer "Montréal et Comtés du Sud," régis par la classification canadienne du fret.

Applicables en l'absence de tarifs cotant des taux plus bas.

MINIMA:—Aucun envoi de fret, d'un consignateur à un consignataire ne sera chargé pour moins de 100 liv. au taux de la 1re classe ; charge minimum, 35 cents.

Distances.	Classification en cents par 100 liv.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
N'excéd'nt pas 5 milles.	9	8	7	6	4½	4½	4½	3½	3½	3½
Au-dessus de 5 et pas plus de 10 milles.	11½	9	8	7	6	6	4½	4½	4½	4½
" 10 " 15 " .	14	12½	10½	9	7	7	6	6	6	4½
" 15 " 20 " .	16	14	12½	10½	8	7	7	7	7	6
" 20 " 25 " .	18½	16	14	11½	9	8	7	8	8	6
" 25 " 30 " .	20½	18½	16	12½	10½	9	8	9	8	7
" 30 " 35 " .	23½	20½	17½	15	11½	10½	8	9	9	7
" 35 " 40 " .	25½	22	19½	16	12½	11½	9	10½	9	8
" 40 " 45 " .	27½	24	20	17½	14	12½	9	10½	9	8
" 45 " 50 " .	27½	24	20	17½	14	12½	10½	11½	10½	8

Publié à Montréal le 24 juillet 1918.

En vigueur le 3 août 1918.

Publié par
W. B. POWELL,
Gérant général.

Publié par autorité de l'ordre 27456 de la Commission des chemins de fer pour le Canada.

45174—7

C.R.C. N° 21.
Cancelle C.R.C. N° 4.

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER MONTRÉAL ET COMTÉS DU SUD.

Tarif fondamental des taux maxima (annulant le tarif fondamental des taux maxima mis en vigueur le 7 octobre 1913).

N° 10.

Le taux maximum pour voyageurs entre Montréal Qué., et Saint-Lambert, Qué., est de 15 cents.

Entre toutes autres stations sur les lignes de cette compagnie ; décimal deux huit sept cinq (·2875) de cent par mille.

Fractions au-dessous de 2½ cents ne seront pas comptées, de 2½ cents jusqu'à 5 cents, seront comptés pour 5 cents.

En vigueur le 3 août 1918.

Publié le 24 juillet 1918.

W. B. POWELL,
Gérant général,
Montréal, Québec.

Publié par autorité de l'ordre 27456, juillet 1918, de la Commission des chemins de fer pour le Canada.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA.

LES Commissaires du service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir les situations ci-dessous dans le service civil du Canada :

Un inspecteur de poisson salé pour la Colombie-Britannique, dans le département du Service naval, à un traitement initial au taux de $1,500 par année avec une augmentation annuelle de $100, jusqu'à un maximum de $1,800. Les candidats doivent avoir fait un apprentissage dans le métier de tonnelier et le sécha e du poisson—spécialement dans le séchage du hareng, d'après la méthode écossaise—et avoir une connaissance pratique de la salaison du poisson en saumure. Leur instruction doit être celle des meilleures écoles publiques : en écriture, orthographe, composition et arithmétique, de façon à ce qu'ils soient capables de faire la correspondance et les rapports que nécessite la position. Ils doivent jouir d'une bonne santé et être d'une tempérance absolue et ne pas être âgés de plus de quarante-cinq ans. Le titulaire devra être prêt à entrer en fonction dès qu'il sera choisi. Préférence sera accordé aux soldats réformés et, les autres qualifications étant égales, aux résidents de la Colombie-Britannique.

Trois aides-directeurs pour la Commission des achats de guerre, au traitement initial de $3,000 par année avec augmentation annuelle de $100, jusqu'à un maximum de $4,000. Leurs fonctions consisteront dans l'examen et la comparaison de soumissions et dans l'examen des recommandations faites à la Commi sion relativement à l'adjudication des contrats; à donner leur attention à un plan de revision relativement à la routine suivie, aux formules de soumissions et devis; à chercher de nouvelles sources d'approvisionnement; à faire des enquêtes au sujet de plaintes, et cætera. Une connaissance technique approfondie d'un ou de plusieurs métiers serait un avantage, mais n'est pas essentielle.

Applications par télégraphe, pour les personnes résidant au loin, seront prises en considérat.on et des dispositions seront prises pour des entrevues personnelles à Vancouver, Calgarry, Winnipeg, Halifax, et ailleurs, si nécessaire, ainsi qu'à Ottawa.

Les formules d'application ou les télégrammes devront être déposées au bureau de la Commission du Service Civil pas plus tard que le 22 juillet 1918 pour les Assistants Directeurs, et pas plus tard que le 6 août 1918 pour les Inspecteurs du poisson salé, avec une prolongation de dix jours pour les candidats de la Colombie Britannique pour cette dernière position.

On peut obtenir ces formules du Secrétaire de la Commission à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 4 juillet 1918. 1-4

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL.

LES Commissaires du service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir les positions suivantes dans le service civil du Canada :

Deux auditeurs dans le département du rétablissement civil des soldats à un traitement initial au taux de $1,500 par année. Ces auditeurs voyageront continuellement pour contrôler les comptes dans les bureaux de districts, et ils doivent être capables de se rendre compte de la manière dont on fait le travail de routine générale du bureau dans les districts.

Un traducteur français au bureau des pensions militaires à un traitement initial de $1,500 par année. Sujets d'examens : traduction du français à l'anglais, traduction de l'anglais au français et rédaction de lettres. Les candidats doivent expliquer au long leur expérience des affaires, s'ils en ont eue.

Un commis technicien pour emploi temporaire dans la division des recherches relatives aux ressources naturelles, au ministère de l'Intérieur, traitement : $120 par mois. Les candidats doivent être gradués en science ou en art d'une université reconnue. Ils doivent être bien versés dans l'économie publique, de façon à pouvoir étudier les ressources naturellesd'un pays et leurs relations économiques.

Un électricien au ministère des Travaux publics à un salaire de $85 par mois. Les candidats doivent avoir eu de l'expérience dans la pose des fils, le travail des tuyaux et le moulage des métaux et une connaissance générale du réparage des moteurs. Il doivent avoir exercé le métier d'électricien depuis au moins quatre ans.

Un préposé aux réparations des casiers d'acier au ministère des Travaux publics à un salaire de $70.84 par mois. Les candidats doivent avoir une certaine connaissance de la mécanique et doivent être âgés d'au moins 21 ans et de pas plus de 35 au 10 août 1918.

Des demandes seront aussi reçues de la part de teneur de livres qui seraient prêts à accepter de l'emploi temporaire pour la durée de la guerre et 1 ou deux ans après à un salaire initial de $3.50 par jour.

Les formules d'inscription, dûment remplies, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil pas plus tard que le 10 août prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules du secrétaire de la Commission, Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 10 juillet 1918. 2 4

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA

LES Commissaires du Service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de candidats capables de remplir les situations suivantes dans le Service civil du Canada :

Un légiste junior dans le département des Assurances à un traitement initial de $1,600 par année. En plus d'être gradués de la faculté de droit d'une université reconnue, les candidats doivent avoir apporté une attention spéciale aux mathémathiques dans leur cours des arts. Le candidat choisi devra entrer en fonction pas plus tard que le 1er octobre. La nomination sera à titre temporaire jusqu'au 1er avril 1919 et à titre permanent ensuite. Les candidats doivent être entre 24 et 30 ans le 26 août 1918.

Un commis dans le département du Service naval dans le grade "F" de la première division à un traitement initial de $1,200 par année. Les candidats doivent avoir eu de l'expérience dans la papeterie, des formules imprimées, de fournitures de bureau, et connaître les méthodes suivies dans la préparation de ces formules. Ils doivent connaître les méthodes ordinaires suivies dans l'impression, la reliure, la correction des épreuves, etc. Préférence sera donnée aux candidats connaissant les formules et les livres en usage sur les vaisseaux et dans les chantiers maritimes du département du Service naval pour fins de navigation relativement aux rapports que demandent les règlements de la marine et aussi les règlements du gouvernement relativement au Service naval.

Un médecin dans le département des Affaires des sauvages à un traitement de $500 par année. Les devoirs de ce fonctionnaire consisteront à rendre des services professionnels aux sauvages demeurant aux environs de Victoria, et aussi aux sauvages indigents des différentes agences qui peuvent visiter Victoria et à fournir les remèdes nécessaires. Le médecin choisi n'aura pas à consacrer tout son temps au service des sauvages. Les candidats doivent être des membres en règle de la profession médicale, détenteurs d'une licence pour pratiquer la médecine dans la province. Ils doivent demeurer à Victoria.

Les formules d'inscription, dûment remplies, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil pas plus tard que le 26 août prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules du Secrétaire de la Commission, à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 18 juillet 1918. 3-4

AVIS DE CENSURE.

CODE DES DÉCRETS CONCERNANT LA CENSURE.

Secrétariat d'Etat du Canada.

OTTAWA, 26 juin 1918.

AVIS est donné par le présent, en conformité du Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, en date du 17e jour de janvier 1918, adopté en vertu des dispositions de l'article 6 de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, que le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada par intérim a déclaré qu'un journal hebdomadaire, intitulé "American and Asiatic Interests," édité et publié au numéro 21 est, 14e rue, dans la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, par C. C. Walton, *alias* "Sam Cathay," contenait de la matière censurable, telle que définie par le Code des Décrets concernant la Censure et que, par son mandat en date du 15 juillet 1918, le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a défendu que soit possédé au Canada tout exemplaire ou copie du dit "American and Asiatic Interests," et que tel que stipulé au paragraphe 3 (1) du Décret III du dit Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, toute personne coupable d'une contravention aux dits décrets est passible d'une amende n'excédant pas cinq mille dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour un terme n'excédant pas cinq ans ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3-2 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS DE CENSURE.

CODE DES DÉCRETS CONCERNANT LA CENSURE.

Secrétariat d'Etat du Canada.

OTTAWA, 10 juillet 1918.

AVIS est donné par le présent, en conformité du Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, en date du 22e jour de mai 1918, adopté en vertu des dispositions de l'article 6 de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, que le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a déclaré qu'une plaquette contenant une série de résolutions adoptées par la conférence des Mennonites, tenue à Lonetree, Kansas, le 29e jour d'octobre dernier, contenait de la matière censurable, telle que définie par le Code des Décrets concernant la Censure et que, par son mandat en date du 10 juillet 1918, le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a défendu que soit possédé au Canada tout exemplaire ou copie de la dite plaquette et que, tel que stipulé au paragraphe 3 (1) du Décret III du dit Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, toute personne coupable d'une contravention aux dits décrets est passible d'une amende n'excédant pas cinq mille dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour un terme n'excédant pas cinq ans ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3-2 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS DE CENSURE.

CODE DES DÉCRETS CONCERNANT LA CENSURE.

Secrétariat d'Etat du Canada.

OTTAWA, 16 juillet 1918.

AVIS est donné par le présent, en conformité du Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, en date du 22e jour de mai 1918, adopté en vertu des dispositions de l'article 6 de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, que le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a déclaré que toutes publications, journaux, circulaires, feuilles ou autres matières imprimées publiés par ou pour les fins des sociétés dites "International Bible Students Associations, the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society, and the Associated Bible Students," quels que soient les lieux où ils seront imprimés, publiés ou répandus ; et toutes réimpressions, copies ou extraits d'aucunes des dites publications ci-dessus mentionnées contenaient de la matière censurable, telle que définie par le Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, et que, par son mandat en date du 16 juillet 1918, le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a défendu que soit possédé au Canada tout exemplaire ou copie des dites publications, journaux, circulaires, feuilles ou autres matières imprimées et que, tel que stipulé au paragraphe 3 (1) du Décret III du dit Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, toute personne coupable d'une contravention aux dits décrets est passible d'une amende n'excédant pas cinq mille dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour un terme n'excédant pas cinq ans, ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3–2 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS DE CENSURE.

CODE DES DÉCRETS CONCERNANT LA CENSURE.

Secrétariat d'Etat du Canada

OTTAWA, 10 juillet 1918.

AVIS est donné par le présent, en conformité du Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, en date du 22e jour de mai 1918, adopté en vertu des dispositions de l'article 6 de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, que le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a déclaré qu'un journal intitulé "The Labor Defender," publié deux fois par mois par le comité de défense de la société dite les "Industrial Workers of the World," au numéro 74, Mark's Place, New-York, N.-Y., contenait de la matière censurable, telle que définie par le Code des Décrets concernant la Censure et que, par son mandat en date du 10 juillet 1918, le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a défendu que soit possédé au Canada tout exemplaire ou copie du dit magazine "The Labor Defender," et que, tel que stipulé au paragraphe 3 (1) du Décret III du dit Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, toute personne coupable d'une contravention aux dits décrets sera passible d'une amende n'excédant pas cinq mille dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour un terme n'excédant pas cinq ans ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3–2 Sous secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS DE CENSURE.

CODE DES DÉCRETS CONCERNANT LA CENSURE.

Secrétariat d'Etat du Canada.

OTTAWA, 16 juillet 1918.

AVIS est donné par le présent, en conformité du Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, en date du 22e jour de mai 1918, adopté en vertu des dispositions de l'article 6 de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, que le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a déclaré qu'un journal intitulé "The Week," publié par W. E. Peirce, dans la chambre 524, édifice Sayward, Victoria, Colombie-Britannique, contenait de la matière censurable, telle que définie par le Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, et que par son mandat en date du 16 juillet 1918, le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a défendu que soit possédé au Canada tout exemplaire ou copie du dit "The Week," et que, tel que signifié par le paragraphe 3 (1) du Décret III du dit Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, toute personne coupable d'une contravention aux dits décrets est passible d'une amende n'excédant pas cinq mille dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour un terme n'excédant pas cinq ans ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

THOMAS MULVEY,
3–2 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA.

LES Commissaires du service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part des personnes capables de remplir les situations suivantes dans le service civil du Canada :

Un aide en charge, bureau du surintendant des pêcheries, pour la division occidentale des pêcheries du département du Service naval, dans la subdivision B de la première division, à un traitement initial de $2,100 par année. Les candidats doivent jouir d'un bonne instruction avec de préférence un cours en sciences dans une université. Ils doivent connaître à fond les pêcheries de la Colombie-Britannique et particulièrement les pêcheries du saumon. Ils doivent aussi avoir eu de l'expérience dans le travail de l'administration. Ils ne doivent pas être âgés de plus de trente ans et doivent être des résidents de la Colombie-Britannique. Ce commis aura son bureau à Ottawa.

Un aide dans la division des plantes fouragères des fermes modèles au ministère de l'Agriculture, dans la subdivision B de la deuxième division, à un traitement initial de $1,200. Ce commis aura charge de la production des herbes et du trèfle et la production des graines de plantes à racine. Les candidats doivent être gradués d'un collège agricole reconnu et s'être spécialisés dans l'agriculture.

Les formules de demande, dûment remplies, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil au plus tard le 30 août prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules en s'adressant au Secrétaire de la Commission, à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 25 juillet 1918. 4–4

Progressive Leather Goods, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 8e jour de juillet 1918, constituant en corporation Max Bercovitz, manufacturier, Ladilas Arthur Joubert et Eugène Joachin Jodoin, comptables, Paul Gaudry, commis, et Irénée Léandre Bourcier, teneur de livres, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Manufacturer, acheter, importer, vendre et disposer de gants, mitaines, bourses, valises, réticules, nécessaires, ceintures, étuis à musique, sacs d'école, blagues à tabac, sacs à main et toutes autres marchandises en cuir ou en imitation de cuir ; et vendre, acheter et disposer de toutes marchandises, produits et matériaux appartenant ou se rapportant en aucune manière à la dite industrie ;

(*b*) Acquérir et assumer, comme une industrie active, l'industrie, entreprise, propriété, biens et achalandage de toute personne ou compagnie exerçant une industrie en tout ou en partie semblable à celle que cette compagnie est autorisée d'exercer, et les payer totalement ou partiellement en actions libérées de la compagnie ou autrement, et assumer le passif de toute telle personne ou compagnie ;

(*c*) Acquérir, posséder, détenir et disposer de stocks, débentures et autres valeurs de toute personne, firme ou corporation, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la *Loi des compagnies ;*

(*d*) Acquérir par achat, location ou autrement, et posséder et détenir telles propriétés mobilières et immobilières qui sembleront nécessaires, et les vendre, échanger, en disposer ou autrement en trafiquer ;

(*e*) Agir comme agents à commission et agents de manufacture en ce qui concerne les marchandises et les matériaux dont la compagnie est autorisée à disposer ;

(*f*) Faire toutes autres choses pouvant être nécessaires ou utiles pour atteindre les objets ci-dessus ou aucun d'eux.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Progressive Leather Goods, Limited," avec un capital-actions de cinquante mille dollars, divisé en 500 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 15e jour de juillet 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
4-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat

Domestic Engineering & Specialty Co., Limited,

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies* et de ses amendements, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 9e jour de juillet 1918, constituant en corporation Louis Athanase David et Louis Philippe Crépeau, tous deux du conseil du Roi, Segfried Hinson Read Bush avocat, et George Whittaker, comptable, et John Parker Callaghan, Benjamin Robinson et Eugène Simard, étudiants en droit, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Exercer, conduire la pratique en général d'ingénieurs et d'ingénieurs consultant, ainsi que celle de la fourniture d'accessoires, de spécialités et de droits nécessaires en vue d'exercer l'industrie de la compagnie, y compris les dessins et la surveillance des installations de force motrice électrique ou à vapeur, tant en ce qui concerne l'érection des bâtiments et leur équipement quand ces bâtiments sont totalement ou partiellement employés pour des fins de pouvoir, de fabrication ou d'usine et la production et distribution de vapeur, élecctricité et autre énergie mécanique, la préparation et la surveillance de travaux en fer et de structures en acier, de construction en béton et de tousgenres d'édifices et de travaux publics ou privés ; exercer l'industrie d'entrepreneurs et constructeurs dans toutes ses branches ; exercer l'industrie d'ingénieurs-électriciens et mécaniciens, spécialistes et manufacturiers, d'ouvriers et dispensateurs d'éclairage, chauffage et force motrice électrique et toute industrie dans laquelle l'application de l'électricité ou d'aucun pouvoir semblable ou autre est peut-être utile, convenable ou ornemental ou toute autre industrie de même nature ; manufacturer et produire, comme principaux et agents, commercer, trafiquer, disposer de tous articles appartenant à telle industrie et de tous appareils, accessoires et choses employés en rapport avec icelle ou de toute invention ou brevet ; construire, maintenir, exploiter des travaux pour la fourniture et la distribution de l'électricité pour l'éclairage, la chaleur et la force motrice ; exercer l'industrie d'ingénieurs-mécaniciens, de négociants, manufacturiers d'outillage, machine à vapeur, machinerie et spécialités ;

(*b*) Acquérir l'achalandage, droits, propriété et biens de tous genres, et assumer tout ou partie du passif de toute personne, firme, association ou corporation, les payer en espèces, stock, obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs de cette corporation ou autrement ;

(*c*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir tous brevets d'invention, marques de fabrique, dessins industriels, droits d'auteur, licences, concessions et choses de même nature conférant un droit exclusif ou non exclusif ou limité d'utiliser, ou tout secret ou autre information concernant une invention qui paraîtra capable d'être utilisée pour aucune des fins de la compagnie, ou dont l'acquisition sera jugée propre à profiter directement ou indirectement à la compagnie, et utiliser, exercer, développer ou permettre l'usage ou autrement faire valoir la propriété, les droits ou renseignements ainsi acquis ;

(*d*) Emettre, remettre et répartir comme libérées des actions du capital-actions de la compagnie incorporée par les présentes en paiement total ou partiel de toute industrie, franchises, entreprises, propriétés, droits, pouvoirs, privilèges, bail, licences, biens-fonds, stock, actif et autre propriété ou droits pouvant être légalement acquis en vertu des présentes et à leur valeur présente ;

(*e*) Conclure des arrangements au sujet du partage des profits, la fusion des intérêst, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques ou autrement avec toute personne ou compagnie exerçant ou engagée ou se proposant d'exercer et de s'engager dans une industrie ou transaction que la compagnie est autorisée d'exercer, ou entreprendre, et prendre ou autrement acquérir des actions et valeurs d'aucune telle compagnie, et les vendre, détenir, réémetre avec ou sans garantie ou autrement en disposer ;

(*f*) Demander, souscrire, accepter, détenir et disposer de tout stock, débenture ou valeurs de toute compagnie ou corporation, sujet aux dispositions de l'article 44 de la *Loi des compagnies ;*

(*g*) Distribuer en nature, parmi les membres de la compagnie, toutes actions, débentures, valeurs ou propriétés appartenant à la compagnie ;

(*h*) Faire, comme principaux ou agents, toutes choses nécessaires appropriées, convenant ou propres à l'accomplissement d'aucune des fins ou pour atteindre un ou plusieurs des objets énumérés dans les présentes ou se rapportant aux pouvoirs qui y sont mentionnés ou qui seront ou pourront, en aucun temps, sembler nécessaires à la protection ou aux intérêts de la corporation.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Domestic Engineering & Specialty Co., Limited," avec un capital-actions de vingt mille dollars, divisé en 200 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 15e jour de juillet 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
4-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

Cornwall Terminal Company, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'État du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 27e jour de juin 1918, constituant en corporation George Archibald Campbell, conseil du Roi, Auguste Angers, avocat, Minnie Bradley, Margaret Hartley et Dorothy Eva Vipond, sténographes, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec pour les fins suivantes:

(*a*) Exercer l'industrie d'entrepositaires et propriétaires de quais, acquérir, construire, exploiter, maintenir, louer et disposer d'entrepôts, magasins, élévateurs, cours et bâtiments pour l'emmagasinage du bois à pulpe, bois, produits et sous-produits du bois, grains et céréales de toute espèce, beurre, fromage, œufs et volailles, fruits, légumes et tous autres articles de commerce, exercer l'industrie d'expéditeurs dans toutes ses branches, ramasser, recevoir, transférer, transporter et expédier du bois et produits et sous-produits du bois, bois à pulpe, papier, articles, effets, marchandises, produits, et tout autres article de commerce;

(*b*) Acquérir par achat, échange, bail, ou autrement et détenir, posséder. exploiter, développer, trafiquer, vendre ou autrement disposer de toute espèce de propriété foncière et immobilière, lots, édifices, magasins, fabriques, résidences, structures et tous intérêts et droits y étant reliés ;

(*c*) Acquérir par achat, bail, ou autrement, construire, exploiter et maintenir sur la propriété de la compagnie ou sur des propriétés louées ou contrôlées par la compagnie, des chemins de fer, tramways, voies de garage ou autres moyens de transport, canaux, barrages, flumes, aqueducs, ponts et machineries ;

(*d*) Acheter, louer, acquérir, construire, exploiter, disposer d'outillage, machinerie et facilités nécessaires pour les opérations de la compagnie ;

(*e*) Acheter ou autremont acquérir et construire, louer, affréter, exploiter, naviguer, maintenir, vendre et autrement disposer de bateaux à vapeur, vaisseaux, chalands, dragues, remorqueurs, allèges ; construire, exploiter, disposer de chantiers de constructions maritimes, quais ou entreprises semblables ou autres moyens de transport et des camions, plates-formes, wagons, tracteurs, moteurs et autres véhicules de tous genres pour le transport et la livraison des marchandises et des personnes ;

(*f*) Acquérir, développer, manufacturer, vendre et autrement disposer de bois de service, de charpente, pulpe, papier, terres, limites, mines, terres métallifères et carrières, leurs produits et sous-produits ;

(*g*) Faire des avances sur le nantissement du bois ou de produits du bois, bois à pulpe, céréales ou autres marchandises, emmagasinéees à la compagnie et émettre des certificats d'emmagasinage et d'entrepôt, négociables ou autrement, aux personnes emmagasinant ou entreposant des marchandises à la compagnie ;

(*h*) Acquérir par achat, bail ou autrement, et maintenir, exploiter, développer des scieries, moulins à planer et autres moulins et fabriques ; manufacturer, acheter, vendre et trafiquer du bois de pulpe, bois de service et autres marchandises et de leurs produits et sous-produits ;

(*i*) Acquérir par achat, bail ou autrement, développer, exploiter, maintenir des pouvoirs hydrauliques et autres travaux, lots de grève, privilèges de prise d'eau, franchises, concessions, outillage, bâtiments et machinerie pour manufacturer, produire, convertir du pouvoir électrique, pneumatique, hydraulique et autres pouvoirs ou énergies, vendre, distribuer ou autrement disposer de tout excédent de tels pouvoirs ou énergies hydraulique, pneumatique, électrique ou autres, pourvu que la vente, distribution ou transmission de tels pouvoirs ou énergies hydraulique, pneumatique, électrique ou autres soient soumises aux règlements municipaux ou locaux les concernant ;

(*j*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir, demander, détenir, développer, manufacturer en vertu de, ou disposer de brevets d'invention, marques de fabrique, procédés, dessins, licences ou franchises;

(*k*) Exercer toute autre industrie ou industrie que la compagnie jugera pouvoir exercer économiquement et convenablement en rapport avec l'industrie de la compagnie ou, directement ou indirectement, de nature à favoriser les intérêts de la compagnie ;

(*l*) Exercer l'industrie de financiers, promoteurs d'agent fiscal pour les fins de la compagnie ou pour toute compagnie, société, firme ou personne dans lesquelles la compagnie peut être intéressée ou avec lesquelles la compagnie peut avoir des relations d'affaires et organiser, promouvoir, développer des entreprises financières, commerciales de tous genres se rapportant à ce qui précède ; lever des fonds, aider au moyen de bonus, prêt, endossement, garantie d'obligations ou autrement toute autre compagnie, corporation, personne ou personnes et garantir l'exécution de contrats par aucune telle compagnie, corporation, personne ou personnes, faire des avances au moyen de prêts, bonus ou autrement aux personnes, firmes ou corporations ayant des rapports avec la compagnie et autres personnes à telles conditions ou garantie qui peuvent être jugées acceptables, et garantir l'exécution de toute obligation ou entreprise par aucune autre compagnie, firme ou individu ayant des relations avec la compagnie ou dans lesquelles la compagnie est en aucune façon intéressée ;

(*m*) Souscrire, acheter, acquérir, accepter, détenir, trafiquer, vendre, disposer, émettre et réémettre toutes actions, stock, obligations, débentures ou valeurs de toute compagnie ou corporation, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la *Loi des compagnies*, exercer tous et aucun des pouvoirs de voter en vertu d'iceux par ses officiers dûment autorisés ou par des fondés de pouvoirs dûment nommés comme une personne naturelle le pourrait ou voudrait;

(*n*) Agir comme gérants ou agents pour toute compagnie, société ou personne exerçant une industrie similaire ou alliée ;

(*o*) S'amalgamer, s'unir ou se joindre à toute autre personne, compagnie ou corporation exerçant une industrie semblable ou alliée et en assumer le passif ;

(*p*) Vendre, louer, transférer ou autrement disposer de tout ou partie des affaires et entreprises de la compagnie à toute autre personne, firme, compagnie ou corporation et accepter comme mode de compensation pour telle vente, bail ou transfert des deniers ou toutes actions, stocks, débentures, obligations ou valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ou corporation ;

(*q*) S'associer ou conclure tout arrangement pour le partage des bénéfices, la coopération ou l'amalgamation avec toute autre personne, société ou compagnie ;

(*r*) Emettre comme complètement ou partiellement libérés du stock, des actions, obligations ou débentures de la compagnie à toute personne, firme ou corporation pour toute propriété ou droits acquis par la compagnie et rémunérer en espèces ou, avec l'approbation des actionnaires, en stock, obligations ou débentures comme susdit toute personne, maison ou corporation pour services rendus ou à rendre à la compagnie en rapport avec son incorporation, promotion ou organisation ou en rapport avec la conduite des affaires de la compagnie ;

(*s*) Distribuer en espèces ou en nature, de temps à autre, parmi les actionnaires de la compagnie toute propriété, biens ou droits de la compagnie.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Cornwall Terminal Company, Limited," avec un capital-actions de cent mille dollars, divisé en 1,000 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

La compagnie sera censée être une compagnie privée, en vertu des dispositions de la dite loi et de ses amendements.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 6e jour de juillet 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

4-1

ETAT non revisé des revenus de l'Intérieur acquis durant le mois de mai 1918.

Source des revenus.	Montants.	Total.
ACCISE.	$ c.	$ c.
Spiritueux	246,879 32	
Liqueur de malt	446 85	
Malt	148,731 63	
Tabac	1,912,136 55	
Cigares	90,294 07	
Fabrication en entrepôt	11,199 58	
Acide acétique	1,296 37	
Saisies	862 85	
Autres revenus	4,694 03	
Total du revenu de l'accise		2,416,541 25
Spiritueux pyroxyliques		26,158 24
Passages d'eau		223 00
Inspection des poids et mesures		12,062 48
Inspection du gaz		5,524 80
Inspection de la lumière électrique		7,880 10
Timbres de pièces judiciaires		569 65
Autres revenus		610 00
Taxe de guerre		447,033 08
Grand revenu total		2,916,602 60

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Sous-ministre intérimaire.

MINISTÈRE DU REVENU DE L'INTÉRIEUR,
Ottawa, 22 juin 1918.

1-tf

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de février 1918.

(Fourni au Ministre des Finances conformément à la Loi des caisses d'épargne, chap. 30, Statuts Revisés Can., 1906.)

DT.	$ c.		$ c.	AV.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances au 31 janvier 1918	39,820,625 66	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois	677,389 94	
DÉPÔTS à la caisse d'épargne des Postes durant le mois	794,123 56	Différence *(en moins)* entre l'évaluation des intérêts et le montant actuellement accumulé et converti en principal au 31 mars 1917 :		
DÉPÔTS transférés des caisses d'épargne du gouvernement durant le mois :—		Evaluation $1,120,370 15 Actuel 1,118,952 23		
PRINCIPAL $ INTÉRÊT acquis au 1er avril jusqu'à la date du transfert			1,417 92	
DÉPÔTS transférés de la caisse d'épargne des Postes du Royaume-Uni à la caisse d'épargne des Postes du Canada	4,480 11			
INTÉRÊT alloué aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	8,414 58	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 31 décembre 1917	39,948,836 05	
	40,627,643 91		40,627,643 91	

Certifié,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'épargne.
DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 15 avril 1918.

R. M. COULTER,
Sous-maître général des Postes.

51-tf.

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de mars 1918.

(Fourni au Ministre des Finances conformément à la Loi des caisses d'épargne, chap. 30, Statuts Refondus Can., 1906.)

DT.	$ cts.		$ cts.	AV.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances au 28 février 1918	39,948,836 05	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois	1,503 61	
DÉPÔTS à la Caisse d'épargne des Postes durant le mois	1,007,973 12			
DÉPÔTS transférés des Caisses d'épargne du Gouvernement durant le mois :—				
PRINCIPAL $ INTÉRÊT acquis du 1er avril jusqu'à la date du transfert				
DÉPÔTS transférés de la Caisse d'épargne des Postes du Royaume-Uni à la Caisse d'épargne des Postes du Canada	7,976 23			
INTÉRÊT accru et porté au compte du capital et ajouté au principal le 31 mars 1918.. *Prévisions*	1,141,014 09			
INTÉRÊT alloué aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	12,182 96	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 31 mars 1918	41,283,478 84	
	42,117,982 45		42,117,982 45	

Certifié,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargne.
DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 25 mai 1918.

R. M. COULTER,
Sous-maître général des Postes.

51-tf

1918-19 **1918-19**

ÉTAT

DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE ET DU REVENU ET DES DÉPENSES de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 30 juin 1917 et 1918.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.			1917.	1918.
PASSIF.			$ c.	$ c.
DETTE FLOTTANTE—				
Payable au Canada			465,304,123 91	884,676,316 68
Payable à Londres			362,703,312 40	362,703,312 40
Payable à New-York			75,357,000 00	75,873,000 00
Prêts temporaires			284,877,474 68	584,904,797 39
Fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques			5,755,554 26	5,799,609 27
Billets du Dominion			172,872,336 29	270,541,652 92
CAISSES D'ÉPARGNES—	1917.	1918.		
Caisses d'épargnes des Postes	$41,105,644 92	$39,907,222 11		
Caisses d'épargnes du Gouvernement	13,167,436 64	12,390,236 01		
			54,273,081 56	52,297,458 12
Fonds en fidéicommis			10,159,437 27	10,805,964 55
Comptes des provinces			11,920,481 20	11,920,481 20
Divers, et comptes de banques			36,476,679 21	27,107,395 56
Total de la dette brute			1,479,699,480 78	2,286,929,988 09
ACTIF.				
PLACEMENTS—				
Fonds d'amortissement			14,035,525 12	16,818,396 17
Autres placements			139,725,845 73	270,461,771 65
COMPTES DES PROVINCES			2,296,327 90	2,296,327 90
DIVERS, ET COMPTES DE BANQUES			482,668,614 37	843,345,777 08
Total de l'actif			638,726,313 12	1,132,922,272 80
Total de la dette nette au 30 juin			840,973,167 66	1,154,007,715 29
" " 31 mai			828,793,769 76	1,144,235,627 35
Augmentation de la dette			12,179,937 90	9,772,087 94

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de juin 1917.	Total au 30 juin 1917.	Mois de juin 1918	Total au 30 juin 1918.
REVENU :	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Douanes	13,564,500 14	43,969,438 97	13,242,368 74	41,991,336 99
Accise	2,073,393 28	5,686,302 81	2,339,664 50	6,195,987 89
Département des Postes	1,700,000 00	4,750,000 00	1,700,000 00	4,800,000 00
Travaux publics, y compris les chemins de fer et canaux	2,728,838 66	5,788,880 25	3,187,409 91	6,508,050 47
Divers	1,761,848 32	3,127,967 56	2,999,861 30	7,575,349 38
Total	21,828,580 40	63,322,589 59	23,469,304 45	67,070,724 73
DÉPENSES	5,989,408 31	10,335,961 75	7,985,658 78	17,598,326 74
DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Guerre	9,250,611 85	20,650,487 39	14,291,523 39	19,387,728 12
Travaux publics, y compris chemins de fer et canaux.	1,033,013 12	2,078,804 02	1,496,524 31	1,855,916 85
Subventions aux chemins de fer				
Total	10,283,624 97	25,729,291 41	15,788,047 70	21,243,644 97

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du département de Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

T. C. BOVILLE,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,

J. G. MACFARLANE, comptable en chef et teneur de livres du Dominion.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES Ottawa 30 juin 1918

2-tf

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous:

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."

2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.

3. Les taux sont comme suit: Avis, première insertion, dix cents la ligne agate (quatorze lignes au pouce); insertions subséquentes, cinq cents par ligne. Traduction de documents, quarante cents par cent mots.

Une remise provisoire devra accompagner la copie dont la somme peut être computée comme suit:

Première insertion:
Pour le titre et la signature..... $1 00
Ajoutez deux cents par mot pour le reste.....
Traduction, si elle doit être faite, à 40 cents par 100 mots.....
Autres insertions:
Pour le titre et la signature..... 0 50
Ajoutez un cent par mot pour le reste.....
Multipliez par le nombre de ces insertions.....

Total.....

Une facture sera expédiée aussitôt après la première insertion indiquant le montant exact dû, le montant reçu, et toute différence dans la remise, en moins ou en plus, sera réglée.

AUCUNE ANNONCE N'EST INSÉRÉE POUR MOINS D'UN DOLLAR.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous:

Les avis de demandes de divorce—14 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—3 mois de calendrier.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes en vertu de l'*Acte des compagnies de prêt* (A. C. publié dans la *Gazette* 15 juin 1901)—2 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Droits provisoires d'auteurs—1 insertion.

Lois des compagnies—Changement du principal lieu d'affaires, du nombre de directeurs, etc.—1 insertion.

Protection des eaux navigables, approbation des plans des travaux, etc.—5 insertions.

Les avis reçus jusqu'à midi le jeudi, seront insérés dans la *Gazette* du samedi suivant.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cents, et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ,
Imprimeur du Roi et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.
Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques.
Ottawa, 24 décembre 1914.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

SENAT.

SUBSTANCES DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

Telles que revisées et mises en vigueur le 22 mars 1916.

Tout pétitionnaire en divorce doit annoncer son intention de demander un bill de divorce, par un avis spécifiant contre qui et pour quelle cause le divorce sera demandé; il fait insérer cet avis, pendant trois mois au moins avant la prise en considération par le comité des divorces de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux—du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de sa séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan, l'Alberta, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province; et à défaut de ce nombre de journaux, l'avis doit se publier dans le district, dans le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins.

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba, les insertions doivent se faire dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district; autrement, elles se font en anglais et en français au même journal. Si l'avis donné pour une session expire trop tard pour qu'il puisse être statué sur la pétition pendant cette session, la pétition pourra être présentée et accueillie à la session suivante sans nouvelle publication d'avis.

Une copie de cet avis et une copie de la pétition qui sera présentée doit, à la diligence du pétitionnaire et au moins deux mois avant la prise en considération de la pétition par le comité, être signifiée en main propre si cela est possible, à la personne contre laquelle le divorce sera demandé, ci-après appelée "partie défenderesse".

Si la résidence de la partie défenderesse n'est pas connue, ou que la remise de l'avis ne peut être faite en ses mains, s'il est prouvé, d'une manière jugée satisfaisante par le comité, que tous les efforts raisonnables ont été faits pour opérer la signification en main propre, et, en cas d'inutilité de ces efforts, pour porter l'avis et la pétition à la connaissance de la partie défenderesse, ces diligences peuvent être tenues pour une suffisante notification.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est recevable après l'expiration des soixante premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce doit être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énonce sommairement le fait du mariage, en indiquant les noms au long, l'âge et l'état des parties, en quel temps, en quel lieu et par qui a été faite la célébration; le domicile et la résidence de chacune des parties à l'époque du mariage, leur domicile conjugal, leur résidence et tout changement qui en aurait eu lieu; les traits essentiels sur lesquels est fondée la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé.

La pétition doit aussi contenir l'assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu ni connivence, ni pardon pour les torts qui donnent lieu à la plainte, ni collusion dans la demande en divorce.

Les allégations de la pétition doivent être appuyées d'une déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite conformément à l'*Acte de la preuve en Canada, 1893*.

La copie de la pétition signifiée à la partie défenderesse portera en endos ou en annexe les renseignements suivants:

(*1*) La résidence du étitionnaire à l'époque de la signification.

(*2*) Une adresse postale en Canada à laquelle les lettres et avis pour le pétitionnaire puissent être délivrés.

(*3*) Le nom et l'adresse de l'avocat, s'il y en a un, agissant pour le pétitionnaire.

(*4*) Si cet avocat n'a pas d'adresse à Ottawa, le nom et l'adresse de quelque agent le représentant à Ottawa à qui tous avis et pièces puissent être signifiés.

(*5*) Si la partie défenderesse veut s'opposer à la demande en divorce et être entendue par le comité des divorces du Sénat, elle doit adresser un avis à cet effet au greffier du Sénat aux édifices du Parlement, Ottawa, dans les deux mois de la signification faite à la partie défenderesse et donner dans cet avis au greffier du Sénat:

(*a*) La résidence de la partie défenderesse à l'époque de l'envoi de l'avis.

(*b*) Une adresse postale en Canada à laquelle les lettres et avis pour la partie défenderesse puissent être délivrés.

(*c*) Le nom et l'adresse de l'avocat, s'il y en a un agissant pour la partie défenderesse.

(*d*) Si cet avocat n'a pas d'adresse à Ottawa, le nom et l'adresse de quelque agent le représentant à Ottawa, à qui tous avis et pièces puissent être signifiés.

(*6*) Si la partie défenderesse ne notifie pas ainsi le greffier du Sénat, la pétition peut être prise en considération, et un bill de divorce basé sur cette pétition peut suivre son cours sans autre avis à la partie défenderesse.

(7) Lorsque la pétition est présentée par un mari pour obtenir le divorce contre sa femme, si celle-ci fait voir au comité d'une manière satisfaisante qu'elle peut opposer et qu'elle est prête à produire sous serment de bons moyens de défense contre les accusations portées dans la pétition, et qu'elle n'a pas l'argent nécessaire pour faire valoir ces moyens, le comité peut rendre un ordre que son mari ait à lui fournir la somme nécessaire pour qu'elle puisse présenter sa défense en retenant les services d'un conseil, payer ses frais de voyage et de séjour et ceux des témoins assignés de sa part à Ottawa.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est prise en considération par le comité que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $210.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation au Sénat doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis et d'une déclaration établissant qu'une copie de l'avis de la pétition a été signifiée.

Une copie de toute pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce, ou relative à quelque demande de divorce,—et une copie de tous documents et papiers accompagnant cette pétition, ou à produire devant le comité, devra être fournie par la personne au nom de laquelle la pétition, les documents ou les papiers seront présentés ou produits.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Greffier du Sénat.

SENAT.

Avis de bills privés.

EXTRAIT DES RÈGLES DU SÉNAT.

107. Toute demande au Parlement, pour obtenir un bill privé, de quelque nature qu'il soit, doit être annoncée par avis inséré à la *Gazette du Canada;* cet avis doit indiquer d'une manière claire et précise la nature et l'objet de la demande, être signé par les pétitionnaires ou en leur nom et contenir l'adresse des signataires; et si elle a pour objet l'obtention d'un acte constitutif, il faut donner aussi dans l'avis le nom de la compagnie projetée.

Outre l'avis à insérer dans la *Gazette du Canada*, il doit en être publié un semblable, comme il suit:—

A) Lorsque la demande a pour objet l'obtention d'un acte constituant en corporation,—

1. Une *compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal*, —dans un des principaux journaux de la principale cité ou ville ou le principal village de chaque comté ou district par où passerait le chemin de fer ou le canal dont la construction est projetée;

2. Une *compagnie de télégraphe ou de téléphone*, —dans un des principaux journaux de la principale cité ou ville de chaque province ou territoire où elle se propose d'opérer;

3. Une *compagnie pour la confection de travaux quelconques*, dont la confection ou l'exploitation intéresserait spécialement telle localité particulière; ou une compagnie tendant à obtenir des droits ou privilèges exclusifs, ou l'autorisation de faire une chose dont l'opération pourrait porter atteinte aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui,—dans un des principaux journaux de l'endroit ou des endroits que l'acte demandé intéresse;

4. Une *compagnie de banque;* une *compagnie d'assurance;* une *compagnie de crédit;* une *compagnie de prêt;* ou une *compagnie industrielle*, sans pouvoirs exclusifs,—dans la *Gazette du Canada* seulement.

5. Et si les travaux d'une compagnie (constituée ou à constituer) doivent être déclarés d'utilité générale pour le Canada, cette intention sera spécifiquement mentionnée dans l'avis; et les requérants feront envoyer par lettre enregistrée une copie de cet avis au secrétaire de chaque conseil de comté et de chaque corporation municipale spécialement intéressée dans la construction ou l'exploitation de ces travaux, ainsi qu'au secrétaire de la province dans laquelle ces travaux sont ou seront situés; et la preuve de l'accomplissement de cette prescription par les requérants devra s'établir par une déclaration statutaire.

B) Lorsque la demande a pour objet de modifier un acte existant,—

1. Afin de prolonger une ligne de chemin de fer ou un canal, ou de construire des embranchements qui s'y relient, l'avis sera le même, *mutatis mutandis*, que celui pour l'obtention d'un acte constituant en corporation une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal;

2. Afin de proroger le délai fixé pour la confection ou l'achèvement d'une ligne de chemin de fer, d'un canal, d'une ligne télégraphique ou téléphonique, ou d'autres travaux quelconques déjà autorisés,—dans un des principaux journaux de l'endroit où la compagnie a son siège ou est autorisée à avoir son siège;

3. Afin d'étendre les pouvoirs d'une compagnie (sans attribution de pouvoirs exclusifs); d'accroître ou de réduire le capital-actions d'une compagnie, ou d'augmenter ou modifier sa faculté d'émettre des obligations ou de faire des emprunts, ou d'effectuer des changements pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou intérêts des actionnaires, obligataires ou créanciers de la compagnie,—dans un des principaux journaux du lieu de la situation de son siège.

C) Dans tous ces cas, les avis insérés soit à la *Gazette du Canada* ou dans les journaux, doivent se publier au moins une fois par semaine pendant cinq semaines consécutives; et, lorsqu'ils se publient dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba, ils doivent être en langue anglaise et en langue française. Il faut envoyer au greffier du Sénat des exemplaires *marqués* de chaque numéro de tous les journaux contenant l'avis, avec, sur le pli de la feuille, les mots: *"Avis de bill privé"*; ou l'on peut transmettre, au lieu des journaux, une déclaration statutaire que l'avis a été dûment publié.

Tout avis par lettre enregistrée sera déposé à la poste à temps pour parvenir au secrétaire de la province et au greffier de chaque conseil de comté et de chaque corporation municipale cinq semaines au moins avant la considération de la pétition par le comité des Ordres permanents; et une déclaration statutaire établissant le fait du dépôt à la poste sera transmise au greffier du Sénat.

108. Nulle pétition pour la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou d'un canal existant ou autorisé, n'est prise en considération par le comité des Ordres permanents, à moins qu'il n'ait été déposé devant le comité une carte ou un plan indiquant le tracé proposé des travaux ainsi que les comtés ou les districts par où doit passer le chemin de fer, le canal, l'embranchement ou le prolongement qu'on veut construire.

109. Avant d'adresser au Sénat la pétition pour en obtenir la permission de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, la ou les personnes qui ont l'intention de faire cette pétition doivent, en donnant l'avis prescrit par les règles précédentes mentionner en même temps et de la même manière, les péages qu'elles se proposent de percevoir, l'étendue du privilège, la hauteur des arches, l'espace libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des trains de bois et des bateaux; en outre, mentionner si le pont sera mobile ou non, et indiquer les dimensions de la partie mobile.

110. Aucune pétition en obtention d'un bill privé n'est reçue par le Sénat après les trois premières semaines de la session; aucun bill privé ne peut lui être présenté après les quatre premières semaines de la session; aucun rapport d'un comité permanent ou spécial sur un bill n'est reçu après les six premières semaines de la session.

114. Toute personne qui voudra obtenir un bill privé, si elle se propose de la présenter au Sénat, devra déposer entre les mains du greffier de cette Chambre, huit jours avant la réunion du Parlement, une copie du bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française avec une somme d'argent suffisante pour en payer la traduction, laquelle sera faite par les traducteurs du Sénat, et payer l'impression de 600 exemplaires anglais et de 200 exemplaires français; elle aura pareillement à verser entre les mains du greffier du Sénat, aussitôt après la deuxième lecture du bill, et avant la prise en considération par le comité auquel il aura été renvoyé, une somme de $200, avec les frais d'insertion de l'acte au corps des Statuts; et elle remettra au commis-greffier du comité un reçu constatant le versement de ces sommes.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Greffier du Sénat.

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

RÈGLES RELATIVES AUX PÉTITIONS ET AUX BILLS PRIVÉS.

88. (1) Les pétitions pour bills privés ne sont reçues par la Chambre que si elles sont présentées pendant les six premières semaines de la session, Mettout bill privé sera présenté à la Chambre dans les deux semaines à compter de l'époque où l'examinateur ou le comité des ordres permanents auront fait un rapport favorable sur la pétition, et nulle motion à l'effet de suspendre cette règle ne sera acceptée, à moins qu'au préalable le comité des ordres permanents n'ait présenté un rapport recommandant cette suspension et exposant les raisons la motivant.

Instructions aux comités.

97. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être discutées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommendation que ces bills soient retirés.

Dépôt de bills et honoraires.

89. (1) Toute personne qui voudra obtenir un bill privé sera tenu de déposer entre les mains du greffier de la Chambre, au moins huit jours avant la réunion de la Chambre, un exemplaire de ce bill en anglais ou en français, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression, la traduction en devant être faite par les fonctionnaires de la Chambre, et l'impression par le département des impressions publiques, et si pareil bill n'est pas déposé dans le délai ci-dessus prescrit, le solliciteur devra, en sus des frais d'impression et de traduction, payer la somme de cinq dollars pour chaque jour qui s'écoulera entre le dit huitième jour avant la réunion de la Chambre et la date de la présentation du bill; mais ces taxes additionnelles ne devront pas dépasser en totalité la somme de deux cents dollars.

2. Après la deuxième lecture d'un bill et avant son examen par le comité auquel il a été renvoyé, celui qui en fait la demande doit dans tous les cas verser le prix de l'impression de la loi dans les statuts ainsi qu'un droit de deux cents dollar

Taxes supplémentaires

3. Les taxes suivantes seront également imposées et payées, en sus de celles qui précèdent, savoir:—

(*a*) Lorsqu'une règle de la Chambre est suspendue relativement à un bill, ou à la pétition de ce bill pour chaque suspension.....	$100 00
(*b*) Lorsqu'un bill est présenté dans la Chambre après la huitième Semaine de la session et avant la fin de la douzième.....	100 00
(*c*) Lorsqu'un bill est présenté dans la Chambre après la douzième semaine de la session.....	200 00
(*d*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $250,000, et n'excède pas $500,000.....	100 00
(*e*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $500,000, et n'excède pas $750,000.....	150 00
(*f*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $750,000, et n'excède pas $1,000,000.....	200 00
(*g*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $1,000,000, et n'excède pas $1,500,000.....	300 00
(*h*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $1,500,000, et n'excède pas $2,000,000.....	400 00
(*i*) Pour chaque million ou fraction de million de dollars additionnel....	100 00

4. Quand l'objet d'un bill est d'augmenter le capital social d'une compagnie existante, le droit additionnel est déterminé selon le tarif ci-dessus, mais n'est calculé que sur le montant de la majoration.

5. Quand un bill est à l'effet d'augmenter ou tend augmenter pour une compagnie sa faculté d'emprunter sans qu'il y ait augmentation du capital social, le droit additionnel est de $300.

6. Si, à quelque phase d'un bill, il est apporté quelque augmentation au chiffre du capital social projeté d'une compagnie, ou à celui de sa faculté d'emprunter, le bill ne passe pas à la phase subséquente tant que les droits découlant de ce changement n'ont pas été versés.

7. Dans la présente règle, l'expression "capital social projeté" comprend toute augmentation de ce capital prévue dans le bill, et dans les cas où un bill accorde le pouvoir d'augmenter, à quelque date que e soit, le montant du capital social projeté, le droit additionnel sera prélevé sur le chiffre maximum de telle augmentation projetée, tel qu'il en est fait mention dans le bill.

8. Les taxes supplémentaires prescrites en la présente règle s'appliqueront aussi aux bills privés prenant naissance au Sénat, sauf, toutefois, que si une pétition demandant pareil bill privé a été présentée en cette Chambre dans les six premières semaines de la session, la taxe supplémentaire imposée sous l'empire des alinéas *b* ou *c* de l'article 3, ne sera pas exigée.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLES RELATIVES AUX AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

91. Toutes demandes, quelles qu'elles soient, adressées au Parlement pour bills privés, devront être précédées d'un avis dans la *Gazette du Canada;* le dit avis devra énoncer clairement et distinctement la nature et l'objet de la demande, et devra être signé par les postulants ou en leur nom avec les adresses des signataires; et lorsque la demande aura pour objet un acte constitutif, le nom de la compagnie projetée devra être donné dans l'avis. Et si les travaux de quelque compagnie (constituée ou à être constituée en corporation) doivent être déclarés à l'avantage général du Canada, cette intention sera spécifiquement mentionnée dans l'avis; et les postulants feront adresser une copie du dit avis, par lettre enregistrée, au greffier de chaque comté ou municipalité qui pourra être spécialement concernée dans la construction ou l'exploitation des dits travaux, et aussi au secrétaire de la province dans laquelle les dits travaux sont ou pourront être situés; et une déclaration conforme à la loi devra attester que cette formalité a été remplie par les postulants.

Outre l'avis susdit à publier dans la *Gazette du Canada*, un avis semblable devra aussi être publié dans *quelque journal important* comme suit:—

A) Lorsque la demande sera faite pour un acte constituant en corporation,—

1. *Une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal:*—Dans la principale cité et ville ou dans le principal village dans chaque comté où devront être construits le chemin de fer ou le canal projetés.

2. *Une compagnie de télégraphe ou de téléphone:*—Dans la principale cité ou ville dans chaque province ou territoire où la compagnie se propose de faire des opérations.

3. *Une compagnie pour la construction de travaux quelconques* de nature à produire un changement dans une localité particulière par suite de leur construction ou exploitation; ou pour obtenir quelques *droits ou privilèges exclusifs*; ou pour faire quelques opérations pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou à la propriété de particuliers:—Dans la localité ou les localités qui pourraient être atteintes par la législation projetée.

4. Une *compagnie de banque;* une *compagnie d'assurance;* une *compagnie de fidéicommis;* une *compagnie de prêt;* ou une *compagnie industrielle,* sans pouvoirs exclusifs quelconques:—Dans la *Gazette du Canada* seulement.

B) Lorsque la demande sera aux fins d'amender un acte existant,—

1. Pour le prolongement de quelque ligne de chemin de fer ou de quelque canal, ou pour la construction d'embranchements des dits chemin de fer ou canal:—Dans la principale cité, la principale ville ou le principal village dans chaque district ou comté devant être traversé par le prolongement ou cet embranchement.

2. Pour la prolongation d'une charte ou du délai fixé pour la construction ou l'achèvement d'une ligne de chemin de fer, d'un canal, ou d'une ligne de télé-

graphe ou de téléphone quelconques, ou de tous autres travaux déjà autorisés; ou pour l'extension des pouvoirs d'une compagnie (lorsque cela n'implique pas la concession de droits exclusifs); ou pour l'augmentation ou la réduction du capital social de quelque compagnie; ou pour augmenter ou modifier ses pouvoirs d'émettre des obligations ou de contracter des emprunts, ou pour tout amendement pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou intérêts des actionnaires ou des porteurs d'obligations ou des créanciers de la compagnie:—Dans la localité où le bureau principal de a compagnie est ou doit être autorisé à s'établir.

C) Lorsque la demande a pour objet d'obtenir pour une personne ou une corporation déjà constituée des droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou le pouvoir de faeir quelque chose dont l'accomplissement pourrait porter atteinte aux droits ou aux biens d'autres personnes dans la localité ou les localités particulières que l'acte projeté pourrait atteindre.

Tous ces avis, qu'ils soient insérés dans la *Gazette du Canada* ou dans un journal, devront être publiés au moins une fois par semaine pendant une durée de cinq semaines consécutives; et en ce qui concerne les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, ils devront y être publiés en anglais et en français; et dans le cas où il n'y aurait pas de journal dans une localité où l'avis doit être donné, cet avis sera donné dans la localité la plus rapprochée dans laquelle il se publie un journal; et la preuve de la publication régulière de l'avis sera établie dans chaque cas par une déclaration conforme à la loi; et toutes ces déclarations devront être transmises au greffier de la Chambre et être endossées "Avis de bill privé".

D) Tout pareil avis sera transmis par la poste par lettre enregistrée de manière à parvenir au secrétaire de la province, et au greffier du conseil de comté et de la corporation municipale, au moins deux semaines avant que l'Examinateur ou le comité des ordres permanents ne prennent la pétition en délibération, et une déclaration conforme à la loi et établissant ce dépôt à la poste, sera adressée au greffier de la Chambre.

E) Tous bills privés pour actes constitutifs devront être dressés de manière à incorporer, par mode de renvoi, les clauses des actes généraux se rapportant aux détails auxquels ces bills doivent pourvoir; l'on devra énoncer les raisons spéciales de toute déviation de ce principe, ou de l'introduction d'autres dispositions relatives à ces détails, et une note devra être annexée au bill pour indiquer les dispositions du bill au sujet desquelles l'on propose de s'écarter de l'*acte général;* les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette *règle*, devront être remodelés par les promoteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais avant qu'aucun comité passe à l'examen de leurs *clauses*.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Greffier de la Chambre des Communes.

Quiconque désire obtenir du Parlement une charte de chemin de fer, devra observer les règles ci-dessous, établies par la Chambre des Communes, au sujet de la production de cartes:—

CARTE OU PLAN ACGOMPAGNANT LA PÉTITION.

93. "L'Examinateur ou le comité des Ordres permanents ne prendra connaissance d'aucune pétition demandant la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer, ou d'une compagnie ayant pour objet la construction d'un canal, ou demandant un prolongement de la ligne d'un chemin de fer ou d'un canal existant ou autorisé, avant que soit produit devant ce comité une carte ou un plan, indiquant l'emplacement projeté des ouvrages, et chaque comté, township, municipalité ou district à travers lesquels le chemin de fer, le canal, l'embranchement ou le prolongement projeté, doit être construit."

ARTES, PLANS ET PIÈCES ACCOMPAGNANT LES BILLS.

. "Nul bill tendant à la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal ou à l'effet de changer le tracé du chemin de fer ou du canal d'une compagnie déjà constituée, ne sera mis à l'étude par le comité des Chemins de fer, à moins qu'il n'ait été produit devant le comité, au moins une semaine avant l'examen du bill—

(*a*) "Une carte ou un plan à une échelle d'au moins un demi-pouce au mille, et indiquant le territoire sur lequel il est question de construire les ouvrages projetés, et indiquant aussi les ouvrages analogues existants ou autorisés, dans la région ou partie de la région que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou qui ont quelque effet sur la dite région; et cette carte ou ce plan doit porter la signature de l'ingénieur ou autre personne qui l'a fait;

(*b*) "Une pièce faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de consacrer aux fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de se le procurer, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, d'obligations, de débentures ou d'autres valeurs, et le montant respectif à réaliser de chacun de ces chefs."

AVIS est donné par le présent que Gladys Agnès Wilson, de la cité et du district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son époux, Edmund John Edward Hawkins, pour cause d'adultère, cruauté et abandon.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20e jour de mai 1918.

GLADYS A. WILSON,
Requérante.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Procureurs de la requérante. 48–14

AVIS est donné par le présent que William Lewis Evans, de la cité et du district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, gérant, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse, dame Meto Rogers, de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère et abandon.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, le septième jour de juillet 1918.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Procureurs du réquérant,
189, rue Saint-Jacques,
2–14 Montréal.

AVIS DIVERS.

BANQUE DES MARCHANDS DU CANADA.

DIVIDENDE TRIMESTRIEL.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de deux et demi pour cent pour le trimestre courant, étant au taux de 10 pour cent par année sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré, et sera payable à la banque en cette cité et à ses succursales, dès et après le 1er jour d'août prochain, aux actionnaires enregistrés à la clôture des affaires le 15e jour de juillet.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

D. C. MACAROW.
Gérant général.

Montréal, 25 juin 1918. 52–5

BANQUE ROYALE DU CANADA.

DIVIDENDE N° 124.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de trois pour cent (au taux de douze pour cent par année) sur le capital payé de cette banque a été déclaré pour le trimestre courant, et sera payable à la banque et à ses succursales, à compter de mardi, le 3e jour de septembre prochain, aux actionnaires enregistrés le 15 août.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

C. E. NEILL,
Gérant général.

Montréal, P.Q., 16 juillet 1918. 3–7

LOI CONCERNANT LA PROTECTION DES EAUX NAVIGABLES.

CHAPITRE 115, STATUTS REVISÉS DU CANADA, 1905.

LA compagnie dite "The Sault au Recollet Land & Power Company," Incorporée, donne avis par les présentes qu'elle a, en vertu de l'article 7 du dit acte, déposée au bureau du ministre des Travaux publics, à Ottawa, et dans le bureau du régistrateur du district, pour l'enregistrement des terres des districts d'Hochelaga et Jacques-Cartier, dans la cité de Montréal, du district de Laval, dans la ville de Sainte-Rose, P. Q., une description du site et des plans d'un barrage, usine de force motrice et travaux en relevant qu'elle se propose de construire dans la Rivière des Prairies au Sault au Récollet en face et mitoyens des lots 492, 493 et 503 du cadastre.

Et prenez avis qu'à dix heures de l'avant-midi du mercredi 21 août 1918, la compagnie dite "The Sault au Recollet Land & Power Company, Incorporated," en vertu de l'article 7 du dit acte, fera sa demande au ministre des Travaux publics, à son bureau, dans la cité d'Ottawa, pour l'approbation du site et des plans ci-dessus mentionnés et pour la permission de construire les dits barrage, usine de force motrice et travaux en relevant.

Donné à Montréal, ce 16ième jour de juillet 1918.

SAULT AU RECOLLET LAND & POWER CO., INCORPORATED,
Par A. W. ROBERTSON.
Secrétaire.

3-4

BANQUE DE MONTREAL.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de deux et demi pour cent sur le capital versé de cette institution a été déclaré pour le trimestre courant, payable le et après mardi, le 3e jour de septembre prochain, aux actionnaires enregistrés le 31 juillet 1918.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 19 juillet 1918. 4-5

INDUSTRIAL SPECIALITY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AVIS est par le présent donné que les règlements suivants ont été approuvés par le vote de plus des deux tiers de la valeur du stock représenté par les actionnaires présents à une assemblée générale spéciale de la compagnie dite : Industrial Specialty Manufacturing Company, Limited, dûment convoquée pour prendre ce règlement en considération :

RÈGLEMENT 5

augmentant le nombre des directeurs de trois à cinq.

Un comité d'administration de cinq directeurs pris parmi les actionnaires de la compagnie détenant du stock de la compagnie leur appartenant absolument en propre et ne devant aucun appel de fonds sur ce stock, sera élu annuellement.

RÈGLEMENT "B"

changeant le siège social de la compagnie de Montréal à Magog.

Que le principal lieu d'affaires de cette compagnie soit changé de la cité de Montréal à la ville de Magog.

Montréal, 23 juillet 1918.

[L.S.] F. J. LAVERTY,
Secrétaire.

LA BANQUE DE MONTREAL ET LA BANQUE DE L'AMÉRIQUE BRITANNIQUE DU NORD.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'une assemblée générale des actionnaires de la Banque de Montréal sera tenue au siège social de la dite banque, dans la cité de Montréal, P. Q., le dixième jour de septembre 1918, à l'heure de midi, dans le but :

(*a*) de prendre en considération et d'approuver, s'il en est jugé opportun, avec ou sans amendement, un arrangement provisoire pour la vente par la Banque de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord et l'achat par la Banque de Montréal, de l'actif de la Banque de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, aux termes et conditions stipulés dans le dit arrangement, copie duquel peut être consultée au siège social de la Banque de Montréal, et copie duquel sera adressée par la poste à tout actionnaire sur sa demande ;

(*b*) d'autoriser et approuver toute augmentation du capital-actions de la Banque de Montréal, n'excédant pas 40,000 actions à la valeur au pair de $100 chacune, pour pourvoir, comme il en sera nécessaire, au paiement en actions de la dite banque à la Banque de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, tel que pourvu par l'arrangement ainsi approuvé ;

(*c*) d'autoriser les directeurs et officiers de la Banque de Montréal, en son nom pour son compte, de faire, exécuter, accomplir tous les actes, écrits, documents, matières et choses nécessaires et appropriés devant être faits ou exécutés par la dite banque pour exécuter et réaliser les termes et conditions de l'arrangement ainsi approuvé.

Daté ce 25ième jour de juillet 1918.

Par ordre du Comité d'administration,

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
Gérant-général.

JOHN J. DEERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'à une assemblée des actionnaires de la compagnie ci-dessus mentionnée, tenue à Montréal le 16e jour de juillet 1918, le règlement suivant, réduisant le nombre des directeurs, a été adopté.

RÈGLEMENT "B."

Que le Bureau des directeurs de cette compagnie soit réduit de cinq à trois et que le règlement n° 1, ainsi modifié, se lise comme suit :

" Les directeurs, au nombre de trois, seront choisis par les actionnaires et resteront en fonction pendant un an ou jusqu'à ce que d'autres aient été élus et qualifiés à leur place.

Montréal, 17 juillet 1918.

[L.S.] JOHN J. DEERY,
Président.

4-1

BANQUE UNION DU CANADA.

DIVIDENDE No 126

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende au taux de neuf pour cent, par année, a été déclaré sur le capital payé de la Banque Union du Canada pour le trimestre courant, et sera payable à la banque, en la cité de Winnipeg, et à ses succursales, dès et après mardi, le troisième jour de septembre 1918, aux actionnaires enregistrés à la clôture des affaires, le 16e jour d'août prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 août 1918, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

H. B. SHAW,
Gérant général.

Winnipeg, 18 juillet 1918. 17-4

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANADA GAZETTE, August 24th, 1918.

RETURN OF THE CHARTERED BANKS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

JULY 31st, 1918.

Made to the Minister of Finance in conformity with Section 112 of the Bank Act, Chapter 9, of the Statutes of 1913.

NAME OF BANK — NOM DE LA BANQUE	CAPITAL STOCK.				LIABILITIES—PASSIF.																	
	Capital authorized. — Capital autorisé.	Capital subscribed. — Capital souscrit.	Capital paid up. — Capital versé.	Amount of rest or reserve fund. — Montant du fonds de réserve.	Rate per cent of last dividend declared. — Taux pour cent du dernier dividende déclaré.	Notes in circulation. — Billets en circulation.	Balance due to Dominion Government, after deducting advances for credits, pay-lists, etc. — Balance due au gouvernement fédéral, déduction faite des avances sur crédits ouverts, bordereaux de paie, etc.	Balances due to provincial governments. — Balance due aux gouvernements provinciaux.	Deposits by the public, payable on demand in Canada. — Dépôts du public remboursables à demande, en Canada.	Deposits by the public, payable after notice or on a fixed day in Canada. — Dépôts du public remboursables après avis ou à une date fixe en Canada.	Deposits elsewhere than in Canada. — Dépôts reçus ailleurs qu'en Canada.	Loans from other banks in Canada, secured, including bills rediscounted. — Emprunts faits à d'autres banques en Canada, garantis, y compris les billets renouvelés.	Deposits made by and balances due to other banks in Canada. — Dépôts faits par d'autres banques en Canada et balances dues à ces banques.	Due to banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom. — Balances dues à des banques et des correspondants de banques dans le Royaume-Uni.	Due to banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom. — Balances dues à des banques et des correspondants de banques ailleurs qu'au Canada et dans le Royaume-Uni.	Bills payable. — Billets à payer.	Acceptances under letters of credit. — Acceptations sur lettres de crédit.	Liabilities not included under foregoing heads. — Engagements non compris dans les articles qui précèdent.	Total Liabilities. — Total du passif.	Aggregate amount of loans to directors, and firms of which they are partners. — Montant collectif des prêts faits à ces directeurs et à des raisons sociales dont ils forment partie.	Average amount of current gold and subsidiary coin held during the month. — Chiffre moyen des espèces possédées durant le mois.	Average amount of Dominion notes held during the month. — Chiffre moyen des billets de la Puissance possédés durant le mois.	Greatest amount of notes in circulation at any time during the month. — Montant le plus élevé des billets en circulation, à une date quelconque durant le mois.	
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1 Bank of Montreal	25,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000,	10	29,676,063	3,096,647	1,711,349	135,136,317	161,553,560	88,405,850		3,176,105		639,442	560,636	3,077,991	2,701,053	429,735,013	541,733	24,061,615	92,937,015	31,059,035	1
2 Bank of Nova Scotia	10,000,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	12,000,000	14	13,152,558	2,325,415	78,399	24,865,691	56,765,607	18,786,689		576,086	93,871	1,572,571		607,194	7,884	118,831,051	676,659	9,687,910	6,211,414	13,875,379	2
3 Bank of British North America	4,866,666	4,866,666	4,866,666	3,017,333	8	6,519,551	521,596	126,174	14,605,656	31,531,267	2,048,818	1,500,000	5,015	49,253	1,767,257	130,638	462,940	1,882,952	61,151,427		819,412	4,210,057	6,858,983	3
4 Bank of Toronto	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	11	5,196,700	321,758	132,104	20,958,080	36,897,064			147,131	270,766	751,824		762,569	1,378	65,340 779	120,310	954,630	7,235,707	5,494,600	4
5 Molsons Bank	5,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,800 000	11	6,557,964	7,720,006	213,706	12,309,369	33,718,693			702,974	151,769	115,418		130 456	747,497	62,367,784	479,481	551,544	3,235 316	7,114,749	5
6 Banque Nationale	5,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,100,000	9	4,538,385	5,634,375	284,798	5,197,561	21,106,463	1,304,845		1	25,585	3,168		45,750		38,140 734	532,094	265,000	1,749,000	4,610,145	6
7 Merchants Bank of Canada	10,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	10	12,973,543	14,361,415	3,020,840	35,810,487	64,097,365	1,398,630		1,372,685	21,876	1,061,357		495,281	177,040	134,790,523	657,867	5,729,243	9,586,851	13,914,168	7
8 Banque Provinciale du Canada	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	750,000	7	1,168,638	2,575,301	248,549	2,840,424	12,098,354			4,680		250,000			45 103	19,240 051		118,467	302,634	1,256,078	8
9 Union Bank of Canada	8,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	3,400,000	9	8,684,327	1,368,855	5,323,190	28,426,998	58,465,431	3,403,276		289,157	937,851	638,702		2,410,732	43,142	108,021,665	624,401	952,758	8,336,120	9,118,602	9
10 Canadian Bank of Commerce	25,000 000	15,000,000	15,000,000	13,500,000	10	24,229,039	7,250,133	4,486,063	95,182,188	130,096,772	22,503,033		446,754	1,510,555	9,034,752	131,023	5,514 179	7,302	300,372,458	668,845	21,998,000	22,527,000	25,050,095	10
11 Royal Bank of Canada	25,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,500,000	12	31,196,636	23,210,111	2,009,703	70,178,100	134,068,987	77,795,270		129,414	108,481	5,003,390	349,780	9,207,628	9,753	353,265 256	421,654	12,394,927	15,320,910	33,074,362	11
12 Dominion Bank	10,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	7,000,000	12	8,113,573	1,397,584	14,161	25,735,009	55,000,504	356,993		853,179	36	934,898	294,552	287,176	459,715	94,448,283	491,922	1,909,000	11,553,000	8,560,234	12
13 Bank of Hamilton	5,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,300,000	12	3,464,516	3,147,016	405,698	13,325,426	33,886,685			108,141	1,282,657	877,318	486,666	82,421		57,066,549	510,548	872,444	2,048,208	4,069,859	13
14 Standard Bank of Canada	5,000,000	3,498,900	3,497,815	4,497,815	13	5,818,593	2,438,849	292,522	15,460,097	40,391,331			1,130,413	562,640	635,017		129,247		66,897,712	175,380	1,490,375	5,479,868	6,229,088	14
15 Banque d'Hochelaga	10,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	3,700,000	9	6,426,987	3,733,406	119,721	7,717,820	24,387,194			74	110,958	318,934		22,834		42,837 912	110,800	383,275	1,581,778	6,678,282	15
16 Bank of Ottawa	5,000 000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,750,000	12	5,897,167	2,989,651	719,275	10,758,084	33,954,949			31,204	2,318	303,933		3,213	73,409	54,733 266	750,374	994,243	2,612,808	6,208,101	16
17 Imperial Bank of Canada	10,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	12	10,908,408	777,289	1,581,661	23,008,235	47,594,657			648,692	1,356	585,857		181,950		85,284 007	249,989	2,555,009	7,495,756	11,356,928	17
18 Home Bank of Canada	5,000,000	2,000,000	1,947,498	300,000	5	1,803,890	3,210,351	1,736,048	3,360,391	8,814,025			8,436		471,079		3,087	2,838	19,410.148	275,475	117,580	796,368	1,925,310	18
19 Sterling Bank of Canada	3,000,000	1,266,660	1,217,371	350,000	6	1,149,230	1,055,252	111,559	3,201,334	7,501,211			176,375				3,672	1,456	13,200,094	331,211	59,243	804,428	1,306,305	19
20 Weyburn Security Bank	1,000,000	648,200	421,330	175,000	5	392,085	136,595	7,849	1,004,584	1,084,118							1,157	57,585	2,683,976	23,527	18,269	152,663	418,405	20
Total	183,366,666	111,780,366	111,450,080	114,140,148		187,865,833	87,201,606	22,623,369	549,068,051	992,015,137	216,003,804	1,500,000	9,815,417	5,159,972	24,664,627	1,953,595	23,420,477	6,217,979	2,127,819,534	7,642,280	85,933,634	204,179,801	198,779,395	

RETURN OF THE CHARTERED BANKS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, July 31st, 1918.

ASSETS—ACTIF.

NAME OF BANK. — NOM DE LA BANQUE.	CURRENT GOLD AND SUBSIDIARY COIN. — MONNAIE D'OR DU COURS ET MONNAIE SUBSIDIAIRE.			DOMINION NOTES. — BILLETS DU DOMINION.			Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the security of note circulation. — Dépôts entre les mains du Ministre des Finances pour garantie du fonds de circulation des billets.	Deposit in the central gold reserves. — Dépôts aux réserves centrales d'or.	Notes of other banks. — Billets d'autres banques.	Cheques on other banks. — Chèques sur d'autres banques	Loans to other banks in Canada, secured, including bills rediscounted. — Prêts faits à d'autres banques en Canada, garantis, y compris les billets renouvelés.	Deposits made with and balances due from other banks in Canada. — Dépôts faits dans d'autres banques en Canada et balances dues par ces banques.	Due from banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom. — Dû par des banques et correspondants de banques dans le Royaume-Uni.	Due from banks and banking correspondents, elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom. — Dû par des banques et correspondants de banques en dehors du Canada et du Royaume-Uni.	Dominion government and provincial government securities. — Obligations ou effets du gouvernement fédéral ou des gouvernements provinciaux.	Canadian municipal securities, and British, foreign and colonial public securities other than Canadian. — Effets des municipalités canadiennes, et effets publics britanniques, étrangers, ou coloniaux autres que des effets canadiens.	Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks. — Obligations, débentures et actions de chemins de fer et autres.	Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans in Canada on stocks, debentures and bonds. — Prêts à demande, et à courte échéance, ne dépassant pas trente jours au Canada, sur actions, débentures et obligations.	Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans elsewhere than in Canada. — Prêts à demande, et à courte échéance, ne dépassant pas trente jours, ailleurs qu'au Canada.	Other current loans and discounts in Canada. — Autres prêts courants et escomptes au Canada.	Other current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada. — Autres prêts courants et escomptes ailleurs qu'au Canada.	Loans to the Government of Canada. — Prêts au gouvernement du Canada.	Loans to provincial governments. — Prêts aux gouvernements provinciaux.	Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts. — Prêts à des cités villes, municipalités et circonscriptions scolaires.	Overdue debts. — Créances en souffrance.	Real estate, other than bank premises. — Immeubles autres que les édifices de la banque.	Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank — Hypothèques sur des immeubles vendus par la banque.	Bank premises at not more than cost, less amounts (if any) written off. — Immeubles de la banque, au prix de revient, moins les sommes qu'il faut en déduire (s'il en est.)	Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as per contra. — Engagements des clients sur lettres de crédit par contre.	Other assets not included under the foregoing heads. — Autres créances non comprises dans les item précédents.	Total Assets. — Total de l'actif	
	In Canada. — Au Canada.	Elsewhere. — Ailleurs.	Total.	In Canada. — Au Canada.	Elsewhere. — Ailleurs.	Total.																												
			1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1 Bank of Montreal	18,042,669	1,521,093	19,563,763	84,417,488	47,724	84,465,212	796,000	16,000,000	2,090,280	14,128,373	1,500,000		3,618,576	12,693,897	21,673,262	41,272,861	11,817,057		98,650,311	100,031,766	9,578,224		981,841	19,038,361	439,986	60,001	44,225	4,000,000	3,077,991	1,946	465,516 841	1
2 Bank of Nova Scotia	7,516,538	1,902,753	9,719,292	5,983,312	4,256	5,987,568	325,714	7,750,000	1,787,570	5,508,361		64	1,689,890	1,771,425	10,531,548	14,968,711	3,554,340	3,983,453	14,119,236	44,058,109	8,382,795			632,491	166,634	89,600	2,612	2,971,595	607,194	80,789	138,689,000	2
3 Bank of British North America	811,032	20,433	831,465	4,113,025	1	4,113,026	248,167	3,220,000	465,902	2,398,603		11,619	499,952	1,360,966	3,140,000	10,250,334	1,123,517	2,629,696	1,925,000	28,146,372	3,334,163		564	4,499,726	488,958	32,144	7,383	2,444,787	402,940	319,573	71,953,857	3
4 Bank of Toronto	955,913		955,913	6,682,859		6,682,859	240,141	1,000,000	553,505	2,419,455				1,362,138	5,137,928	10,011,804	815,368	4,102,825	1,000,000	37,859,946				1,276,261	242,829			3,510,884	762,569		77,939,432	4
5 Molsons Bank	562,369		562,369	4,944,355		4,944,355	239,000	2,250,000	410,512	3,644,882		24,008	2,029	1,675,462	3,946,517	9,515,173	1,038,674	3,928,529		34,590,024				2,160,357	83,870	101,635	9,524	2,324,627	130,456	333,394	71,916,096	5
6 Banque Nationale	268,417	1,016	269,434	2,554,787	137	2,554,924	100,000	2,300,000	465,525	1,237,161		703		691,198	5,087,500	1,428,584	1,772,005	2,196,539		21,836,364				605,428	22,642	430,554	215,368	1,185,525	45,750	49,775	42,484,985	6
7 Merchants Bank of Canada	3,773,175	1,002,237	4,775,413	5,302,558		5,302,558	306,000	7,000,000	790,589	5,661,155		2,891	134,186	1,671,279	7,000,464	15,168,704	3,984,349	5,228,085	3,045,137	80,466,538	385,236		383,910	1,793,326	265,059	328,212	303,851	4,963,313	495,281	82,303	149,597,909	7
8 Banque Provinciale du Canada	130,044		130,044	367,155		367,155	65,056		411,245	1,097,752		1,654,640	15,527	64,535	1,350,843	3,719,007	1,216,334	2,179,275		7,568,135				471,971	91,169	144,888	20,140	337,900		222,275	21,127,898	8
9 Union Bank of Canada	955,345	18,059	973,405	5,948,607		5,948,607	200,000	4,300,000	696,052	2,922,621		79,696	503,425	1,643,120	8,047,280	19,690,185	2,599,730	6,550,527	606,483	53,276,170	1,342,557		926,013	3,212,425	305,772	381,763	134,153	1,184,162	2,410,732	110,563	118,099,479	9
10 Canadian Bank of Commerce	7,921,682	9,673,749	17,595,432	19,362,212	13,581	19,375,794	855,108	10,500,000	2,087,588	11,160,178		926	681,983	4,708,374	15,908,598	30,575,595	5,847,189	14,431,051	19,465,795	139,367,768	20,676,044		53,033	5,581,889	400,374	1,211,450	215,841	5,406,456	5,514,179	105,561	331,766,328	10
11 Royal Bank of Canada	5,858,386	6,773,542	12,631,929	14,095,720	3,641	14,099,361	742,818	18,450,000	10,890,411	16,014,497		11,759	483,782	8,404,837	23,423,243	30,622,339	16,274,485	10,925,916	25,793,778	118,367,379	55,047,100		76,764	4,527,571	525,433	1,127,482	127,424	7,287,031	9,207,628	114,193	388,077,172	11
12 Dominion Bank	1,942,407	172	1,942,579	9,116,494		9,116,494	300,000	3,300,000	919,775	4,338,948		9,713	156,068	2,135,910	9,560,843	13,241,332	3,290,525	4,559,821	2,507,096	46,555,746	27,574			493,699	179,992	18,543	22,641	5,346,439	287,176		108,305,920	12
13 Bank of Hamilton	888,098		888,098	3,226,926		3,226,926	158,500	600,000	706,074	1,926,348		14,346	21,327	587,386	2,962,063	5,869,595	592,962	3,337,686		38,034,341			25,921	2,577,913	179,018	408,819	49,597	2,155,574	82,421	266,824	64,671,749	13
14 Standard Bank of Canada	1,510,501	53,000	1,563,501	6,058,935		6,058,935	175,000	3,000,000	387,213	3,125,731			68,274	510,108	3,764,401	8,441,075	888,409	2,388,164		42,568,598				859,195	162,347	18,836	1,085	1,356,126	129,247	30,960	75,503,213	14
15 Banque d'Hochelaga	403,429		403,429	1,853,179		1,853,179	200,000	2,800,000	635,634	1,339,793		292,768	25,228	678,179	3,236,947	7,044,189	256,618	2,187,545		25,362,937				1,504,072	365,664	548,251	128,362	2,136,471	22,834	403,535	51,225,646	15
16 Bank of Ottawa	1,007,519		1,007,519	2,646,852		2,646,852	211,000	2,100,000	445,895	2,080,639		1,177,144	74,042	1,360,734	8,367,792	12,557,744	586,459	2,144,420		25,074,783				1,578,029	411,120	192,008	126,297	1,821,914	3,213	102,209	64,078,513	16
17 Imperial Bank of Canada	2,560,111		2,560,111	7,467,909		7,467,909	380,965	4,500,000	844,330	3,129,764		531,231	269,761	3,653,020	6,953,875	14,425,996	791,575	2,552,784		42,390,220				5,310,324	363,304	505,803	506,330	3,169,157	181,950	58,508	100,546,931	17
18 Home Bank of Canada	121,718		121,718	1,064,198		1,064,198	105,000		156,232	444,678		112,911	21,868	380,394	1,883,970	2,726,827	923,172	925,742		11,527,992	29,226			247,475	48,258	74,801	77,194	875,437	3,087	87,293	21,837,478	18
19 Sterling Bank of Canada	64,685		64,685	1,089,430		1,089,430	64,880		198,840	417,981		5,000	32,294	175,181	1,709,351	3,144,034	437,737	130,704		6,877,339				134,684	9,872			313,551	3,672	126,309	14,934,049	19
20 Weyburn Security Bank	18,167		18,167	154,830		154,830	19,750		27,356	9,255		154,173		102,955	97,500	481,189	16,900			1,776,706				83,376	61,771	10,527	7,765	163,745		54,184	3,340,155	20
Total	55,612,205	20,966,054	76,578,259	186,450,831	69,340	186,520,172	5,848,099	88,870,000	24,972,638	83,007,175	1,500,000	4,083,682	3,298,812	45,735,998	143,774,425	255,155,438	57,823,305	74,382,762	167,112,636	905,677,233	99,702,919		2,442,046	56,589,173	4,814,072	5,685,322	1,999,792	52,954,694	23,428,320	2,550,314	2,379,512,651	

Column No. 4 Of this deposit $13,210,000 is in gold coin; the balance is in Dominion notes.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, August 22nd, 1918.

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

OTTAWA: Printed by J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

No. 5. Vol. LII.

The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1918.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Notices, documents or advertisements received after twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, will not be published in "The Canada Gazette" of the following Saturday, but in the next number.

J. de L. TACHÉ,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

AVIS IMPORTANT.

Les avis, documents ou annonces reçus après midi, le jeudi de chaque semaine, ne seront pas publiés dans la "Gazette du Canada" du samedi suivant, mais dans le numéro subséquent.

J. de L. TACHÉ,
Imprimeur du Roi et Contrôleur de la Papeterie

PROCLAMATIONS.

DEVONSHIRE.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to Thursday, the fourth day of the month of July next, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on TUESDAY, the THIRTEENTH day of the month of AUGUST next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of JUNE, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By command,

JAMES G. FOLEY,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery
for Canada.

52-tf

DEVONSHIRE
[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, By the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:—

A PROCLAMATION PROHIBITING TRADING WITH CERTAIN PERSONS OR BODY OF PERSONS OF ENEMY NATIONALITY OR ENEMY ASSOCIATION.

W. STUART EDWARDS, for Dep. Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS by Our Proclamation bearing date the Twelfth day of June in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and published in Our *Canada Gazette* of the Sixth day of July of the present year, we did proclaim variations in and additions to the list of persons and firms with whom trading was prohibited on the part of all persons resident, carrying on business or being in the Dominion of Canada;

AND WHEREAS the Statutory Black List operative in the United Kingdom has been further varied and added to by Orders in Council dated the fifth and nineteenth days of April and the third day of May, 1918.

AND WHEREAS Our Governor in Council has authorized the issue of a proclamation declaring that the Canadian Statutory List be varied and added to as set forth in the schedules hereto, which said schedules appended to the above mentioned Orders in Council contain the further variations in and additions to the said Statutory Black List Operative in the United Kingdom.

NOW KNOW YE that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada and pursuant to the powers vested in Us by the War Measures Act, 1914, we hereby proclaim and declare that the said Canadian Statutory List of persons with whom trading was prohibited on the part of all persons resident, carrying on business or being in the Dominion of Canada be varied and added to as set forth in the said schedules hereto appended.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to

DEVONSHIRE
[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A tous ceux à qui les présentes parviendront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT:

PROCLAMATION À L'EFFET DE PROHIBER LE COMMERCE AVEC CERTAINES PERSONNES OU ASSOCIATIONS DE PERSONNES DE NATIONALITÉ ENNEMIE OU D'ASSOCIATION ENNEMIE.

W. STUART EDWARDS, Pour le sous-ministre de la Justice, Canada. } ATTENDU que par Notre proclamation en date du douzième jour de juin en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit et publiée dans Notre *Gazette du Canada* du sixième jour de juillet, de la présente année, Nous avons proclamé les variations et les additions à la liste des personnes et firmes avec lesquelles il est défendu à toutes personnes résidant, faisant affaires ou se trouvant dans le Dominion du Canada, de faire un commerce quelconque;

ET ATTENDU que la liste noire statutaire en vigueur dans le Royaume-Uni a été ultérieurement changée et que des ajoutés y ont été faits par des décrets en date des quinzième et dix-neuvième jours d'avril et le troisième jour de mai 1918;

ET ATTENDU que Notre Gouverneur en conseil a autorisé la publication d'une proclamation déclarant que la liste statutaire canadienne avec les changements et les ajoutés tels qu'énoncés dans les annexes, lesquelles dites annexes jointes aux décrets ci-dessus mentionnés contiennent les changements et les ajoutés à la dite liste noire statutaire en vigueur dans le Royaume-Uni.

SACHEZ DONC que par et avec l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada et en conformité des pouvoirs qui nous sont conférés par la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, Nous proclamons et déclarons par la présente que la liste statutaire canadienne des personnes avec lesquelles il n'était pas permis à toutes personnes résidant, faisant affaires ou se trouvant dans le Dominion du Canada de faire le commerce soit changée et que des ajoutés y soient faits tel qu'établi dans les dites annexes jointes à la présente proclamation.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis de prendre connaissance et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau

be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander in Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-SECOND day of JUNE, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen and in the Ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

du Canada. TÉMOIN: Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor-Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière; membre de notre très honorable Conseil privé; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-DEUXIÈME jour de JUIN en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit et de Notre règne la neuvième.

Par ordre,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

SCHEDULE "A."

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay. ....

Libreria Alemana Sud-Americana Carlos Balzer y Compañia (see Balzer, Carlos), Argentina.
Peluffo & Gomez, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Bolivia.

Ferreccio, Horacio, La Paz.
Harrison, Jorge (George), La Paz.

Chile.

Krebs, Jerman (Succesor de Paarman & Krebs), Valparaiso.

Honduras.

Guillen & Dole, Trujillo.
Mayer, Francisco, & Sons, Tegucigalpa.

Mexico.

Blume & Company, Sucr., Avenida Corona 186 and 200, Guadalajara.
Compañia de Transportes Maritimos, S/A., Mazatlan.
"Deutz" Gasmotoren-Fabrick, A/G., Mexico City.
Gasmotoren-Fabrik, "Deut," A/G. (see "Deutz" Gasmotoren-Fabrik, A/G.).
Henkel & Company, Succ., S. en C., Tapachula.
Ratz, Emilio, Palma 10, Puebla.
Schmelz Hermanos, Calle Segunda de S. Augustin 47, Mexico City.
Schmidt & Ziegler, Mexico City.
Struck, German, Progresso and Merida.
Transportes Maritimos, S/A. Compañia de (see Compañia de Transportes Maritimos, S/A.).

Morocco.

Benitez, Francisco Lopez (see Lopez Benitez, Francisco).
Lopez-Benitez, Francisco, Laraiche.
Lorenzana, Alberto Suarez de (see Suarez de Lorenzana. Alberto).
Suarez de Lorenzana, Alberto, Melilla.

Netherlands.

Ascher, Ernest, & Company, Rotterdam.
†Boissevain, Adolf, & Company (see Pierson & Company).
Daniels, G., & Company, Boschstraat, Zaltbommel.
Evangelische Broedergemeente, Zeist & Haarlem.
Koch, Wilhelm, & Company, Keizersgr. 316, Amsterdam.
Pintsch, Julius, Croeselaan, Utrecht. "Rapid Export" (F. W. Rummel), Goudsche Wagenstraat 40a, Rotterdam.

§*Netherland East Indies.*

Auw Ling Sice, Macassar.
Biljart Fabriek Emma, (see "Emma" Biljart Fabriek).
Brinker, Reinier den, Sourabaya.
Cleton, Frans, Medan-Deli, Sumatra.
"Emma" Biljart Fabriek, Batavia.
Hendriksz, D. W. A. (Landbouw Onderneming Lho Kroelt), Sumatra.
Lhö Kroelt, Landbouw Onderneming, Sumatra.
Liem Tjeng Liong, Macassar.
Lim Sie Loen & Company, Petoedoengan, Samarang.
Lodewijk, F., (see Ludwig, Friedrich).
Ludwig, Friedrich (or F. Lodewijk), Heerenweg 6, Macassar.
Noi Giok Thie, Macassar.
Pieterman, J. W., P.O. Box 1, Sourabaya.
Poeloe Radja Estate, Sumatra.
Schock, R. J., & Company, Noordwijk, Weltevreden.
Sion, John van, Gorontalo.
Straits Sumatra Trading Company, Medan.
Ten Gim Guan, Medan.
Yap Kim Seng, Macassar.

Salvador.

Eserski, Carlos, San Salvador.
Everski, Karl (see Eserski, Carlos).
Luria, O., & Company, San Miguel.

Spain.

Bakker, Ubbo Emmius, (Banco Alameda), Calle Victoria 4, 1° Vigo.
Banco Alameda (see Bakker, Ubbo Emmius).
Diamant Picard, Société Française, Carrera San Jeronimo 16, Madrid. (See Sautter Hermanos).
Lorenzana, Alberto Suarez de (see Suarez de Lorenzana, Alberto).
Leira, Gerardo Rodriguez (see Rodriguez Leira, Gerardo).
Rodriguez Leira, Gerardo, Calle Preciados 13, Madrid.
Serrahima, Francisco de A., Calle Bailen 64, Barcelona.
Suarez de Lorenzana, Alberto, Malaga.
Weinstein, Benno, Calle Orfila 5 (formerly Calle Montalban 7), Madrid.

Sweden.

Fettindustri A/B, Malmö.
Schäffer & Budenberg A/B, Klara Södra Kyrkogatan 18, Stockholm.

Venezuela.

Rivas, Fensohn & Company, Caracas, Puerto-Cabello and Curacao.
Schloeter, F. W. (of Beckmann & Company), Maracaibo.
†No connection with Gebr. Boissevain.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Brazil.

Demarchi & Company, Uruguayana.
Lallemant, J. L., Rio Trapiche Caixa 343, Rio de Janeiro.

Chile.

Casa Rusa, Santiago (see Yudilevich, David).
Yudilevich, David (Casa Rusa), Santiago.

Colombia.

Ehrmann, C. F., Baranquilla.
Schloeter, F. W. (of Beckmann & Company), Cucuta.

Ecuador.

Hana & Cattan, Malecon 1407 & Casilla 399, Guayaquil.

Hayti and Dominican Republics.

Morales, Ramon, La Romana, Santo Domingo.

Mexico.

Belden Brothers, Monterey.
Buinso, Nogales.

Netherlands East Indies.

Babina Estate, East Coast of Sumatra.
Been, C., Sumatra.
Leersum, O. van, Sourabaya.
The Siang Tjoe, Sourabaya.
Wytman, A., Medan, Sumatra.

Norway.

Smith, E. A., A/S., Munkegate 39-41, Trondhjem.
Trosvik Slip & Verksted (Patent Slipway Company) (Trosvik Deparationsslip & Kulforretning) (Einar Stensrud), Brevik.
Christianssands Elektrochemiske A/S Fiskaa, near Christianssands.
Fiskaa Nitrate Works, Christainsand.

Spain.

Bana, Eduardo, Canon Grande 25, Corunna.
Bana y Vasquez, Canon Grande 25, Corunna.
Weinstein, Martin, Calle Montalban 7, Madrid.

Venezuela.

Benatuil, Miguel, La Guayra.
Escobar, R. Hijo y Cia, Caracas & Bolivar, 154, La Guayra.
Guevara, Luiz Felipe Hijo, Ciudad Bolivar.
Henriquez, Daniel, Maracaibo.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons of firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Chile.

10 Nov., 1916. Lopez Loayza, Alfredo, Iquique & Valparaiso.

Colombia.

1 March, 1918. Gomez Hermanos & Company, Manizales.

Cuba.

1 March, 1918. Suarez, Francisco, Cuba 55, Havana.
1 March, 1918. Zabrida. Rios & Company, Havana, should read: Rios, Zalvidea, & Company, Havana.

Ecuador.

6 July, 1917. Dapelo, José, Guayaquil, should read: Dapelo Mortola, José, Guayaquil; Mortola, José Dapelo (see Dapelo Mortola, José).

Mexico.

11 Jan., 1918. Compañia Commercial de Pacifico, Avenida Ferrocarril, Nogales Sonora.
11 Jan., 1918. Dubbits, N. M., Mexico City, should read: Dubbels, William (Madero), Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918. Faller, Felix (Partner of J. Crasemann Sucs.), Merida.
11 Jan., 1918. Harfush & Company, Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918. Levin, C. (or Kurt), Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918. Paloma, La, Tampico.
11 Jan., 1918. Studt, Federico, Sucs., la San Juan de Latran 3, Mexico City.

Netherlands.

16 Feb., 1917. Blijdenstein, H. H., Sarphatistraat, 4 and Post Box 263, Amsterdam; Rotterdam & Kanaaldijk 140, Apeldoorn.
1 Feb., 1918. Holland Amerikaansche Maatschappy "Rapid," Goudsche Wagenstraat 40a Rotterdam.
15 March, 1918. Noord-Hollandsche Pulp-Jam & Conservenfabriek N/V., V/H. Gebr. Docter (or Dokter) of Velserweg, corner of Koningstr., Beverwijk.
1 Feb., 1918. "Rapid," Holland Amerikaansche Maatschappy, Goudsche Wagenstraat 40a Rotterdam.
1 Feb., 1918. Rummel, F. W. ("Rapid Export"), Gousche Wagenstraat 40a, Rotterdam.
15 March, 1918. Silberberg, Victor, of Van Oldenbarneveldstr. 80, Coolsingel 42, Goudschesingel 156 A-B, and Schoolstr. 266, Rotterdam.

Netherlands East Indies.

9 Nov., 1917. Guan Bee (alias Guan Hin Bee), Medan.

Panama.

1 Feb., 1918. Kandler, Hans F. W. (of Carl Friese & Company), Bocas del Toro.
1 Feb., 1918. Rylands, Antonia, etc., should read: Rylance, Antonia C. (of Carl Friese & Company), Bocas del Toro.

Peru.

15 Feb., 1918. Rios, G. & Y., Ascope.

Spain.

29 Feb., 1916. Amann & Gana, Calle Ayala 1, Bilbao.
1 Feb., 1918. Bottello, Angel, & Son(Bottello Feu, Angel, & Son), Ayamonte.
15 June, 1916. Burmester, Hermann, Velasquez 14, Madrid; Arenal 58, Vigo; and Martinez Padin 21, Tuy.
15 June, 1916. Martin, Juan Gonzales, Calle Cabello 2, Malaga, should read: Gonzales Martin, Juan, Calle Cabello 2, Malaga.
19 Jan., 1916. Navarro, Bernardo (no connection with Luis Navarro Carlo, Calle Dr. Chil 24, Las Palmas).
8 Aug., 1916. Rose,, Luis, Calle Mayor 12 Madrid.
15 June, 1916. Siemens Schückert Industria Electrica, Barcelona; Madrid; Valencia; and Gardoqui 11, Balbao.

SCHEDULE "B".

Chile.

Lago, Gerrardo del, Tocopilla.
Molina Pastor, José (see Pastor, José Molina).
Pastor, José Molina, Santiago.

Colombia.

Isaacs Hermanos, Honda, Girardot, Ibague and Circasia.

Denmark.

Fersk Sild Export A/S., Jernoanegade 4, Copenhagen.
Molina Pastor, José (see Partor, José Molina).
Pastor, José Molina.

Mexico.

Alexanderson, Pablo, 2a Capuchinas 37, Mexico City
Antigua Drogeria Dela Palma (Johannsen, Felix & Company), S. on C. Avenida San Francisco 39, Mexico City.

Aztec Land, The (see Roubicek, Otta).
Collignon, Guillermo, & Company, Guadalajara.
Moebius, Guido, Monterey.
Wertheim Exporting Society, (Wertheim, Sociedad Importadora y Exportadora, Limitada) Mexico City.

Netherlands.

Hollandsche Crediet-en Effectenbank, Hooge Nieuwstraat 34, The Hague.
Hupfelds Filiaal, Amsterdam (see Duwaer & Naessens).
Internationale Koloniale Handelsbank, Nieuwe Doelenstraat 12-14, Amsterdam.
Kol & Company, Heerengracht 130, & Papenburgsteeg 5, Amsterdam.
Nieuwe Berging Maatschappij, N/V., Haven, Maassluis.

Netherland East Indies.

Berkenbosch, Joh., Koningsplein W., 6, Weltevreden, Java.
Davidson, D. Bandoeng, Java.
Davidson, H. Java.
"Haga" Bouwmaatschappij, Soerabaya.
Kang Thaij San, (Chop) Seng Tjiang, Padang.
Koenig, Gustav, Batoem, Java.
Spiegel, H. Winkel Maatschappij, Samarang.
Zuid Borneo Steenkolen Maatschappij, N/V., Bandjermassin, S. E. Borneo.

Peru.

Compania Algodonera Simbila Limitada, Piura.
Compania Irrigadora, Piura.
Gazats, Otten & Company, Apartado 932, Lima.
Molina Pastor, José (see Pastor, José Molina).
Pastor, José Molina.

Portuguese West Africa, Portuguese Guinea, Fernando Po, & Rio Muni.

Clark & Company, (see Union Colonial, La)
Union Colonial, La (Clark & Company), partners B. Bottomley, J. Clark & R. E. Eccles), Fernando Po.

Spain.

Brandt, Georg Walter, Jovellanos 5, Barcelona.
Romero Enciso, Gabriel, Calle Escorial 3, Madrid.

Sweden.

Aschberg, Olaf, Norrtullsg., 3, Stockholm.
Hammar, John (see Hammar & Company, A/B., Västra Trädgärdsgatan 4, Stockholm, & Gothenburg).
Nya Banken, A/B Vasag 6, Kornhamnstorg 6 and Barnhusg 16

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Bolivia.

Cabrera, Francisco, Trinidad, Beni, & Santa Cruz.
Haus, Pablo, La Paz

Costa Rica.

Baranti, José (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Beer, Luiz, Sucs. (Erna Beer).
Carranza, Jamie, San José.
Chavas, Maximo, (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Luthmer, Federico, (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Martimer, Luis, San José.
Martin, Ciribo, (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Meinno Arturo, (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Mora & Olmo, San José.
Reimers, Ferdinand, (of Erik Oscar Knohr, San José).
Ruin, Debo, Francisco, San José.
Vargas, Gabriel, & Company, San José.

Denmark.

Sachs, Ignace, Palads Hotel, Copenhagen.

Greece.

Enterprises Commerciales (d') Société Anonyme, Kolokotronis Street, Piraeus.
Margaritis, J., Piraeus.
Société Anonyme d'Entreprises Commerciales, Kolokotronis Street, Piraeus.

Mexico.

Schulz, Dr Alfredo, Mexico City.

Netherlands.

"Amsterdam" Import Kantoor, Koningsplein 14, Amsterdam.
Calkoen & Company, Rokin 92-96, Amsterdam.
Duffhauss, C. W., Stieltesstraat 20-22, Nijmegen.
Esslerk, Limited, Gelderschekade 21; Witte Huis, Wijnhaven 3, & Koningsteeg 1, Rotterdam.

Netherlands East Indies.

Berg, A. F., van den & Company, Hendel Maatschappy, Batavia.
Holst, H. A., Sourabaya.
Liese, J. E., Batavia.
Ott, E., Medan & Palembang.
Ruygrok & Company, Prinsenstraat, Batavia.

Norway.

Dopheides, Magasin i Trondhjem, A/S Olaf Trygvessonsgt. 20, Trondhjem.
Seligmann, Richard, Karl Johansgate 27, & Halvdan Svartesgt. 30B, Christiania.

Spain.

Blay, (see Mas Blay, Antonio).
Mas Blay, Antonia, Calle Montesion 14 & 16, Magdalenas 8 & Calle Fernando 41, Barcelona.

Sweden.

Brattstrom, Johann, Kungsholms Hamsplan 7, Stockholm.
Harmsen Wilhelm, (A/B) Vasag 15-17, Stockholm.
Isselhorst, H., Svartmangatan 24, Stockhom.
Isselhorst, Wuster & Company, Komanditbolaget, Svartmangatan 24, Stockholm.
Skandia Laderfabrik A/B Industrigatan Malmo.

Venezuela.

Aranjo & Lopez, Maracaibo.
Garcia, Rudolfo, Maracaibo.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses, of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

1 Mar., 1918.—Acosta & Company, Calle Reconquista 46, and Calle Florida 68, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
30 Mar., 1917.—Adler & Sas, Calle Balcarce 548, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Brazil.

8 Sept., 1916.—Freyler, Hugo, Rua Voluntarios de Patria, Porto Alegre.
22 Mar., 1918.—Schneider, Carlos Tito, Rio Grande do Sul.

Cuba.

1 Mar., 1918.—Suarez, Francisco, Cadenas 32, Guanabacoa.

Spain.

1 Mar., 1918.—Espinos Garcia, Federico, Calle Guzman el Bueno 14 & 24, Madrid.
30 Mar., 1917.—Garcia, Josefa Lopez (see Lopez Garcia, Josefa).
30 Mar., 1917.—Lopez Garcia Josefa, Calle Conde de Benomar 11, Seville.
1 Mar., 1918.—Oyarzabal, Antonio (Mining Engineer), Serrano 9, Madrid.
1 Mar., 1918.—Oyarzabal y Merino, Antonio (alias Oyarzabal Nowak), Calle Velasquez 3, Madrid.
2 Mar., 1917.—Sociedad Anonima Española de Colas, Gelatinas y Abonos, Calle Alcala 69, & Calle del Prado 4, Madrid; & Calle Curtidores 153, Barcelona.
16 Mar., 1917.—Stierlen, Ernesto, Pascual y Genis 26, Valencia, and at Royalta Jam Factories, Carcagente & Silla.

Sweden.

29 Feb., 1916.—Hammar, John, & Company, Wahrendorffsg. 6, Stockholm, should read Hammar & Company A/B Västra Trädgärdsgatan 4, Stockholm & Gothenburg.

SCHEDULE "C."

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

Bolivia.

Bazar Boliviano (Dohrmann Dahse & Company), Calle Commercio, Potosi.
Exposicion, La (Dohrmann Dahse & Company), Calle Sucre, Potosi.

Brazil.

Spiro, Hugo, Sao Paulo.

Costa Rica.

Botica de Paris (see Knöhr, Juan, Hijos).
Orlich, F., & Company, San Ramon.
Orlich, Francisco (see Orlich, F., & Company).
Orlich, Hermanos, San Ramon.
Orlich, José (see Orlich, F., & Company).
Orlich, Nicholas (see Orlich, F., & Company).

Greece.

Farkouh, George, Salonika.

Guatemala.

Bilak, Julio, & Company, Guatemala City.

Mexico.

Behringer, Martin, Frontera & San Juan Bautista.
Boltinck & Martona, Frontera.
Boltinck, Ernesto, Frontera.
Burchard, Pablo, Monterey.
Burchard, W., Frontera and Tepijulapa.
Drogueira del Elephante (Vargas Sucs.), Mexico City.
Frank, Emilio, Puerto.
Grappengeisser, Frederick, Villa Hermosa.
Heinze, Carl, Mexico City.
Hermann, Guillermo, Guaymas.
Kortum, Frederick, Tepijulapa and Mumunil.
Marschke, Juan, Monterey.
Martens, Federico, Frontera.
Martens, John, Frontera.
Meyer, O., Mazatlan.
Minoprio, V., Mazatlan.
Moller, Emil, Merida.
Nothol, Erico, Torreon.
Peters, Guillermo, Durango.
Rheimers, Max, Oaxaca.
Schmidt, Gustav, Villa Hermosa.
Slobotsky, I., Progreso, Merida, and Mexico City.
Unger, Frederick, Constitucion 10, Mazatlan.
Zahlten, Pablo, Frontera.

Morocco.

Capilla y Castilla, José, Tangier.

Netherlands.

Marx, J. P. J. A. B., Johann Verhulststraat 98, Amsterdam.
Nolson, Firma (partners R. G. A. and L. Nolson), Westkolstraat 30, Terneuzen.
Nolson, L. (see Nolson, Firma L.).
Nolson, Raymond G. A. (see Nolson, Firma L.).

Netherlands East Indies.

Bamberger, C. (see "Bamberger Import Maatschappij).
"Bamberger" Import Maatschappij (c Bamberger) Oud Gondangdia 47, Weltevreden.
Lie Oen Seng (see Tek Ho).
Medan Handel Maatschappij (Raden Soenarto), Medan.
Oey Teng Piew (see Oey Teng Tjhioe, Balikpapan).
Raden Soenarto (see Medan Handel Maatschappij).
Schramm, W. R. R., Embong Kemiri 3, Sourabaya.
Soen Seng Hin, H/M., Batavia.
Tek Ho (Lie Oen Seng, Merk), Pintoe Ketjil, Batavia.
Tiong Hoa (Firma) Balikpapan.
Witzenburg, van, & Company, Macassar.

Norway.

Christiansand Fiskegarnsfabrik (see Fiskegarnsfabrik).
Fiskegarnsfabrik (Christiansand Fiskegarnsfabrik), Christian IV's Gade 89 and 91, Christiansand.
Froisland, Anton (see Vaagan Preserving Company, A/S.), Kabelvaag & Bergen.
Hurum Gruber, A/S., Christiania.
Möller, Nic., Egersund.
Scheuder, Arnold (see Vaagan Preserving Company, A/S.), Bergen.
Vaagan Preserving Company, A/S., Kabelvaag, Lefeten, Nordlants Amt.

Panama.

Lemos, Arturo de (of Toledano and de Lamos), Panama City.

Portuguese West Africa, Portuguese Guinea, Fernando Po and Rio Muni.

Espincotto, Wilhelm, Fernando Po.
Hoffman, Fernando Po.
Lafuento y Gordon, Miguel, Fernando Po.
Schlayer, Hans, Fernando Po.
Sonnenberg, O., Fernando Po.

Spain.

Aller, Carlos, (see Aller y Eyl).
Aller y Eyl, Calle Cisgar 6, Valencia.
Castillo, Luis, y Cia (Sucesores de Manuel Bilbao), Calle Somera 47, Bilbao.
Eyl, Albert (see Aller y Eyl).
Maria Monguio, Joaquin (see Monguio, Joaquin Maria).
Monguio, Joaquin Maria, Calle Aragon 219, Barcelona.
Ramos, Antonio, Madrid and Seville.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Argentina.

Diedrichs, Federico, Calle Bartolome Mitre 1286, and Chacabuco 439, Buenos Aires.

Mexico.

Ramirez & Urzua, Guadalajara.

Norway.

Christiania Filfabrik, Tromsgt, 12, Christiania.

Sweden.

Andersson, Axel, Tornea.
Sanchez Martinez, Enrique, Stockholm.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Brazil.

22 March, 1918. Sotto-Maior, B. G., and Company, Sao Paulo.

Colombia.

1 March, 1918. Grosser, P., Barranquilla.

Netherlands.

12 Oct., 1917. Eschauzier, K. W., Vondelstraat 10, and Stadhoulderskade 19, Amsterdam.

Netherland East Indies.

5 Jan., 1917. Olzen, William, Sourabaya,
should read
Olze, W. (alias Olzen, W.), Sourabaya.

Norway.

29 Feb., 1916. Heilemann, A., Tromsgt. 12, Christiania.

Spain.

21 Dec., 1917. Duran Cao, Antonio, Juan Flores 142 Corunna.
27 Apr., 1917. Lopez, Hijo de Benigno, S. en C., Calle Santian 4, Tarragona.

DESPATCHES, ETC.

[*Extract from the 6th Supplement to* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 25th June, 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
28th June, 1918.

HIS Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned officer :

Lt. George Burdon McKean, Can. Inf.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty during a raid on the enemy's trenches.

Lt. McKean's party which was operating on the right flank, was held up at a block in the communication trench by the most intense fire from hand grenades and machine guns. This block which was too close to our trenches to have been engaged by the preliminary bombardment, was well protected by wire and covered by a well protected machine gun 30 yards behind it. Realising that if this block were not destroyed, the success of the whole operation might be marred he ran into the open to the right flank of the block, and with utter disregard of danger leaped over the block head first on top of the enemy. Whilst lying on the ground on top of one of the enemy, another rushed at him with fixed bayonet ; Lt. McKean shot him through the body and then shot the enemy underneath him, who was struggling violently. This very gallant action enabled this position to be captured. Lt. McKean's supply of bombs ran out at this time, and he sent back to our front line for a fresh supply. Whilst waiting for them he engaged the enemy single-handed.

When the bombs arrived, he fearlessly rushed the second block, killing two of the enemy, captured four others and drove the remaining garrison, including a hostile machine gun section, into a dug-out. The dug-out, with its occupants and machine gun, was destroyed.

This officer's splendid bravery and dash undoubtedly saved many lives, for had not this position been captured, the whole of the raiding party would have been exposed to dangerous enfilading fire during the withdrawal. His leadership at all times has been beyond praise.

"[*Extract from the 4th Supplement to* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 28th of June, 1918.*]

AIR MINISTRY,
2nd July, 1918.

HIS Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to confer the Distinguished Flying Cross on the undermentioned Officer of the Royal Air Force, in recognition of acts of gallantry and distinguished service :—

Capt. (T./Maj.) William Avery Bishop, V.C., D.S.O., M.C."

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[1773]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 18th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS a petition has been received from certain electors of the County of Albert, in the Province of New Brunswick, praying for the revocation of the Order in Council which brought Part II of the Canada Temperance into force in that County, and such petition appears to satisfy the requirements of the Act in form and content ;

And whereas the Secretary of State is of the opinion that the desire of the petitioners would be met by the suspension of the operations of The Canada Temperance Act in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 30, 7-8 George V, "An Act to amend An Act in aid of Provincial Legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale or use of Intoxicating Liquors ;"

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, pursuant to the provisions of the Statute above referred to, to declare and doth hereby order and declare that the operation of the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act in the County of Albert, in the Province of New Brunswick, shall be suspended, such suspension to commence ten days after the date of the publication hereof in the Canada Gazette and to continue as long as the provincial law continues as restrictive as the Canada Temperance Act which it now is, in the opinion of the Department of Justice.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1702]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday the 12th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Naval Service, and under the provisions of Section 45 of The Fisheries Act, Chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1914, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the Order in Council of the 28th February, 1918, which amongst other things prohibited shad fishing in the Bay of Fundy and tributary waters, during a period of four years from the 1st March, 1918, shall be and the same is hereby amended, so as to permit shad fishing on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, during the remainder of the legal fishing season of 1918.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[20-1760]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 16th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue, and under the provisions of "The Adulteration Act," chapter 133 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is pleased to establish and doth hereby establish the following standards of quality for baking powders :

Baking Powders.

1. Baking Powder is essentially a mixture of bi-carbonate of soda with an acid, either free, or in combination with an acid salt, together with starch or other neutral material ; and is intended to be used as a leavener in baking ; the leavening agent being the carbonic acid gas liberated by interaction of the acid component with bi-carbonate of soda under the conditions of baking.

2. Compounds containing sulphate of alumina, as a double salt with an alkali sulphate, shall be designated as alums ; and shall be distinguished as potassium alum, sodium alum, or ammonium alum, as the case may be.

3. Baking Powder must be capable of yielding ten (10) per cent of its weight of carbon dioxide, on treatment, as described and recommended, in Bulletin No. 360 of the Department of Inland Revenue, (Laboratory Series).

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1832]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 19th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 19th July, 1918, from the Minister of Labour, representing that in numerous cases, especially in certain industries, the provisions of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, of 1917, making it unlawful for any employer to declare or cause a lockout or for any employee to go on strike, on account of any dispute, prior to or during a reference of such dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of that Act, have been entirely ignored by one or other party to the dispute. Recently this course has been more frequently followed, resulting in cessation of work in essential industries, which might, and in many cases probably would, have been avoided had the provisions of the said Act been observed.

The Minister further observes that the Federal Government has not at any time since the enactment of that statute instituted any legal prosecution for the violation of its provisions, nor have any such been otherwise begun except in a few cases—by private parties. And, the Minister is convinced that should the Federal Government proceed to enforce the said provisions of that Act it would increase its effectiveness in the best interests of the public.

The Minister is further of the opinion that an announcement by the Government that immediate steps to this end will be taken would tend to prevent interruption of work and avert the evils caused thereby.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that such action by the Government as may be necessary to ensure the prompt prosecution of any violation of the provisions of the said Act should be taken forthwith.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

4-2

[1772]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 18th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Order in Council (P.C. 2731) dated 3rd October, 1917, issued under the provisions of the War Measures Act, the Secretary of State of Canada was authorized to issue a license to the Canadian branches of Thomas Cook & Son, of London, England, to transmit to British, allied or neutral subjects in enemy-occupied territory, for their maintenance, any sum not exceeding twenty-five pounds per month in the case of any one individual transaction, and on the 24th day of January, 1918, an Order in Council was passed (P.C. 199) authorizing the Secretary of State to issue licenses under which payments might be made to persons, firms or corporations residing and carrying on business in Canada, and in allied or neutral countries, of sums on behalf of enemies, as defined by the Consolidated Orders respecting Trading with the Enemy, and to carry out such financial transactions as might be advisable and necessary for the purpose of protecting property or securities held or situate in Canada.

And whereas the development of the war and the changed conditions in Russia necessitate provisions for general licenses for the transmission of money to enemy and enemy-occupied territory, and for the purpose of enabling persons residing in Canada to enter into communication with persons in enemy-occupied territory, and for the purpose of authorizing payments in Canada of sums for the benefit of an enemy;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State and under the provisions of The War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to authorize and doth hereby authorize the Secretary of State of Canada to grant licenses permitting the transmission of money to enemies, allies and neutrals in enemy or enemy-occupied territory, to authorize communication or intercourse with enemies or persons in enemy or enemy-occupied territory, to authorize the expenditure of moneys in Canada on behalf of or for the benefit of enemies or persons in enemy-occupied territory, and to carry out such financial transactions as may be advisable and necessary for the purpose of protecting property or securities held or situate in Canada;

And, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, is further pleased to order and doth hereby order that the Orders in Council aforesaid, of the 3rd of October, 1917 (P.C. 2731), and (P.C. 199) of the 24th day of January, 1918, shall be and the same are hereby revoked; provided, however, that such revocation of said Orders in Council shall not:—

(*a*) Affect the previous operation of the Orders so revoked or anything duly done or suffered thereunder;

(*b*) Affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the said Orders;

(*c*) Affect any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against the said Orders, or

(*d*) Affect any proceedings or remedy in respect of any right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment aforesaid; and any permission or direction given or order or requirement made or other action taken under the said Orders so revoked shall be deemed to have been given, made or taken under this Order.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

4-2

[The following Order in Council was first published in the 4th *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *19th July, 1918.*]

[1647]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 12th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to provide for the issue of special temporary certificates of compliance with the Military Service Act, 1917, and the regulations thereunder by those eligible for orders to report for duty, but whose orders have, in the administration of the Act, for the time being, been postponed, so that these men may be enabled to produce evidence in the form of a certificate for inspection of the police officers who are engaged in the duty of apprehending defaulters;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and under the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by the Military Service Act, 1917, or the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to make the following regulation and the same is hereby made and established accordingly:

Regulation.

Special temporary certificates in a form to be departmentally prescribed may be issued by the registrars and deputy registrars under the Military Service Act, 1917, to men who have complied with the requirements of the Act and Regulations and who are eligible for orders to report for military service but to whom for any reason justified by the due administration of the Act such orders have for the time being not been issued; and the production of any such special temporary certificate to any military or civil police officer or constable engaged in search for or apprehension of defaulters shall be sufficient proof of the man's immunity from arrest so long as he is not in default in compliance with any order to report for duty which he shall have received.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

4-2

P.C. 1158.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

TUESDAY, the 14th day of May, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to approve and doth hereby approve the following Regulations for the granting of free entries on Dominion lands to settlers under the authority of the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT LAND REGULATIONS.

CANADA, 1918.

AUTHORITY.

1. These regulations are made and approved under the provisions of the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, being "An Act to assist Returned Soldiers in settling upon the land and to increase agricultural production."

INTERPRETATION.

2. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.

(*a*) "Act" means "The Soldier Settlement Act, 1917;"

(*b*) "Board" means "The Soldier Settlement Board;"

(*c*) "Settler" means any person who comes within the meaning of that term as defined in the Act;

(*d*) "Agent" or "Agent of Dominion Lands" means a person acting as such under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act;

(*e*) "Sub-agent" means a Sub-agent under the Dominion Lands Act;

(*f*) "Local Representative" means any person appointed by the Soldier Settlement Board to act in the capacity of a representative of the Board in any particular district, and having such duties and powers as may be assigned to him by the Board;

(*g*) "Dominion Lands" or "lands" or "land" means lands of the Dominion of Canada to which these regulations apply;

(*h*) "Soldier entry" means a free entry on Dominion lands granted by the Minister to a settler recommended by the Board;

(*i*) "Entry" may mean a soldier entry or an entry granted under the Dominion Lands Act;

(*j*) "Soldier grant" means the Dominion land for which a soldier entry has been granted under the provisions of these regulations.

(*k*) "Homestead," "purchased homestead," "pre-emption" means land held under homestead, purchased homestead, or pre-emption entry, respectively, under the Dominion Lands Act.

"SETTLER" DEFINED.

3. Entry on Dominion Lands under the provisions of these regulations may be granted to any person recommended by the Board who is a "settler" as defined by the Act.

4. The following persons are "settlers" within the meaning of the Act:—

(*a*) Any person who has served in the naval or military expeditionary forces of Canada during the present war and who has left the forces with an honourable record or who has been honourably discharged;

(*b*) Any person who has been engaged in active service during the present war in the naval or military forces of the United Kingdom or of any of the self-governing British Dominions or Colonies and who has left the forces with an honourable record or who has been honourably discharged;

(*c*) Any person who, being a British subject resident in Canada before the war, has been engaged in active service at one of the seats of war in either the naval or military forces of any of His Majesty's allies in the present war and who has left the forces with an honourable record or who has been honourably discharged;

(*d*) The widow of any such person described in items (a), (b) or (c) above who died on active service.

ESTABLISHING RIGHT AS "SETTLER."

Preliminary information form.

5. Any person deeming himself qualified as a settler, and wishing to obtain the benefit of these regulations shall submit to the Board such information as will enable the Board to determine that he is one to whom the Act applies. This information must be given on the Preliminary Information Form supplied by the Board, blank copies of which may be obtained on application to the Soldier Settlement Board, Ottawa, or to any of its local representatives, who, if so desired, will assist the applicant in filling out the form.

Discharge papers.

6. In the case of an applicant who has served in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, the Board will consult the Militia Department concerning his standing; in all other cases the applicant must forward his certificate of honourable discharge (registered mail only is advised for this purpose), or a copy thereof duly certified by the local representative or by a notary public, or such other evidence as may be necessary in order that the Board may pass upon applicant's status.

Attestation as to right.

7. Upon the applicant's right as a settler being satisfactorily established, a statement in the form of an "Attestation" of such right signed by the Chairman of the Board shall be issued to the applicant. Such attestation shall not be transferable and shall be surrendered when formal application for entry is made under these regulations.

RESERVATION OF LANDS.

Reservation of lands.

8. The Board may request reservation of available Dominion lands for the purposes of the Act.

Lands especially set apart.

9. In the event of any parcel of land reserved under the Act being required for some specific purpose in connection with soldier settlement, or being particularly valuable on account of its location or otherwise, or with respect to which it is ascertained that some person has a right the existence of which was not known at the time the land was reserved for soldier settlement, the Board may withhold such parcel of land from general disposition under soldier entry, whether before or after such parcel has been made available for entry, and set apart the same for much disposal as may be deemed proper.

Cancellation of reservation.

10. If in the opinion of the Board any parcel of land which has been reserved under the Act is not suitable for the purposes of soldier settlement, the Board may request the cancellation of such reservation.

Lapse of all reservations.

11. All reservations of lands under the Act shall lapse three years after the close of the present war.

Timbered lands not open to entry.

12. A quarter-section containing more than twenty-five acres of "merchantable timber" is not open to entry, and if entry is obtained for land which, though not reserved at the time, is ascertained to be valuable on account of merchantable timber upon it, the entry may be cancelled, provided that in the case an entry is so cancelled no compensation shall be made to the entrant for the value to him of the timber on the land.

Surveying and advertising.

13. No land shall be open for entry under the provisions of these regulations until it has been surveyed in accordance with the provisions of the Dominion Lands Survey Act, and until notice that it is to be open for entry upon a date to be set forth in the notice has been posted for at least thirty days in the land office of the District in which the land is situated, and has been published in at least one newspaper in that District and in one newspaper in the provincial capital; and the printing and publication of the notice shall be made in such manner as is determined by the Board.

Thirty days' notice in case of new surveys.

It shall be the duty of the Agent, when requested to do so by the Board, to advertise any newly surveyed land reserved under the Act, and to post notices promptly in his office and in each of the offices of the Sub-agents in his district.

Ten days' notice in all other cases.

14. In the case of other then newly surveyed lands, the Agent shall, when notified by the Board to make any land available for entry under these regulations, advertise such land for ten clear days, unless otherwise directed by the Board, by posting a notice in his office, available for public inspection, giving date and hour of the posting and the date on which the land will become available. Such notice shall be in the form prescribed by the Board, and a copy of same shall be promptly mailed by the Agent to each of the Sub-agents and to the representatives of the Board in his district, and to

the Postmaster nearest the land, to be posted in their respective offices.

Soldier entry on reserved lands.

15. Lands reserved under the Act which in the opinion of the Board are of a class suitable for the general purposes of soldier settlement, shall, except as herein provided, or as otherwise determined by the Board, be made available for soldier entry from time to time to any settler who is eligible to make such entry under these regulations.

Homestead entry on reserved lands.

16. Except as herein otherwise provided, any land reserved under the Act which is available for soldier entry, shall not be deemed reserved as against any person who, being a settler or a member of any body or force serving with the forces of Great Britain or of any of her allies during the present war, is desirous of exercising his homestead right thereon under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act.

Soldier entry on lands not reserved.

17. The right of soldier entry may be exercised by any settler qualified as such under the Act on any parcel of land which although not reserved for the purposes of the Act at the time, is open to homestead entry under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act. An application for soldier entry on such land by any person eligible shall *ipso facto* reserve the same for the purpose of the Act.

Information as to lands.

18. General information concerning lands for soldier settlement may be obtained by any prospective settler on application to the Soldier Settlement Board, Ottawa, or to any representative of the Board elsewhere.

Precise information as to whether any particular parcel of land is open to soldier entry may be secured on application to the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district within which the land is situated.

APPLICATION FOR ENTRY.

Office of record.

19. Application for a soldier entry may be made in the form prescribed by the Board by the holder of an attestation under the Act at the office of the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district within which the land is situated which shall be the office of record for soldier entries for such district.

Application made elsewhere.

20. Application for a soldier entry may be made also before any Agent or Sub-agent of Dominion Lands or before a local representative of the Board or any other person authorized by the Board to receive such application for transmission to the office of record, but any application so made shall have no force or effect until received at the office of record;

Notice may be wired.

Provided that where an application for a soldier entry is so made, the person receiving the same may, at the expense of the applicant, wire notice of receipt of the application to the office of record, whereupon, if the land is available, it shall be held for the applicant until the application papers are received.

No second application.

21. Where an application for soldier entry is made at any place other than the office of record, the person receiving the application shall not receive another application for entry on the same land until first application has been disposed of by the office of record.

Personal application.

22. Every application for a soldier entry shall, except as hereinafter provided, be made by the settler in person.

Application by proxy.

23. Application for entry by proxy is permitted only in the case of a person making entry on behalf of a husband, wife, father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, when duly authorized to do so in the form prescribed, or in the case of a person who, for special reasons, has been given permission by the Board to make entry on behalf of a settler.

The proxy must appear before the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district; sub-agents and local representatives are not authorized to accept applications for entry by proxy.

The settler on whose behalf such entry is made must, before the expiration of six months from the date of the entry, appear personally before the agent and satisfy him by declaration that he is already in residence or on his way to commence such residence, and in the latter case that he will be in residence before the end of the six months. Should he fail to make appearance, the agent shall, unless otherwise determined by the Board, cancel the entry without notice at the end of six months from the date of entry.

Time.

24. Application for soldier entry shall be made only during the regular office hours on every day except Sunday and statutory holidays.

Declaration by applicant.

25. Every applicant for a soldier entry shall make a declaration in the form prescribed by the Board that to the best of his knowledge and belief the land with respect to which his application is made is of the class open to entry and that there is no one in residence thereon, and shall state the improvements on the same, if any, and the value thereof; provided that where such declaration is subsequently found incorrect in any material particular, the entry shall be liable to cancellation.

No fees.

26. No fees shall be charged in connection with a soldier entry, but the applicant may be required to pay the value of the improvements, if any, on the land, and any charge or indebtedness against the land.

Application for lands not available.

27. An application for entry on land which is not available for entry at the time the same is made shall not give the applicant any priority of right in the event of the land becoming available.

CERTIFICATE OF ENTRY.

What constitutes entry.

28. When application is made in the manner hereinbefore described for land open to entry under the provisions of these regulations, the agent or officer acting for him shall accept it and issue to the applicant a Certificate of Entry, and the acceptance by the agent, or officer acting for him, of the said application and the issue of the Certificate of Entry shall constitute a soldier entry under the provisions of these regulations.

Certificate.

29. The Certificate of Entry shall entitle the recipient to take, occupy, use and cultivate the land entered for, and to hold possession thereof to the exclusion of any other person, and to bring and maintain actions for trespass committed on the said land; and the land shall not be liable to be taken in execution before the issue of letters patent therefor; provided that occupancy, use and possession of land so entered for shall be subject to the provisions of the Act, or regulations thereunder or amendments thereto.

PRIOR RIGHT OF ENTRY.

Squatter and Adjoining Settler.

Squatter before survey.

30. A person who has bona fide settled and made improvements on agricultural land before the survey thereof and was in occupation of and ordinarily resident on the land at the time of survey shall, if eligible to make entry for a soldier grant under these regulations, have a prior right to obtain entry for the land so settled on; Provided that this right is exercised within six months after notice in writing that the land is open for entry has been given by the Agent to such settler, or has been posted in a conspicuous place on the land; and that entry shall not be allowed for more than a quarter-section as a soldier grant.

Squatter after survey.

31. The occupation of land after the survey thereof, without entry as provided by these regulations, gives the occupant no right thereto, and the occupant may be ejected as a trespasser, and his improvements forfeited to the Crown.

One day priority to adjoining settler.

32. On the day on which any land is to be made available for entry after being advertised or posted in the manner hereinbefore described, the privilege of entry thereon shall be restricted to a settler eligible to make entry who holds an adjoining quarter-section under homestead or soldier entry, or who obtained homestead patent for such quarter-section and is still the owner thereof, or who was a squatter before survey on such quarter-section.

Conflicting Claims.

Determining priority.

33. In the event of there being more than one applicant claiming the prior right to entry under the preceding section, the priority of their claims shall be determined by the priority of the dates of their respective entries, or the commencement of residence in the case of squatters before survey.

34. To ensure due consideration being given to the rights of all persons claiming priority, the Agent shall receive all applications for entry offering under the preceding section, if requested to do so, but shall issue no certificate of entry for such land until the close of the office hours of the day on which the prior right of entry is considered; or until the morning of the following day;

Application before sub-agent.

Provided that if the Agent is advised by wire or otherwise on such day by a Sub-agent or a local Representative of the receipt by him of an application for entry from a person claiming a prior right

of entry for the land affected, and it is evident from the records that such person, by reason of the priority of date of his entry for or commencement of residence on the adjoining homestead has a better claim than any of the other applicants appearing in person, the Agent shall hold the land until such application made before the sub-agent or local representative has been received;

Sickness of applicant.

Provided further that if on account of sickness or other satisfactory reason shown to the Agent, a settler who according to the records has a prior right of entry over all other applicants is unable to appear in person on such day, the Agent may hold the land for such settler for a reasonable length of time, reporting immediately all the circumstances of the case to the Board;

Doubtful cases.

Provided also that if the Agent is in doubt as to the priority of any applicant, he shall not grant entry on the land affected, but refer the matter to the Board for consideration.

Land available to any settler.

35. Any land which, after having been posted in the manner hereinbefore described, has not been entered for by an adjoining settler on the first day on which such land became available for entry, or if it has not been reserved for any of the reasons above mentioned, it shall be open for entry on the following day to any settler eligible to make entry under these regulations.

Conditions of Entry.

Area.

36. A soldier entry shall be for not more than a quarter-section of one hundred and sixty acres more or less.

Mineral and water right.

37. A soldier entry shall convey no right to salt, coal, petroleum, natural gas, gold, silver, copper, iron, or other minerals within or under the land covered by such entry or any exclusive or other property or interest in, or any exclusive right or privilege with respect to any lake, river, spring, stream or other body of water within or bordering or passing through the land covered by the entry.

Improved lands.

38. Entry for land on which there are improvements may be granted only subject to payment by the entrant of the value of such improvements, as determined by the Board. Should the entrant fail to pay such value, his entry may be cancelled.

Seed grain and other charges.

39. Entry for land against which there is a charge in favour of the Crown may be granted only subject to the payment by the entrant of such indebtedness.

Reservation for roads.

40. Every soldier entry shall be granted subject to the right of the province to take without compensation at any time prior to the issue for letters patent any land which may be required for road purposes, not exceeding four acres in a quarter-section.

Entry for the sole use of settler.

41. Every entry shall be for the sole use and benefit of the holder of the same and not for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever.

Declaration as to duties.

42. The Board may, if it is deemed necessary, require the holder of a soldier entry to furnish proof, by declaration or otherwise, that he is duly performing his settlement duties in each year subsequent to the date of his entry.

No compensation for timber.

43. A quarter-section of land upon which there is not more than twenty-five acres of "merchantable timber," but upon which there is more than twenty-five acres of timber suitable for cord-wood or fence poles is not open for entry, unless such entry is granted on the condition that it will be subject to the issue of permits upon the remainder of the quarter section after the entrant has selected, subject to approval, twenty-five acres for his own use.

Lands required for water supply, etc.

44. If, after an entry is obtained, it is ascertained that the land entered for, or any portion thereof, is necessary for the protection of any water supply or for the location or construction of any works necessary to the development of any water-power, the Board may, at any time before the issue of letters patent, cancel the entry or withdraw from its application, any portion of the land entered for, but where the land is required for the location or construction of works necessary for the development of any water-power, only in so far as the land is necessary for that purpose; provided, however, that no entry shall be cancelled under the provisions of this paragraph until the entrant has been compensated for any improvements made by him upon the land, the amount of such compensation to be fixed by artibtration if the entrant refused to accept the compensation allowed by the Board.

SETTLEMENT DUTIES.

General Requirements.

General requirements.

45. Every holder of a soldier entry shall, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, be required before the issue of letters patent,—

(*a*) to have held the land for his own exclusive use and benefit for three years;

(*b*) to have resided thereon or in the vicinity thereof as hereinafter provided for at least six months in each of three years from the date of entry, or the date of commencement of residence;

(*c*) to have cultivated in each year such area of the land entered for as is satisfactory to the Board;

(*d*) to have erected a habitable house;

(*e*) to have paid in full the loan, if any, and interest thereon made to him on the land entered for under the provisions of the Soldier Settlement Loan regulations, and other charges if any;

(*f*) to be a British subject, except as otherwise provided.

Residence.

Perfecting entry.

46. Every entrant shall be required to perfect his entry within six months from the date thereof by taking possession of his own person of the land, and by beginning residence thereon, and if the entry is not so perfected within that period, it shall be liable to cancellation;

Provided that on cause shown the Board may extend the time for perfecting an entry for an additional six months.

Residence.

47. "Residence" for the purpose of these regulations shall be by the settler in person upon the land entered for or in the vicinity thereof as hereinafter provided. Such residence shall be in a dwelling house which is the actual home of the settler during such period of residence. Residence by a member of the settler's family or by any other person as proxy on his behalf will not be accepted.

Vicinity.

48. The entrant may perform the required residence duties by living on a farm of an area of at least eighty acres, situated within a distance of nine miles from the land entered for, in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowance crossed in the measurement of the following cause:—

(*a*) if he is the sole owner of such farm;

(*b*) if such farm is held by him under homestead entry or otherwise under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act;

(*c*) if such farm is owned solely and occupied by the father, mother, wife, husband, son, daughters, brother or sister of the entrant, or if it is held and occupied by such relative under provisions of the Dominion Lands Act or of these regulations.

Concurrent residence not counted.

49. Any period of residence claimed by a settler towards obtaining patent for any land held by him under the Dominion Lands Act, cannot at the same time be counted as residence in connection with his soldier grant.

CULTIVATION DUTIES.

If residence on grant.

50. Where the settler is residing on the land entered for under these regulations, he shall be required to bring a total of at least thirty acres of the land under cultivation, twenty of which must be cropped.

If residence in vicinity.

51. If residence is performed elsewhere as provided the entrant is required to bring at least fifty acres under cultivation, thirty of which must be cropped.

A reasonable portion of cultivation is required to be done in each year.

Rough and wooded lands.

52. Where owing to the character of the land the requirements with respect to cultivation as stated would appear to be excessive, the Board may reduce the area required to be cultivated, after the land has been inspected by an officer of the Board.

STOCK.

Stock.

53. Where the land entered for is not suitable for cultivation but is adapted for stock raising, the Board may, on application from the entrant and after inspection of the land, allow the entrant to substitute stock in lieu of cultivation duties.

The entrant who has been granted the privilege of substituting stock in lieu of cultivation shall keep on the land in each of three years, either for summer grazing or for winter feeding, the following stock which would be solely owned by him:

(*a*) in the first year, five head;

(*b*) in the second year, ten head;

(*c*) in the third year, and in each subsequent years until he obtains patent, sixteen head.

The entrant keeping stock will have the entire land entered for enclosed with a substantial fence to the satisfaction of the Board.

Buildings for stock.

54. Suitable buildings for the accommodation of the number of stock kept by the settler in any year shall be erected on the soldier grant, but if his residence duties are being performed under the vicinity provisions, such buildings may be upon land on which he is residing.

DECEASED ENTRANTS.

Completion of duties by legal representative.

55. In the event of the death of any person holding entry under these regulations before the completion of the requirements for obtaining patent, the requirements as to residence shall be waived. The requirements other than residence and naturalization shall be completed by the legal representative of such deceased entrant.

Unperfected entries.

56. If the entrant dies before perfecting the entry in the manner prescribed by these regulations, his entry shall be liable to cancellation. The Board may, however, on satisfactory assurance being furnished that the estate will be administered, and that the requirements of the regulations will be complied with extend the time for the performance of duties.

INSANE ENTRANTS.

Insane entrants.

57. In the event of an entrant becoming insane or mentally incapable, and by reason of such insanity or mental incapacity unable to complete the requirements for obtaining patent, the requirements as to residence and naturalization are waived. The requirements other than residence may be completed by his guardian, or committee, or any other person who in the event of his death, would be his legal representative.

PATENT.

Proof of completion of duties.

58. After the completion of the settlement duties hereinbefore prescribed, the settler may file proof of the completion thereof. Such proof shall be in the form of a sworn statement by the entrant, corroborated by the sworn statement of two disinterested parties resident in the vicinity. The statement of the applicant and his witnesses shall be given before an officer duly authorized by the Board to receive such evidence.

Deceased and insane entrants.

59. In the event of the death of an entrant, or in the event of an entrant becoming insane or mentally incapable, the proof of the performance of the conditions of the grant shall be made by such person or persons, and in such manner as may be satisfactory to the Board.

Forfeiture of right on failure to submit proof.

60. If the proof of the completion of the conditions of entry has not been furnished as herein prescribed, within five years from the date of entry, the right of the entrant in connection with the land entered for shall be liable to forfeiture on the order of the Board.

Patent.

61. If the proof of the fulfillment of the conditions of entry has been submitted as herein prescribed, and such proof is satisfactory to the Board, the Board will, if there is no charge against the land by reason of a loan granted under the Soldier Settlement Loan Regulations, recommend the issue of patent to the entrant, or in the event of the death of the entrant, in the name of his legal representative, or in the name of the deceased direct, if the law of the province within which the land is situated makes no provision for the appointment of a personal representative.

No patent until loan repaid.

62. If the proof of the performance of the settlement duties has been accepted by the Board, but there is a charge against the land for advances made under the Act, the Board will withhold the issue of patent for such land until such time as the charge has been removed.

Certificate as to proof.

63. In the cases mentioned in the preceding section the entrant, or in the event of his death, such person as would be entitled to receive patent had all the conditions been completed, may receive a Certificate from the Board setting forth that the requisite settlement duties have been completed, and that upon the indebtedness incurred under the Act being discharged, patent shall issue in the name of the person entitled to receive the same under these regulations.

Interchange of Entries.

When two settlers may interchange.

64. For cause shown any two entrants whose entries are in good standing may be granted permission by the Board to interchange their respective entries, provided the Board is satisfied that the security furnished by a settler who has obtained a loan under the Act will not be impaired by such interchange.

Abandonment of Entry.

Abandonment and re-entry.

65. An entrant may, in the discretion of the Board, be granted permission to abandon the land entered for by him upon executing a declaration in the form prescribed by the Board and obtain permission to make another entry for any land available for the purpose.

In case of loan.

66. Where the entrant, having secured a loan from the Board, has created a charge or lien on the land entered for which has not been discharged, the privilege of abandonment and re-entry may be granted only subject to the transfer of such indebtedness to the land on which re-entry is to be made and only where the Board is satisfied that the security for the loan will not be impaired by the transaction.

Abandonment in favour of a relative.

67. Where an entry is in good standing the entrant may in the discretion of the Board be granted permission to abandon the land held under entry in favour of a father, mother, sister, daughter, bother, wife, or husband, if eligible to make a soldier entry under these regulations subject to such terms and conditions as the Board may prescribe.

Cancellation of Entry.

Reason for cancellation.

68. An entry may be cancelled for any of the following reasons:

(*a*) If the entrant fails in any year to perform the prescribed settlement duties;

(*b*) If an entry has been obtained or granted through error, or misrepresentation, or other fraud;

(*c*) If an entrant, being one who has obtained a loan from the Soldier Settlement Board fails to pay the instalments of principal and interest at the times when they are payable, or fails to comply with any term or conditions subject to which the loan is made.

(*d*) If he fails to pay for improvements or any charge outstanding against the land in connection with seed grain, relief, or other liability of any previous entrant or holder of the land;

(*e*) If an entrant has assigned, mortgaged, or transferred, or agreed to assign, mortgage, or transfer the land held by him under entry, unless otherwise provided.

Effect of cancellation.

69. Where an entry has been cancelled for any reason, all the rights of the entrant with respect to the land held by him, shall thereupon cease and determine; but the Board may, at its discretion, refund to the person responsibe for the improvements, in whole or in part, the money collected on account of such improvements from any subsequent holder or occupant of the land.

Administration.

70. In respect of such of the foregoing regulations as have reference to the reservation of lands, and the cancellation of such reservations, the classes of lands open to entry, the advertising or posting of lands, the granting of entry, the setlement of conflicting claims to land, the performance of the conditions of entry, the proof of the completion of duties, the issue of patent, the interchange of entries, the abandonment of entries either unconditionally or in favour of a relative and the cancellation of entries, wherever it is provided that action is to be taken by the Board, such action will be carried out through the Department of the Interior.

Effective Date.

71. These regulations shall become effective on a date to be fixed by the Board.

EXTRA.



The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1918.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[1868]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 27th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS since the enactment of the Order in Council of the 18th July, 1918, (P.C. 1775), prohibiting the export from Canada of a list of specified commodities except under license, the War Trade Board of the United States have added to the list of commodities which cannot be exported from the United States, except under license, the additional list of commodities so prohibited being set forth in the list attached herewith ;

And whereas the War Trade Board of the United States have requested the prohibition of the export of such commodities from Canada, except under license, upon the grounds and for the purpose set forth in the said Order in Council of the 18th July, 1918, (P. C. 1775) ;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Chairman of the War Trade Board of Canada, is pleased to order and doth hereby order that the export from Canada of all commodities, the export of which from the United States is prohibited, subject to license, and which are set forth in the schedule attached hereto, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited except under license approved by the War Trade Board of Canada.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

SCHEDULE.

Asphalt.
Beverages, non-alcholic, containing sugar.
Celluloid.
Films, as follows :
Moving-picture and other photographic films, unexposed, exposed but undeveloped, and exposed and developed.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[1868]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 27e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que depuis la promulgation de l'arrêté en conseil du 18 juillet 1918 (C.P. 1775), défendant l'exportation du Canada, sauf sur permis, d'une liste d'articles spécifiés, la Commission du commerce de guerre des Etats-Unis a ajouté à la liste des articles qui ne peuvent être exportés des Etats-Unis, sauf sur permis, la liste additionnelle ci-annexée d'articles dont l'exportation est aussi prohibée ;

Et attendu que la Commission du commerce de guerre des Etats-Unis a demandé la prohibition de l'exportation du Canada de ces articles, sauf sur permis, pour les raisons et les fins exposées dans le dit arrêté en conseil du 18 juillet 1918 (C. P. 1775).

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du président suppléant de la Commission du commerce de guerre du Canada, de décréter par les présentes que l'exportation du Canada de tous articles dont est prohibée l'exportation des Etats-Unis, sauf sur permis, et qui sont énumérés dans le tableau ci-annexé, soit par les présentes prohibée, sauf sur permis approuvé par la Commission du commerce de guerre du Canada.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

—

TABLEAU.

Asphalte.
Breuvages, non-alcooliques, contenant du sucre.
Celluloïde.
Pellicules, comme suit :
Pellicules pour photographie animée et autres, non exposées, exposées mais non développées, et exposées et développées.

Marine engines, parts of.
Moving-picture and other photographic films, unexposed, exposed but undeveloped, and exposed and developed.
Newspapers, old.
Non-alcholic beverages, containing sugar.
Phosphorous sesquisulphide.
Photographic films, including moving-picture films, unexposed, exposed but undeveloped, and exposed and developed.
Photographic plates, unexposed, exposed but undeveloped, and exposed and developed.
Plates, photographic, unexposed, exposed but undeveloped, and exposed and developed.
Sesquisulphide, phosphorous.
Stearine.
Tallow.
Telegraphic apparatus.
Valerian.
Wood, including logs—Timber, round, hewn, sawed, sided or squared.
Lumber—Manufactured in all dimension sizes for commercial uses including woods suitable for gun stocks, airplane propeller blades, veneers for airplane and hydroplane frames, ordnance construction, and wood handles for tools necessary for war supplies ; walnut, mahogany, or birch wood cut for parquet flooring.

Partly manufactured articles in an unfinished shape that are to be completed into a finished article at the point of destination when made from the specified woods, such as K/D desks and barrels, furniture stock, parquet flooring, cooperage, etc.

[1869]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 27th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS since the enactment of the Order in Council of the 18th July, 1918, (P.C. 1776), prohibiting the import into Canada of a list of specified commodities, except under license, the War Trade Board of the United States have added to the list of commodities which cannot be imported into the United States, except under license, the additional list of commodities so prohibited being set forth in the list attached hereto ;

And whereas the War Trade Board of the United States have requested the prohibition of the import of such commodities into Canada, except under license, upon the grounds and for the purposes set forth in the said Order in Council of the 18th July, 1918, (P.C. 1776).

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Chairman of the War Trade Board of Canada, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the import into Canada of all commodities the import of which into the United States is prohibited subject to license, and which are set forth in the schedule attached hereto, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited, except under license approved by the War Trade Board of Canada.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE.

1. Antimony, antimony ore, or any chemical extracted therefrom.
2. Asphalt.
3. Balata.
4. Burlap.
5. Cacao (Cocoa beans).
6. Cafeine, caffeina, theine or trimethylxanthine.
7. Cassein or lacterene.
8. Castor beans and castor oil.

Machines de navires, parties de.
Pellicules de photographie animée et autres, non exposées, exposées mais non développées, et exposées et développées.
Journaux, vieux.
Breuvages non alcooliques, contenant du sucre.
Sesquisulfure phosphoreux.
Plaques photographiques, non exposées, exposées mais non développées, et exposées et développées.

Plaques photographiques, non exposées, exposées mais non développees, et exposées et développées.
Photographie, plaques non exposées, exposées mais non développées, et exposées et développées.
Sesquisulfure phosphoraux.
Stéarine.
Suif.
Appareils de télégraphie.
Valérienne.
Bois, y compris billes.—Bois rond, ouvré, scié, ou équarri.
Bois d'œuvre.—Ouvré de toutes dimensions, pour les usages commerciaux, y compris le bois pour les crosses de fusils, les hélices d'aréoplanes, les bois plaqués pour les charpentes d'aéroplanes et d'hydroplanes, les bois pour la construction des pièces d'artillerie, les manches pour les outils nécessaires à la guerre ; noyer, acajou, merisier coupé pour les parquets.
Articles en partie ouvrés dont la fabrication doit être parachevée au point de destination lorsqu'ils sont fabriqués de certains bois spécifiés, tels que pupitres et barils dits " K/D ", bois pour meubles, parquets, tonnellerie, etc.

[1869]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 27e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que depuis la promulgation de l'arrêté en conseil du 18 juillet 1918 (C.P. 1776), défendant l'importation au Canada, sauf sur permis, d'une liste d'articles spécifiés, la Commission du commerce de guerre des Etats-Unis a ajouté à la liste des articles qui ne peuvent être importés aux Etats-Unis, sauf sur permis, la liste additionnelle ci-annexée d'articles dont l'importation est aussi prohibée.

Et attendu que la Commission du commerce de guerre des Etats-Unis a demandé la prohibition de l'importation au Canada de ces articles, sauf sur permis, pour les raisons et les fins exposées dans le dit arrêté en conseil du 18 juillet 1918 (C.P. 1776).

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du président suppléant de la Commission du commerce de guerre du Canada, de décréter par les présentes que l'importation au Canada de tous articles dont est prohibée l'importation aux Etats-Unis, sauf sur permis, et qui sont énumérés dans le tableau ci-annexé, soit par les présentes prohibée, sauf sur permis approuvé par la Commission du commerce de guerre du Canada.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

TABLEAU.

1. Antimoine, minerai d'antimoine ou tout extrait chimique d'antimoine.
2. Asphalte.
3. Balata.
4. Toile à tenture.
5. Cacao (fèves de cacao).
6. Caféine, caféina, théine ou trimethylxanthine.
7. Caséine ou lactarine.
8. Fèves de ricin et huile de ricin.

9. Chrome, chrome ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom.
10. Chromite.
11. Cobalt, cobalt ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom.
12. Cocoanut meat, shredded, desiccated or prepared.
13. Cocoanut oil.
14. Copper ore and copper concentrates, containing less than 60% of copper.
15. Copra.
16. Corundum.
17. Cotton.
18. Emery.
19. Ferro-alloys. All ferro-alloys.
20. Flax.
21. Flaxseed.
22. Graphite crucibles.
23. Gutta joclatong.
24. Gutta slak.
25. Gypsum.
26. Hemp.
27. Hides, skins, leather, tanned skins, and manufactures of leather.
28. Industrial diamonds.
29. Iridium.
30. Iron ore.
31. Jute.
32. Kapec.
33. Manganese, managanese ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom.
34. Mica.
35. Molydenum ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom.
36. Monazite sand.
37. Nickel ore, matte, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom.
38. Optical glass.
39. Palm oil.
40. Platinum.
41. Rice.
42. Rubber manufactured goods.
43. Rubber, reclaimed waste or scrap.
44. Shellac.
45. Sisal.
46. Sodium potassium or calcium nitrates.
47. Soya bean oil.
48. Sugars.
49. Tanning materials.
50. Tin in bars, blocks, pigs, or grain or granulated.
51. Tin ore and tin concentrates, or any chemical extracted therefrom.
52. Titanium, titanium ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom.
53. Tobacco.
54. Tungsten, tungsten ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom.
55. Vanadium, vanadium ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom.
56. Vegetable ivory or tagua nuts.
57. Wheat and wheat flour.
58. Wolframite.
59. Wool.

9. Chrome, minerai de chrome, ou tout alliage de chrome avec le fer ou extrait chimique de chrome.
10. Chromite.
11. Cobalt, minerai de cobalt, ou tout alliage de cobalt et de fer ou extrait chimique de cobalt.
12. Amande de noix de coco, hachée, séchée ou préparée.
13. Huile de noix de coco.
14. Minerai de cuivre, et concontrés de cuivre contenant moins que 60% de cuivre.
15. Copra.
16. Corindon.
17. Coton.
18. Emeri,
19. Alliages de fer, tous.
20. Lin.
21. Graine de lin.
22. Creusets en graphite.
23. Gomme-gutte (joclatong).
24. Gomme-gutte, résidus de.
25. Gypse.
26. Chanvre.
27. Peaux, cuir, peaux tannées, articles en cuir.
28. Diamants pour l'industrie.
29. Iridium.
30. Minerai de fer.
31. Jute.
32. Kaboc.
33. Manganèse, minerai de manganèse, ou tout alliage de manganèse et de fer ou extrait chimique de manganèse.
34. Mica.
35. Minerai de molybdène, ou tout alliage de molybdène et de fer ou extrait chimique de molybdène.
36. Sable de monasite.
37. Minerai de nickel, matte, ou tout alliage de nickel et de fer ou extrait chimique de nickel.
38. Verre d'optique.
39. Huile de palmier.
40. Platine.
41. Riz.
42. Articles en caoutchouc.
43. Caoutchouc, déchets de, refondus.
44. Laque.
45. Fibre d'agavé.
46. Sodium, potassium ou nitrate de calcium.
47. Huile de fèves soja.
48. Sucres.
49. Substances à tanner.
50. Etain, en barres, blocs, gueuse ou grains.
51. Minerai d'étain et concentrés d'étain, ou tout extrait chimique d'étain.
52. Titanium, minerai de titanium, ou tout alliage de titanium et de fer ou extrait chimique de titanium.
53. Tabac.
54. Tungstène, minerai de tungstène, ou tout alliage de tungstène et de fer ou extrait chimique de tungstène.
55. Vanadium, minerai de vanadium ou tout alliage de vanadium et de fer ou extrait chimique de vanadium.
56. Ivoire végétal ou noix de tagua.
57. Blé et farine de blé.
58. Wolframite.
59. Laine.

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[1292]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 6th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS Regulations heretofore established for the administration and management of Dominion lands within the Railway Belt of British Columbia in pursuance of the authority conferred by Chapter 59, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, and Chapter 10, 1—2 George V, do not include any special provisions for the disposal and administration of lands required for the development of water-powers and other water-privileges, and

Whereas administration of the waters within the said belt has recently, by Chapter 47, Statutes of Canada, 2 George V as amended by Chapter 45, 3-4 George V, been transferred to the authorities of the provinces of British Columbia to be administered under the Water Acts of British Columbia as if the said Acts were enacted by the Parliament of Canada, and will continue to be so administered during the pleasure of the Governor in Council, and

Whereas it appears desirable that Dominion lands in the said belt required for the development of water-powers and other water-privileges should be disposed of and administered under special regulations which shall harmonize with the said provincial water administration.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior and in virtue of the authority conferred by the said Chapter 59, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, and the said Chapter 10, 1-2 George V, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the attached regulations, namely, The Water-Lands Regulations, shall be and the same are hereby made effective for disposing of and administering such Dominion lands within the said belt (excluding only lands within areas that are or may be set apart and designated as Dominion parks) as are required in the development of water-powers and other water-privileges.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council

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WATER—LANDS REGULATIONS.

1. In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires,—

Definitions.

"Minister" means the Minister of the Interior ;

"Applicant" means any person who has applied for the right to enter upon, use or occupy Dominion lands required in connection with a water-license or other water privilege ;

"Water-License" means any license, record, or other document made or issued under any Act of the Parliament of British Columbia granting a right or privilege respecting the diversion, use, carriage or storage of water, and shall include any such right or privilege otherwise lawfully acquired and held ;

"Licensee" shall mean the holder of a water-License as herein defined, and shall extend to and include the executors, administrators and assigns, and in the case of a corporation the successors and assigns of the licensee ;

"Lease" shall extend to and include any license, permit, authorization, agreement or other form of grant executed by the Minister for the purpose of conferring rights in Dominion lands under these regulations :

"Lessee" shall mean the holder of a lease as herein defined, and shall extend to and include the executors, administrators and assigns, and in the case of a corporation the successors and assigns of the lessee ;

"Works" shall include all constructions and contrivances for utilizing, holding, carrying or conducting water or water-power, the stumping or clearing of land, the removal of earth, rocks, brush or timber and other works or things constructed or removed by the lessee in connection with his lease ;

"Undertaking" means the project for the taking diversion, carriage, use, sale, barter or exchange of water or water-power in respect of which an application is made or a lease issued, and shall include the works, lands, rights of way and other property acquired, or to be acquired in connection with the said project and the general scheme for the acquirement, maintenance and operation thereof ;

"Regulations" means the regulations hereinafter set out, and shall include the regulations established by His Excellency the Governor in Council on the 17th day of September, 1889, for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia and, in case lands within forest reserves are involved, the regulations relating to the said forest reserves, together with any amendments to any such regulations now or hereafter established ;

"Dominion lands" means and shall include any land within the Railway Belt held by His Majesty in the right of Canada.

Lands withdrawn from entry.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision of the said regulations, Dominion lands required for the protection of any water-supply, or upon or within or under which there are any waters from which power may be produced, or which bordering upon or being close to a water-power, will be required for the development and working of such water-power, or Dominion lands required for the development of water privileges other than power undertakings, including lands required for the storage or pondage of water for augmenting or regulating the flow of streams, shall not be open to entry for homestead, purchased homestead or pre-emption, or be sold or conveyed in fee, or disposal of in any way by the Crown except by lease under the provisions of these regulations,

Provided always that the timber on any such lands, if within any Dominion forest reserves, shall, notwithstanding the provisions of this section continue to be administered under the regulations governing the administration of the said reserves.

Minister to set out said lands.

3. The Minister may cause such surveys to be made, and may take such other steps as may be necessary from time to time to enable him to ascertain and set out the lands required as aforesaid, and his decision respecting the location and extent of the said lands shall be final.

Application may be filed.

4. (1) Any person who desires to acquire a right to use or occupy any Dominion lands for the diversion, storage or carriage of any water, or for the construction, maintenance or operation of any works for such diversion, storage or carriage of water, including lands to be flooded, shall file or cause to be filed with the Minister an application in writing for that purpose.

Contents of application.

(2) Such application shall set out—

Location.

(a) The location, by section, township and range, or by lot number, of each parcel of Dominion lands proposed to be occupied and of each right of way over the same required;

Area.

(b) The length and breadth or other dimensions of each parcel or right of way and the estimated area in acres ;

Sketch plan.

(c) A sketch plan showing the location of all the said parcels and rights of way ;

Water data.

(3) Such application shall be accompanied by complete information relating to the provincial water application, water-claim or water-right in respect of which it is made, namely,

(*a*) If made in connection with a pending water-application or water-claim, then a copy of such water-application or water-claim, and a copy of every petition or other formal paper filed with respect thereto with the provincial authorities ; also a copy of every authorization, order or other decision issued or made from time to time with respect thereto by the said provincial authorities ;

(*b*) If made in connection with a water-license already issued by the provincial authorities, then a copy of such water-license ; (The filing by the Comptroller of Water Rights of the province of such licence will satisfy this clause.)

(*c*) Any other evidence or information which the Minister may require respecting such water-application, water-claim or water-right.

Minister may withdraw particular lands.

5. Pending the consideration of any such application for the use and occupation of Dominion lands, the Minister may, from time to time, reserve the lands applied for from any disposition not consistent with the rights desired under such application.

6. (1) The applicant, before commencing the construction of any works upon Dominion lands, shall cause to be filed with the Minister a plan prepared from an actual survey by a qualified Dominion land surveyor, and signed and certified correct by him, showing the location and extent of the lands so required, and shall obtain the Minister's approval thereof. Before any such survey is proceeded with, instructions therefor must first be obtained from the Surveyor General.

(2) The said plan shall contain the following information :

Boundaries.

(*a*) The boundaries giving chainages and bearings, and the area in acres within each quarter section of the lands so required, including rights of way.

Lands to be flooded.

(*b*) Where lands are to be flooded, the contour to which the water will be raised and the area of the lands to be flooded in each quarter section ;

Occupiers' lands.

(*c*) Where any interest less than a fee in Dominion lands has been previously disposed of by the Crown, a statement setting out the said lands and the name of the person authorized to hold, occupy or use the same.

Report of Dominion Land Surveyor.

7. The plan shall be accompanied by a report by such Dominion land surveyor or by a qualified civil engineer setting forth,—

Lands required.

(*a*) Whether the lands shown on the said plan are, in the opinion of such surveyor or engineer required for the proposed diversion, use, storage or carriage of water or for the construction, maintenance or operation of the proposed works, and if not, what lands are so required ;

Occupier's interests.

(*b*) Where any interest less than the fee in Dominion lands has been disposed of a statement of the manner in which the proposed works will affect the said interest, and the area of the lands so affected in each case ;

Damage likely.

(*c*) A statement that such surveyor or engineer knows the lands reported on, and his estimate of the amount of damage which will be likely to arise with respect to each separate parcel of such lands from the occupation and use thereof for the purpose proposed.

Minister may grant Interim Permit.

8. (1) Upon the filing of the application, plan and report set out in the last three preceding sections, and subject always to these and any further regulations on the subject, the Minister may, if he deems such action advisable, grant to the applicant an interim permit authorizing entry upon or the use or occupation of any Dominion lands subject to such conditions as may, in his opinion, be required by such applicant for the purpose of making surveys and constructing works, but such interim permit shall, in every case, be subject to the provisions of these regulations respecting leases so far as applicable.

Term and nature of Interim Permit.

(2) The term of the interim permit shall be as nearly as possible concurrent with that of the conditional-water-license granted to the applicant under the British Columbia Water Acts, it being the intent of these regulations that the applicant shall secure his water-rights from the provincial authorities before the corresponding land-rights shall be granted, and it being the general purpose of the said permit to supply such applicant with such rights in Dominion lands, as, in the opinion of the Minister, may be required by him in the exercise of the rights conferred by the said conditional water-license.

Surveys may be delayed in certain cases.

9. (1) If the Minister is of the opinion that a strict compliance with sections 6 and 7 would seriously interfere with the immediate and necessary construction of works or with the exercise of water rights acquired or in process of being acquired by the applicant, he may, by a writing under his hand, grant the applicant such temporary rights of entry upon or of the occupation or use of any Dominion lands as are, in his opinion, required by the applicant pending the time when the plans and report called for in the said sections 6 and 7 shall have been completed. The applicant shall, however, in such case pursue the preparation and completion of the said plans and reports with due diligence, and upon the filing and approval of the same, and upon compliance otherwise by the applicant with the terms laid down by the Minister, the interim permit mentioned in the last preceding section may be issued.

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1. The Department of the Interior in order to facilitate the preparation of plans by applicants will endeavour to have a qualified member of the British Columbia Hydrometric Survey available for making the necessary surveys at reasonable cost to the applicants.

(2) The location of any works so constructed by the applicant prior to the filing and approval of the said plans and reports shall be subject to the approval of the Minister and the permittee shall and will make any changes with respect thereto which the Minister may require after the said plans and reports are filed. The temporary rights granted by the Minister under this section shall, in every case be subject to the provisions of these regulations respecting leases in so far as applicable and shall further be subject to cancellation at the at the discretion of the Minister.

Dispensation from Surveys by D.L.S. in certain cases.

10. Notwithstanding any other provision of these regulations, if the Minister considers that any application is not of sufficient importance to warrant the surveys and report by a Dominion land surveyor called for in sections 6 and 7, he may, by letter or other writing, authorize such applicant to dispence with the requirements of either or both of the said sections, but may, in such case, call for such plans and information as he may deem necessary, and upon satisfactory compliance by the applicant with all such requirements, the Minister may grant the interim permit mentioned in the last preceeding section, but in every case where works are constructed without plans being submitted and approved showing exact locations, such works shall be subject to approval as to location by the Minister and the applicant shall and will make any changes therein which the Minister may subsequently require

Lease, when may be issued.

11. Upon the receipt by the Minister of a notice from the Comptroller of Water Rights or other proper provincial authority that the said applicant has completed his works and is in all respects other than the acquirement of the neeessary interests in Dominion lands, entitled to a final water license under the provincial Water Acts, together with a copy of such license or a statement of the proposed terms thereof, and upon it being shown to the satisfaction of the Minister that the applicant has observed and fulfilled all the terms and conditions required by the Minister or by these regulations to be by such applicant observed and fulfilled, the Minister may, subject always to these regulations, issue in favor of the applicant a lease, a license of occupation or other form of grant conferring such rights in Dominion lands as are in the opinion of the Minister, necessary for the proper maintenance and operation of the said works, and subject to such special terms and conditions, not inconsistent with these regulations, as the Minister may impose.

Lease concurrent with water-license.

12. The lease shall be for the same term of years as such final water-license and shall run concurrently therewith ; provided always, that in no case shall any lease authorize entry upon or use or occupation of any Dominion lands for a period exceeding fifty years from the date thereof.

Lease or permit to depend on water-license.

13. The easements, rights and privileges acquired under any interim permit or lease shall be subject always to compliance by the permittee or lessee with all the terms and conditions of the water-license in connection with which such interim permit or lease is issued, and if, under the provisions of the Water Acts of British Columbia or the regulations made pursuant thereto, or by other lawful means such water-license is terminated or cancelled, or becomes null and void, then such interim permit or lease shall, *ipso facto*, become void and of no effect. and all the rights granted thereunder shall cease and determine.

Lease voided when lands no longer needed.

14. (1) Every lease shall be valid or effective to authorize the entry upon or the use or occupation of any Dominion lands only in such manner and to such extent as may be necessary for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating the works authorized to be constructed, maintained and operated under the water-license in respect of which such lease is granted and no further.

Procedure when lease voided for non-use or abandonment.

(2) If, because of a change in the location of the said works, or because of their non-use or abandonment, or for any other reason continued or further entry upon, use of, or occupation of such lands in whole or in part for the said purpose becomes, in the opinion of the Minister, unnecessary, he shall give the lessee written notice of the contemplated withdrawal of such lands from the operation of the lease and his reasons therefor. The lessee may within sixty days after the giving of such notice file a written objection to such withdrawal of lands. The Minister may, after the consideration of such objection, or after the expiry of the time allowed for objection, if no objection is filed, make an order withdrawing such lands from the operation of the lease.

Termination of works when lease voided.

15. If any lease issued under these regulations is voided, terminated or cancelled in whole or in part by any lawful process, the lessee shall not be privileged to remove any works, buildings or other improvements constructed by him on the said lands unless the Minister's consent in writing is first obtained. The Minister may make any provision which he deems advisable for arriving at the compensation, if any, which is to be paid to the lessee for such of the said works, buildings or other improvements as are taken over by His Majesty and as are considered serviceable in the future disposition which is to be made of the said lands.

Rentals.

16. The sum to be paid as annual rental shall be fixed by the Minister and specified in the lease, but such rental shall be subject to revision at the same times and, at the discretion of the Minister, in the same manner as if the lease were subject to the statutes, regulations and general practice of the province governing of leases of lands valuable in the development of water privileges, providing always that the Minister shall act in the place of any provincial authority empowered or required to take action under the provisions of the said regulations in respect of such revision of rentals.

Lease not exclusive.

17. Every such lease shall be subject to the right of His Majesty to grant liberty or privilege to other persons for any purpose to enter upon, use or occupy the lands so leased or to use any existing works upon such lands in common with the lessee ; provided always that, in such case, if it is proposed to move or alter or in any way affect the lessee's works, the rights of the lessee in respect of the said works shall not be, in the opinion of the Minister, prejudicially interfered with, nor shall other works be substituted which, in so far as the lessee is concerned are less fitted to accomplish the purposes of the said works as set out in the water-license.

Grants not to be capitalized.

18. The lessee, in estimating the value of the lands, works, and properties, held by him in connection with his lease, whether for the purpose of fixing the tolls or rates which may be charged for power or for the purpose of appraising the property upon which he is entitled to earn or receive any return, income, price or compensation or for any other purpose, shall in no case give any pecuniary value to or claim any pecuniary value for the rights and privileges granted by his lease.

Transfers.

19. Before any assignment or transfer of any lease or of the rights and privileges conferred thereby or of the works or undertaking connected therewith becomes valid or effective the assignee or transferree must have executed and filed with the Minister an undertaking or agreement to comply with the provisions of these regulations in so far as applicable and to observe and fulfil all the terms and conditions of such lease as amended by any additional terms and conditions which the Minister may then see fit to impose, and the Minister's approval in writing of such assignment or transfer and of such undertaking or agreement must have been

obtained. No such approval shall be given by the Minister unless it is shown to his satisfaction that such assignment or transfer is expedient in the public interest and that no compensation whatever is to be paid for the rights and privileges conferred by such lease.

Care of Dominion Lands.

20. The lessee shall in the construction, maintenance and operation of his works, take such steps and do such acts and things, as are necessary for the proper care, maintenance and protection of any Dominion lands affected thereby, and shall comply with any instructions of the Minister or of any person acting for the Minister in that behalf.

Roads, trails, &c.

21. No roads, trails, telephone lines, buildings or other improvements the property of the Crown in the right of the Dominion shall be removed, altered or in any way affected by any lessee in the construction of his works without the Minister's consent in writing having been first obtained. Such lessee shall in every case replace or reconstruct such improvements and shall build and maintain necessary and suitable crossings for all such roads and trails existing or that may be established intersecting any water conduits of such lessee to the Minister's satisfaction. The Minister may, if he deems it necessary, require the applicant or lessee to furnish a bond for the satisfactory carrying out of the provisions of this section. The lease shall be subject to the right of the Minister to construct, or authorize the construction of roads, trails or telephone lines on or across the leasehold.

Bridges, culverts, &c.

22. The lessee shall construct and maintain such bridges, culverts, spillways, wasteways or other works in connection with any works constructed or maintained on Dominion lands as the Minister or any person acting for the Minister in that behalf may direct.

Lessee to indemnify Crown.

23. The lessee shall indemnify the Crown against all actions, claims or demands arising against it by reason of anything done by the lessee in the exercise or purported exercise of the rights and privileges granted under the lease.

Timber-cutting.

24. The lessee shall pay for any merchantable timber cut or removed from any Dominion lands such sums by way of stumpage and royalty as may be fixed by the regulations governing the administration of forest reserves, if within any such reserve, or by the regulations governing the granting of yearly licenses and permits to cut timber, if on Dominion lands other than forest reserves

Forest Reserve provisions.

25. The lessee shall do no unnecessary damage to timber on any Dominion lands. Every lessee whose lease includes any lands situated within any Dominion forest reserve shall carefully comply with all regulations relating to forest reserves and shall also comply with all instructions of the Director of Forestry in all matters pertaining to the care and preservation of the forest reserves.

Timber and brush in forest reserve.

26. No trees on any Forest Reserve shall be cut by such lessee without the permission of the Director of Forestry and when any trees are so cut the debris of such cutting shall be piled and burned or otherwise disposed of as instructed by the forest officer in charge of the reserve. No burning shall be done except under permit from such forest officer. The lands covered by the lease shall be cleared and kept clear at all times of unnecessary combustible material and the lessee shall take all possible precautions to prevent the starting or spread of fire from the leasehold and shall give assistance in the fighting of fire as required by the regulations relating to forest reserves.

Lands fraudulently entered upon.

27. If it is shown to the satisfaction of the Minister that any homestead entry, agreement to sell or other existing interest less than a fee in any Dominion lands required for the proposed works of any applicant has been secured by any person with a knowledge that the said lands would be required in connection with the development of a water privilege, and with the object of deriving gain from such interest by reason of the future development of such water privilege, the Minister may fix the terms upon which so much of the said lands as may be required for the proposed works may be withdrawn from the said entry, agreement of sale or other interest less than a fee, and secured by such applicant.

Water applicants not under B. C. Water Act.

28. In the event that any person desires to enter upon, use or occupy Dominion lands in the exercise of rights affecting waters or the use or diversion thereof not acquired or held in virtue of British Columbia Water Acts, such as rights acquired under the Line Fences Act, Chapter 84, R.S.B.C. 1911, or the Ditches and Water Courses Act, Chapter 66 of the same, or the Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation Act, Chapter 69 of the same, or by any riparian owner, application may be made to the Minister, and the same must be dealt with as nearly as possible in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

Reservations in all grants.

29. Every patent, lease, license, homestead entry or other grant hereafter made of any Dominion lands within the Railway Belt shall be subject to a reservation providing for the taking of any areas required for the exercises of the privileges granted by any water license subject to the payment by the licensee of such compensation as may be provided in like cases by the provincial acts and regulations. 3–4

[1621]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 2nd day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Dominion Lands Act (chapter 20 of the statutes of 1908) provides that every application for entry for a homestead shall be made by the applicant in person, unless otherwise provided by regulations made by the Governor in Council;

And whereas under regulations approved by Orders in Council dated the 26th of August, 1908, and the 11th of January, 1915, homestead entry may be made by proxy on behalf of a husband, father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister;

And whereas it is represented that cases are likely to arise where a number of soldiers eligible for soldier grant entry under the terms of the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, and eligible also to make ordinary homestead entry, desire to send one of their number in advance to select and enter for land on their behalf;

And whereas authority has already been taken under section 23 of the Soldier Settlement Regulations to meet a case of this kind in so far as the soldier grant entry is concerned, but there is no corresponding provision in the case of an application for ordinary homestead entry by proxy on behalf of a "settler," as defined by the Soldier Settlement Act;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in view of the above, is pleased, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, to make the following regulation and the same is hereby made and established accordingly:—

In the case of a "settler" as defined by the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, who is eligible to make ordinary homestead entry, application for entry by proxy may be permitted not only in the case of a person making entry on behalf of a husband, father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, but also in the case of a person who for special reasons has been authorized by the Department of the Interior to make entry on behalf of such "settler."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

2–4

[1807.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday the 19th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Department of Public Works has applied for the setting apart of a small parcel of land at House River, comprising eighty-five hundredths acres, in the northeast quarter of Section 18, Township 83, range 16, west of the 4th meridian, in the Province of Alberta, to be used as a telegraph station ;

And Whereas the parcel of land in question is undisposed of according to the records of the Department of the Interior, and may be more particularly described as follows :

Commencing at an iron post on the east boundary of Section 18, Township 83, Range 16, west of the 4th meridian, distant 655·38 feet measured southerly along said east boundary from the northeast corner of said section ; thence due west a distance of 50 feet to an iron post ; thence due south a distance of 204 feet to an iron post ; thence continuing in the same course a distance of 27 feet ; thence due west a distance of 102·47 feet ; thence south 17 degrees and 32 minutes east astronomically, a distance of 213·885 feet to an iron post ; thence south 43 degrees and 39 minutes east astronomically a distance of 137·40 feet more or less to an iron post on the said east boundary of said Section 18 ; thence northerly following the said east boundary a distance of 540·60 feet more or less to the point of commencement and containing by admeasurement 0·85 acres more or less, all as shown on the plan hereto attached.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior is pleased to Order and it is hereby Ordered that the said parcel of land shall be and the same is hereby transferred to the Department of Public Works for the purposes above mentioned.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1658]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 6 h day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS under the provisions of the Order in Council of the 7th December, 1907, certain Dominion lands were set apart to be reserved for the Doukhobor communities during the pleasure of the government ;

And whereas from time to time certain of lands so reserved have been withdrawn from reservation as being no longer required for the purpose for which they were set apart and homestead entries were granted thereon to members of the Doukhobor communities participating in the reserves and to the general public ;

And whereas the Doukhobor Commission which recently visited the reserves with a view to investigating the whole situation recommends the discontinuance of the reserves ;

And whereas it is desirable that the matter be dealt with as promptly as possible in order that any surplus land remaining available after all the rightful claims have been adjusted might be made available for soldier settlement ;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the lands now remaining in the Doukhobor reserves be withdrawn from reservation and be dealt with as the Minister of the Interior may determine, subject to the following regulations :

(1) That the number of Doukobors claiming to be participating in the reserves, who are members of the larger community comprising not more than seven hundred souls, and of the Independent community stated to number not more than five hundred souls be forthwith determined.

(2) That the Doukhobors referred to in Clause 1 hereof as members of the larger community be allowed to purchase land therein at the rate of fifteen acres per soul.

(3) That the land be sold to individuals and titles be taken by the head of each family on the above basis.

(4) That the price at which the land shall be sold be $10.00 per acre and that payment shall be made on such terms as may be satisfactory to the Minister ;

(5) That those of the Doukhobors referred to in Clause 1 hereof as members of the Independent Community who desire to do so, may, in lieu of purchasing their allotments as aforesaid be given an opportunity to secure homestead entries on available lands in the reserve in accordance with the practice hitherto followed by the Department in dealing with such cases ;

(6) That any Doukhobor who is permitted to obtain homestead entry in a Doukhobor reserve shall thereby exhaust his homestead right.

(7) That all available surplus lands remaining in the reserves after all claims have been adjusted be reserved for solder settlement.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1820.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Saturday, the 20th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 6th July, 1918, from the acting Minister of the Interior, stating that the Canadian Northern Railway Company has applied for a license to occupy a portion of the bed of the Oldman River for the purpose of constructing and maintaining thereon a railway bridge across the said river, the land applied for being described as follows :

That certain parcel or tract of land, being part of the bed of Oldman river, situate in the southeast quarter of section thirteen, in the ninth township, in the twenty-sixth range, west of the fourth meridian, in the Province of Alberta, on the said section thirteen is shown on a plan of the southeast quarter of the said township approved and confirmed by E. Deville, Surveyor-General of Dominion lands, on the eleventh day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, which said parcel may be more particularly described as follows :—

Bounded on the north by the left bank and on the south by the right bank of Oldman River ; and on the east and west by lines parallel to and forty-nine feet and five tenths of a foot perpendicularly distant on opposite sides of the centre line of the right of way of the Canadian Northern Railway, as the said centre line is shown upon a plan of the said railway showing plan and elevation of proposed crossing of Oldman River, through the said quarter-section, which said plan is signed by A. S. Weekes, Dominion Land Surveyor, on the twenty-third day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of record in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Registration District under number R.W. 87 in Book B.T., a certified copy whereof is on record in the Department of the Interior under number 27050; the parcel herein described containing by admeasurement one acre and five-hundredths of an acre, more or less.

The plan and description of the sight and of the bridge as filed by the company with the Department of Public Works was approved by Order in Council of the 31st July, 1916, under the provisions of Section 233 of the Railway Act, Chapter 37, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, such approval being conditional on the company securing from the Department of the Interior a license of occupation of the bed of the river required for the bridge site.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that he be authorized to issue to the Canadian Northern Railway Company, a license of occupation for that portion of the bed of the Oldman River described above ; the said license to be for such time as the Company may require the bridge site in connection with the operation of the railway and to be at an annual rental of one dollar, payable to the Department of the Interior.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1806]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 19th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the Order in Council, P.C. 813, of the 4th day of April, 1918, the Minister of the Interior was authorized to transfer from His Majesty King George the Fifth as represented by the Minister of the Interior, to His Majesty King George the Fifth as represented by the Minister of Public Works for the Province of Alberta, that portion of the southeast quarter of Section 29, Township 54, Bange 22, west of the 4th Meridian, comprising 153.24 acres, and that portion of the northeast quarter of the same section, comprising 158.73 acres ; whereas it was intended that the lands referred to herein should be vested in His Majesty King George the Fifth as represented by the Minister of Public Works for the Province of Alberta.

Therefore His Excellency the Governer General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and declare and it is hereby ordered and declared that title to such lands, being that portion of the S.E. ½ of section 29-54-22 W. 4th Meridian, comprising 153.24 acres, and that portion of the North East quarter of the same Section comprising 158.73 acres, shall be and the same is hereby vested in His Majesty King George the Fifth, as represented by the Minister of Public Works for the Province of Alberta, the balance of each of these quarter-sections having been heretofore vested in the right of the Crown for the Province of Alberta for roadway purposes, reserving thereout and therefrom all mines and minerals, whether solid, liquid or gaseous, which may be found to exist within, upon or under such lands, together with full power to work the same, and for this purpose to enter upon, use and occupy the said lands, or so much thereof, and to such extent as may be necessary for the effectual working and extracting of the said minerals.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1722]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 18th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS attention is drawn to the abnormal demand for butter due to war conditions and the very great probability that such abnormal demand and consequent high prices will prevail for this product for some time to come ;

And whereas it is in the public interest, under the special conditions above named, that other fats should be available in Canada under strict and reasonable conditions as a substitute for butter ;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Agriculture, and under and in virtue of the provisions of "The War Measures Act, 1914," is pleased to make and doth hereby make and establish the following regulations providing for the importation into Canada and the permitting of the manufacture, sale and possession within Canada of oleomargarine and establishing the conditions of such importation, manufacture, sale and possession, such regulations to be in force and to have effect for the period during which the present abnormal conditions continne, the conclusion of such period to be determined by the Minister of Agriculture with the approval of the Governor in Council, as provided in the said regulations, and as a war measure only.

His Excellency in Council, on the same recommendation, is further pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 23rd October, 1917, (P.C. 3044), and the Order in Council of the 19th November, 1917, (P.C. 3236) shall be and the same are hereby rescinded.

REGULATIONS.

1. On and after the first day of November, 1917, and until the Governor in Council has by order declared that the present abnormal conditions have ceased, paragraph (*a*) of section 5 of The Dairy Industry Act, 1914, statutes of 1914, chapter 7, shall be suspended in so far as it provides that no person shall manufacture, import into Canada, or offer, sell or have in his possession for sale, any oleomargarine as hereinafter defined, and the importation, manufacture, offering for sale and having in possession for sale of any such oleomargarine shall be permitted, subject, however, to the rules and regulations hereinafter set out.

2. For the purposes of these regulations "oleomargarine" shall mean and include oleomargarine, margarine, butterine, or any other substitute for butter which is manufactured wholly or in part from any fat or oil other than from milk and cream, which contains no foreign colouring matter and which does not contain more than sixteen per cent of water.

3. No person shall import or manufacture oleomargarine without having first obtained a license, such license may at any time be cancelled for the violation of any of the provisions of these regulations or of any other regulation made by His Excellency the Governor General in Council or by the Canada Food Board.

4. Licenses for the importation or manufacture of oleomargarine shall be issued from the office of, and through the Veterinary Director General, and shall be countersigned by such officer or officers under the Veterinary Director General, and shall be countersigned by such officer or officers under the Veterinary Director General as the Canada Food Boad may thereto authorize.

5. Oleomargarine, in which animal fats or oils are used, imported into Canada shall be accompanied by the export certificate of inspection of the country of production, and every importer shall, at the time that the importation is made, produce to the Collector of Customs such importer's license, and deliver to the Collector the certificate of inspection of the country of origin. Import licenses will be issued in duplicate, one copy to be deposited with the Customs when the first entry is made.

6. Importers of oleomargarine, made wholly of vegetable fats and oils, shall furnish to the Collector of Customs at the port of entry a certificate of inspection in such form as may be required by the Canada Food Board.

7. Oleomargarine manufactured wholly from vegetable oils shall be so designated in all labels, brands or other markings.

8. Licenses to manufacture oleomargarine shall only be issued to such applicants as have satisfied the Veterinary Director General that the building or buildings in which the applicant proposes to manufacture the oleomargarine is or are well lighted and ventilated, constructed of suitable material and provided with sanitary conveniences for the employees, that there is no danger of contamination from objectionable odours from packing houses, fertilizer houses or other sources, that the machinery and equipment is modern and capable of easy and efficient cleaning, and that the probable output of the proposed establishment will be sufficiently large to justify the employment of an inspector.

9. No oleomargarine shall be manufactured in Canada except under the supervision of inspectors appointed by the Minister of Agriculture.

10. Oleomargarine shall not be manufactured in Canada in any premises used as or connected with a butter factory.

11. All material entering into the composition of oleomargarine shall be subject to inspection, and if not approved by an inspector shall not be used. The inspector shall have power at any time to take samples of any such material for analysis. No oleo oil or neutral lard shall be used in the manufacture of oleomargarine unless it is the production of an abattoir under the inspection of the Minister of Agriculture of Canada and bears the Government inspection mark, or has been manufactured in the country of origin under inspection satisfactory to the Minister, and is at the time of importation covered by the official markings and export inspection certificate of the country of origin. No milk shall be used in the manufacture of oleomargarine unless it is from tuberculin tested cows or else has been pasteurized before using, and no butter shall be used in such manufacture unless it is free from rancidity or any objectionable odour.

12. No preservative shall be used for or in oelomargarine except salt, without the written permission of the Canada Food Board.

13. No person other than a manufacturer of oleomargarine shall mix oleomargarine and butter.

14. No substance intended for the colouring of oleomargarine shall be imported into Canada in packages containing oleomargarine, and no manufacturer, wholesale dealer or retailer dealing in oleomargarine shall deal in, sell, or give away any substance intended for colouring oleomargarine.

15. No oleomargarine shall be sold in Canada unless it is in :—

(*a*) the original package, marked and labelled as required by these regulations.

(*b*) each small package shall be wrapped separately and on the label or wrapper the word "Oleomargarine" shall be printed or marked so as to form the most conspicuous word on the label or wrapper.

(*c*) all labels, wrappers and packages shall bear the official inspection mark of the country of origin together with the name and address of the manufacturer.

16. In all hotels, restaurants and public eating places where oleomargarine is served there shall be prominently displayed in some conspicuous place a placard containing the words, "oleomargarine served here," in capital block letters, not less than one and one-half inches long.

17. No label, placard or brand shall be used until it has been approved by the Veteri ary Director General.

18. No person shall sell, offer, expose or have in possession for sale, any oleomargarine molded or cut into prints or blocks unless such prints or blocks are of the full net weight of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or 1 lb. at the time they are sold, offered, exposed, or had in possession for sale.

19. The Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada shall have charge of the enforcement of the provisions of these regulations, and of any other regulations made by His Excellency the Governor General in Council or by the Canada Food Board, in so far as such regulations pertain to the sale and use of oleomargarine.

20. Inspectors appointed by the Minister of Agriculture shall have access at all reasonable hours to any premises in Canada in which oleomargarine is manufactured or stored.

21. Every person who either imports, manufactures or sells wholesale, oleomargarine, shall keep a book in which is entered the date of each importation, purchase, sale and shipment of oleomargarine, and the quantity so imported, sold or shipped, the person from or to whom it has been purchased, sold or shipped, the place from, in or to which it was imported, sold or shipped, and the name of the railway or steamship company by which such oleomargarine was transported, and such book shall at all times be open for inspection by the Canada Food Board or by any person authorized by the Canada Food Board or by the Minister of Agriculture to examine same.

22. There shall be no customs duty charged on the importation of any oleomargarine into Canada that complies with the above regulations.

23. Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

24. Order in Council of October 23rd, 1917, (P.C.-3044), and the Order in Council of November 19th, 1917, (P.C. 3236), shall be, and the same are hereby rescinded.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1743.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday the 11th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council has had before them a report, dated 9th July, 1918, from the Minister of Labour, representing that industrial unrest during the past few months has become more general than formerly, thus causing serious interruption in some lines of war work, and indications are that it will become more widespread still unless successful efforts be made to check it. This unrest has many causes among which are the shortage of labour, rapid advance in the cost of many of the necessaries of life, employers denying their workmen the right to organize or to meet them in joint conference to discuss requests for improved conditions or to negotiate adjustments of differences ; and in others from too hasty action on the part of working men in ignoring the provisions of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in adopting drastic measures before exhausting every reasonable effort to reach a satisfactory settlement. Wages alleged to be inadequate together with length of the work day said to be too long, are among other frequent causes of such unrest.

The Minister, realizing the necessity of steady work and close and sympathetic co-operation between employers and employees to secure maximum results from war efforts, is of opinion that the Government should forthwith adopt such means as may seem practicable for the prevention of such interruption during the continuance of the war, whether caused by lockouts or strikes, and the establishments of such co-operation, while at the same time striving to ensure to the workman adequate compensation for their labour and reasonable safeguards for their health and safety, and to employers fair and reasonable treatment.

The Minister is further of opinion that a declaration by the Government of a war labour policy, fair and equitable to all concerned, governing relations between employers and workmen in all industries engaged in war work and including all those mentioned in The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (except railways), and amendments thereto by Parliament or extensions thereof by Order in Council, for the duration of the war, would materially contribute to the attainment of these objects.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the Governor in Council declare the following principles and policies and urge their adoption upon both employers and workmen for the period of the war.

1. That there should be no strike or lockout during the war.
2. That all employees have the right to organize in trade unions, and this right shall not be denied or interfered with in any manner whatsoever, and through their chosen representatives should be permitted and encouraged to negotiate with employers concerning working conditions, rates of pay, or other grievances.
3. That employers shall have the right to organize in associations of groups, and this right shall not be denied or interfered with by workers in any manner whatsoever.

4. That employers should not discharge or refuse to employ workers merely by reason of membership in trade unions or for legitimate trade union activities outside working hours.
5. That workers in the exercise of their right to organize shall use neither coercion nor intimidation of any kind to influence any person to join their organizations or employers to bargain or deal therewith.
6. That in establishments where the union shop exists by an agreement the same shall continue and the union standards as to wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment shall be maintained.
7. That in establishments where union and non-union men and women work together, and the employer meets only with employees or representatives engaged in such establishments, the continuance of such conditions shall not be deemed a grievance.

This declaration, however, is not intended in any manner to deny the right, or discourage the practice of forming labour unions, or the joining of the same by workers in said establishments as aforesaid, nor to prevent a Board of Conciliation or other body or adjuster from recommending improvements in the matter of wages, hours of labour, or other conditions, as shall from time to time be found desirable.

8. That established safeguards and regulations for the protection of health and safety of workers shall not be relaxed.
9. That all workers, including common labourers, shall be entitled to a wage ample to enable them with thrift to maintain themselves and families in decency and comfort, and to make reasonable provision for old age.
10. That in fixing wages, minimum rates of pay should be established.
11. That women on work ordinarily performed by men should be allowed equal pay for equal work and should not be allotted tasks disproportionate to their strength
12. That in all cases where eight hours is by law or agreement the basic day, it shall so continue. In all other cases the question of hours of labour should be settled with due regard to governmental necessities and the welfare, health and proper comfort of the workers.
13. That a maximum production from all war industries should be sought and methods of work and opera ion on the part of employers or workers which operate to delay or limit production or which tend to artificially increase the cost thereof should be discouraged.
14. That for the purpose of mobilizing the available labour supply with a view to its rapid and effective distribution as well as constant employment; the Managers and Operators of industrial establishments and the trade unions concerned should keep Provincial or Municipal Employment Agencies and the Canada Registration Board fully informed as to labour required or available. Those agencies should be given opportunity to aid in the distribution of labour.
15. That in fixing wages, hours and conditions of labour regard should be had to the labour standards, wage scales, and other conditions, prevailing in the locality affected, always mindful, however, of the necessity of payment of living wages.
16. That to better preserve industrial peace during the war, employers and employees should, after once establishing an agreement as to wages and working conditions, agree to its continuance during the war, subject only to such changes in rates of pay as fluctuation in cost of living may justify.
17. That when employers and employees are unable to arrive at a mutual agreement concerning any existing dispute, unless some other means of settlement is agreed upon by the parties, they should use the machinery provided for in the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in an endeavour to reach an adjustment.

Should the recommendation of the Board of Conciliation not be accepted either party may appeal to the Board of Appeal who shall review the findings of the Board of Conciliation and hear such further evidence as either party to the dispute may desire to submit at their own expense, the decision of the Board of Appeal to be final.

Any settlement of a dispute referred to the Board of Conciliation, or carried in appeal to the Board of Appeal, shall be effective not later than the date on which the application for a Board of Conciliation was filed.

The Board of Appeal shall be composed of two representatives of labour, nominated by the Executive Council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, two representatives of the employers, nominated by the Executive of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, and a Chairman nominated by the said members of the Board, or, in case of failure to agree upon a Chairman, then the Minister of Labour shall appoint such Chairman.

The Minister further recommends that the Minister of Labour be authorized to make regulations governing procedure on appeal provided for by paragraph 17 of the above recommendations.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendations, and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1775]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 18th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the War Trade Board of the United States has placed under license the export of various commodities and whereas the list of such commodities is being modified and extended from time to time as the exigencies of the war require, and chiefly for the purpose of conserving tonnage, and that additional shipping be made available for the transportation of troops and supplies to Europe;

And whereas it has been represented by the War Trade Board of the United States that the purpose of such restrictions upon exports is to some extent defeated owing to the lack of similar restrictions upon exports on the part of the Government of Canada;

And whereas it is desirable that the Goverment of Canada should co-operate as far as possible with the Government of the United States in controlling exports for the purpose mentioned;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the export from Canada of all articles, the export of which from the United Stat s is subject to license, and which are set out in the schedule attached hereto, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited, except under license approved by the War Trade Board.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE.

Acetaldelayis.
Acetanilide.
Acetate of collulose.
Acetates, all.
Acetic acid.
Acetic acid, glacial.
Acetic anhydride.
Acetone.
Acids as follows:—
- Acetic.
- Acetic, glacial.
- Carbolic (phenol) and its derivatives.
- Hydrocyanic.
- Hydroflouric.
- Nitric and its salts.
- Picric.

Phosphate.
Phosphoric.
Sulphuric.
Aeronautical instruments.
Aeronautical machines, their arts and accessories.
Alcohol.
Alcohol, wood.
Aloes.
Aloin.
Alloy steel.
Alloys containing tin.
Alloys nickel.
Alloys, steel.
Alpaca, manufactures of.
Alpaca metal (German silver and nickel silver) and articles containing same.
Alpaca, raw.
Alum.
Alum, ammonia.
Alum, chrome.
Alum, ferric.
Alum, potash.
Alumina, sulphate of.
Aluminum and all articles containing 10 per cent. or more (in weight) of aluminum.
American long staple cotton.
American long staple cotton yarn.
Amidvazobenzol.
Amidophenol. (Paraamidophenol).
Ammonia and its salts.
Ammonia alum.
Ammonia anhydrous.
Ammonium bromide.
Ammonium carbonate.
Ammonium chloride.
Ammonium nitrate.
Ammonium sulphate.
Ammunition.
Amorphous phospherous.
Anhydrous ammonia.
Aniline oil.
Aniline salts.
Anti-aircraft instruments, apparatus and accessories.
Anti-friction metal, bars and pigs and shapes, unless an integral part of a complete machine.
Antimony, and articles containing antimony.
Antimony, black.
Antimony, ore.
Antimony, oxide of.
Antimony, salts.
Antimony, sulphate of.
Antimony, sulphide of.
Antiph legistine.
Arms.
Arsenate of lead.
Arsenate of soda.
Arsenic and compounds thereof.
Artificial silk unmanufactured.
Asbestos, as follows:
Crude.
Mill fibres, all grades,
Paper stock.
Sadd.
Shingle stock.
Ash soda.
Ash staves.
Ash wood.
Ashes, hardwood.
Atropine and belladonna.
Axe handles made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood, and oak wood.
Axle and other mineral oil greases.
Babbitt metal, bars and pigs and all shapes, unless an integral part of a complete machine.
Backs, fat.
Bacon.
Bagging, vegetable fibre, except cotton bagging.
Bags, jute.
Bags, vegetable fibre, except cotton bags.
Balata.
Balls napthalena.
Balsam copaiba.
Balsam tolu.
Band-saw blades.
Barium chlorate.
Barium, nitrate f.
Barium peroxide.
Barium, sulphate of (blanc fixe).
Bark, chinchona and products.
Barley.
Barley flour.
Barley meal.
Bars, steel sheet.
Bean meal, soya.
Bean oil, soya.
Beans.
Beans, as follows :
Canned,
Caster.
Cocoa.
Soya.
Velvet.
Bearings, as follows :
Antifriction, unless an integral part of a complete machine.
Babbitt, unless an integral part of a complete machine.
Beef products, (canned, preserved and fresh).
Beet syrup.
Belladonna and atropine.
Belting, leather,
Belting, leather.
Bensaldehyde.
Benzene (from coal tar).
Benzine (from petroleum).
Benzine oil.
Benzoate of soda.
Benzol and its derivatives.
Bichromate of potash.
Bichromate of soda.
Billets, steel.
Binder twine.
Binoculars.
Birch shooks.
Birch staves.
Birch wood.
Biscuits
Bismuth salts.
Bisulphate of soda.
Bisulphite of soda.
Black antimony.
Black lead and articles manufactured therefrom.
Blades, saw (circular, hack and band).
Blanc fixe (sulphate of barium).
Blast furnaces (open hearth).
Block tin.
Blooms, steel.
Bluestone (copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol.
Boiler plates and all other classes of iron and steel plates $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick and heavier and wider than 6 inches and circles over 6 inches in diameter, whether plain or fabricated.
Boiler tubes.
Boilers, marine.
Boilers, ship.
Bone flour.
Bone, ground.
Bone meal.
Book paper
Boring machines, horizontal and vertical.
Boring mills (vertical all sizes).
Boring tubes (oil well casing).
Bottle caps, tin.
Brass and all articles containing 10 per cent or more (in weight) of brass.
Brass pipes.
Brass plates.
Brass sheets.
Brass tubes.
Bread.
Brewers' grains.
Bromide of ammonia.
Bromide of potash.
Bromide of soda.
Bromine.
Brome and articles manufactured therefrom.
Buckwheat.

Buckwheat flour.
Burlap.
Butter.
Butter, cocoa.
Butter cocoanut.
Butter, peanut.
Butter substitutes.
Cable (iron and steel), consisting of 6 wires or more.
Cable, stud-link chain.
Cake, cottonseed.
Cake, oil.
Calcium nitrate.
Calipers.
Camel's hair, manufactures of.
Camel's hair, raw.
Cameras, photographic.
Camphers (campher, eucalyptol, menthol, thymol).
Candy.
Cane, syrup.
Canned beans.
Canned beef products.
Canned corn.
Canned peas.
Canned salmon.
Canned tomatoes.
Canned tuna fish.
Cantharides.
Caps, bottle (tin).
Carbolic acid (phenol) and its derivatives.
Carbon disulphide.
Carbon electredes.
Carbon tetrachloride.
Carbonate of ammonia.
Carrier pigeons.
Cars, railway (completely assembled and unassembled and parts thereof).
Cartridge cloth, silk, suitable for use as powder bags.
Cashmere, manufactures of.
Cashmere, raw.
Casing, oil well (frequently described as "boring tubes.")
Cast iron pipe.
Castor beans.
Castor oil.
Castor oil, sulphonated.
Cattle.
Cattle manure.
Caustic potash.
Caustic soda.
Cellulose, acetate of.
Cereals.
Cerium and articles containing serium.
Chain, stud-link, open-link.
Charcoal.
Chestnut extracts.
Chestnut wood.
China-wood oil.
Chlorate of barium.
Chlorase of potash.
Chlorate of soda.
Chlorates.
Chloxhenzole (monochlorihenzol).
Chloride of ammonia.
Chloride of tin.
Chlorins.
Chloroform.
Chocolate.
Chromo alum.
Chromium, chemical compounds thereof and their products.
Chromium ore and any metal or ferroalloy thereof.
Chucks, lathe.
Cinchena bark and products.
Circular-saw blades.
Citrate of patash.
Clips, woolen and worsted.
Cloth (silk), cartridge, suitable for use as powder bags.
Cloves, oil of.
Coal.
Cobalt, chemical compounds thereof.
Cobalt ore and any metal or ferroalloy thereof.
Cocoa leaves and products.
Cocaine.
Cocoa.
Cocoa beans.
Cocoa butter.
Cocoa powder.
Cocoanut butter.
Cocoanut oil.
Cod-liver oil.
Coffee.
Coke.
Collapsible tubes, tin.
Compasses, ships'.
Composition foil containing tin.
Compound, lard.
Condensed milk (including powderedmilk, evaporated milk, and preserved milk of all kinds).
Condensers.
Confectionery, including chocolate candy.
Containers, empty (tin).
Copatha, balsam.
Copper, as follows :
  Ingots.
  Rods.
  Scrap.
  Tools.
  Wine.
    All articles containing 10 per cent or more (in weight) of copper.
Copper, chemical compounds thereof.
Copper pipes.
Copper plates.
Copper sheets.
Copper tubes.
Copper sulphate, (bluestone).
Copra.
Copra oil.
Corn.
Corn, canned.
Corn flour.
Corn grits.
Corn hominy.
Corn (Indian samp).
Corn (maize.)
Corn meal.
Corn oil.
Corn sprup.
Corn starch.
Corrugated furnaces for ships.
Cosmetics, face cream containing salts of mercury.
Cotton, American long staple.
Cotton, Egyptian and sea-island.
Cotton linters.
Cotton seed.
Cottonseed cake.
Cottonseed meal.
Cottonseed oil.
Cotton yarns, as follows :
  American long staple.
  Egyptian.
  Sea Island.
Crackers.
Crucibles, graphite.
Crucible, platinum.
Crude asbestos.
Crude oil.
Cyananide.
Cyanide of potash.
Cyanide of sodium.
Cyanides (all).
Cyanogen derivatives.
Cylinder oil.
Dental gold.
Dental instruments.
Dental platinum.
Dental supplies.
Dextrine.
Diamonds, industrial.
Diamonds and precious stones of all kinds.
Digitalin.
Digitalis and products.
Dimethylaniline.
Dimethyl ketone.
Dinitrohenzol.
  (Metantnitrobenzol.)
Dinitrochlorbenzol.

Dinitrophenol.
Diphenylamine.
Disulphide of carbon.
Double acid phosphates.
Drilling machines, radial.
Drills (carbon and high-speed twist).
Drills, twist.
Dry paste flour.
Dyestuffs (does not include artists' colors or paints, enamel paints, pigmente or stains, dry or in pulp).
Egyptian Cotton.
Egyptian cotton yarn.
Electrodes carbon.
Electrodes graphits.
Emery grain and flour.
Emetine.
Empty tin containers.
Engine oil.
Engines, marine.
Epsom salts.
Ergot.
Ergotin.
Ether.
Ethylmethol ketone.
Eucalyptol.
Evaporated milk.
Explosives.
Extracts, as follows :
  All for tanning hides.
  Chestnut.
  Quebrachs.
  Sumas.
Face cosmetics containing salts of mercury.
Farina.
Fat backs.
Feeds.
Felts (paper makers').
Ferrio alum.
Ferrocerium.
Ferrochrome.
Ferrocobalt
Ferrocyanide of potash.
Ferromanganese.
Ferromolybdenum.
Ferrosilicon.
Ferrotitanium.
Ferrotungsten.
Ferrouranium.
Ferrovanadium.
Fertilizers, mixed.
Fibres, all vegetable, except cotton (includes cocoa fibre, flax, jute, hemp, magasy, ramie, sisal, istle, tampico, manila, sunn and the like).
Fibres, products manufactured from vegetable fibres, except cotton.
Fibres, asbestos mill, all grades.
Files, abrasive (does not include manicure files or nail files, but all others, including emery files).
Finished leather, goat and kid.
Finished leather, sheep and lamb.
Fir timber.
Fireroom parts, marine.
Fish, canned tuna.
Flax, and all articles containing flax.
Flour, as follows :—
  Barley.
  Bone.
  Buckwheat.
  Corn.
  Dry paste.
  Emery.
  Rice.
  Rye.
  Wheat.
Fluoride of soda.
Fodders.
Foil and composition foil containing tin.
Formaldehyde.
Founts, lamp (tin).
Fresh beef products.
Fuel oils
Furnaces, as follows :
  Corrugated furnaces for ships.
  Morrison corrugated furnaces.
  Open hearth blast furnaces.
  Steel furnaees.
Gas oil.
Gasoline.
Gauze, hospital and medical.
Generators suitable for searchlights.
German silver (nickel silver and alpaca metal) and articles containing same.
Glacial acetic acid.
Glass, optical.
Glove leather, calf and kip.
Glove leather, horse.
Glucose.
Glycerine.
Gold, manufactured, and articles containing gold.
Gold, dental.
Grains, as follows :
  Brewers.
  Emery.
Graphite and articles manufactured therefrom.
Greases, as follows :
  Axle and other mineral oil greases.
Grinders, internal, plain and universal,
Grits, corn.
Ground bone.
Ground lenses.
Guaiac resin.
Guano.
Guayule.
Gum lac.
Gum, opium and its products.
Gutta-jeelatong.
Gutta-percha.
Gutta-siak.
Hack saw blades.
Hair, as follows :—
  Alpaca, manufactures of.
  Alpaca raw.
  Camel's, manufactures of.
  Camel's, raw.
  Cashmere, manufactures of.
  Cashn.ere, raw.
  Mohair, manuufactures of.
  Mohair raw.
And all similar hairs and their manufactures, wastes, by-products, rags and clips of all the above.
Horse, raw.
Hams.
Hand-lantern oil.
Handles, axe, hoe, pick, rake, sledge, shovel, spade, made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood, and oak wood.
Hardwood ashes.
Harness leather.
Hemp and products manufactured therefrom.
Hides.
High-speed steel.
Hce handles made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood, and oak wood.
Hogs.
Hominy, corn.
Hospital gauze.
Horse hair, raw.
Horses.
Humus.
Hydraulic presses.
Hydrocyanic acid.
Hydrofluoric acid.
Hyoscine.
Hyoscyamus.
Hyposulphite of sodium.
Indian samp (corn).
Industrial diamonds.
Ingots, copper.
Ingots, steel.
Instruments, as follows :
  Æronautical.
  Anti-aircraft.
  Dental.
  Oi -well drilling and accessories.
  Optical.
  Surgical.
Invert sugar syrup.
Iodine.

Ipecac.
Iridium.
Iron, pig.
Iron pipe, cast.
Iron plates, including ship boiler, tank, and all other classes of iron plates $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick and heavier and wider than 6 inches and circles over 6 inches in diameter, whether plain or fabricated.
Iron, scrap.
Jalap.
Jewelry.
Jute, and products manufactured cloth bags, gunnies, twine, etc.
Kerosene oil.
Ketone, ethylmethyl.
Ketone, methylethyl.
Kitchen utensils, tin.
Lac and all varieties thereof.
Lacquers.
Lamp founts, tin.
Land plaster.
Lantern oil.
Lanterns, tin.
Lard.
Lard compound.
Lard, neutral.
Lard substitutes.
Lathes, all sizes.
Laths chucks.
Lead, arsenate of.
Leather, as follows :
  Belting leather.
  Finished leather, goat and kit.
  Finished leather, sheep and lamb.
  Glove leather, calf and kip.
  Glove leather, horse
  Harness leather.
  Leather belting.
  Shearlings.
  Shoe leather, calf and kip.
  Shoe leather, finished side.
  Shoe leather horse.
  Sole leather.
  Strap leather.
Leaves, coca and products.
Lenses, ground and optical.
Linen.
Linseed meal.
Linseed oil.
  Linters, cotton.
Locomotives and parts thereof.
Lubricating oils.
Lumber, as follows :
  Ash wood.
  Birch wood.
  Chestnut wood.
  Fir timber.
  Mahogany wood.
  Oak wood.
  Flywood and veneer of all kinds.
  Quebracho wood.
  Spruce wood.
  Walnut wood.
  Yellow pine measuring 12 inches by 12 inches and larger size, or 25 feet long and longer.
Macaroni.
Machines, as follows :
  Aeronautical, their parts and accessories.
  Boring (horizontal and vertical).
  Drilling (radial).
  Milling plain and universal (except hand millers).
  Oil-well drilling and accessories.
Machine tools as follows :
  Grinders, internal, plain and universal.
  Horizontal and vertical boring machines.
  Lathes, all sizes.
  Milling machines, plain and universal (except hand millers).
  Planers.
  Radial drilling machines.
  Sletters.
  Vertical boring mills, all sizes.
Magnesite.
Magnesium.
Magnesium, sulphate of.
Mahogany shoocks.
Mahogany staves.
Mahogany wood.
Maise (corn).
Malt.
Malt sprouts.
Manganese, chemical compounds thereof.
Manganese ore and any metal or ferro-alloy thereof.
Manganese oxide.
Manila fiber, and products manufactured therefrom.
Manure, cattle.
Manure, potatoe.
Manure, sheep.
Maple sirup.
Marine boilers.
Marine engines.
Marine fireroom parts.
Marine steam turbines for mechanical drive.
Meal, as follows :
  Barley.
  Bone.
  Corn.
  Cottonseed.
  Linseed.
  Oil-cake.
  Peanut.
  Rye.
  Soya-bean.
Medical gauze.
Medecines, patent.
Menthol.
Mercury and its compounds.
Metal, as follows :
  Alpaca (German silver and nickel silver) and articles containing same.
  Antifriction, bars and pigs and all shapes, unless an integral part of a complete machine.
  Babbitt, bars and pigs and all shapes, unless an integral part of a complete machine.
  Type.
  White.
Metallic potassium.
Metallic tin.
Methylethyl ketone.
Metadinitrobenzol.
  (Dinitrobenzol).
Mica.
Mica splittings.
Micrometers.
Milk, as follows :
  Condensed.
  Evaporated.
  Powdered.
  Preserved (all kinds).
  Sugar of.
Mills, plate rolling.
Mineral grease.
Mineral oils.
Mirror iron (frequently described as " specular iron " and " spiegeleisen ").
Mixed fertilizers.
Mohair, manufactures of.
Mohair, raw.
Molasses.
Molybdenite.
Molybdenum.
Molybdenum, chemical compounds thereof.
Monazite.
Monochlorbenzol.
  (Chlorbenzol).
Morison corrugated furnaces.
Morphine and derivatives.
Mules.
Mustard oils.
Naphtha.
Naphthalene and its derivatives.
Naphthalene balls.
Neutral lard.
News-print paper.
Nickel and all articles containing 10 per cent or more (in weight) of nickel.
Nickel alloys.
Nickel, chemical compounds thereof.

Nickel silver (German silver and alpaca metal) and articles containing same.
Nitrates, as follows :
Ammonia.
Barium.
Calcium.
Potash.
Silver.
Soda.
Nitric acid and its salts.
Nitroacetanilide.
(Paranitroactanilide).
Nitroniline.
Nitrobenzol.
Nitrocresols.
Nitrochlorbenzol.
(Paranitrochlorbenzol).
Nitronaphthalenes.
Nitrophenrl,
(Paranitrophenol).
Nitrotoluol,
(Orthonitrotoluol).
(Paranitrotoluol)
Nitrosodimethylaniline.
Nitroxylole.
Noils, silk.
Noils. worsted.
Noodles.
Novecain.
Nux vomica and products.
Oak, shooks.
Oak, staves.
Oak, wood.
Oakum.
Oatmeal.
Oats.
Oats, products of.
Oats, rolled.
Oil cake.
Oil-cake meal.
Oil of cloves.
Oil of sandalwood.
Oil-well casing (frequently described as "boring tubes").
Oil-well drilling implements, machinery and accessories.
Oils as follows :
Aniline,
Axle and other mineral oil greases.
Benzine (from petroleum).
Castor,
Castor, sulphonated,
China wood.
Clove,
Coconut,
Cod-liver,
Copra,
Corn,
Cottonseed,
Crude,
Cylinder,
Engine,
Fuel,
Gas,
Gasoline,
Hand-lantern,
Kerosene,
Lantern,
Linseed,
Lubricating,
Mineral.
Mustard.
Naptha.
Olive.
Palm.
Paraffin.
Peanut.
Petroleum.
Rape seed.
Sandalwood.
Soya bean.
Oleomorgarine.
Olive oil.
Open-hearth blast furnaces.
Open-link chains.
Opium gum and its products.
Optical glass.
Optical instruments.
Optical lenses.
Ore, as follows ;—
Antimony.
Chromium, and any metal or ferro-alloys thereof.
Cobalt, and any metal or ferro-alloy thereof.
Manganese, and any metal or ferro-alloy thereof.
Strontium.
Tin.
Tungsten, and any metal or ferro-alloy thereof.
Orthonitrotoluol.
(Nitrotoluol).
(Paranitrotoluol).
Orthotoluidine.
(Paratoluidine).
(Toluidine).
Oxide of antimony.
Oxide of manganese.
Oxide of zinc, (zinc white).
Palladium.
Palm oil.
Paper, as follows :
Book.
Newsprint.
Poster.
Print.
Papermaker's felts.
Paper stock, asbestos.
Paraamidophenol.
(Amidophenol.)
Paraffin.
Paraffin oil.
Paraffin wax.
Paranitraniline.
Paranitroacetanilide.
(Nitroacetanilide).
Paranitrochlorbenzol.
(Nitrochlorbenzol)
Paranitrophenol.
(Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluol.
(Nitrotoluol).
(Orthonitrotoluol).
Paratoluidine.
(Toluidine).
(Orthotoluidine).
Paste, soup.
Patent medicines
Peanut butter.
Peanut meal.
Peanut oil.
Peas.
Peas, canned.
Peas, seed.
Permanganate of potash.
Peroxide of barium.
Petroleum.
Phenol (carbolic acid), and its derivatives.
Phenolphthaloin.
Phosphate acid.
Phosphate of soda.
Phosphate, double acid.
Phosphides.
Phosphoric acid.
Phosphorized tin.
Phosphorous.
Phosphorous, amorphous.
Phosphorus, yellow.
Photographic cameras.
Pick handles, made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood and oak wood.
Picric acid.
Pigeons, carrier.
Pig iron.
Pig tin.
Pilocarpin.
Pine, yellow, measuring 12 inches by twelve inches and larger size, or 25 feet long and longer.
Pipe, cast iron.
Pipes, brass.
Pipes, copper.
Plaster, land.
Planers.

Plate, terne.
Plate, tin.
Plate rolling mills.
Plates, brass.
Plates, copper.
Plates, iron and steel, including ship, boiler, tank, and all other classes of iron and steel plates $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick and heavier and wider than 6 inches and circles over 6 inches in diameter, whether plain or fabricated.
Platinum and articles containing platinum.
Platinum, dental.
Plumbago and articles manufactured therefrom.
Flywood and veneer of all kinds.
Pork.
Pork products.
Postage stamps, cancelled and uncancelled
Poster paper.
Potash.
Potash, as follows :
Alum.
Bromide of.
Bichromide of.
Caustic.
Chlorate of.
Citrate of.
Cyanide of.
Ferro-cyanide.
Nitrate of.
Permanganate of.
Patassium and its compounds.
Potassium metallic.
Potato manure.
Poudrette.
Powder, cocoa.
Powdered milk.
Precious stones of all kinds.
Preserved beef products.
Preserved milk of all kinds.
Presses, hydraulic.
Printer's type.
Print paper.
Proprietary compounds.
Prussiate of soda.
Pulled wool.
Pyrites.
Pyrometers, equipment and thermo-couples.
Quebracho extracts.
Quebracho wood.
Quicksilver.
Quinine and its compounds.
Radial drilling machine.
Radio and wireless apparatus and all accessories.
Radium.
Rags, woolen or worsted.
Railway cars completely assembled and unassembled and parts thereof.
Rake handles made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood, and oak wood.
Rapeseed oil.
Raw silk.
Reamers.
Reclaimed rubber.
Reflectors, searchlight.
Resin, guniac.
Revenue stamps, cancelled and uncancelled.
Rice.
Rice flour.
Rivets, tinned.
Rods, copper.
Rolled oats.
Rolling mills, plate.
Root, senega.
Rope, Manila.
Rope, wire (iron and steel), consisting of 6 wires or more.
Rubber.
Rubber, articles manufactured therefrom.
Rubber, reclaimed.
Rubber, scrap.
Rubberized silk, suitable for use in the manufacture of aircraft.
Rye.
Rye flour.
Rye meal.
Saccharin.
Sal ammoniac.
Sal soda.
Salmon, canned.
Saltpetre.
Salts, as follows :—
Ammonia.
Aniline.
Antimony.
Bismuth.
Epsom.
Nitric acid.
Sulphuric acid.
Zinc.
Samp. Indian (corn).
Sand, Asbestos.
Sandalwood, oil of.
Saw blades, circular, hack and band.
Seammony.
Schappe (silk)
Scoured wool.
Scrap copper.
Scrap iron and steel.
Scrap rubber.
Scraptin.
Sea-island cotton.
Sea-island cotton yarn.
Searchlights and parts thereof and generators thereof.
Seed, sugar beet.
Seed peas.
Seedlac.
Senega root.
Sextants.
Shearlings.
Sheelite.
Sheep.
Sheep manure
Sheet bars, steel.
Sheets, brass.
Sheets, copper.
Shellac.
Shingle stock, asbestos.
Ship boilers.
Ship plates, iron and steel, and all other classes of iron and steel plates $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick and heavier and wider than 6 inches and circles over 6 inches in dismeter, whether plain or fabricated.
Ships' compasses.
Shoe leather, calf and kip.
Shoe leather, finished side.
Shoe leather, horse.
Shooks (oak, birch, mahogany, walnut).
Shovel handles made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood, and oak wood.
Silk, as follows :
Artificial, unmanufactured.
Cartridge cloth, suitable for use as powder bags.
Noils.
Raw.
Rubberized, suitable for use in the manufacture of aircraft.
Schapps.
Spun.
Waste.
Silver, manufactured, and articles containing silver.
Silver, German (nickel silver and alpaca metal), and articles containing same.
Silver, nickel (German silver and alpaca metal), and articles containing same.
Silver nitrate.
Silverware containing tin.
Sirup, as follows :
Beet.
Cane.
Corn.
Imwert sugar.
Maple.
Sisal and products manufactured therefrom.
Skins.
Slabs, steel.
Sledge handles made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood and oak wood.
Slettern.
Soda, as follow :
Arsenade of.
Ash.

Bichromate of.
Caustic.
Nitrate of
Prussiate of.
Sulphate of.
Sodium.
Sodium, as follows :
Benzoate.
Bisulphate.
Bisulphite.
Bromide.
Chlorate.
Cyanide.
Fluoride.
Hyposulphate.
Phosphate.
Sulphate.
Sulphite.
Solder.
Sole leather.
Soot.
Soup paste.
Soya-bean meal.
Soya-bean oil.
Soya beans.
Spade handles made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood, and oak wood.
Spaghetti.
Specialities, tin.
Spelter.
Spices.
Spiegeleisen (frequently described as "specular iron" and "mirror iron").
Splittings, mica.
Sprouts, malt.
Spruce wood.
Spun silk.
Stamps, cancelled and uncancelled, as follows :
Postage.
Revenue.
Stamps of similar character.
Starch, corn.
Staves (oak, ash, birch, mahogany, walnut.
Steel, as follows :
Alloy.
Billets.
Blooms.
Boiler tubes.
Files abrasive (does not include manicure files or nail files, but all others, including many files).
High-speed.
Ingots.
Oil-well casing (frequently described as "boring tubes").
Plates, including ship boiler, tank and all other classes of steel plates $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick and heavier and wider than 6 inches and circles over 6 inches in diameter whether plain or fabricated.
Scrap.
Sheet bars.
Steel—continued.
Slabs.
Wire rope, cable or strand consisting of 6 wires or more.
Steel furnaces.
Stones, precious, of all kinds.
Strand, (iron and steel) consisting of 6 wires or more.
Strap leather.
Strontium ores.
Strophanthine.
Strephanthus.
Strychnine.
Stud-link chain.
Stud-link chain cable.
Sugar.
Sugar-beet seed.
Sugar of milk.
Sulphate of alumina.
Sulphate of ammonia.
Sulphate of antimony.
Sulphate of barium (blanc fixe).
Sulphate of copper (bluestone)
Sulphate of magnesium
Sulphate of soda.
Sulphate of zinc.
Sulphide of antimony.
Sulphide of sodium.
Sulphite of sodium.
Sulphonated castor oil.
Sulphur.
Sulphuric acid.
Sumac extracts.
Sundries, tin.
Superheaters.
Superphosphate.
Surgical instruments.
Tableware, tin, not silver plated.
Tachometers.
Tankage.
Tank plates, iron and steel and all other classes of iron and steel plates $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick and heavier and wider than 6 inches and circles over 6 inches in diameter, whether plain or fabricated.
Tanning extracts, all.
Tapioca.
Tea.
Texmo plate.
Tetrachloride, carbon.
Tetrachloride of tin.
Tetrachlormrihans.
Tetranitroanilum.
Tetranitromethylaniline.
Tetranitriothylaniline.
Thermo-couple for pyrometers.
Thorium and articles containing thorium.
Thymol.
Timber, fir.
Tin, as follows :
Any metallic alloy containing tin.
Block.
Bottle caps.
Cloride of.
Collapsible tubes.
Compounds of.
Empty containers.
Foil and composition, foil containing tin.
Kitchen utensils.
Lamp founts.
Lanterns.
Metallic.
Ore.
Phosphorized.
Pig.
Plate.
Scrap.
Silverware containing tin.
Specialties.
Sundries.
Tableware not silver plated.
Tetrachloride.
Tinned rivets.
Toys.
Titanium.
Tolidin.
Toluene.
Toluidine
(Orthotoludine.)
(Paratoludine.)
Tolu balsam.
Toluol.
Toluol, derivatives.
Tomatoes, canned.
Tools, copper.
Tops, worsted.
Toys, tin.
Trinitrophenol.
Trinitroteluol.
Tubes, boiler.
Tubes, boring (oil-well casing).
Tubes, brass.
Tubes, collapsible (tin.)
Tubes, copper.
Tuna fish, canned.
Tungsten, any chemical compound thereof.
Tungsten ore and any metal or ferro-alloy thereof.
Turbines, marine steam, for mechanical drive.
Twine, binder.
Twist, drills.

Type, metal.
Type, printers.
Uranium.
Utensils, kitchen (tin).
Vanadium.
Vanillin.
Varnish.
Vegetable fibres, except cotton (including cocoa fibre, flax, jute, hemp, maguey, ramie, sisal, istle, tampico, manilla, sann and the like).
Vegetable fibres, products manufactured therefrom, except cotton.
Velvet beans.
Veneer and plywood of all kinds.
Veratrin.
Vermicelli.
Vertical boring machines.
Vertical boring mills (all sizes).
Vitriol, blue.
Walnut shooks.
Walnut wood.
Waste, silk.
Waste, woolen.
Waste, worsted.
Wax, paraffin.
Wheat.
Wheat flour.
Wheat, products of.
White metal.
Wire, copper.
Wire rope, cable or strand (iron and steel), consisting of 6 wires or more.
Wireless and radio apparatus and all accessories,
Wolframite.
Wood, as follows :
Ash.
Birch.
Chestnut.
Fir timber.
Mahogany.
Oak.
Quebrasho.
Spruce.
Veneer and plywood of all kinds.
Walnut.
Yellow pine, measuring 12 inches by 12 inches and larger size, or 25 feet long and longer.
Wood alcohol.
Wool, as follows :—
In the grease.
Pulled.
Secured.
Wool, manufactures of.
Woolen by-products.
Woolen clips.
Woolen rags.
Woolen waste.
Woolen yarns.
Worsted by-products.
Worsted clips.
Worsted, manufactures of
Worsted noils.
Worsted rags.
Worsted tops.
Worsted waste.
Worsted yarns.
Yarns cotton.
American long staple.
Egyptian.
Sea Island.
Yarns woolen.
Yarns, worsted.
Yellow pins, measuring 12 inches by 12 inches and larger size, or 25 feet long and longer.
Yellow phospherus.
Zinc or spelter.
Zinc oxide (zinc white).
Zinc, salts of.
Zinc sulphate.
Zinc white (zinc oxide).

[1776]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 18th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the President of the United States, on February 14th, 1918, issued a proclamation requiring an import license for all articles imported from all countries, the chief purpose of which was to enable the Government of the United States to eliminate less essential imports to the end that tonnage might be conserved and additional shipping be made available for the transportation of troops and supplies to Europe, and in order to most effectively devote shipping to the successful prosecution of the war ;

AND WHEREAS on February 20th, 1918, a general license was issued permitting without individual import licenses, the importation of all commodities from Canada, with the exception of those mentioned in the President's proclamation of November 28th, 1917, this to be in force until revoked by the Bureau of Importations of the War Trade Board of the United States ;

AND WHEREAS the War Trade Board of the United States represents that evasions of the terms of this proclamation are being made from time to time by the importation of restricted articles into the United States from foreign countries through Canada, and that for the proper and effectual administration of the terms of the said proclamation and the accomplishment of the purposes of the same, it is desirable and necessary that Canada control by license the importation of such articles as are similarly controlled by license in the United States under and by virtue of the said proclamation of the President of the United States ;

AND WHEREAS it is desirable that the Government of Canada co-operate so far as is possible with the Government of the United States in controlling imports for the accomplishment of the declared purposes of the said proclamation of the President of the United States.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the importation into Canada of all articles contained in lists numbered 1 and 2, promulgated by the United States schedule of which is hereto attached shall be and the same is hereby prohibited except under license approved by the War Trade Board.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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SCHEDULE.

LIST No. 1.

Agricultural implements.
Animals, live, except for breeding purposes.
Art works.
Asbestos.
Beads and ornaments.
Blacking and all preparations for cleaning and polishing shoes.
Manufactures of bone and horn.
All breadstuffs except wheat and wheat flour.
Broom sets.
Candlepitch palm and other vegetable stearin.
Cars, carriages and other vehicles.
All acids.
Muriate of ammonia.
All coal tar distillates except synthetic indigo.
Fuel oil or amylic alcohol.
Citrate of lime
All salts of soda except nitrate of soda and cyanide of soda.
Sumas, ground or unground.
Chicory root, raw or roasted.
Clocks and watches and parts thereof.
Cocoa and chocolate prepared or manufactured.
Manufactures of cotton.
Cryolite.
Dials
Dies, draughts, chess men, billiard balls, poker chips.

Eggs of poultry.
Electric lamps.
Explosives, except fulminates and gun powder.
Feathers, natural and artificial.
Manure salts.
Manufactures of vegetable fibres and textile grasses, except juts.
Fish hooks, rods and reels, artificial bait.
Fluerspar.
All fruits except pineapples and bananas.
All nuts except cocoanuts and products thereof.
Gelatine and manufactures thereof.
Gold and silver manufactures, including jewelry.
Sulphur oil or olive foots.
Grease.
Hay.
Honey.
Hops.
Infuserial and diatomaceous earth and tripoli.
Mantles for gas burners.
Matches, fristlen and lucifer.
Fresh meats.
Meerschaum, crude or manufactured.
Musical Instruments and parts thereof.
Nickel.
Oil Cake.
Oilcloth and linoleum for floors.
All expressed vegetable oils from Europe only.
Lemon oil.
Non-mineral paints and varnishes.
Pencils and pencil leads.
Penholders and pens.
Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations.
Phonographs, gramophones, graphophones, and parts thereof.
Photographic goods.
Pipes and smokers' articles.
Plants, trees, shrubs and vines.
Plates, electrotype, stereotype and lithographic; engraved.
Plumbago or graphite.
Pyrites.
Rennets.
Artificial silk and manufactures thereof
Soap.
Malt liquors.
Wines.
Other beverages.
Candy and confectionery.
Tar and pitch of wood.
Toys.
Umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, and sticks for.
Beans and lentils, from Europe only.
Dried peas, from Europe only.
All vegetables, except beans and lentils, and peas, either in their natural state, or prepared or preserved.
Vinegar.
Whalebone, unmanufactured.
Manufactures of wool.
Manufactures of hair of camel, goat and alpaca.
Zinc.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Lime
Talc and soapstone.
Shellfish (does not include crabmeat from Japan)
Molybdenum.
Tobacco leaf.
Fish, fresh, cured or preserved.
Animal oils.
Aloxite and box-carbons.
Borax.
Cement for building purposes.
Chloride of lime.
Cyanide of soda.
Dairy products.
Ferromanganese and spiegeleisen.
Lead.
Magnesite.
Meat products and preserved meats.
Paraffin.
Pumice.
Starch.
Stone and manufactures thereof.
Argols wine less.
Bones, hoofs and horns, unmanufactured.
Baskets of wood, bamboo, straw or compositions of wood.
Cork, unmanufactured and manufactures thereof.
Edible substances, not specifically provided for in United States Customs the tariff schedules.
Eggs, dried, frozen, prepared or preserved and yolks of eggs.
Fans.
Fuller's earth.
Furniture.
Furs and manufactures thereof, (does not include fur hats, fur not on the skin prepared for hatter's use, nor raw seal skins from Uruguay).
Glass and glassware (does not include lenses, opera and field glasses, optical instruments, spectacles, eyeglasses, goggles, surveying instruments, telescopes, microscopic and plates or discs for use in the manufacture of optical goods).
Glue and glue size.
Glue stock and raw hide cuttings.
Hair, human, and manufactures thereof.
Horse hair, artificial and manufactures thereof.
Indigo, synthetic.
Ivory, animal and manufactures thereof.
Licorice root.
Moss and sea weed.
Paper and manufactures thereof (does not include books and other printed matter).
Paper stock, crude (does not include wood-pulp.)
Straw and grass, unmanufactured and manufactures thereof.
Tea waste, siftings or sweepings.
Vanilla beans.
Quebracho wood. 4-2

[P.C.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 12th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS certain proposed Regulations and Tariffs for use on the Canadian Government Railways have been submitted by the General Managers, Eastern and Western Lines, respectively, for approval by the Governor General in Council;

And whereas similar tariffs have been filed with the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada for use on the railways under its jurisdiction, namely:—

C. R. 191 Special tariff of charges for use of railway-lined and refrigerator cars, heater service and special equipment.
C. R. 164 Canadian Car Demurrage Rules.
C. R. 104 Special freight tariff of charges for detention of refrigerator cars.
C. R. 162 Warehouse storage regulations and charges.
C. R. 184 Regulations and charges for loading car-load shipment on the main line.

And whereas, on communication with the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Board has advised that the tariffs in question have been filled with it, but being "special tariffs" do not require the Board's approval.

And whereas the general managers further furnish a copy of the Canadian Freight Classification No. 16, and the current supplement theroto, namely, No. 10, which have been approved by the board, and they ask that the same and any further supplements thereto or reissue thereof, as approved from time to time by the Board of Railway Commissioners, be approved for use on the Canadian Government Railways.

And whereas the general managers further submit for approval, the following:—

C. R. 160 Providing maximum wharfage rates chargeable at the railway wharves on Canadian Government system, continuing the policy of applying local rates applicable in each territory, to the railway wharves located therein.
C. R. 183 Elevating, storage and terminal charges at Halifax and St. John.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Railways and Canals, with the advice of the Acting

Deputy Minister, is pleased to approve and doth hereby approve the aforesaid regulations and tariffs, also Classification No. 16, and supplements thereto, No. 10, and is further pleased to approve for use on the Canadian Government Railways any re-issue of the said Classification, and any further supplement thereto, as may be approved from time to time by the Board of Railway Commissioners.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

4-2

[1586]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Friday, 28th June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 21st June, 1918, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that it has been represented to the Department of the Interior that Mr. George Ross who entered for the East ½ of the South-west ¼ of Section 24, Township 10, Range 10, West of Principal Meridian, on the 10th August, 1915, became permanently disabled through illness after obtaining entry, and was, therefore, unable to perform his residence duties in pursuance of the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act of 1908.

Evidence has been submitted that Mr. Ross performed two months' residence, erected a house and broke one acre in 1916, and was admitted to the Home for Incurables at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, on the 17th February, 1917.

A certificate from the Superintendent of that institution, dated the 8th June, has now come to hand, setting out that Mr. Ross is over seventy-five years of age and will never be able to do any further work on the land referred to.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that Mr. Ross be relieved from the performance of any further residence duties, under the provisions of Clause 2, Section 20 of the Act, and that authority be given for the issue of a free patent for the land described, upon proof being furnished in the ordinary way that the other requirements of the law have been complied with.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[The two following Orders in Council were first published in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *30th July, 1918.*]

[1868]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 27th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS since the enactment of the Order in Council of the 18th July, 1918, (P.C. 1775), prohibiting the export from Canada of a list of specified commodities except under license, the War Trade Board of the United States have added to the list of commodities which cannot be exported from the United States, except under license, the additional list of commodities so prohibited being set forth in the list attached herewith;

And whereas the War Trade Board of the United States have requested the prohibition of the export of such commodities from Canada, except under license, upon the grounds and for the purpose set forth in the said Order in Council of the 18th July, 1918, (P. C. 1775);

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Chairman of the War Trade Board of Canada, is pleased to order and doth hereby order that the export from Canada of all commodities, the export of which from the United States is prohibited, subject to license, and which are set forth in the schedule attached hereto, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited except under license approved by the War Trade Board of Canada.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE.

Asphalt.
Beverages, non-alcholic, containing sugar.
Celluloid.
Films, as follows:
Moving-picture and other photographic films, unexposed, exposed but undeveloped, and exposed and developed.
Marine engines, parts of.
Moving-picture and other photographic films, unexposed, exposed but undeveloped, and exposed and developed.
Newspapers, old.
Non-alcholic beverages, containing sugar.
Phosphorous sesquisulphide.
Photographic films, including moving-picture films, unexposed, exposed but undeveloped, and exposed and developed.
Photographic plates, unexposed, exposed but undeveloped, and exposed and developed.
Plates, photographic, unexposed, exposed but undeveloped, and exposed and developed.
Sesquisulphide, phosphorous.
Stearine.
Tallow.
Telegraphic apparatus.
Valerian.
Wood, including logs—Timber, round, hewn, sawed, sided or squared.
Lumber—Manufactured in all dimension sizes for commercial uses including woods suitable for gun stocks, airplane propeller blades, veneers for airplane and hydroplane frames, ordnance construction, and wood handles for tools necessary for war supplies; walnut, mahogany, or birch wood cut for parquet flooring.
Partly manufactured articles in an unfinished shape that are to be completed into a finished article at the point of destination when made from the specified woods, such as K/D desks and barrels, furniture stock, parquet flooring, cooperage, etc.

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[1869]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 27th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS since the enactment of the Order in Council of the 18th July, 1918, (P.C. 1776), prohibiting the import into Canada of a list of specified commodities, except under license, the War Trade Board of the United States have added to the list of commodities which cannot be imported into the United States, except under license, the additional list of commodities so prohibited being set forth in, the list attached hereto;

And whereas the War Trade Board of the United States have requested the prohibition of the import of such commodities into Canada, except under license, upon the grounds and for the purposes set forth in the said Order in Council of the 18th July, 1918, (P.C. 1776).

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Chairman of the War Trade Board of Canada, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the

import into Canada of all commodities the import of which into the United States is prohibited subject to license, and which are set forth in the schedule attached hereto, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited, except under license approved by the War Trade Board of Canada.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE.

1. Antimony, antimony ore, or any chemical extracted therefrom.
2. Asphalt.
3. Balata.
4. Burlap.
5. Cacao (Cocoa beans).
6. Cafeine, caffeina, theine or trimethylxanthine.
7. Cassein or lacterene.
8. Castor beans and castor oil.
9. Chrome, chrome ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom.
10. Chromite.
11. Cobalt, cobalt ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom.
12. Cocoanut meat, shredded, desiccated or prepared.
13. Cocoanut oil.
14. Copper ore and copper concentrates, containing less than 60% of copper.
15. Copra.
16. Corundum.
17. Cotton.
18. Emery.
19. Ferro-alloys. All ferro-alloys.
20. Flax.
21. Flaxseed.
22. Graphite crucibles.
23. Gutta joclatong.
24. Gutta slak.
25. Gypsum.
26. Hemp.
27. Hides, skins, leather, tanned skins, and manufactures of leather.
28. Industrial diamonds.
29. Iridium.
30. Iron ore.
31. Jute.
32. Kapec.
33. Manganese, managanese ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom.
34. Mica.
35. Molydenum ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom.
36. Monazite sand.
37. Nickel ore, matte, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom.
38. Optical glass.
39. Palm oil.
40. Platinum.
41. Rice.
42. Rubber manufactured goods.
43. Rubber, reclaimed waste or scrap.
44. Shellac.
45. Sisal.
46. Sodium potassium or calcium nitrates.
47. Soya bean oil.
48. Sugars.
49. Tanning materials.
50. Tin in bars, blocks, pigs, or grain or granulated.
51. Tin ore and tin concentrates, or any chemical extracted therefrom.
52. Titanium, titanium ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom.
53. Tobacco.
54. Tungsten, tungsten ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom.
55. Vanadium, vanadium ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom.
56. Vegetable ivory or tagua nuts.
57. Wheat and wheat flour.
58. Wolframite.
59. Wool.

5-2

45529—3½

[1850]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 27th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS upon the coming into effect of the statutory provisions relating to the Royal Air Force men serving in the Royal Flying Corps were transferred to the Royal Air Force, but it was provided that any man so transferred might within three months from the date of promulgation in Canada (April 10th, 1918), apply for and obtain an annulment of his transfer, thus securing his discharge from further liability to service ;

And whereas some of the men to whom the foregoing provisions apply are men who, having come within the terms of the Military Service Act, 1917, and the proclamations thereunder, were liable for military service unless granted exemption, but had performed everything required of them by the said Act and the Proclamations, and had received their discharge from the Canadian Expeditionary Force, in order that they might serve with the Royal Flying Corps ;

And whereas no provision exists whereby they can now if they have secured their discharge from the Royal Air Force be again required to perform military duty in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and it is desirable that such provision should be made ;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and in virtue of the powers conferred by the Military Service Act, 1917, and the War Measures Act, 1914, and otherwise, is pleased to make the following regulations and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly :—

Regulation.

(1) No discharge from the Canadian Expeditionary Force granted to any man for the purpose of permitting him to enlist and perform military duty in the Royal Flying Corps or the Royal Air Force, shall have effect so as to release such man from military service under the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1917, and the proclamations thereunder, except during such period as he may continue to serve with the Royal Flying Corps or the Royal Air Force, and if he is or has been discharged from either the said corps or the said force without serving therein so as to bring him within the provisions of the fifth exception in the schedule to the Military Service Act, 1917, he shall report to the appropriate Registrar or Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, and may be placed on active service with the Canadian Expeditionary Force and and be directed to report for duty therein by order of such Registrar or Deputy Registrar.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1779]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 18th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the Order in Council of the 21st of May, 1918, repecting the pay of persons in the civil employment of the Government, absent upon service with the forces of His Majesty, or of any of His Majesty's Allies, shall be and the same is hereby so amended that the date of the 15th day of July, referred to in paragraph 3 of the said order shall read the 1st day of October, 1918, as it has been found that the additional time is required before the terms of the order can be satisfactorily carried out.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1805.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 19th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, is pleased to make and doth hereby make the following regulations for the granting of free entries on Dominion lands in the Forty-mile Railway Belt of the Province of British Columbia to settlers under the authority of the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917.

AUTHORITY.

1. These regulations are made and approved under the provisions of The Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, being "An Act to assist Returned Soldiers in settling upon the land and to increase agricultural production."

INTERPRETATION.

2. (*a*) "British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations" means the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the Forty-mile Railway Belt of the Province of British Columbia, as approved by Order in Council of the 17th day of September, 1889, and amendments thereto.

(*b*) "Act" means "The Soldier Settlement Act, 1917."

(*c*) "Board" means "The Soldier Settlement Board."

(*d*) "Settler" means any person who comes within the meaning of that term as defined in the Act;

(*e*) "Agent" or "Agent of Dominion Lands" means a person acting as such under the provisions of the British Columbia Lands Regulations;

(*f*) "Sub-agent' means a Sub-agent under the British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations;

(*g*) "Local Representative" means any person appointed by the Soldier Settlement Board to act in the capacity of a representative of the Board in any particular district, and having such duties and powers as may be assigned to him by the Board;

(*h*) "Dominion Lands" or "lands" or "land" means lands of the Dominion of Canada to which these regulations apply;

(*i*) "Soldier entry" means a free entry on Dominion Lands granted by the Minister to a settler recommended by the Board;

(*j*) "Entry" may mean a soldier entry or an entry granted under the British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations;

(*k*) "Soldier grant" means the Dominion Land for which a soldier entry has been granted under the provisions of these regulations.

(*l*) "Homestead," "purchased homestead," means land held under homestead or purchased homestead entry respectively, under the British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations.

"SETTLER" DEFINED

3. Entry on Dominion Lands under the provisions of these regulations may be granted to any person recommended by the Board who is a "settler" as defined by the Act.

4. The following persons are "settlers" within the meaning of the Act:—

(*a*) Any person who has served in the naval or military expeditionary forces of Canada during the present war and who has left the forces with an honourable record or who has been honourably discharged;

(*b*) Any person who has been engaged in active service during the present war in the naval or military forces of the United Kingdom or of any of the self-governing British Dominions or Colonies, and who has left the forces with an honorable record or who honourably discharged;

(*c*) Any person who, being a British subject resident in Canada before the war, has been engaged in active service at one of the seats of war in either the naval or military forces of any of His Majesty's Allies in the present war, and who has left the forces with an honourable record or who has been honourably discharged;

(*d*) The widow of any such person described in items (*a*), (*b*), or (*c*) above who died on active service.

ESTABLISHING RIGHT AS "SETTLER".

Preliminary Information Form.

5. Any person deeming himself qualified as a settler, and wishing to obtain the benefit of these regulations shall submit to the Board such information as will enable the Board to determine that he is one to whom the Act applies. This information must be given on the Preliminary Information Form supplied by the Board, blank copies of which may be obtained on application to the Soldier Settlement Board, Ottawa, or to any of its local representatives, who, if so desired, will assist the applicant in filling out the form.

Discharge papers.

6. In the case of an applicant who has served in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, the Board will consult the Militia Department concerning his standing; in all other cases the applicant must forward his certificate of honourable discharge (registered mail only is advised for this purpose,) or a copy thereof duly certified by the Local Representative or by a Notary Public, or such other evidence as may be necessary in order that the Board may pass upon the applicant's status.

Attestation as to right.

7. Upon the applicant's right as a settler being satisfactorily established, a statement in the form of an "Attestation" of such right, signed by the Chairman of the Board, shall be issued to the applicant. Such attestation shall not be transferable and shall be surrendered when formal application for entry is made under these regulations.

RESERVATION OF LANDS.

Reservation af lands.

8. The Board may request reservation of available Dominion Lands for the purposes of the Act.

Lands especially set apart.

9. In the event of any parcel of land reserved under the Act being required for some specific purpose in connection with soldier settlement, or being particularly valuable on account of its location or otherwise, or with respect to which it is ascertained that some person has a right the existence of which was not known at the time the land was reserved for soldier settlement, the Board may withhold such parcel of land from general disposition under soldier entry, whether before or after such parcel has been available for entry, and set apart the same for such disposal as may be deemed proper.

Cancellation of reservation.

10. If, in the opinion of the Board, any parcel of land which has been reserved under the Act is not suitable for the purpose of soldier settlement, the Board may request the cancellation of such reservation.

Lapse of all reservations.

11. All reservation of lands under the Act shall lapse three years after the close of the present war.

Timbered lands not open to entry.

12. Land containing more than 2,000 feet B.M. to the acre of merchantable timber is not open to entry until a report made by a Timber Inspector has been submitted to the Department, and if entry is obtained for land which though not reserved at the time, is ascertained to be valuable on account of merchantable timber upon it, the entry may be cancelled, provided that in case an entry is so cancelled no compensation shall be made to the entrant for the value to him of the timber on the land.

LANDS OPEN TO ENTRY.

Surveying and advertising.—Thirty days' notice in case of new surveys.

15. No land shall be open for entry under the provisions of these regulations until it has been surveyed in accordance with the provisions of the Dominion Lands Survey Act, and until notice that it is to be open for

entry upon a date to be set forth in the notice has been posted for at least thirty days in the land office of the District in which the land is situated, and has been published in at least one newspaper in that district and in one newspaper in the provincial capital, and the printing and publication of the notice shall be made in such a manner as is determined by the Board.

It shall be the duty of the Agent, when requested to do so by the Board, to advertise any newly surveyed land reserved under the Act, and to post notices promptly in his office and in each of the offices of the Sub-agents in his district.

Ten days' notice in all other cases.

14. In the case of other than newly surveyed lands the Agent shall, when notified by the Board to make any land available for entry under these regulations, advertise such land for ten clear days, unless otherwise directed by the Board by posting a notice in his office, available for public inspection, giving date and hour of the posting and the date on which the land will become available. Such notice shall be in the form prescribed by the Board, and a copy of same shall be promptly mailed by the Agent to each of the Sub-agents and to representations of the Board in his district, and to the Postmaster nearest the land, to be posted in their respective offices.

Soldier entry on reserved lands.

15. Lands reserved under the Act which in the opinion of the board are of a class suitable for the general purposes of soldier settlement, shall, except as herein provided, or as otherwise determined by the board, be made available for soldier entry from time to time to any settler who is eligible to make such entry under these regulations.

Homestead entry on reserved lands.

16. Except as herein otherwise provided, any land reserved under the act which is available for soldier entry, shall not be deemed reserved as against any person who, being a settler or a member of any body or force serving with the forces of Great Britain or of any of her allies during the present war, is desirous of exercising his homestead right thereon under the provisions of the British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations.

Soldier Entry on Lands Not Reserved.

17. The right of soldier entry may be exercised by any settler qualified as such under the Act on any parcel of land which, although not reserved for the purposes of the Act at the time, is open to homestead entry under the provisions of the British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations. An application for soldier entry on such land by any person eligible shall *ipso facto* reserve the same for the purposes of the Act.

Information as to Lands.

18. General information concerning lands for soldier settlement may be obtained by any prospective settler on application to the Soldier Settlement Board, Ottawa, or to any representative of the Board elsewhere.

Precise information as to whether any particular parcel of land is open to soldier entry may be secured on application to the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district within which the land is situated.

APPLICATION FOR ENTRY.

Office of Record.

19. Application for a soldier entry may be made in the form prescribed by the Board by the holder of an attestation under the Act at the office of the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district within which the land is situated, which shall be the office of record for soldier entries for such district.

Application made elsewhere.

20. Application for a soldier entry may be made also before any Agent or Sub-agent of Dominion lands or before a local representative of the Board or any other person authorized by the Board to receive such application for transmission to the office of record but any application so made shall have no force or effect until received atthe office of record.

Notice may be wired.

Provided that where an application for a soldier entry is so made, the person receiving the same may, at the expense of the applicant, wire notice of receipt of the application to the office of record, whereupon, if the land is available, it shall be held for the applicant until the application papers are received.

No Second Application.

21. Where an application for soldier entry is made at any place other than the office of record, the person receiving the application shall not receive another application for entry on the same land until the first application has been disposed of by the office of record.

Personal application.

22. Every application for a soldier entry shall, except as hereinafter, be made by lhe settler in person.

Application by proxy.

23. Application for entry by proxy is permitted only in the case of a person making entry on behalf of a husband, wife, father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, when duly authorized to do so in the form prescribed, or in the case of a person who, for special reasons has been given permission by the Board to make entry on behalf of a settler.

The proxy must appear before the agent of Dominion Lands for the district; Sub-agents and local representatives are not authorized to accept applications for entry by proxy.

The settler on whose behalf such entry is made must, before the expiration of six months from the date of the entry, appear personally before the agent and satisfy him by declaration that he is already in residence or on his way to commence such residence, and in the latter case that he will be in residence before the end of six months. Should be fail to make appearance, the agent shall, unless otherwise determined by the Board, cancel the entry without notice at the end of six months from the date of entry.

Time.

24. Application for soldier entry shall be made only during the regular office hours on every day except Sunday and statutory holidays.

Declaration by Applicant.

25. Every applicant for a soldier entry shall make a declaration in the form prescribed by the Board that to the best of his knowledge and belief the land with respect to which his application is made is of the class open for entry and that there is no one in residence thereon, and shall state the improvements on the same, if any, and the value thereof, provided that where such declaration is subsequently found incorrect in any material particular, the entry shall be liable to cancellation.

No fees.

26. No fees shall be charged in connection with a soldier entry, but the applicant may be required to pay the value of the improvements, if any, on the land, and any charge or indebtedness against the land.

Application for lands not available.

27. An apdlication for entry on land which is not available for entry at the time the same is made shall not give the applicant any priority of right in the event of the land becoming available.

CERTIFICATE OE ENTRY.

What constitutes entry.

28. When application is made in the manner hereinbefore described for land open to entry under the provisions of these regulations, the Agent or officer acting for him shall accept it and issue to the applicant a Certificate of Entry, and the acceptance by the Agent, or officer acting for him, of the said application and the iseue of the Certificate of Entry shall constitute a soldier entry under the provisions of these regulations.

Certificate.

29. The Certificate of Entry shall entitle the recipient to take, occupy, use and cultivate the land entered for, and to hold possession thereof to the exclusion of

any other person, and to bring and maintain actions for trespass committed on the said land; and the land shall not be liable to be taken in execution before the issue of letters patent therefor; provided that occupancy, use and possession of land so entered for shall be subject to the provisions of the Act, or the regulations thereunder or amendments thereto.

PRIOR RIGHT OF ENTRY.

Squatting.—Squatter and Adjoining Settler.

30. Occupation of any Dominion lands by squatting thereon without entry or without the authority of the Department whether the lands are open for entry, leased, reserved or held under entry given to the squatter no right thereto and he may be ejected as a trespasser and his improvements forfeited to the Crown. Squatting on lands valuable for timber or which are in a timber berth, whether timbered or not, will give no right either to the land or timber and will result in ejectment proceedings and loss of improvements.

Squatter before survey.

31. A person desirous of taking up land by squatting before the survey thereof must first notify the Dominion Land Agent and ascertain whether the land would be otherwise available when surveyed.

One Day Priority to Adjoining Settler.

32. On the day on which any land is to be made available for entry after being advertised or posted in the manner hereinbefore described the privilege of entry thereon shall be restricted to a settler eligible to make entry who holds an adjoining quarter-section under homestead or soldier entry, or who obtained homestead patent for such quarter-section and is still the owner thereof, or who having obtained authority to do so, is a squatter on such quarter-section.

CONFLICTING CLAIMS.

Determining priority.

33. In the event of there being more than one applicant claiming the prior right of entry under the preceding section, the priority of their claims shall be determined by the priority of the dates of their respective entries, or the commencement of residence in the case or squatters before survey.

Due consideration of all claims.

34. To ensure due consideration being given to the rights of all persons claiming priority, the Agent shall receive all applications for entry offering under the preceding section, if requested to do so, but shall issue no certificate of entry for such land until the close of the office hours of the day on which the prior right of entry is considered, or until the morning of the following day.

Application before Sub-agent.

Provided that if the Agent is advised by wire or otherwise on such day by a Sub-agent or a Local Representative of the receipt by him of an application for entry from a person claiming a prior right of entry for the land affected, and it is evident from the records that such person, by reason of the priority of date of his entry for or commencement of residence on the adjoining homestead, has a better claim than any of the other applicants appearing in person, the Agent shall hold the land until such application made before the Sub-agent or Local Representative has been received.

Sickness of applicant.

Provided further that if on account of sickness or other satisfactory reason shown to the agent, a settler who according to the records has a prior right of entry over all other applicants is unable to appear in person on such day, the agent may hold the land for such settler for a reasonable length of time, reporting immediately all the circumstances of the case to the Board.

Doubtful cases.

Provided also that if the agent is in doubt as to the priority of any applicant, he shall not grant entry on the land affected, but refer the matter to the Board for consideration.

Land available to any Settler.

35. Any land which, after having been posted in the manner hereinbefore described has not been entered for by an adjoining settler on the first day on which such land became available for entry, or if it has not been reserved for any of the reasons above-mentioned, it shall be open for entry on the following day to any settler eligible to make entry under these regulations.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY.

Area

36. A soldier entry shall be for not more than a quarter-section of one hundred and sixty acres more or less.

Mineral and water right.

37. A soldier entry shall convey no right to salt, coal, petroleum, natural gas, gold, silver, copper, iron or other minerals within or under the land covered by such entry, nor to the bed, shores or waters of any water course, and is subject to rights of way for ditches or water conduits existing or previously applied for.

Improved lands.

38. Entry for land on which there are improvements may be granted only subject to payment by the entrant of the value of such improvements, as determined by the Board. Should the entrant fail to pay such value, his entry may be cancelled.

Seed grain and other charges.

39. Entry for land against which there is a charge in favour of the Crown may be granted only subject to the payment by the entrant of such indebtedness.

Reservation for Roads.

40. Every soldier entry shall be granted subject to the right of the Province to take without compensation at any time prior to the issue of letters patent any land which may be required for road purposes, not exceeding one-twentieth of the total area covered by the entry as provided by the regulations with request to the establishment of roads in the Forty-mile Railway Belt.

Entry for the sole use of Settler.

41. Every entry shall be for the sole use and benefit of the holder of the same and not for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever.

Declaration as to Duties.

42. The Board may, if deemed necessary, require the holder of a soldier entry to furnish proof, by declaration or otherwise, that he is duly performing his settlement duties in each year subsequent to the date of his entry.

Lands valuable for Timber.

43. Lands containing valuable timber are not open to homestead entry. Lands containing less than 2,000 feet B.M. of merchantable timber to the acre are not classed as timber lands. Lands thought to contain merchantable timber in excess of 2,000 feet to the acre must be inspected by a timber inspector and the report submitted to the department before the land is disposed of. A settler may be required by the agent to make a statutory declaration as to the quantity of merchantable timber which is on the land applied for, and at the discretion of the agent he may withhold the land from entry until a special inspection has been made by a timber inspector and the case submitted to the department for decision.

Lands Required for Water Supply, Etc.

44. If, after an entry is obtained, it is ascertained that the land entered for, or any portion thereof, is necessary for the protection of any water supply or for the location or construction of any works necessary to the development of any water-power, the board may, at any time before the issue of letters patent, cancel the entry or withdraw from its application any portion of the land entered for, but where the land is required for the location or construction of works necessary for the development of any water-power, only in so far as the land is necessary for that purpose; provided, however, that no entry shall be cancelled under the provisions of this paragraph until the entrant has been compensated for any improvements made by him upon

the land, the amount of such compensation to be fixed by arbitration if the entrant refuses to accept the compensation allowed by the board.

SETTLEMENT DUTIES.

General requirements

45. Every holder of a soldier entry shall, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, be required before the issue of letters patent.

(*a*) to have held the land for his own exclusive use and benefit for three years ;

(*b*) to have resided thereon or in the vicinity thereof as hereinafter provided for at least six months in each of three years from the date of entry, or the date of commencement of residence ;

(*c*) To have cultivated in each year such area of the land entered for as is satisfactory to the Board :

(*d*) To have erected a habitable house ;

(*e*) To have paid in full the loan, if any, and interest thereon made to him on the land entered for under the provisions of the Soldier Settlement Loan Regulations, and other charges, if any ;

(*f*) To be a British subject, except as otherwise provided.

Perfecting entry.

46. Every entrant shall be required to perfect his entry within six months from the date thereof by taking possession in his own person of the land, and by beginning residence thereon, and if the entry is not so perfected within that period, it shall be liable to cancellation.

Provided that on cause shown the board may extend the time for perfecting an entry for an additional six months.

Residence.

47. "Residence" for the purpose of these regulations shall be by the settler in person upon the land entered for or in the vicinity thereof, as hereinafter provided. Such residence shall be in a dwelling house which is the actual home of the settler during such period of residence. Residence by a member of the settler's family or by any other person as proxy on his behalf will not be accepted.

Vicinity.

48. The entrant may perform the required residence duties by living on a farm situated within a distance of nine miles from the land entered for, in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowance crossed in the measurement, in the following cases :

(*a*) If he is the sole owner of such farm ;

(*b*) If such farm is held by him under homestead entry or otherwise under the provisions of the British Columbia Dominion Lands Act Regulations;

(*c*) If such farm is owned solely and occupied by the father, mother, wife, husband, son, daughter, brother, or sister of the entry or if it is held and and occupied by such relative under the provisions of the British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations.

Concurrent residence not counted.

49. Provided any period of residence claimed by a settler towards obtaining patent for any land held by him under the British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations, cannot at the same time be counted as residence in connection with his soldier grant.

CULTIVATION DUTIES.

If residence or grant.

50. Dry Belt : In the dry belt of the Kamloops division unless the land is difficult to clear and cultivate on account of timber, a settler who resides on his homestead is required to break a total of at least 30 acres of the homestead (of which 20 must be cropped) before applying for patent. A reasonable proportion of the cultivation duties must be done during each year.

If residence in vicinity.

Where residence is performed in the vicinity in in accordance with the regulations the total required to be broken is at least 50 acres (of which 30 must be cropped.)

If residence on grant.

51. Timbered Districts : In the Revelstoke district and the timbered portions of the Kamloops district, a settler is required to clear and cultivate eight acres and rough clear and cultivate eight acres. For homestead of eighty acres or less, four acres thoroughly cleared and cultivated and four acres rough cleared and cultivated are required. In the coast districts four acres thoroughly cleared and cultivated and four acres rough cleared and cultivated are required.

Clearing means the thorough removal of slash and stumps. Rough clearing means slashing, piling and burning, and seeding to grass or otherwise cultivating between the stumps.

If residence in vicinity.

Where residence is performed in the vicinity in accordance with the regulations the cultivations duties are increased by one-half, namely, instead of eight acres thorough clearing and eight acres rough clearing, twelve acres thoroughly cleared and cultivated and twelve acres rough cleared and cultivated are required ; and for homesteads of eighty acres or less, six acres thoroughly cleared and cultivated are required.

Thorough clearing accepted as rough clearing.

52. Additional thorough clearing to the extent of one-half of the amount of rough clearing required is accepted in lieu of rough clearing.

Cultivation to be done in three years.

53. Cultivation must be done in each of three years during two of which the breaking must be in crop.

Rough and wooded lands.

54. Within the Forty-mile Railway Belt of British Columbia where owing to the character of the land the requirement with respect to cultivation as stated would appear to be excessive, the Minister may reduce the area required to be cultivated, after the land has been inspected by an officer of the Department of the Interior.

DECEASED ENTRANTS.

Completion of duties by legal representative.

55. In the event of the death of any person holding entry under these regulations before the completion of these requirements for obtaining patent, the requirements as to residence shall be waived. The requirements other than residence and naturalization shall be completed by the legal representative of such deceased entrant.

Unperfected entries.

56. If the entrant dies before perfecting the entry in the manner prescribed by these regulations, his entry shall be liable to cancellation. The Board may, however, on satisfactory assurance being furnished that the estate will be administered, and that the requirements of the regulations will be complied with, extend the time for the performance of duties.

Insane entrants.

57. In the event of an entrant becoming insane or mentally incapable, and by reason of such insanity or mental incapacity unable to complete the requirements for obtaining patent, the requirements as to residence and naturalization are waived. The requirements other than residence may be completed by his guardian, or committee, or any other person who, in the event of his death, would be his legal representative.

PATENT.

Proof of completion of duties.

58. After the completion of the settlement duties hereinbefore prescribed, the settler may file proof of the completion thereof. Such proof shall be in the form of a sworn statement by the entrant, corroborated by the sworn statement of two disinterested parties resident in the vicinity. The statement of the applicant and his witnesses shall be given before an officer duly authorized by the Board to receive such evidence.

Deceased and insane entrants.

59. In the event of the death of an entrant, or in the event of an entrant becoming insane or mentally incapable, the proof of the performance of the condi-

tions of the grant shall be made by such person or persons, and in such manner as may be satisfactory to the Board.

Forfeiture of right on failure to submit proof.

60. If the proof of the completion of the conditions of entry has not been furnished as herein prescribed, within five years from the date of entry, the right of the entrant in connection with the land entered for shall be liable to forfeiture on the order of the Board.

Patent.

61. If the proof of the fulfilment of the conditions of entry has been submitted as herein prescribed, and such proof is satisfactory to the board, the board will, if there is no charge against the land by reason of a loan granted under the Soldier Settlement Loan Regulations, recommend the issue of patent to the entrant, or in the event of the death of the entrant, in the name of his legal representative, or in the name of the deceased direct, if the law of the province within which the land is situated makes no provision for the appointment of a personal representative.

No Patent until Loan Repaid.

62. If the proof of the performance of the settlement duties has been accepted by the Board, but there is a charge against the land for advances made under the Act, the Board will withhold the issue of patent for such land until such time as the charge has been removed.

Certificate as to Proof.

63. In the cases mentioned in the preceding section, the entrant, or in the event of his death, such person as would be entitled to receive patent, had all the conditions been completed, may receive a Certificate from the Board setting forth that the requisite settlement duties have been completed, and that upon the indebtedness incurred under the Act being discharged, patent shall issue in the name of the person entitled to receive the same under these regulations.

INTERCHANGE OF ENTRIES.

When two settlers may interchange.

64. For cause shown any two entrants whose entries are in good standing may be granted permission by the Board to interchange their respective entries, provided the Board is satisfied that the security furnished by a settler who has obtained a loan under the Act will not be impaired by such interchange.

ABANDONMENT OF ENTRY.

Abandonment and re-entry

5. An entrant may, in the discretion of the Board, be granted permission to abandon the land entered for him upon executing a declaration in the form prescribed by the Board and obtain permission to make another entry for any land available for the purpose.

In Case of Loan.

66. Where the entrant, having secured a loan from the Board, has created a charge or lien on the land entered for which has not been discharged, the privilege of abandonment and re-entry may be granted only subject to the transfer of such indebtedness to the land on which re-entry is to be made and only where the Board is satisfied that the security for the loan will not be impaired by the transaction.

Abandonment in favour of a relative.

67. Where an entry is in good standing, the entrant may, in the discretion of the Board, be granted permission to abandon the land held under entry in favour of a father, mother, sister, daughter, brother, wife or husband, if eligible to make a soldier entry under these regulations subject to such terms and conditions as the Board may prescribe.

CANCELLATION OF ENTRY.

Reason for cancellation.

68. An entry may be cancelled for any of the following reasons:—

(*a*) If the entrant fails in any year to perform the prescribed settlement duties;

(*b*) If entry has been obtained or granted through error, or misrepresentation, or other fraud.

(*c*) If an entrant, being one who has obtained a loan from the Soldier Settlement Board, fails to pay the instalments of principal and interest at the times when they are payable, or fails to comply with any term or condition subject to which the loan is made.

(*d*) If he fails to pay for improvements or any charge outstanding against the land in connection with seed grain, relief or other liability of any previous entrant or holder of the land.

(*e*) If an entrant has assigned, mortgaged or transferred, or agreed to assign, mortgage, or transfer the land held by him under entry, unless otherwise provided.

Effect of Cancellation.

69. Where an entry has been cancelled for any reason, all the rights of the entrant with respect to the land held by him, shall thereupon cease and determine; but the Board may, at its discretion, refund to the person responsible for the improvements, in whole or in part, the money collected on account of such improvements from any subsequent holder or occupant of the land.

Administration

70. In respect of such of the foregoing regulations as have reference to the reservation of lands, and the cancellation of such reservations, the classes of lands open to entry, the advertising or posting of lands, the granting of entry, the settlement of conflicting claims to land, the performance of the conditions of entry, the proof of the completion of duties, the issue of patent, the interchange of entries, the abandonment of entries either unconditionally or in favour of a relative, and the cancellation of entries, wherever it is provided that action is to be taken by the Board, such action will be carried out through the Department of the Interior.

Effective date.

71. These regulations shall become effective on a date to be fixed by the Board.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1823]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 11th July, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that the Department of the Interior, has had before it the claims of a number of squatters to portions of the northwest quarter of Section 6 in Township 3 and Range 12, east of the Principal meridian, the land referred to being situated near the station of Badger on the Canadian Northern Railway, and that it was considered advisable to subdivide the land in question into small lots so as to cover the claimants' improvements and allow them to purchase the lots at a price to be fixed by valuation.

This subdivision has been surveyed under the instructions of the Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands and the plan thereof has been registered in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that he be authorized to dispose of the lots in the said subdivision at the valuation placed thereon by an officer of the Interior and on the usual terms respecting Government townsites, namely, either the whole of the purchase price at the date of sale or one fourth of the purchase pice at that date and the remainder in three equal consecutive annual instalments, with interest at five per cent per annum.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1827]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 6th July, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that in May, 1903, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at the request of the Department of the Interior, released the following lands which were required for the purpose of an extension to the Stony Indian Reserve :—

Section.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Area.	Remarks. — North of Indian Reserve.
15	26	7	5th.	235·30	
17	26	7	5th.	632·80	
19	26	7	5th.	640·00	
21	26	7	5th.	621·10	Except island.
27	26	7	5th.	640·00	
Total.....	..	..	.....	2,769·20	Acres.

In partial exchange for these lands the Canadian Pacific Railway Company applied for lands in the vicinity of their line south of Ashcroft, in the Province of British Columbia, which the company required in order to safeguard their tracks from land slides and which had been reserved for them since 1895. The lands so reserved for the company are as follows ;

Section. — Part. No.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Area.	Remarks.
Frac. N.W. ¼ 4	20	24	W.6	151.40	Part not included in Oregon Jack Creek Indian Reserve No. 6 and Lot 561.
N. ½ & S.W. ½ 5	20	24	"	339.31	Part east of Thompson
E. ½ 6	20	24	"	45.31	River and not included
N.E. ¼ 7	20	24	"	0.70	in Lot 561 area for right
W. ½ & S.E. ¼ 8	20	24	"	224.24	of way deducted. Part east of Thompson
S.E. ¼ 18	20	24	"	18.70	River Area for right of
L.S. 11, 13 & 14, 16	20	24	"	120.00	way deducted. Part south and east of
W. ½ & N.E. ¼ 17	20	24	"	226.00	Thompson River, (area
S.E. ¼ 17	20	24	"	160.00	for right of way deducted).
Total.....	..	..	.....	1,286.42	Acres.

The company are now applying for the issue of patents covering the lands selected by them in lieu of those released for the extension of the Stony Indian Reserve. The lands applied for being all available according to the records of the Department of the Interior, the Minister, therefore, recommends that the exchange with the company be authorized and that the difference in area on account of this exchange be credited to the company's land grant in the books of the Department of the Interior.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council

5–4

[1828]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS Mr. John Inglis McLean, of Fort Vermilion, in the Province of Alberta, has made application for a free grant of the S.W. ¼ of section 27, Township 108, Range 12, west of the Fifth meridian, in the said Province of Alberta, by virtue of occupation of the land at the date of the extinguishment of the Indian title ;

And whereas evidence has been submitted showing Mr. McLean to have been in actual occupation of the land in question at the date of the conclusion of Indian Treaty No.8 in the summer of 1899 ;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, and under the provisions of Section 76 of the Dominion Lands Act, is pleased to authorize and doth hereby authorize a free grant of the S.W. ¼ of Section 27, Township 108, Range 12, west of the Fifth meridian, containing 160 acres, more or less, to Mr. McLean.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

5–4

[1830]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Thursday, 25th July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 9th July, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that application has been made by the North American Reindeer Company (incorporated) with headquarters at South Bend, Indiana, for free grazing privileges for a period of thirty years, for the purpose of raising reindeer on the track outlined in pink on the attached map, and described as situated in the northern part of the Province of Manitoba, and in the Northwest Territories, and comprising that territory bounded on the north by the sixty-first degree of north latitude, on the east by Hudson's Bay, on the south by Churchill River, Indian and Granville Lakes and the waters connecting them, and on the west by Reindeer River, Reindeer Lake and the one hundred and second parallel of longitude, containing an area of 75,850 square miles more or less.

The introduction of reindeer into Alaska by the United States has resulted in an assured food supply for the natives and efficient means of transportation ; and within recent years a considerable quantity of reindeer meat has been available for export to Seattle and other pacific coast points. It is considered that the northern areas of the Northwest Territories are exceptionally suitable for reindeer. The development of reindeer herds in the Territories should be of great value in the matter of an assured food supply for the native population ; the utilization of trained reindeer will provide means of transportation and permit of effective exploration of the country ; and eventually the reindeer herds should contribute substantially to the meat supply of the rest of Canada. However, the introduction of reindeer into northern Canada will necessarily involve considerable risk and a large expenditure as well as expert handling and if the pioneer work is undertaken by private individuals or corporations on an extensive scale, sufficient to ensure reasonable success, the minister is of the opinion that such persons or corporations should receive encouragement from the Dominion to the extent of free grazing privileges for a limited term.

The minister, therefore, recommends that he be authorized to grant permits for free grazing privileges for reindeer in the area above described for a period not exceeding thirty years (30 years) to any persons or corporations who establish the bona fides of their enterprise to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior.

Provided that all such permits shall contain such conditions and restrictions as the minister may specify ; that in no case shall the privileges given be exclusive ; and that all permits shall be subject to such regulations as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU
Clerk of the Privy Council.

5–4

[1821]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 12th July, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that the Regulations governing the Dominion Forest Reserves prohibit fishing in any other manner than by angling and trolling in those waters in Alberta, south of the north boundary of township 55.

It has been reported by the forest officers that there are a number of lakes in township 52, range 26, west 5th meridian, in the Athabaska Division of the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve, which are well supplied with white and jackfish ; that these lakes have furnished a supply of fish to the surrounding settlers for some years past without any appreciable diminution of the supply, and that the enforcement of the prohibitive regulation referred to will, in view of the present shortage of food, result in hardship for the settlers who have been accustomed to use nets in obtaining a supply of fish from these lakes.

The Minister therefore recommends that authority be granted to issue domestic fishing permits for these lakes during the years 1918, 1919 and 1920, not to exceed a total of 12 such permits in each year, for the use of 100 feet of 5½ inch mesh gill net, at a fee of $4.00 for resident British subjects, each permit to cover only the summer or winter season as the case may be.

The committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1851]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 27th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS under the existing provisions a man must report to the Registrar and is liable to be placed on duty when he comes within a class called out under the Military Service Act by reason of his reaching nineteen, becoming a widower and being at the time either of these events happens otherwise within the class, but this is not true of a man who, though in all other respects a member of the class, was not resident in Canada and had not since the 4th of August, 1914, been resident in Canada when he first satisfied all the conditions required to bring him within the class.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice and under and in virtue of the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, the Military Service Act, 1917, is pleased to make the following regulation and the same is hereby made and enacted accordingly :

Regulation.

Any man who becomes resident in Canada after a proclamation has been issued calling out the class under the Military Service Act, 1917, to which he would have belonged if he had been in Canada at the date of such proclamation, shall, within ten days after his becoming resident as aforesaid, report to the Registrar or Deputy Registrar for the Province or the part of the Province in which he is resident, and shall be placed on active service as provided by the said Act, or by the regulations thereunder, and shall, until so placed on active service, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1819]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS an application has been made by the Department of Indian Affairs for the setting apart of the Indian cemetery at House River, which consists of a small parcel of land, comprising approximately two acres, in the north-east quarter of section 18, township 83, range 16, west of the 4th meridian in the Province of Alberta, which has been used as such for a number of years ;

And whereas the parcel of land in question is undisposed of according to the records of the Department of the Interior, and may be more particularly described ae follows :—

Commencing at a point on the East boundary of the North East quarter of Section 18 in the 83rd Township and 16th Range, West of the 4th Meridian in the Province of Alberta, distant 655.38 feet, measured southerly along the said east boundary from the North-east corner of the said quarter section, thence due West a distance of 50 feet to an iron post ; thence due South a distance of 204 feet to an iron post ; thence continuing on the same course a distance of 27 feet to a point which for the purpose of this description may be described as Point A ; thence due West to intersection with the right bank of the Athabaska River as shown upon a map or plan of survey of the said township approved and confirmed at Ottawa, on the 22nd day of June, A.D. 1918, by Edouard Deville, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands and of record in the Department of the Interior ; thence northwesterly following the said bank to a line drawn parallel with and 300 feet perpendicularly distant northerly from the line drawn due west from the point A ; thence due east along the said parallel line to intersection with the said east boundary of said north-east quarter section ; thence southerly along said east boundary a distance of 69 feet, more or less, to the point of commencement and containing by admeasurement two acres, more or less, and as shown on the plan hereto attached.

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the parcel of land above described, shall be and the same is hereby transferred to the Department of Indian Affairs for the purpose of a cemetery.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1852]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 27th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice and under the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to make and doth hereby make the following Regulations :

Regulation.

The regulation sanctioned by the Order in Council of 24th February, 1918, conferring powers upon the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police with regard to residence, movement or employment of aliens of enemy nationality, or naturalized British subjects, formerly subjects of any of the nations at war with His Majesty, is hereby amended by striking out of paragraph (*b*) the following words "and who became naturalized as a British subject within the five years last past."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1798]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 27th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce submits Regulations made by the Fuel Controller for Canada pursuant to the authority vested in him by paragraph (3) of the Order in Council of the 12th July, 1917 (P.C. 1887), regarding the importation, sale and distribution of coal in Canada, and recommends that the same be approved ;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under the provisions and authority of The War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to approve, ratify and confirm and doth hereby approve, ratify and confirm the said Regulations, and the Fuel Controller and all persons mentioned in the said Regulations are hereby vested with the powers necessary to enable him or them to give full effect to the said regulations.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

REGULATIONS Regarding the Importation, Sale Delivery of Coal Issued by the Fuel Controller for Canada.

Pursuant to the authority vested in him by paragraph (2) of the Order in Council of the 12th July, 1917, (P.C. 1887) the undersigned makes the following regulations, governing the price of coal and the importation, sale and delivery thereof ;

(1) That regulations by the Fuel Controller dated the 15th of March, 1918, an approved by Order in Council of the 20th March, 1918, (P.C. 664) be amended by adding to paragraph (18) the following subsections :

(*b*) In calculating overhead charges to determine the cost price of coal as dealer is to include either directly or indirectly any charge, expense or cost in connection with any of the following :—

(1) Interest on any money invested in land, plant, equipment or other assets in so far as any of these concerns the coal business.

(2) Interest on bonds, debentures, other funded debt or borrowed money. A charge may however, be made to cover interest on bonafide outstanding customers accounts at prevailing bank rate.

(3) Charges to sinking fund to redeem bonds, debentures or other debt.

(4) Income tax, excess profit or other business tax. This does not include any tax collected by the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue on coal imported from the United States of America.

(5) Outlay on permanent improvements, equipment or other capital account expenditure.

(6) Rental charges for yards plant or equipment.

(*c*) Salaries and expenses to officers or partners are not to be increased over those prevailing during the year 1914 at a greater rate than salaries in other lines of business have increased. A dealer may charge his business with his own salary but a reasonable rate only.

(*d*) Depreciation may be charged at regular periods on the wear and tear to buildings, structures or equipment so that at the end of the life of any such building, structure or equipment or when the same becomes obsolete a fund will have been provided equal to the original investment and based upon the estimated life of the building, structures or equipment from the date the asset was acquired or built.

(*e*) If a dealer makes any charge for shortage of tonnage in arriving at his selling price of coal such charge is to be determined by actual computation and is not to be estimated.

(*f*) If a dealer screens any coal and sells the slack coal or screenings resulting from such screening operation at a less price than the selling price, as arrived at by consideration of paras. 13, 14 and 15 of these Regulations, then this difference may be distributed proportionately over the cost of the prepared sizes of coal which resulted from such screening operations.

(*g*) Dealears conducting a retail as well as a wholesale business must apportion their overhead expenses and fixed charges to each such branch and such apportionment must bear reasonable comparison with the average overhead expenses and fixed charges of dealers who are engaged entirely in a retail or entirely in a wholesale business.

(*h*) All coal sold to consumers is to bear the same proportion of overhead expenses and fixed charges per ton and a dealer is not permitted to apportion his overhead expenses and fixed charges more heavily on any one class, grade or size of coal than on another.

(*i*) Discounts or rebates for cash or for any other consideration that may be allowed to a customer by any dealer are not to be considered a charge against overhead expenses and fixed charges in computing the selling price of coal.

(*k*) On the recommendation of the Fuel Administrator the Fuel Controller may fix maximun receiving, yard, delivery and overhead charges for any municipality by notification to the Fuel Commissioner through the Fuel Administrator.

(2) Every retail coal dealer is required to post in a prominent place in that portion of his office to which the public has access a conspicuous typewritten or printed notice containing a list of prevailing retail prices of all classes and sizes of coal handled by him including such discounts if any.

(3) That paragraph 17 of the said regulations be amended by adding the following subsection :—

(*b*) The officer in charge of the Fuel Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is hereby constituted a duly authorized agent of the Fuel Controller.

(Sgd.) C. A. MAGRATH,
Fuel Controller.

5-2

[1811]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 19th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the Consolidated Orders respecting Trading with the Enemy of the 2nd May, 1916 (P.C. 1023), it is declared to be an infraction of such Consolidated Orders to trade or have intercourse with a person who resides or carries on business within territory occupied by a state or sovereign for the time being at war with His Majesty ;

And whereas by Order in Council of the 28th June, 1918 (P.C. 1594), certain territory in Russia is declared to be territory in hostile occupation ;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, and under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared that, for the purpose of the Consolidated Orders respecting Trading with the Enemy, the Provinces of the Don Cossack and Kutais be added to the territory in Russia which is regarded as territory in hostile occupation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

5–2

[1822]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 10th July, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that on the 14th day of February, 1911, Mr. William Armstrong, of Portage la Prairie, was advised in reply to an application made by him, that he would be permitted to purchase the surface rights of the north half of Legal Subdivision 15 of Section 23, Township 32, Range 9, west of the Principal Meridian, at the rate of $10 an acre, as a mill-site in connection with a number of mining

leases granted in that vicinity, the sale, however, to be subject to the erection of a mill suitable for the purpose and satisfactory to the Minister of the Interior, and the thorough utilization of the land in connection with the operation of gypsum locations in that locality.

Payment in full has been made of the purchase price of the land of the specified rate, and evidence has been furnished to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior that a suitable mill has been erected, and that the land has been utilized for the purpose for which it was required.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that he be authorized to complete the sale to the applicant of the surface rights of the north half of Legal Subdivision 15 of Section 23, Township 32, Range 9, west of the Principal Meridian.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1838]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting President of the Privy Council and under the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise, is pleased to sanction and doth hereby sanction the following regulation, which has been framed and is recommended by the Fuel Controller, for approval.

REGULATION.

1. Coal or fuel oil shall not be consumed, burned, used or furnished to any private yacht, for any purpose whatsoever except for galley fuel or to enable it to reach its home Port by the shortest course which safe navigation will permit and any person contravening this regulation shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding $500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or to both fine and imprisonment.

2. The expression "private yacht" for the purposes of the foregoing regulation shall mean and include any nautical craft not operated by the Government of Canada or for profit which derives its motive power either wholly or in part from the use of coal or fuel oil.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

C.R.C. No. 21
Cancels C.R.C. No. 4.

MONTREAL & SOUTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.

STANDARD TARIFF OF MAXIMUM TOLLS.

(Cancels Standard Tariff of Maximum Tolls issued Oct. 7th, 1913.)

No. 10.

The Maximum Passenger Fare between Montreal, Que., and St. Lambert, Que., is 15 cents.

Between all other stations on this Company's lines two decimal eight seven five (2.875) cents per mile.

Fractions less than 2½ cents to be waived, 2½ cents and up to 5 cents, to be counted as 5 cents.

Issued July 24th, 1918. Effective August 3rd, 1918.

W. B. POWELL,
General Manager,
Montreal, Que.

Issued on authority of Order 27456, July, 1918, of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. 4-2

C.R.C. No. 33 Advance. F.D. No. 26
Cancels C.R.C. No. 5. Cancels F.D. No. 5.

MONTREAL & SOUTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

STANDARD Freight Mileage Tariff between Montreal & Southern Counties Railway Stations.

Governed by Canadian Freight Classification.

To be applied in the absence of tariffs quoting lower rates.

Smalls.—No single shipment of freight from one consignor to one consignee will be charged less than for 100 lbs. at 1st class rate; minimum charge 35 cents.

Distances.	Classes in cents per 100 pounds.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Not exceeding 5 miles.	9	8	7	6	4½	4½	4½	3½	3½	3½
Over 5 and not over 10 miles.	11½	9	8	7	6	6	4½	4½	4½	4½
" 10 " 15 "	14	12½	10½	9	7	7	6	6	6	4½
" 15 " 20 "	16	14	12½	10½	8	7	7	7	7	6
" 20 " 25 "	18½	16	14	11½	9	8	7	8	8	6
" 25 " 30 "	20½	18½	16	12½	10½	9	8	9	8	7
" 30 " 35 "	23	20½	17½	15	11½	10½	8	9	9	7
" 35 " 40 "	25½	22	19½	16	12½	11½	9	10½	9	8
" 40 " 45 "	27½	24	20½	17½	14	12½	9	10½	9	8
" 45 " 50 "	27½	24	20½	17½	14	12½	10½	11½	10½	8

Issued at Montreal, July 24th, 1918.
Effective August 3rd, 1918.

Issued by
W. B. POWELL,
General Manager.

Issued on authority of Order No. 27456 of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. 4-2

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS

CANADIAN MILITIA

1918

HEADQUARTERS,
OTTAWA, 20th June, 1918.

The following appointments, promotions retirements and confirmations of rank are promulgated to the Militia by the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence in Militia Council.

G.O. 91.

DISTRICTS.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3—9TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.—To be Brigade Major: Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Clegg, 57th Regiment (Peterborough Rangers), *vice* Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Cunningham who vacates the appointment. 13th March, 1918.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4—4TH EASTERN TOWNSHIPS MOUNTED BRIGADE.—The period of tenure of appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Schneider, as Brigade Commander, is extended to the 26th July, 1919.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 10.—To be *General Officer Commanding: Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) H. D. B. Ketchen, C.M.G., *vice* Major-General J. Hughes, who resumes the duties of his appointment as Inspector-General, Western Canada. 12th June, 1918.

*Temporary appointment.

PERMANENT STAFF.

Major-General Sir S. B. Steele, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., is retired to pension and is permitted to retain his rank on retirement. 1st June, 1918.

PERMANENT FORCE.

ROYAL CANADIAN ENGINEERS.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. Weatherbe is retired to pension and is permitted to retain his rank on retirement. 30th September, 1917.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

ARTILLERY.

Canadian Field Artillery.

13TH BRIGADE—33RD BATTERY.—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) M. D. Williams is seconded. 19th April, 1917.

CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

To be provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary):
Alexander Kirkpatrick Purdy, gentleman. 4th June, 1918.
Myles Henry Mather, gentleman. 15th June, 1918.

CANADIAN OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY CONTINGENT.—Lieutenant (supernumerary) H. F. Arthur is seconded for service with the Royal Air Force. 7th January, 1918.

INFANTRY.

2ND REGIMENT (QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA)—Lieutenant W. L. Christie is seconded. 26th June, 1917.

13TH ROYAL REGIMENT.—Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. P. Fawcett is transferred to the Army Medical Corps. 22nd April, 1918.

23RD REGIMENT (THE NORTHERN PIONEERS).—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) R. A. Somerville is permitted to retire. 12th June, 1918.

Lieutenant (supernumerary) H. W. Martin is seconded. 4th March, 1916.

38TH REGIMENT (DUFFERIN RIFLES OF CANADA).—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) F. J. Lyle is seconded. 24th May, 1916.

39TH REGIMENT (NORFOLK RIFLES).—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) M. W. Dick is seconded. 21st January, 1916.

44TH LINCOLN AND WELLAND REGIMENT.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire: Provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary)
J. H. Rolph,
J. R. Dinwoodie,
M. J. Barry. 10th June, 1918.

53RD SHERBROOKE REGIMENT.—Provisional Lieutenant A. C. Webster is retired. 7th June, 1918.

75TH LUNENBURG REGIMENT.—Lieutenant W. P. Downing is transferred to the Corps Reserve. 1st May, 1918.
Lieutenant (supernumerary) R. S. Trethewey is absorbed into the establishment.

76TH COLCHESTER AND HANTS RIFLES.—To be Instructor of Musketry: Lieutenant (supernumerary) C. A. McLennan, *vice* Lieutenant W. H. Semple who vacates the appointment. 1st March, 1918.

91ST REGIMENT (CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS).—To be Captains and to remain seconded: Lieutenants J. G Tait, A. J. Taylor. 1st May, 1915.

97TH REGIMENT (ALGONQUIN RIFLES).—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) W. A. Millen is seconded 31st August, 1916.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire:
Provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary) C. H. Chapin, N. J. McAulay. 14th June, 1918.

100TH WINNIPEG GRENADIERS.—To be Captain: Lieutenant F. T. Nichol. 12th April, 1915.

107TH EAST KOOTENAY REGIMENT.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire: Provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary)
E. N. Lynn,
W. R. Ross,
A. J. Mott. 13th June, 1918.

109TH REGIMENT.—The undermentioned officers are seconded: Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) H. J. Doheny. 3rd January, 1917.
Lieutenants (supernumerary)
R. P. Hurlbut. 12th January, 1917.
W. J. Thompson. 22nd February, 1917.

The undermentioned officers are seconded for service with the Royal Air Force: Provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary)
S. A. Gilray. 5th June, 1917.
C. N. LeMercier. 12th August, 1917.
Lieutenant (supernumerary)
R. M. Hillman. 6th December, 1917.
Lieutenant (temporary Captain)
G. D. Thomas. 7th January, 1918.
Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) S. D. N. Lawson is seconded for service with the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. 24th August, 1916.
Lieutenant (supernumerary) G. T. Williams is seconded for service with the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve. 20th March, 1917.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.

Army Medical Corps.

The undermentioned are granted temporary local rank, as stated, under the provisions of General Order 121, 1917, with pay and allowances for days actually employed:—

Military District No. 2.

To be temporary local Lieutenant-Colonel: *Captain J. H. Elliott. 1st April, 1918.
To be temporary local Major: *Lieutenant (supernumerary) W. W. Jones. 12th June, 1918.
To be temporary local Captains: Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) H. C. Robertson. 1st April, 1918.
Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) C. W. L. Clark. 19th April, 1918.

Military District No. 6.

To be temporary local Major: Captain (temporary Major) J. C. McDonald. 1st April, 1918.

Military District No. 11.

To be temporary local Captain: Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) R. Chalmers. 30th April, 1918.

*Officers whose names are marked with asterisk are not fully employed on military duties, and will receive field pay, but no other allowances.

To be Captains: Lieutenants (supernumerary)
H. M. Nicholson (to remain seconded). 5th August, 1915.
N. V. Leslie (to remain seconded). 10th August, 1915.
F. E. Watts (to remain seconded). 21st September, 1915.
H. A. Gates,
J. Chassels. 4th April, 1916.
N. K. Wilson (to remain seconded). 9th May, 1916.
F. C. Marlow (to remain seconded). 21st June, 1916.
D. M. Baker. 24th June, 1916.
O. J. S. Little. 27th September, 1916.

W. A. McClelland (to remain seconded). 11th October, 1916.
J. Jordan (to remain seconded). 19th October, 1916.
W. A. Cardwell (to remain seconded). 27th October, 1916.
A. F. Rykert (to remain seconded).
G. A. Macpherson, M.C. (to remain seconded). 8th December, 1916.
B. Hannah. 18th December, 1916.
J. D. MacDonald (to remain seconded).
H. A. W. Brown (to remain seconded). 27th December, 1916.
R. L. Parr (to remain seconded). 3rd January, 1917.
G. P. Parker. 4th January, 1917.
R. A. Thomas (to remain seconded). 5th January, 1917.
J. M. Livingston (to remain seconded). 12th January, 1917.
J. K. Mossman (to remain seconded). 24th January, 1917.
R. A. Jamieson (to remain seconded). 27th January, 1917.
D. L. Kennedy (to remain seconded).
R. Howey (to remain seconded).
H. Smith (to remain seconded).
G. D. Fripp (to remain seconded). 31st January, 1917.
C. A. Langmaid (to remain seconded). 4th February, 1917.
E. Scarlett (to remain seconded). 15th February, 1917.
R. R. Graham (to remain seconded).
E. C. A. Reynolds (to remain seconded).
J. M. Baldwin (to remain seconded).
J. Z. Gillies (to remain seconded).
A. G. Fleming (to remain seconded). 17th February, 1917.
A. J. Macallun (to remain seconded). 12th June, 1917.
C. W. Anderson. 23rd September, 1917.
C. A. M. Thrush. 28th September, 1917.

To be Lieutenant (supernumerary): Lieutenant (supernumerary) *J. P. Fawcett from the 13th Royal Regiment. 22nd April, 1918.

To be provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary)
*John Joseph Whyte, gentleman. 25th July, 1917.
*Harold Edward Skeete.
*Cedric Edward Moody Tuohy, gentlemen. 17th April, 1918.
Charles William Lloyd Clark, gentleman. 19th April, 1918.
Robert Chalmers, gentleman. 30th April 1918.
*Harry Feader, gentleman. 9th May, 1918.
*Sydney James Wood Horne,
*David Lawrence MacDonell,
*Earl Monroe McCoy,
*Victor Carl McCuaig,
*Leonard Charles Purvis,
*Ephrim Lawrence Page,
*Rosswell Cameron Lyon, gentlemen. 22nd May, 1918.
*George Rutherford Stewart,
*Henry Cameron Connell,
*Max Richard Boe, gentlemen. 23rd May, 1918.
Benjamin George Stephenson,
*Manford Robert Kerr, gentlemen. 24th May, 1918.
Emerson Clarke McFarlane, gentleman. 25th May, 1918.
*Ernest Evariste Trottier,
*James Lafayette McIntosh,
*Ernest Wilberforce Hancock, gentlemen. 30th May, 1918.
*Gordon Douglas Atkinson,
*Dan Finlayson MacInnis, gentlemen. 31st May, 1918.
Wesley George Montgomery,
*Joseph William McKay,
*David Drury,
*Donald John MacKenzie,
*Hugh Osmund Blauvelt, gentlemen. 1st June, 1918.
*Esau A. Greenspon, gentleman. 7th June, 1918.
Albert Edward Hodgkins, gentleman. 20th June, 1918.

*Subject to qualification under the provisions of Militia Order 65, 1913.

Captain C. W. Walker is seconded for service with the Royal Army Medical Corps. 11th March, 1916.

Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) E. S. Bissell is seconded for service with the Royal Air Force. 1st July, 1918.

Captain C. W. Walker reverts to regimental duty, from the seconded list. 11th March, 1918.

To be honorary Captain: Quartermaster (supernumerary) and honorary Lieutenant H. J. Haslett. 9th May, 1918.

To be Quartermaster (supernumerary) with the honorary rank of Lieutenant: Archibald Ansty, gentleman. 1st June, 1918.

To be Nursing Sisters (supernumerary)—
Cora Jean Montgomery. 25th March, 1918.
Maree Isobel MacLachlan. 13th April, 1918.
Beatrice Lynden Symon. 22nd April, 1918.
Irma Anna Paradis. 9th May, 1918.
Minnie Alice Mitchell. 20th May, 1918.
Kathleen Annie Cole. 1st June, 1918.

The undermentioned Nursing Sisters are seconded for service with the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.
A. E. Knowles. 7th November, 1916.
I. Keene. 27th March, 1917.

The undermentioned Nursing Sisters cease to be seconded for service with the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service on transfer to the Army Medical Corps, Overseas Military Forces of Canada.
M. K. Cummins,
E. Bayliss. 20th May, 1918.
A. E. Knowles,
I. Keene,
M. B. McNeill,
B. I. Harding,
K. J. Elliott,
H. Whyte. 3rd June, 1918.

Canadian Army Dental Corps.

To be Captains: John Fulford Rollit, Thomas Wilson Stoddart, Esquires. 1st June, 1918.

To be Lieutenants (supernumerary):
Howard John Adamson, gentleman. 1st June, 1918.
Cecil Harold Fulford, gentleman. 7th June, 1918.
Albert Harold Pratt, gentleman. 15th June, 1918.

Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.

To be provisional Lieutenant supernumerary):
Howard Hope Wolff, gentleman. 1st May, 1918.

Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) H. H. Wolff is seconded for service with the Imperial Army. 5th June, 1918.

Memoranda.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. D. Boggs, C.E.F. (40th Northumberland Regiment) is detailed for duty, temporarily, as Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, Military District No. 3. 12th June, 1918.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) C. A. Peters, Reserve of Officers (Medical) relinquishes the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel conferred upon him by General Order 116, 1915. 2nd March, 1916.

To be brevet Major: Lieutenant (temporary Major) R. B. Willis, C. M. 12th June, 1918.

The undermentioned are granted the temporary rank of Major in the Canadian Militia, as stated:—

Captain C. E. A. DeWitt, Army Medical Corps, whilst performing the duties of Assistant Director of Medical Services, Aldershot Camp, N.S. 13th May, 1918.

Captain W. E. Noffke, The Governor-General's Foot Guards, whilst assisting in the administration of the regiment during the absence of senior officers overseas. 20th June, 1918.

Captain (temporary Major) H. W. Linton, 91st Regiment (Canadian Highlanders) relinquishes the temporary rank of Major conferred upon him by General Order 116, 1915. 30th November, 1916.

To be Chaplains with the honorary rank of Captain: The Reverend Patrick James Kelly. 25th May, 1918.

The Reverend Archibald Bernard Macdonald. 6th June, 1918.

Nursing Sister G. B. McCullough, A.R.R.C., Army Medical Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Matron, whilst employed at Petawawa Camp, Ont. 31st May, 1918.

Lieutenant R. B. Willis, R.O., is restored to the active list on appointment as Organizer and Inspector of Cadet Corps, Military District No. 6. 1st April, 1914.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) A. J. Sinclair, 48th Regiment (Highlanders) relinquishes the temporary rank of Captain conferred upon him by General Order 87, 1916. 30th November, 1917.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) C. R. Sircom, Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps, relinquishes the temporary rank of Captain conferred upon him by General Order 150, 1915. 28th June, 1916.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) W. deS. Wilson, Canadian Army Service Corps, relinquishes the temporary rank of Captain conferred upon him by General Order 55, 1917. 21st February, 1918.

General Order 66, 1918, under "81st Hants Regiment" in so far as it relates to Lieutenant T. W. J. Lynch is hereby cancelled, and the following substituted:—

"Lieutenant T. W. J. Lynch is permitted to resign his commission. 18th June, 1918."

Temporary Lieutenant L. Usher, C.M., is detailed for duty, temporarily, as District Intelligence Officer, Military District No. 13. 12th June, 1918.

With reference to General Order 173, 1914, under "Army Medical Corps" for "Edith M. York," substitute "Edith Martha York."

With reference to General Order 40, 1915, under "65th Carabiniers (Mont-Royal)" for "Joseph Adolphe Sylvestre" substitute "Ludger Adolphe Sylvestre."

With reference to General Order 99, 1916, under Army Medical Corps, for "Margaret Morrison" substitute "Margaret Greta Morrison."

Temporary honorary Lieutenant J. A. Patton, C.M., relinquishes the temporary commission conferred upon him by General Order 84, 1915. 22nd March, 1918.

The undermentioned are granted temporary rank in the Canadian Militia, as stated, whilst serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force:

To be Lieutenants:

Henry John Woodman, gentleman. 26th September, 1914.

David Philpots, gentleman. 30th April, 1915.

Stanley Hornaby Kent, gentleman. (Since died of wounds.) 10th July, 1915.

John Raymond McIlree, gentleman. 24th July, 1915.

John Pollands Girvan, gentleman. 29th September, 1915.

Ernest Henry Latter, gentleman. 3rd October, 1915.

Alex. Laurence Saunders, gentleman. 24th October, 1915.

Arnold W. Ruston, gentleman. 28th November, 1915.

George Cyril Skinner, gentleman. 9th April, 1916.

Almond M. Grimmett, gentleman. 30th April, 1916.

William Thomas Curtis, gentleman. 7th May, 1916.

John James Richardson, gentleman. 26th May, 1916.

William Hugo Morris (since killed in action), Garnet G. Winterbottom, gentlemen. 12th June, 1916.

Frederick Stanley McPherson, gentleman. 20th June, 1916.

Frederick A. Heather (since killed in action), John Logan Gray, gentlemen. 29th June, 1916.

Joseph O'Regan, gentleman. 9th July, 1916.

John Malcolm Dymond, gentleman. 12th July, 1916.

Thomas Hodgson, gentleman. 30th September, 1916.

Alexandre Deslauriers, gentleman. 1st November, 1916.

John Gordon Wiggins, gentleman. 2nd November, 1916.

Ronald Frank Haig. 8th November, 1916.

John Gibson Downton, gentleman (since presumed to have died). 9th November, 1916.

Charles Tupper Bruce, gentleman (since killed in action). 10th November, 1916.

William Albert Dawe, gentleman. 14th November, 1916.

Robert Melville Roberts,
Charles Ridgeway Gilpin,
Leslie Maurice Roberts,
Frederick Wright,
Kenneth Lorimer,
Jack Neil,
Duncan Alex. McDonald Currie, gentlemen. 20th November, 1916.

John Fotheringham Askwith,
Norris William Robins, gentlemen. 21st November, 1916.

Robert Knowles, gentleman. 27th November, 1916.

Thomas William Puzey, gentleman. 29th November, 1916.

John Allister MacKinnon, gentleman. 1st December, 1916.

Alfred Hubert Rowberry, gentleman. 2nd December, 1916.

Archibald Rowley Lawrence, gentleman. 5th December, 1916.

Thomas Leo Lynch, gentleman. 18th December, 1916.

Albert Bethune Carley, gentleman. 20th December, 1916.

Robert Hazelette Simonds (since killed in action), Everett C. Ethridge, gentlemen. 29th December, 1916.

Henry Thomas Dean, gentleman. 2nd January, 1917.

Alfred Charles Last, gentleman. 10th January, 1917.

William J. Hicks,
Richard Hamilton O'Reilly,
John Bryon Martin,
Albert T. Howard,
Robert L. Stephenson
Clifford Bailey Hick,
Richard Eustace Maxwell Taunton,
E. C. Cameron Bing,
Hector Henry Girouard,
Martin Henry Dawson,
George Herbert Clark,
John Compton,
David William Morris,
Charles Otto Miller,
Claude Leighton Hart, gentlemen. 20th January, 1917.

Charles Skinner,
Charles B. Picken,
Thomas Jenkins, gentlemen. 22nd January, 1917.

Leonard Usher, gentleman. 24th January, 1917.

Norman Thompson,
James Gordon Beatty,
William Edward Grassie,
Robert Steele Gillespie,
Robert J. MacKenzie,
F. Donald MacKenzie,
Gerald Chisholm McElhiney,
Harry Burritt Devine,
William R. Day, gentlemen. 25th January, 1917.

Daniel Woodward, gentleman. 27th January, 1917.

James Paterson,
Arthur George Bennett,
James MacKenzie,
Havelock Hughes Charles, gentlemen. 31st January, 1917.
James Archibald Tuxford,
William H. Chalmers,
Scott Fred. Brandon,
Walter K. Jull, gentlemen. 3rd February, 1917.
Govan Blake,
Thomas Enright, gentlemen. 14th February, 1917.
Henry Ford Berry, gentleman. 24th February, 1917.
Alexander McCracken, gentleman. 9th May, 1918.
Theodore Plante, gentleman. 7th June, 1918.

General Order No. 124 of 1914, under "Confirmation of Rank" in so far as it relates to the officers of the 32nd Horse, is hereby cancelled, and the following substituted therefor:—

Major J. A. Gill, 32nd Horse. 22nd June, 1914.
Major G. C. J. Walker, 32nd Horse. 22nd June, 1914.
Captain H. R. Richardson, 32nd Horse. 22nd June, 1914.
Lieutenant A. E. L. Shand, 32nd Horse. 22nd June, 1914.
Lieutenant T. L. McNeil, 32nd Horse. 22nd June, 1914.
Lieutenant J. W. Muse, 32nd Horse. 22nd June, 1914.
Lieutenant J. L. Bryant, 32nd Horse. 22nd June, 1914.
Lieutenant G. K. Stone, 32nd Horse. 22nd June, 1914.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The undermentioned provisionally appointed officers, having qualified themselves for the appointments, are confirmed in their rank from the dates set opposite their respective names:—

Captain D. S. Ainsworth, 16th Regiment. 14th October, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary D. G. Ferris, 5th Bty. C.F.A. 8th October, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary H. A. Cates, A.M.C., 4th April, 1915.
Lieutenant Supernumerary J. Chassels, A.M.C. 4th April, 1915.
Lieutenant Supernumerary G. F. Nelson, A.M.C. 31st January, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary A. J. MacCallum, A.M.C. 12th June, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary C. W. Anderson, A.M.C. 23rd September, 1916.

By Command,
E. C. ASHTON,
Major-General,
Acting Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS.

1918.

The following Regulations, General Orders, etc. have been approved by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council and are promulgated to the Militia by the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence in Militia Council.

HEADQUARTERS,
OTTAWA, 2nd July, 1918.

G.O. 93.

APPLICATION OF SECTION 100 OF THE ARMY ACT TO THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to cancel the Order-in-Council dated the 24th day of December, 1917, (P.C. 3451) and to make the following provisions in virtue of the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, and otherwise:

1. The provisions contained in Part II of the Army Act ("Enlistment," Sections 76 to 100, inclusive) shall not be applied to the Canadian Expeditionary Force, but the provisions following shall have effect in lieu thereof;

2. A soldier of the Canadian Expeditionary Force shall not be discharged from that force, unless by sentence of court-martial with ignominy, or by order of a competent military authority, and until so discharged shall be subject to military law.

3. To every soldier of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who is discharged, for whatever reason he is discharged, there shall be given a certificate of discharge, stating such particulars as may from time to time be required by regulations.

4. Any alien not being a subject of a Government at war with His Majesty may be enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, unless the enlistment of aliens of the class to which such person belongs is forbidden by any order from time to time made by competent authority.

5. When any man has signed a declaration of his readiness to serve in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or the permanent or non-permanent active militia and has acknowledged his signature before a justice of the peace or any officer of or above the rank of captain in any of His Majesty's Forces, he shall be deemed to have been duly enlisted for the period and on the conditions stated in his declaration or fixed by law, and if any such declaration purports to have been signed and acknowledged as above set out the onus of proving that it was not so signed and acknowledged shall be upon the man.

6. Where a man has received pay as a soldier of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or of the permanent or non-permanent active militia, he shall be conclusively presumed to have been legally enlisted unless the Militia Council or the Over-seas Military Council decides that he has not been so.

7. The foregoing provisions shall be deemed to have been in force since the 4th day of August, 1914, but nothing herein contained shall effect the validity of any discharge heretofore carried out.

(H.Q. 593-1-117 of 7-6-18.)
(P.Q. 1236 of 21-5-18.)

By Command,
E. C. ASHTON,
Major-General,
Acting Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS.

1918.

The following Regulations, General Orders, etc., have been appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council and are promulgated to the Militia by the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence in Militia Council.

HEADQUARTERS
OTTAWA, 15th July, 1918.

G.O. 94.

AMENDMENTS TO REGULATIONS FOR THE EQUIPMENT OF MILITIA BUILDINGS, 1910.

Table No. 39—Cleaning Materials—(Hospitals).

The above table on page 32 of the above mentioned Regulations is cancelled and the following submitted therefor, viz :—

Articles.	Remarks.
Section No. 4A.—	
Ammonia powder	May be indented for by Medical Officers from time to time when necessary, and in such quantities as can be certified by Medical Officer as required for the service, but indents should be rendered quarterly, if possible (at the end of the quarter) for the following quarter's requirements.
Bath-brick	
Brasso	
Bon Ami	
Dustbane	
Emery cloth	
Floor polish	
Floor wax	
Lye	
Old Dutch cleanser	
Sapolio	
Soap, toilet, castile and brown Windsor	
Soap, household	
Soda	

H.Q. 97-30-6 of 13-5-18.
P.C. 1696 of 5-7-18.

G.O. 95.

ESTABLISHMENT—CANADIAN ARMY DENTAL CORPS, C.E.F. IN CANADA.

General Order No. 101 of 1917 is hereby cancelled and the following establishment substituted therefor :

HEADQUARTERS.

Director Dental Services	1
Deputy Director Dental Services	1
Hon. Captain and Quartermaster	1
Warrant Officer (or C.S.C.) Chief Clerk	1
Quartermaster-Sergeant	1
Staff Sergeant	1
Sergeants, Mechanical (Shippers)	3
Corporals (Packers)	2
Privates (Packers), helpers	2
Stenographers	2
Total	15

M.Ds NUMBERS 1–13

Lieutenant-Colonels	11
Majors	22
Captains and Lieutenants	223
Hon. Captains and Quartermasters	11
Sergeants-Major	11
Quartermaster-Sergeants	11
Mechanical Sergeant	223
Corporals	24
Privates	203
Clerks	11
Total	750

DISPOSITION OF OFFICERS.

Dental surgeons to be appointed on the basis of one to every 500 enlisted men in the Districts, one dental surgeon to every 150 bed patients and one dental surgeon to every 500 walking patients, and one or more dental surgeons as circumstances may require are to be attached to the staff of the A.D.D.S. District. The latter are to be utilized in connection with units whose numbers do not reach the requisite number to permit of a dental surgeon being detailed to them.

Note.—Dental surgeons who have practised their profession continuously for two years or more immediately prior to enlistment are to be appointed, with the rank of captain ; those under two years with the rank of lieutenant.

Lieutenants who have been in the corps for one year may be promoted to the rank of captain.

The officer in charge Dental Services in each Military District will be known as the Assistant Director Dental Services, District.

H.Q. 3361-1-4, Vol. 3.
P.C. 1556 of 22-6-18.

G.O. 96.

DISBANDMENT OF C.E.F. UNITS---FORESTRY DEPOT, M.D. No. 12.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has been pleased, under Section 22 of the Militia Act, to disband the Forestry Depot, M.D. No. 12, the organization of which was authorized by General Order No. 74 of 1917.

H.Q. 54-21-4-64 of 2-7-18.
P.C. 1508 of 22-6-18.

By Command,

E. C. ASHTON,
Major-General,
Acting Adjutant-General.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS.

Entered during the week ending 30th July, 1918, at the Department of Trade and Commerce.—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

34401. "Addresses Delivered before the Canadian Club of Ottawa, 1917-1918." (Book). Herbert I. Thomas, Ottawa, Ont., 24th July, 1918.

34402. "Quebec Automobile Directory, July, 1918. No. 7." (Book). Lionel C. Beaupré, Quebec, Que., 25th July, 1918.

34403. "My Little Canadian Girl." (Ma Petite Canadienne.) Valse for Piano. By Jos.Pelisek. Joseph Pelisek, Ottawa, Ont., 25th July, 1918.

34404. "For the Old Folks at Home." (Home Thoughts While the Battle Rages.) (Poem) W. E. Dunn, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 26th July, 1918.

34405. "New Standard Teacher Training Course." Second Year. Part One. Teaching Values of the Old Testament. By Professor Walter W. Moore, D.D. and Professor Edward Mack, D.D. (Book.) R. Douglas Fraser and William Briggs, Toronto, Ont., 26th July, 1918.

34406. "Brief Notes on Discipline." A Handbook of Courts Martial, Discipline, etc., for Young Officers. By Captain C. C. Hansford. (Book.) George J. McLeod, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 26th July, 1918.

34407. "The Fool of Joy." Ballads and Rhymes. By Tom MacInnes. (Book.) Tom MacInnes, Vancouver, British Columbia, 27th July, 1918.

34408. "'Infantry,' 'Artillery,' 'Flanders,' 'Army Transport,' 'Aviation,' 'Infantry,' 'Aviation,' 'Artillery,' 'Mesopotamia,' 'Army Transport.'" (Advertisements.) J. J. Gibbons, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 27th July, 1918.

34409. "Separate Schools in the New Provinces." Introduction of the Dual System into Eastern Canada and its Subsequent Extension to the West." By W. H. G. Armstrong, G.L., G.B.C.B.A." (Book.) William Henry Grattan Armstrong, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, 27th July, 1918.

34410. "Sunny Alberta." Song. Words and music by M. H. Greiner. Mrs. Magdalene Hammes Greiner, Wetaskiwin, Alberta, 29th July, 1918.

34411. "The Boys of Vimy Ridge." March and Two step. Composed by Herbert J. Edmonds. H. J. Edmonds, Windsor, Ont., 29th July, 1918.

34412. "Our Yankee Lads." Words and music by Olive M. Skelton. Miss Olive M. Skelton, Exeter, Ont., 29th July, 1918.

34413. "A Plan to Improve the Relation Between Employers and Employees to the Mutual Benefit of Both." (Booklet.) William Henry Savon, Montreal, Que., 30th July, 1918.

34414. "On the Level You're a Little Devil." (But I'll Soon Make An Angel of You.) Words by Joe Young. Music by Jean Schwartz. Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 30th July, 1918.

34415. "You're the Greatest Little Mothers in the World." Words by Sam M. Lewis & Joe Young. Music by Archie Gottler. Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 30th July, 1918.

INTERIM COPYRIGHT.

2075. "Aux Armes!" Marche Militaire. Par Antoinette Desjardins. Antoinette Lalonde-Desjardins, Montréal, Qué., 25 juillet 1918.

2076. "The Canadian History of the War." By J. Castell Hopkins, F.R.C.S. (Series of Books.) J. Castell Hopkins, Toronto, Ont., 26th July, 1918.

2077. "The Standard Canadian Reciter : A Book of the Best Readings and Recitations from Canadian Literature." (Book.) McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart, Limited, 26th July, 1918.

P. E. RITCHIE,
5–1 Registrar of Copyrights, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

OTTAWA, 31st July, 1918.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries, by M. & F. Order No. 98 in 1918, dated the 30th July, 1918, under the provisions of section 27 of The Canada Shipping Act, has granted permission to change the name of the tug "Five Roses" of Kenora, Ont., Official Number 112,080, owned by Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., of Toronto, Ont., to that of "Purity."

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister of Marine.

5–2

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada :—

An Engineering graduate in the Vocational Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment at a salary at the rate of $2,400 per annum. Applicants should have had five or six years' practical experience, should be able to deal with both mechanical and electrical problems, be capable of laying out machinery shafting, etc., and writing up a complete and intelligent specification covering the installation of same.

An Engineering Draughtsman in the Vocational Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment at a salary at the rate of $1,800 per annum. Preference will be given to draughtsmen experienced in both electrical and mechanical work and familiar with the laying out of machinery, shafting, etc. Applicants should be good letterers.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 6th day of September next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application form may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 1st August, 1918. 5–4

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OTTAWA, 12th July, 1918.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the Minister of the Interior has withdrawn from settlement and the right to homestead entry all of Section 5 and the southwest quarter of Section 4, Township 58, Range 20 West of the 3rd Meridian, and has set the same apart as School Lands, under the provisions of The Dominion Lands Act, in lieu of the southwest quarter of Section 29, Township 37, Range 22 West of the 2nd Meridian, which has been transferred to the Town of Humboldt for public park purposes.

By order,

LYNDWODE PEREIRA,
Secretary.

3-4

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

Ottawa, July 3, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that License No. 751 has been issued to-day to the Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of automobile insurance, excluding insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person, in addition to fire insurance, for which it is already licensed.

G. D. FINLAYSON,
Superintendent of Insurance.

2–4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada :—

Two Auditors in the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment at an initial salary at the rate of $1,500 per annum. These Auditors will be constantly travelling to audit the accounts in the Unit Offices and they must be capable of investigating the manner in which the general office routine in the Unit Offices is being carried on.

A French translator in the Board of Pensions Commission at an initial salary of $1,500 per annum. Subjects of examination : translation from French into English, translation from English into French and letter-writing. The candidates must state fully their business experience, if any.

A technical clerk for temporary employment in the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, Department of Interior, salary $120 per month. Applicants must be graduates in science or arts of recognized universities and must be versed in economics with a view to the study of the natural resources of a country and their economic relationship.

An electrician in the Department of Public Works at the salary of $85.00 per month. Candidates are required to have experience in open wiring, pipe work and metal moulding, as well as a general knowledge of motor repairs with at least four years experience as an electrician and wireman.

A repairman for steel filing cases in the Department of Public Works, at a salary of $70.84 per month. Candidates are required to have some mechanical knowledge and must be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five on the 10th of August, 1918.

Applications will also be received from accountants and ledger-keepers who would be willing to accept employment in the Civil Service for the duration of the war and 1 or 2 years afterwards at an initial salary of $3.50 a day.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 10th August next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 10th July, 1918. 2–4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners of Canada hereby give public notice that applications will be received from candidates qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada:—

A junior legal officer in the Department of Insurance at an initial salary at the rate of $1,600 per annum. In addition to being a graduate from a recognized law school, candidates must have taken in their Arts Course honour mathematics, or mathematical classes equivalent thereto. The successful candidate will be required to report for duty not later than 1st October. The appointment will be temporary until 1st April, 1919, and permanent thereafter. Candidates must be between the ages of twenty-four and thirty on the 26th of August, 1918.

A clerk in the Department of the Naval Service, in Grade "F" of the First Division, at an initial salary of $1,200 per annum. Candidates must have had experience in the supply of stationery, printed forms, furniture, etc., and understand the methods by which these forms are produced, and be familiar with the ordinary methods of printing, binding, proof-reading, etc. Preference will be given to candidates with a knowledge of the forms and books used by the ships and dockyards of the Naval Service for navigation purposes and for the purpose of returns called for by the Naval regulations, and also of Government regulations in connection with the Naval Service.

A Medical Attendant in the Department of Indian Affairs, at a salary of $500 per annum. The duties of the office will be to render professional service to Indians living in the vicinity of the city of Victoria and also to all sick destitute Indians of the various Agencies who may be visiting Victoria and to furnish necessary medicines. It is not expected that this attendant will devote his whole time to the Indian Service. Candidates must be members of the medical profession in good standing, holding a license to practice medicine in the province. They should also reside in Victoria.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 26th day of August next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

WM. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 18th July, 1918. 3-4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners of Canada hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada :—

An assistant in charge to the Superintendent of Fisheries, for the Western Division of the Fisheries Branch of the Naval Service Department, in Subdivision "B" of the First Division, at an initial salary of $2,100 per annum. Candidates must have a good education, preferably with a science course in a university. They should possess a close knowledge of the fisheries of British Columbia, and particularly of the salmon fisheries. They should also have experience in executive and administration work. They must not be more than thirty years of age, and they must be bona fide residents of British Columbia. This officer will be located at Ottawa.

An assistant in the Division of Forage Plants of the Experimental Farms, in the Department of Agriculture, in Subdivision "B" of the Second Division, at an initial salary of $1,200 per annum. This officer will have charge of the breeding work with grasses and clovers and the production of root seed. Candidates should be graduates of a recognized Agricultural College and have taken the Agricultural option.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 30th August next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, July 25th, 1918. 4-4

DOMINION LANDS SURVEYS ACT.

IN accordance with the provisions of section 58 of The Dominion Lands Surveys Act, public notice is hereby given that the Minister of the Interior has received a petition from owners of lands or from persons holding lands as homesteads in Township twenty-three, Range fourteen, west of the third Meridian, representing that the monuments of the original survey of the said Township have disappeared, and requesting that a resurvey be ordered.

Any person who claims to know the position of one or more of the survey monuments defining the lands to be resurveyed, or to be in possession of information whereby the position of such monuments can be established, is hereby requested to give notice thereof by registered letter addressed to the Minister of the Interior on or before the 10th September, 1918.

E. DEVILLE,
Surveyor General of Dominion Lands.

Ottawa, 16th July, 1918. 3-4

[The following Government Notice was first published in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *19th July, 1918.*]

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

Order No. 53.

CEREAL SUBSTITUTES.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by Order of His Excellency, the Governor General in Council, dated the 12th day of March, 1918, P.C. 596, and all other powers enabling, the Canada Food Board hereby orders as follows :—

1. No person shall manufacture any rolled wheat, wheat flakes, wheat meal or cracked wheat, containing more than 80 per centum by weight of wheat ; provided however, that in manufacturing any of these products of the whole wheat from which the bran and shorts are not removed no substitutes need be added.

2. No person shall manufacture any Alimentary Pastes or self raising flour containing more than 80 per centum by weight of wheat flour.

3. No person shall manufacture buckwheat flour containing more than 35 per centum of wheat flour.

4. No person shall manufacture any breakfast foods except those mentioned in the next preceding sections containing more than 50 per centum of wheat or wheat flour.

5. On or before 1st August, 1918, every person manufacturing any of the products mentioned in this order shall file with the Canada Food Board a sworn statement showing the ingredients and the proportion of same constituting each of such products made by them.

6. This order shall come into effect on the 15th day of July, 1918.

7. (*a*) Any person violating any of the provisions of this Order is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction before a Police Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars ; and not less than one hundred dollars ; or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months ; or to both fine and imprisonment.

Dated at Ottawa this 10th day of July, 1918.

CANADA FOOD BOARD,
HENRY B. THOMSON,
Chairman.

5-2

[The following Government Notice was first published in the 2nd *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *19th July, 1918.*]

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

Order No. 54.

LICENSING OF MANUFACTURERS USING SUGAR.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council dated the 12th day of March, 1918, P.C. 596, and all other powers enabling, the Canada Food Board hereby orders as follows :—

1. On and after July 15th, 1918, no person in Canada shall, in the manufacture of beers, ales, soft drinks, fountain-fruits, fruit juices, or syrups, dessert or jelly powders or marshmallow powders, use during each of the months of July, August and September, 1918, more than 75 per centum of the average monthly amount of sugar used during the year 1917.

2. On and after July 15th, 1918, no proprietor of a soda fountain or ice-cream parlour shall during each of the months of July, August and September, 1918, use more than 75 per centum of the average monthly amount of sugar used during the year 1917.

3. On and after July 15th, 1918, no person in Canada shall without special permit manufacture for sale any icing sugar, icing powders or any preparation of sugar which is used largely for icing cakes and biscuits, the use of which is prohibited.

4. A license will not be issued for the manufacture of candy, chocolate products, beers, ales or soft drinks of any kind, fountain syrups, marshmallow powders, or dessert or jelly powders in which sugar is used to

any person who was not manufacturing the same before and up to the 1st day of May, 1918.

5. No retail grocer shall sell sugar to any manufacturer, unless such manufacturer has obtained a special permit from the Canada Food Board to purchase sugar from retail grocers.

6. Proprietors of soda-fountains are requested to use fresh fruits in season whenever possible.

7. Canners who have not heretofore made soda-fountain fruits and fruit juices for soda-fountain uses are prohibited from doing so.

8. Canners who have heretofore made soda-fountain fruits and fruit juices must file with the Canada Food Board a sworn statement as to the amount of sugar used for that purpose during the months of July, August and September, 1917, and shall not during the months of July, August and September, 1918, in making such fruits or fruit juices use more than 50 per centum of the sugar used during the corresponding months of 1917

9. In this and all other orders of the Canada Food Board sugar or cane sugar shall mean sugar whether in the raw, semi-refined or refined state made from sugar cane, sugar beets or palm.

Invert sugar or any product containing more than 10 per centum of cane sugar will not be permitted as a substitute for sugar, except refiners dark molasses.

10. No person shall use sugar in making popcorn products. Refiners syrup may be used as a substitute.

11. This Order shall come into effect on the 15th day of July, 1918.

Licenses.

12. On and after the 1st of August, 1918, no person shall use sugar in the manufacture of articles manufactured by him without first having obtained a license from the Canada Food Board ; except canners, confectioners, bakers or owners of public eating houses now holding a license from this Board, and who do not manufacture articles other than those included in the orders under which they hold such license.

13. No licensee shall, directly or indirectly, knowingly buy any food commodities from or sell any such commodities to any person required to obtain a license from the Canada Food Board, and who has not obtained such license.

14. Every licensee shall keep such books, invoices, vouchers and other papers and records as will enable the Canada Food Board, or any person by them thereto authorized, to verify any report or statement that such licensee is required to make to the Canada Food Board

15. Every licensee manufacturing soft drinks, fountain fruits, fruit juices or syrups, dessert or jelly powders, or marshmallow powders shall place on every letter-head, contract, order, acceptance of order, invoice, price list, quotation, and advertisement issued, the words "Canada Food Board License Number," followed by the number of the license.

16. Every licensee shall display in his place of business the certificate of license, furnished by the Canada Food Board under this order, in such manner as will bring same prominently to the attention of the public.

17. All applications for licenses shall be on form 15 hereto attached.

18. The following shall be the fees payable for licenses granted under this Order :—

When the value sold does not exceed $5,000 per annum, $2.00.

When the value sold does not exceed $10,000 per annum, $5.00.

When the value sold does not exceed $50,000 per annum, $10.00.

When the value sold does not exceed $100,000 per annum, $20.00

and $10.00 for each additional $50,000 or fraction thereof of the value sold.

19. All licenses shall expire on the 31st day of July in each year.

20. Licenses are not assignable or transferable without the assent of the Canada Food Board.

21. Every licensee shall give notice in writing to the Canada Food Board of any change of address, or of any change in the management or control, or of any change in the character of the business licensed within ten days of such change or changes being made.

22. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Order is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction before a Police Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars ; and not less than one hundred dollars ; or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months ; or to both fine and imprisonment.

Dated at Ottawa this 12th day of July, 1918.

CANADA FOOD BOARD,

HENRY B. THOMSON,

5-2 Chairman.

[The following Government Notice was first published in the 3rd *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *19th July, 1918.*]

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

Order No. 55.

FLOUR SUBSTITUTES.

WHEREAS the amount of substitutes for wheat flour is at present limited and not sufficiently distributed throughout Eastern Canada, and bakers are having difficulty manufacturing bread containing substitutes :

And whereas the bakers have represented that placing a label or sticker on bread involves considerable labor which is very difficult to secure.

The Canada Food Board hereby orders—

1. The operation of sub-sections (A) and (B) of Section 3, of Order No. 50 of this Board shall be deferred until a date to be hereafter fixed.

2. Sub-section (D) of Section 3, of Order No. 50 is amended by striking out the figure "2" therein, and inserting in place thereof the figure "4".

3. Sub-section (E) of Section 3, of Order No. 50 is amended by striking out the word "shall" and inserting in place thereof the word "may".

4. Section 4, of Order No. 50 is amended by striking out the word "a" in the first line and inserting in place thereof the word "such".

5. Section 5, of Order No. 50 is hereby revoked

6. Bakers are urged to prepare for the use of twenty per cent of substitutes as the use of same will be made compulsory at the earliest possible date.

Dated at Ottawa this 13th day of July, 1918.

CANADA FOOD BOARD,

HENRY B. THOMSON.

5-2 Chairman.

The Campbell Howard Machine Company, Ltd.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 25th day of July, 1918, incorporating John Thomas Hackett and Felix Winfield Hackett, advocates, Jules Bruneau, student-at-law, and Clara Thomas and Margaret Teresa Darragh, stenographers, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :

(*a*) To carry on the business of manufacturers of iron and woodworking tools and machinery, iron founders, steel makers, brass founders, metal workers, millwrights, machinists, iron and steel converters, smiths, woodworkers, builders, electricians, water supply engineers, miners, ore dressers and smelters; to conduct, manage and operate foundries, machine shops, factories and establishments for engine, structural metal, and bridge-making, and any other establishments or buildings necessary or convenient to any of the businesses of the company; to manufacture, construct, repair, buy, sell, let-hire, exchange, trade and deal in articles, tools, machines, machine tools, implements, hardware of all kinds, locomotive, stationary and other engines, motors, electrical apparatus, air and steam compressors, mining and pumping machinery and tools, boilers, and generally every kind and description of tool, every kind and description of machinery, and every kind and description of article composed or manufactured in whole

or in part of iron, steel or of me al, or of wood or other material or combination of materials;

(*b*) To build, purchase, acquire, own, hold, lease, sell, charter, employ, navigate, manage, operate, maintain and repair steamships, sailing vessels and vessels of all kinds including tugs, barges, ferry boats and all other craft whether intended for the purpose of war, commerce or any other purpose and whether the motive power thereof be steam, electricity, gas, oil or other substance, and together with all materials, articles, tools, machinery, and appliances entering into or suitable and convenient for the construction, repair, maintenance or equipment thereof, and together with engines, boilers, machinery and appurtenances of all kinds and apparel and furniture of all kinds, harbours, roads, wharves, docks, dockyards, drydocks, piers, elevators, workshops, warehouses, freight sheds, offices, railway and ship terminals, facilities for lighters and all other facilities and buildings suitable or convenient for the business, water, gas and electrical works, tunnels, bridges, viaducts, canals and like works of internal improvement or public use or utility, and apparatus of all descriptions for loading, carrying, discharging and delivering coal and cargoes of every description ; to carry on for the purposes aforesaid the business in all its branches of shipbuilders, shipowners, shipwrights, common carriers of passengers and goods of every description, forwarders, freighters, traders, warehousemen, wharfingers, dockowners, grain and fuel merchants and traders and dealers in cargoes of every description ; to undertake the work of raising, removing or relieving vessels which have been wholly or partly sunk, grounded or injured and to carry on the business of a wrecking company and collect charges therefor ;

(*c*) To carry on the business of manufacturers and dealers in armaments, armour-plate, small arms, firearms, and other arms and weapons of every description, and all parts, fittings and accessories of the same, and of all kinds of machinery or apparatus necessary or useful in the production of any such articles ; to manufacture, buy, sell, let, hire, exchange, construct, repair, trade and deal in guns, gun-carriages, machine guns, torpedoes, submarine mines, cannon, rifles, shotguns, pistols, revolvers, air guns, air-pistols, and all other arms and weapons of every description, lead, shot, shells, slugs, bullets, gunpowder, explosive materials and every other substance capable of being used as a munition of all kinds and whatever composition, and the various articles used in their manufacture, and all by-products thereof, and in all articles composed either wholly or in part of the same, and all materials, substances, appliances and things required for or incidental to the manufacture, preparation, adaption, use, firing or working of arms, explosives and ammunition, or the packing, storing, carrying or disposition thereof ;

(*d*) To manufacture, generate, buy and sell or otherwise acquire and dispose of and to deal in and use power of every description whether generated or produced from steam, electricity, gases, oils, waterfalls, dams, tidal waters or any other substance or things capable of being used as motive power or from which motive power is produced for the operation of ships, engines and machinery of every description ; to construct and maintain poles, lines and transmission lines for the distribution of power and for the general purposes of the company's business ; provided that all sales, distribution and transmission of electric, hydraulic or other power or force beyond the lands of the company shall be subject to local and municipal regulations in that behalf ;

(*e*) To mine, manufacture, prepare for market, market, sell and otherwise deal in iron and other ores and any articles or products in the manufacture or composition of which metal is a factor ; to acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise any mines, mining rights, and land and any interest therein and to explore, work, exercise, develop and operate the same, and to smelt, treat and prepare for market ores, metals and minerals of all kinds ;

(*f*) To construct, maintain and operate on the property of the company all works, tramways, railway sidings, telegraph and telephone lines, on lands owned or controlled by the company, bridges, reservoirs, flumes, dams and any other works or conveniences which may seem directly or indirectly conducive to any of the company's objects ;

(*g*) To carry on any other business whether manufacturing or otherwise which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the company's businesses, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of, or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*h*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company and to pay therefor in fully paid-up or partly paid-up preference or ordinary shares of the company or in bonds, debentures or other securities of the company ;

(*i*) To enter into partnership or any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession, amalgamation or otherwise, with any company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any person and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, reissue with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*j*) To take or otherwise acquire and hold, shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44 of the said Act :

(*k*) To enter into any arrangements with any government or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority, any rights, privileges, and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry on or exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*l*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property or liabilities of this company or for any other purposes which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this company ;

(*m*) Generally to purchase, take on lease or in exchange hire or otherwise acquire any real and personal property, and any rights or privileges which the company think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business ;

(*n*) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined ;

(*o*) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any company ;

(*p*) To remunerate any company for services rendered or to be rendered to the company in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares of the company or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business ;

(*q*) To sell or dispose of the whole or any part of the assets and undertaking of the company as a going concern or otherwise for such consideration as the company may think fit and in particular for shares, bonds, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company ;

(*r*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition or works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations ;

(*s*) To obtain any provisional order or Act of Parliament for enabling the company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for effecting any modification of the company's constitution, or for any other purpose which may seem expedient, and to oppose any proceedings or application which may seem calculated directly

or indirectly to prejudice the company's interests or the interests of any company in which this company is interested ;

(*t*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, enfranchise, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company ;

(*u*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects ;

(*v*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors, trustees or otherwise and by or through trustees, agents or otherwise and either alone or in conjunction with others ;

(*w*) The word company in clause (*a*) to (*y*) both inclusive shall be deemed to include any person, partnership or other body of persons whether incorporated or not incorporated ;

(*x*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company ;

(*y*) To distribute any of the propertp of the company in kind among the shareholders ;

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of " The Campbell Howard Machine Company, Limited," with a capital stock of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into 6,500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Sherbrooke, in the Province of Quebec.

The company shall be deemed to be a private company under the provisions of " The Companies Act" and its amendments.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 29th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
5 1 Under-Secretary of State.

Hooton Chocolate Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 24th day of July, 1918, incorporating John Leonard Thorne and Gustavus Mansen Mulholland, accountants, and Angus McKenzie Dewar, Edgar Fraser Raney and Alexander Mills, solicitors, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in, both wholesale and retail, cocoa, chocolate, sugar, syrups, flavouring extracts and chemicals of every nature, kind and description, and all compounds, formulæ and ingredients used in connection therewith ; to carry on business, both wholesale, retail and as agents or on commission, and as manufacturers and dealers in candies, confectionery, fruits, chocolate, sugars, chemicals and chemical compounds and materials used in connection therewith ;

(*b*) To acquire, hold and own by purchase, exchange, lease, license or otherwise, all processes or patents of invention, machinery manufacturing or selling devices, tools, implements and utensils used in connection therewith ;

(*c*) To export or import any and all kinds of materials, raw products, manufactured products of every nature and kind whatsoever, that may or can be used in connection with said business ;

(*d*) To acquire and own, sell, lease, exchange, hire or otherwise dispose of or hold, real and personal property and any rights or privileges, machinery, plant or stock in trade for the purposes of the company ;

(*e*) To sell for cash or for shares in any other company or for securities, patents, liens, trade marks, formulæ or on credit, shares of the company or any of the property, real or personal, rights, patents, patent rights or franchises, manufactured devices and processes, trade marks of the company, or to exchange the same for any other property, rights, patents, patent rights or franchises, or manufacturing devices and processes ;

(*f*) To distribute among the shareholders of the company by way of dividends any of its property in specie ;

(*g*) To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*h*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*i*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*j*) To do all or any of the above things and all things authorized by the letters patent or supplementary letters patent as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others ;

(*k*) To construct, maintain and alter any buildings or works necessary or convenient for the purpose of the corporation;

(*l*) To acquire by purchase or otherwise the assets of the corporation now doing business under the name of Hooton Chocolate Company, Limited.

The operations of the Company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of " Hooton Chocolate Company, Limited," with a capital stock of one million dollars, divided into 10,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 29th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
5–1 Under-Secretary of State.

The Ingersoll Machine Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as " The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 24th day of July, 1918, incorporating Louis Athanase David and Louis Philippe Crepeau, both of His Majesty's counsel learned-in-the-law ; Segfried Hinson Read Bush, advocate ; George Whittaker, accountant, and John Parker Callaghan, student-at-law, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :

(*a*) To carry on the business of iron founders and manufacturers of machinery, ammunition and equipment of all kinds, tool makers, brass founders, metal workers, engine and boiler makers, mill wrights, machinists, iron and steel converters, smiths, wood workers, builders, electrical engineers and water supply engineers, and to buy, sell, manufacture, repair, convert, alter, let on hire, and deal in machinery, implements, rolling stock and hardware of all kinds including the business of importers and exporters whether by rail, water or air ; to carry on the business of manufacturers of iron and wood working tools and machinery including instruments or conveniences, engines, motors, electrical appliances, air compressors, boilers, dynamos, generators, composed of or manufactured in whole or in part of iron, steel or other metal or wood necessary for the business of the company ;

(*b*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for

the purposes of this company and to pay therefor in fully paid up or partly paid up preference or ordinary shares of the company or in bonds, debentures or other securities of the company;

(c) To enter into partnership or any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company ; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without prejudice, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(d) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44 of the said Act ;

(e) To enter into any arrangement with any government or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority, any rights, privileges, and concessions which the Company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry on or exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(f) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts, and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company, (or its predecessors in business), or the dependants or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects or for any exhibition, or for any public, general or useful object ;

(g) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property or liabilities of this company, or for any other purposes which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this company ;

(h) To apply for, purchase, or otherwise acquire, any patents, brevets d'invention, trademarks, licenses, concessions and the like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit this company ; and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired ;

(i) Generally to purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real and personal property, and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business ;

(j) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined ;

(k) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any company ;

(l) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered or to be rendered to the company in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares in the company's capital, or any bonds, debentures or other securities of the company or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business ;

(m) To sell or dispose of the whole or any part of the assets and undertakings of the company as a going concern, or otherwise for such consideration as the company may think fit and in particular for shares, bonds, debentures, or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company :

(n) To distribute any of the property of the company in kind among the shareholders ;

(o) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors, or otherwise, and by or through trustees, agents or otherwise and either alone or in conjunction with others.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Ingersoll Machine Company, Limited," with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into 5,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 29th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
5–1 Under-Secretary of State.

Le Cheptel Canadien, Limitée.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1918, incorporating Joseph Jean, advocate, of the Town of Pointe aux Trembles, in the Province of Quebec, Joseph Albert Desjardins, licentiate at law, Laurent Desjardins, student-at-law, and Joseph Prévost, manufacturer, of the Town of Ste. Thérèse, in the said Province of Quebec, and Arthur Prévost, manufacturer, of the City of Montreal, in the said Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :—

(a) To purchase, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of all kinds of animals capable of being reared or profitable in agriculture and trade ;

(b) To place these animals with all persons, societies or corporations to keep, feed and care for on certain conditions respecting the division of profits ;

(c) To carry on wholesale or retail the business of dealers in cattle and all other animals ;

(d) To import, export and sell all kinds of animals, leather, hides and wools;

(e) To construct and operate abattoirs, tanneries, and woollen manufactories ;

(f) To breed animals of all kinds and to carry on the trade of agriculturists in all its branches ;

(g) To carry on all other businesses and trade relating to the above mentioned powers and which the company deems susceptible of being advantageously carried on jointly with any of the industrial businesses or trades above cited;

(h) To acquire by purchase, gift, exchange or other legal title and to construct, erect, incorporate, maintain and manage manufactories, work shops, stores, depots, warehouses and other structures and buildings necessary to its business and its trade as well as all other real and personal estate necessary or useful for the attainment of the purposes of the company, or any or all of them and to alienate, sell or lease, or otherwise dispose thereof ;

(i) To purchase, acquire, possess, hold or otherwise carrying on the business and dispose of bonds, shares, securities or share-debentures of any company whose objects are wholly or partially similar to those of the herein mentioned company.

(j) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the Companies Act, to purchase, sell and reissue the shares, debentures, bonds and other securities of other companies or corporations and to pay for them wholly or partially in money or in shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of the company and to administer the affairs of any company whose securities are held by the company.

(k) With the consent of the shareholders, to pay in shares, paid-up or partially paid-up, of the company for all services in connection with promoting, organization and putting in operation the company as well as for all landed property, real or personal estate or mixed or all parts thereof as well as all rights, or concessions acquired and required by the company.

(l) To distribute in money or otherwise any of the properties of the company among its members and in particular the paid-up shares, debentures, bonds or other securities of the company or any other company.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by

the name of Le Cheptel Canadien, Limitée, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into 5,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
5-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Maid of the Mist Steamboat Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 25th day of July, 1918, incorporating William Matthew Thomas, of the City of Niagara Falls, in the Province of Ontario, marine captain; Frank LeBlond, of the City of Buffalo, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, book-keeper; Ann E. Rae and Frederick Hans Krull, bankers, and William Henry Cookman, manager, of the City of Niagara Falls, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To equip, furnish, fit, purchase, charter, navigate or own, steam, sail or other boats or other property to be used in business, trade, commerce or navigation and for the carriage, transportation of freight, property or passengers on the Niagara River below the Falls.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Maid of the Mist Steamboat Company, Limited," with a capital stock of five thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of ten dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Niagara Falls, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 29th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
5-1 Under-Secretary of State.

The Ontario Graphite Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 25th day of July, 1918, increasing the capital stock of "The Ontario Graphite Company, Limited," from the sum of two hundred thousand dollars to the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, changing the corporate name of the said company to that of "Black Donald Graphite Company, Limited' and extending the powers of the said company to include the following objects and purposes, viz :—

To acquire and take over as a going concern the undertaking and all or any of the assets and liabilities of "Black Donald Graphite Company, Limited," incorporated under "The Ontario Companies' Act," and with a view thereto to adopt an agreement bearing date the twenty-fourth day of June, 1918, between John Clarke as trustee for "Black Donald Graphite Company, Limited," and John MacIntosh Duff as trustee for "The Ontario Graphite Company, Limited," and to carry the same into effect with or without modification.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Ottawa this 1st day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
5-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Chontales Mines, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 22nd day of July, 1918, decreasing the capital stock of Chontales Mines, Limited, from the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars to the sum of four hundred and fifty-nine thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars, to consist of ninety-one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five shares of five dollars each. The said supplementary letters patent provided that the addition of the words "and reduced" to the name of the said company should be dispensed with.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 29th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
5-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Oppenheimer Casing Co. of Canada, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 22nd day of July, 1918, increasing the capital stock of "Oppenheimer Casing Co. of Canada, Limited," from the sum of five thousand dollars to the sum of twenty thousand dollars, such increase to consist of one hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars each.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 29th day of July, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
5-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Brunner Mond Canada, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the first part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 29th day of July, 1918, increasing the capital stock of "Brunner Mond Canada, Limited," from the sum of three million dollars to the sum of five million dollars, to consist of twenty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 1st day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
5-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Middlesex Mills, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 29th day of July, 1918, increasing the capital stock of "Middlesex Mills, Limited," from the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars to consist of one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada this 1st day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
5-1 Under-Secretary of State.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

MONTREAL AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.

Order No. 27508.

THE BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

Thursday, the 1st day of August, A.D. 1918.

SIR HENRY L. DRAYTON, K.C.,
Chief Commissioner.

S. J. McLEAN,
Commissioner.

IN THE MATTER of the application of the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company, hereinafter called the "Applicant Company," under sections 327 and 331 of The Railway Act, for approval of its Standard Maximum Freight Mileage Tariff C.R.C. No. 33, and its Standard Maximum Passenger Tariff C.R.C. No. 21.

Files Nos. 12256.4 and 12256.3.

The said Standard Freight and Passenger Tariffs having been filed on the basis permitted by the Board in its Order No. 27456, dated July 27th, 1918.

It is ordered that the Applicant Company's said Standard Maximum Freight Mileage Tariff C.R.C. No. 33, and Standard Maximum Passenger Tariff C.R.C. No. 21, be, and they are hereby, approved, subject to compliance with the requirements of sections 327 and 331 of The Railway Act before being made effective.

(Sgd.) H. L. DRAYTON,
Chief Commissioner,
Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

Examined and certified as a true copy under section 23 of The Railway Act.

(Sgd.) A. D. CARTWRIGHT,
Secretary of Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

Ottawa, Aug. 2, 1918.

See pages 363 and 476 for tariff.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 48 of 1918.

(Atlantic No. 27)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(122) Cape Breton island—East coast—Glace bay —Change in position of range lights.

Former notices.—No. 129 (349) of 1907; and No. 113 (295) of 1917.

(1) FRONT RANGE LIGHT

New position.—The front range lighthouse has been moved from the outer end of the north pier at the entrance to Glace cove to a point 300 feet farther in on the north pier.

Lat. N. 46° 12′ 10″, Long. W. 59° 56′ 50″

Character of light.—Fixed red light.

(2) BACK RANGE LIGHT

New position.—The back range lighthouse has been moved to a point 15½ feet northwestward of its old position; 1600 feet 212° 30′ (S. 58° 30′ W. mag.) from the front range lighthouse.

Character of light.—Fixed red light.

Note.—The new alignment of the range lights is 15½ feet northwestward of and parallel to the old alignment.

Buoy.—A wooden cask buoy, painted red, will be moored at the outer end of the submerged portion of the north pier. Vessels entering the harbour should pass well to the southeastward of this buoy.

N. to M. No. 48 (122) 10-7-18.

Variation in 1918: 26° W.
Authority: Departmental records
Admiralty charts: Nos. 2727, 1651, 2516 and 2666.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, page 48.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: Nos. 468 and 469.
Departmental File: No. 20468R.

NEW BRUNSWICK

(123) East coast—Tabusintac gully—Hydrographic note —Buoys moved.

Hydrographic note.—Tabusintac gully has broken through the line of the outer sand dunes about two miles north of the position shown on Admiralty chart No. 1715. In this northerly gully there is about 7 feet water, whereas in the southerly gully there is not over 2½ feet.

Buoys moved.—The buoys marking Tabusintac gully have been moved from the southerly gully to the northerly gully. They comprise one red can buoy, moored in 3 fathoms water off the entrance to the gully, and 3 spar buoys marking the best water over the bar at the gully.

N. to M. No. 48 (123) 10-7-18.

Authority: Report from N. B. Supt. of Lights.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 1715 and 2034.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, page 290.
Departmental File: No. 19651.

QUEBEC.

(124) St. Francis river—Change in positions of range day beacons.

Former notice.—No. 111 (375) of 1914.

(1) ALLARD TRAVERSE RANGE

New position of front beacon.—1800 below the club-house; on an island near the west bank of St. Francis river, just inside its mouth, near the front light of St. Francis river inner range.

Height.—10 feet, from ground to top of beacon.

New position of back beacon.—150 feet 291° 30′ (N. 52° 30′ W. mag.) from the front beacon.

Height.—18 feet, from ground to top of beacon.

Note.—The beacons are in the same alignment as formerly.

(2) BIBEAU TRAVERSE RANGE.

New position of front beacon.—On west side of St. Francis river, 208 feet 5° (N. 21° E. mag.) from the back beacon.

Height.—16 feet, from ground to top of beacon.

Note.—The front beacon was moved back 95 feet in the line of range.

N. to M. No. 48 (124) 10-7-18.

Variation in 1918: 16° W.
Authority: Departmental records.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 2783 and 2830b.
Canadian Naval charts: Nos. 8 and 23.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot above Quebec, 1912, page 70.
Departmental File: No. 34159.

QUEBEC.

(125) Quebec—Exhibition of signals on Pointe à Carcy wharf discontinued; and signals are now displayed from Customhouse.

Owing to the Quebec Harbour Commissioners flagpole, situated on Pointe à Carcy wharf, where the signals are now shown, not being satisfactory for showing night signals, that dating from July 20th, 1918, the flagpole on the Customhouse will be utilized for showing both day and night signals, and those on the flagpole on Pointe à Carcy wharf discontinued.

N. to M. No. 48 (125) 10- -18.

Authority: Departmental records.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 319, 315 and 2830a.
Canadian Naval Charts: Nos. 1, 24 and 208.
Publications: St. Lawrence Pilot below Quebec, 1916, pages 159 and 156; and St. Lawrence Pilot above Quebec, 1912, pages 16 and 13.
Departmental File: No. 34295.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 10th July, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

NOTICE.

Government of Canada Publications.

THE following list of recent Government publications is inserted in the *Canada Gazette* in conformity with Order in Council (P.C. 1522) of 28th October, 1915, which calls for the publication of such lists from week to week.

Where a publication is marked with an asterisk (*) requests for the volume or report in question should be made to the department affected. In all other cases, applications should be addressed to the Chief of Distribution, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa. When the title appears in English it will be understood that the volume is printed in English ; when the title is in French, it means that the report is printed in the French language. The price quoted for publications should in every case accompany the application.

AVIS.

Publications du Gouvernement du Canada.

LA liste suivante des récentes publications du gouvernement est insérée dans la *Gazette du Canada*, en conformité de l'arrêté en conseil (C.P. 1522) du 28 octobre 1915, qui exige que ces listes soient publiées d'une semaine à l'autre.

Lorsqu'une publication est marquée d'un astérisque (*) les demandes au sujet du volume ou du rapport en question devront être adressées au Ministère qui la publie. Dans tous les autres cas, il faudra s'adresser au Chef de la Distribution, département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques, Ottawa. Lorsque le titre est publié en anglais, il est entendu que c'est la version anglaise du volume qui est imprimée ; lorsque le titre est en français, cela signifie que c'est la version française qui est imprimée. Le prix indiqué pour les publications devra dans chaque cas accompagner la demande.

AGRICULTURE.

* Agricultural Gazette of Canada for July, 1918. ..... 0.10
* La Gazette Agricole du Canada, juillet 1918 ..... 0.10
* Patent Office Record and Register of Copyrights and Trade Marks, April, 1918..... 0.20
* Seasonable Hints (Prairie edition), July, 1918, 16 pp. Free.
* Tuberculosis : plain statement of facts regarding the disease, prepared especially for farmers and others interested in live stock, 24 pp. Free.
* Labour Saving Devices on the Irrigated Farm (Dominion Experimental Farms). Exhibition Circular No. 72, 4 pp. Free.
* Fruit Crop Report No. 2 (July, 1918) 8 pp. Free.
* Advice to the Beginner in the Selection of Breeding Stock (Live Stock Branch). Pamplet No. 4, 14 pp. Free.
* Peach Canker (Dominion Experimental Farms). Bulletin No. 37, 36 pp. Free.

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

Judgments, Orders, Regulations, and Rulings (fortnightly edition). Vol. VIII, No. 7. (July 1st.)
Single numbers. 0.20
Annual subscription..... 3.00

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Rapport de la Commission pour l'exercice terminé le 31 août 1917, 120 pp..... 0.10

CUSTOMS.

Rapport du Ministère (tableaux des importations et des exportations) pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 900 pp..... 0.80

FINANCE.

* Budget Speech delivered by Hon. A. K. Maclean, M.P., Acting Minister of Finance, Tuesday, April 30, 28 pp. Free.

INLAND REVENUE.

* Witch Hazel : Bulletin No. 402, 8 pp. Free.
* Ground Allspice : Bulletin No. 403, 24 pp. Free.
* Phosphate de soude : Bulletin No. 393, 32 pp. Gratuit.
* Vins et liqueurs : Bulletin No. 392, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Huile à salade : Bulletin No. 396, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Sucre : Bulletin No. 397, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Marmelade : BulletinNo. 399, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Grape Juice : Bulletin No. 405, 20 pp. Free.

INTERIOR.

Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch, 1916-17, 110 pp..... 0.10
* Forest Fires in Canada, 1914-15-16, 46 pp. Free.
* Peace River District (its resources and opportunities), 48 pp. Free.
* Immigration—Facts and Figures, 24 pp. Free.
* Wood-Using Industriesof Quebec (Forestry Branch, Bulletin No. 63), 90 pp. Free.

LABOUR.

* Labour Gazette, July, 1918, 97 pp..... 0.03
* La Gazette du Travail, juin 1918, 104 pp. 0.03
* Labour Organization in Canada for calendar year 1917, 226 pp. Free.

MARINE.

List of Vessels on the Registry Books of the Dominion of Canada on December 31, 1917, 290 pp..... 0.20

MILITIA.

* Pension Regulations for those serving in the Naval Forces of Canada and the Canadian Expeditionary Force, 16 pp. Free.

MINES.

* Preliminary Report of the Mineral Production of Canada during year 1917, 20 pp. Free.
* Museum Bulletin No. 27, Contributions to the Mineralogy of Black Lake area, Quebec, by Eug. Poitevin and R. P. D. Graham. Free
* Memoir 103. Timiskaming County, Quebec, by M. E. Wilson. Free.
* Analyses of Canadian Fuels—Part I.—Maritime Provinces. Free.
* " " Part II.—Quebec and Ontario. Free.
* " " Part III.—Manitoba. Free.
* " " Part IV.—Alberta and the Northwest. Free.
* " " Part V.—British Colnmbia and the Yukon. Free.

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA PUBLICATIONS—*Continued.*

NAVAL SERVICE.

Rapport annuel de la direction des pêcheries pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 500 pp..... 0.30
* Tide Tables for the Eastern Coasts of Canada for year 1919, 84 pp. Free.
* Tide Tables for the Pacific Coast of Canada for year 1919, 64 pp. Free.

PUBLIC INFORMATION BUREAU.

* Revelations of Prince Lichnowsky, 24 pp. Free.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Annual report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1917, 94 pp..... 0.10

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Statutory List—Containing the names of all persons residing and carrying on business in neutral countries with whom persons in Canada are prohibited from trading, 74 pp..... 0.20
Rapport annuel du secrétaire d'Etat pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 180 pp..... 0.15

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1918, 40 pp..... 0.05
Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada, March, 1918..... 0.20
Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, report of the, for year ending August 31, 1917, 144 pp..... 0.10
Census of Prairie Provinces (Population and Agriculture), 422 pp..... 0.30
* Monthly Bulletin of Agric. Statistics, June, 1918. Free.
* Bulletin mensuel de la Statistique Agricole, Juin 1918. Gratuit.
* Trade Bulletin, No. 757. Free.
* Canada's Opportunity for Exports of Food (by R. J. McFall, Ph.D.), 16 pp. Free.

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS.

War Purchasing Commission, second report of the—Jan. 1st, 1917, to March 31st, 1918, 164 pp..... 0.15
* **Atlas of Canada.** 124 pp. 17 x 12. 80 maps, 64 diagrams. 12 pp. statistics, cloth and leather binding..... 3.00
Debates of Senate of Canada, 1918 (English), one volume, bound (in the press)..... 3.00
Debates of House of Commons of Canada, 1918 (English), 2 volumes, bound, per set (in the press)..... 5.00
Statutes of Canada, 1918 (in the press)..... 2.50
Statuts du Canada, 1918 " " 2.50
* **Tables of Values,** of Bonds for $100 yielding 5% to 8%, correct to the nearest sixth decimal, 125 pp, issued by the Department of Insurance..... 5.00
Women's War Conference, report of the, February 28-March 2, 1918, 48 pp. Free.
" **Labour and the War":** Speeches delivered in the Canadian House of Commons, April 26, 1918, and before the Canadian Club, Ottawa, April 27, 1918, by Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, 12 pp. Free.

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

OFFICE: RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA.

Fish recipes, Vegetable recipes and **Bread recipes,** each..... 0 05
Fruit and Vegetables (Canning, Drying and Storing)..... 0.05
* **War Meals:** Practical suggestions to save Beef, Bacon, Wheat and Flour to meet the War-needs Overseas, 12 pp. Free.
* **Can for Victory:** Pamphlet No. 2, 16 pp. Free.
* **Food Service:** hand-book for speakers, 16 pp. Free.
* **La victoire par les conserves:** Feuillet No. 2, 16 pp. Gratuit.
* **Canadian Food Bulletin,** July 6, 1918, No. 17, 12 pp. Free.
* **Food Laws:** Manual of Orders in Council and Orders of the Canada Food Board relating to the Production, Conservation and Distribution of Food, 72 pp. Free.

COAL.

" **Coal Resources of the World,"** per set of 3 vols., with large Atlas accompanying..... 12.50
(NOTE:—This publication, which was intended for world-wide distribution, is now, consequent upon the stock on hand and the difficulty in disposing of copies on the continent of Europe, offered at half the original cost.)

1918-19 **1918-19**

STATEMENT

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the Dominion of Canada, as by returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 30th June, 1917 and 1918.

PUBLIC DEBT.			1917.	1918.
LIABILITIES.			$ cts.	$ cts.
FUNDED DEBT—				
Payable in Canada			465,304,123 91	884,676,316 68
do in London			362,703,312 40	362,703,312 40
do in New York			75,357,000 00	75,873,000 00
Temporary Loans			284,877,474 68	584,904,797 39
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund			5,755,554 26	5,799,609 27
Dominion Notes			172,872,336 29	270,541,652 92
SAVINGS BANKS—	1917.	1918.		
Post Office Savings Banks	$41,105 644 92	$39,907,222 11		
Dominion Government Savings Banks	13,167,436 64	12,390,236 01		
			54,273,081 56	52,297,458 12
Trust Funds			10,159,437 27	10,805,964 55
Province Accounts			11,920,481 20	11,920,481 20
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts			36,476,679 21	27,407,395 56
Total Gross Debt			1,479,699,480 78	2,286,929,988 09
ASSETS.				
INVESTMENTS—				
Sinking Funds			14,035,525 12	16,818,396 17
Other Investments			139,725,845 73	270,461,771 65
Province Accounts			2,296,327 90	2,296,327 90
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts			482,668,614 37	843,345,777 08
Total Assets			638,726,313 12	1,132,922,272 80
Total Net Debt 30th June			840,973,167 66	1,154,007,715 29
do do to 31st May			828,793,769 76	1,144,235,627 35
Increase of Debt			12,179,397 90	9,772,087 94

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Month of June, 1917.	Total to 30th June, 1917.	Month of June, 1918.	Total to 30th June, 1918
REVENUE—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	13,564,500 14	43,969,438 97	13,242,368 74	41,991,336 99
Excise	2,073,393 28	5,686,302 81	2,339,664 50	6,195,987 89
Post Office	1,700,000 00	4,750,000 00	1,700,000 00	4,800,000 00
Public Works, including Railways and Canals	2,728,838 66	5,788,880 25	3,187,409 91	6,508,050 47
Miscellaneous	1,761,848 32	3,127,967 56	2,999,861 30	7,575,349 38
Total	21,828,580 40	63,322,589 59	23,469,304 45	67,070,724 73
EXPENDITURE	5,989,408 31	10,335,961 75	7,985,658 78	17,598,326 74
EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.				
War	9,250,611 85	20,650,487 39	14,291,523 39	19,387,728 12
Public Works, including Railways and Canals	1,033,013 12	2,078,804 02	1,496,524 31	1,855,916 85
Railway Subsidies				
Total	10,283,624 97	22,729,291 41	15,788,047 70	21,243,644 97

The above statement represents only the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance

Certified correct,
J. G. MACFARLANE, Chief Accountant and Dominion Bookkeeper.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, June 30, 1918.

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CIRCULATION AND SPECIE

Provincial	$ 27,746 25	Gold held June 30th, 1918, by the Minister of Finance	$120,181,363 47
Fractional	1,153,550 55		
$1	15,169,212 50		
$2	11,981,025 50		
$4	41,687 00		
$5	4,250,292 50	Gold reserve to be held on Savings Banks. Deposits—	
$50	4,500 00		
$100			
$500	2,184,500 00	10 p.c. on $52,297,458.12 under The Savings Banks Act	5,229,745 81
$1,000	3,570,000 00		
$500 Legal Tender Notes for Banks	131,000 00	Gold held for redemption of Dominion Notes	$114,951,617 66
$1,000 " " "	1,031,000 00		
$5,000 " " "	241,795,000 00		
	$ 281,339,514 30	Dominion Notes outstanding against deposits of approved securities, under Finance Act, 1914	$ 108,095,000 00

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

$1	$ 11,296 50
$2	6,060 00
$5	4,199 75
$10	2,180 00
$20	860 00
$50	650 00
$500	2,500 00
	$ 27,746 25

J. E. ROURKE,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th of July, 1918

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UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of June, 1918.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
EXCISE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	296,223 92	
Malt Liquor	1,415 55	
Malt	128,109 78	
Tobacco	1,729,725 45	
Cigars	91,692 42	
Manufactures in Bond	11,241 70	
Acetic Acid	1,122 33	
Seizures	681 24	
Other Receipts	3,587 47	
Total Excise Revenue		2,263,799 86
Methylated Spirits		35,391 70
Ferry		388 50
Inspection of Weights and Measures		15,199 27
Gas Inspection		5,364 80
Electric Light Inspection		7,281 95
Law Stamps		849 05
Other Revenues		919 15
War Tax		664,436 67
Grand Total Revenue		2,993,630 95

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, July 24, 1918.

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Asst. Deputy Minister.

5–tf

POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of February, 1918.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Savings Bank Act, Chap. 30, Rev. Stat. Can., 1906.)

DR. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE in hands of Minister of Finance on 31st January, 1918	39,820,625 66	WITHDRAWALS during the month	677,389 94
DEPOSITS in Post Office Savings Bank during the month	794,123 56	Difference (short) between *estimate* of interest and amount actually accrued and made principal to 31st March 17 :	
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—		Estimate $1,120,370 15	
PRINCIPAL $		Actual 1,118,952 23	
INTEREST accrued from 1st April to date of transfer			1,417 92
DEPOSITS transferred from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada	4,480 11		
INTEREST allowed to depositors on accounts closed during month	8,414 58	BALANCE at the credit of depositor's accounts on 28th February, 1918	39,948,836 05
	40,627,643 91		40,627,643 91

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.

Certified,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER,
Superintendent Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th April, 1918.

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POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of March, 1918.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Savings Bank Act, Chap. 30, Rev. S a Can., 1906.)

DR. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE in hands of Minister of Finance on 28th February, 1918	39,948,836 05	WITHDRAWALS during the month	834,503 6
DEPOSITS in Post Office Savings Bank during the month	1,007,973 12		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—			
PRINCIPAL $			
INTEREST accrued from 1st April to date of transfer			
DEPOSITS transferred from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada	7,976 23		
INTEREST accrued on depositors' accounts and made principal on 31s tMarch, 1918.— *Estimate*	1,141,014 09		
INTEREST allowed to depositors on accounts closed during month	12,182 96	BALANCE at the credit of Depositor's accounts on 31st March, 1918	41,283,478 84
	42,117,982 45		42,117,982 45

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.

Certified,
J. H FAIRWEATHER,
Superintendent Savings Bark Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 25th May, 1918.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Credit of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks on the thirtieth of March, 1918. Published in accordance with Revised Statutes, Chapter 30, Section 39.

BANKS.	Balance on February 28, 1918.	Deposits March, 1918.	Total.	Withdrawals for March, 1918.	Balance on March 30, 1918
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	507,993 84	4,077 00	512,070 84	3,807 20	508,263 64
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	1,096,883 91	26,103 81	1,122,987 72	24,036 55	1,098,951 17
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,823,301 36	27,452 00	1,850,753 36	30,311 93	1,820,441 43
New Brunswick :—					
Newcastle	237,966 65	1,864 00	239,830 65	7,977 83	231,852 82
St. John	4,591,535 24	57,835 44	4,649,370 68	71,534 82	4,577,835 86
Nova Scotia :—					
Barrington	102,122 19	145 00	102,267 19	404 85	101,862 34
Guysboro'	95,007 03	1,311 00	96,318 03	1,165 67	95,152 36
Halifax	2,328,592 88	51,113 02	2,379,705 90	35,775 22	2,343,930 68
Kentville	237,554 23	3,149 00	240,703 23	6,013 62	234,689 61
Lunenburg	435,643 74	3,072 00	438,715 74	10,292 81	428,422 93
Port Hood	71,400 45	541 00	71,941 45	25 00	71,916 45
Shelburne	218,534 89	1,360 86	219,895 75	2,745 12	217,150 63
Sherbrooke	78,788 81	289 10	79,077 91	664 68	78,413 23
Totals	11,825,325 22	178,313 23	12,003,638 45	194,755 30	11,808,883 15

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th April, 1918.

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TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules:

1. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3. **The rates are as follows: Notices, first insertion, ten cents per agate line (fourteen to the inch); subsequent insertions, five cents per line. Translation of documents, forty cents per one hundred words.**

A provisional remittance should accompany the copy; the amount of which should be calculated as follows:

First insertion:	
Flat charge for title and signature.....	$1 00
Add two cents per word actual count.....	
Translation, if any, to be made, at 40 cents per 100 words.....	
Other insertions:	
Flat charge for title and signature.....	0 50
Add one cent per word actual count.....	
Multiply by number of such other insertions.....	
Total.....	.....

After the first insertion an invoice will be made showing the exact amount due, the amount received and any difference over or under in the remittance will be adjusted.

NO ADVERTISEMENT IS INSERTED FOR A LESS CHARGE THAN ONE DOLLAR.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions:—

Notices of applications for divorce—14 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—3 calendar months.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—5 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent under Loan Companies Act (per O. in C. published in *Gazette* of 15th June, 1901)—2 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Interim Copyrights—1 insertion.

The Companies Act—Change of chief place of business, of by-laws, etc.—1 insertion.

Works in navigable waters, approval of plans, etc.—5 insertions.

Notices received up to 12 o'clock noon on Thursdays will be inserted in the following Saturday morning's *Gazette*.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

J. de LABROQUERIE TACHE,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery.
Ottawa, 24th December, 1914.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

Substance of Rules of the Senate relating to Notices and Applications for Bills of Divorce.

As Revised and brought in force 22nd March, 1916.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during at least three months before the consideration by the Committee on Divorce of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the district in Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia or the Northwest Territories, or in the county or union of counties in other provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining district or county or union of counties.

Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the district, but otherwise shall be published in one newspaper in both languages. If a notice given for any session of Parliament is not completed in time to allow the petition to be dealt with during that session the petition may be presented and dealt with during the next ensuing session, without any further publication of such notice.

A copy of the said notice and a copy of the petition to be presented shall, at the instance of the applicant, and not less than two months before the consideration by the Committee of the petition, be served personally, when that can be done, on the person from whom the divorce is sought, who is hereinafter called "the respondent."

If the residence of the respondent is not known or personal service cannot be effected, then, if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Committee that all reasonable efforts have been made to effect personal service, and, if unsuccessfull, to bring such notice and petition to the knowledge of the respondent, what has been done may be deemed and taken by the Committee sufficient service.

No petition for a bill of divorce shall be presented to the Senate after the first sixty days of the Session.

The petition of an applicant for bill for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, the names in full of the parties thereto, their ages and occupations, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the domicile and residence of each of the parties at the time of the marriage, their matrimonial domicile, residence, and any change thereof, the material facts upon which the petitioner relies as the grounds on which relief is asked, and the nature of the relief prayed for.

The petition should also negative connivance at, or condonation of the wrong complained of and collusion in the application for divorce.

The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the petitioner, under *The Canada Evidence Act, 1893*.

The copy of the petition served upon the respondent shall have endorsed thereon, or appended thereto, he following information:—

(*1*) The petitioner's residence at the time of service.

(*2*) A Post Office address in Canada at which letters and notices for the petitioner may be delivered.

(*3*) The name and address of the solicitor, if any, acting for the petitioner.

(*4*) If such solicitor's address is not at Ottawa, the name and address of some agent for him at Ottawa, upon whom all notices and papers may be served.

(*5*) That if the respondent desires to oppose the granting of the divorce and to be heard by the Senate Committee on Divorce, the respondent must send a notice to that effect to the Clerk of the Senate at the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, within two months from the date of service upon the respondent, and must in the notice to the Clerk of the Senate give:—

(*a*) The respondent's residence at the time of sending such notice.

(*b*) A Post Office address in Canada at which letters and notices for the respondent may be delivered.

(*c*) The name and address of the solicitor, if any, acting for the respondent.

(*d*) If such solicitor's address is not at Ottawa, the name and address of some agent for him at Ottawa upon whom all notices and papers may be served.

(*6*) That, if the respondent does not so notify the Clerk of the Senate, the petition may be considered, and a bill of divorce founded thereon may be passed, without any further notice to the respondent.

(*7*) When the petition is one by a husband for a divorce from his wife, that, if the wife shows to the

satisfaction of the Senate Committee on Divorce that she has, and is prepared to establish upon oath, a good defence to the charges made by the petition, and that she has not sufficient money to defend herself, the Committee may make an order that her husband shall provide her with the necessary means to sustain her defence, including the cost of retaining Counsel and the travelling and living expenses of herself and of witnesses summoned to Ottawa on her behalf.

No petition for a bill of Divorce shall be considered by the Committee unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred and ten dollars, ($210).

The petition when presented to the Senate shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy of the notice and of a copy of the petition.

A copy of every petition for a Bill of Divorce, or relating to any matter arising out of an application for divorce, and of every document and paper accompanying such petition or produced in evidence before the Committee, shall be furnished to the Committee by the person on whose behalf the petition, document or paper is presented or produced.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Clerk of the Senate.

THE SENATE.

Notices for Private Bills.

EXTRACTS FROM THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE.

107. All applications to Parliament for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever, shall be advertised by a notice published in the *Canada Gazette*, such notice shall clearly and distinctly state the nature and object of the application, and shall be signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same; and, when the application is for an Act of Incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice.

In addition to the notice in the *Canada Gazette* aforesaid a similar notice shall be given as follows:—

A. When the application is for an Act to incorporate,—

1. *A Railway or Canal Company:*—In some leading newspaper published in the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal is to be constructed.

2. *A Telegraph or Telephone Company:*—In a leading newspaper in the principal city or town in each Province or Territory in which the company proposes to operate.

3. A company for the *construction of any works* which in their construction or operation might specially affect a particular locality; or for obtaining any *exclusive rights or privileges;* or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others:—In a leading newspaper in the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

4. A Banking Company; An Insurance Company; A Trust Company; A Loan Company; or an Industrial Company, without any exclusive powers:—In the *Canada Gazette* only.

5. And, if the works of any company (incorporated or to be incorporated) are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, such intention shall be specially mentioned in the notice; and the applicants shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered letter to the clerk of each county council and of each municipal corporation which may be specially affected by the construction or operation of such works, and also to the Secretary of the Province in which such works are, or may be located; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

B. When the application is for the purpose of amending an existing Act.

1. For an extension of any line of railway, or of any canal; or for the construction of branches thereto;—the same *mutatis mutandis* as for an Act incorporate a Railway or Canal Company.

2. For an extension of the time for the construction or completion of any line of railway, or of any canal, or of any telegraph or telephone line, or of any other works already authorized:—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company, or is authorized to be.

3. For the extension of the powers of a company (when not involving the granting of any exclusive rights); or for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of any company; or for increasing or altering its bonding or other borrowing powers; or for any amendment which would in any way affect the rights or interests of the shareholder or bondholders or creditors of the company:—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company is situated.

C. All such notices, whether inserted in the *Canada Gazette* or in a newspaper shall be published at least once a week for a period of five consecutive weeks; and, when published in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, shall be in both the English and French languages; and *Marked* copies of each issue of all newspapers containing any such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate, endorsed "Private Bill Notice"; or a statutory declaration as to due publication may be sent in lieu thereof.

Every notice by registered letter shall be mailed in time to reach the Secretary of the Province and the Clerk of each County Council and municipal corporation not less than five weeks before the consideration of the petition by the Committee on Standing Orders; and a statutory declaration establishing the fact of such mailing shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate.

108. No petition praying for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or of a Canal Company, or for an extension of the line of any existing or authorized railway or canal, shall be considered by the Standing Orders Committee, until there has been filed with the Committee a map or plan, showing the proposed location of the works, and each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal, or any branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed.

109. Before any petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a toll bridge is presented to the Senate the person or persons intending to petition for such bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding rules, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, and the intervals between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels; and shall also mention whether they intend to erect a drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of the same.

110. No petition for any Private Bill (except a Bill of Divorce) is received by the Senate after the first three weeks of each Session; nor may any Private Bill be presented to the Senate after the first four weeks of each Session; nor may any Report of any Standing or Special Committee upon a Private Bill be received after the first six weeks of each Session.

114. Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, if it is intended that the Bill shall originate in the Senate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for the translation of the same by the officers of the Senate, and the printing of 600 copies in English and 200 in French. The applicant shall also pay the Clerk of the Senate, immediately after the second reading and before the consideration of the Bill by the Committee to which it is referred, a sum of $200, with the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt for the same with the Clerk of such Committee.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Clerk of the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RULES RELATIVE TO PETITIONS AND PRIVATE BILLS.

Petitions for Private Bills.

88. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House if presented within the first six weeks of the session, and every Private Bill shall be pre-

sented to the House within two weeks after the petition therefor ha been favourably reported upon by the Examiner or by the Committee on Standing Orders, and no motion for the suspension of this Rule shall be entertained unless a report has been first made by the Committee on Standing Orders recommending such suspension and giving their reasons therefor.

Instruction to Committees.

97. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called on two separate occasions for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

Deposit of Bills and Fees.

89. (1) Any person desiring to obtain any Private Bill, shall deposit with the Clerk of the House, at least eight days before the meeting of the House, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same; the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the Department of Public Printing, and if such Bill is not deposited by the time above specified the applicant shall, in addition to the charges for printing and translation pay the sum of five dollars for each and every day which intervenes between the said eighth day before the meeting of the House and the date of the filing of the Bill; but such additional charge shall not exceed in the aggregate in any one case the sum of two hundred dollars.

2. After the second reading of a Bill and before its consideration by the Committee to which it is referred, the applicant shall in every case pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and a fee of two hundred dollars.

Additional charges.

3. The following charges shall also be levied and paid in addition to the foregoing, viz.:—

(*a.*) When any Rule of the House is suspended in reference to a Bill or the Petition therefor, for each such suspension	$100 00
(*b.*) When a Bill is presented in the House after the eighth week of the session and before the end of the twelfth week	100 00
(*c.*) When a Bill is presented in the House after the twelfth week of the session	200 00
(*d.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $250,000 and does not exceed $500,000	100 00
e.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $500,000 and does not exceed $750,000	150 00
(*f.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $750,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000	200 00
(*g.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $1,000,000 and does not exceed $1,500,000	300 00
(*h.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $1,500,000 and does not exceed $2,000,000	400 00
(*i.*) For every additional million dollars or fractional part thereof	100 00

4. When a Bill increases the capital stock of an existing company, the additional charge shall be according to the foregoing tariff upon the amount of the increase only.

5. When a Bill increases or involves and increase in the borrowing powers of a company without any increase in the capital stock the additional charge shall be $300.

6. If any increase in the amount of the proposed capital stock or borrowing powers of a company be made at any stage of a Bill, such Bill shall not be advanced to the next stage until the charges consequent upon such change have been paid.

7. In this Rule the term "proposed capital stock" includes any increase thereto provided for in the Bill; and where power is taken in a Bill to increase at any time the amount of the proposed capital stock, the additional charge shall be levied on the maximum amount of such proposed increase which shall be stated in the Bill.

8. The additional charges provided for in this Rule shall also apply to Private Bills originating in the Senate; provided, however, that if a petition for any such Bill has been presented in this House within the first six weeks of the session, the additional charge made under paragraphs *b* or *c* of subsection 3 shall not be levied thereon.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Clerk House of Commons.

RULES RELATIVE TO NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

91. All applications to Parliament for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever, shall be advertised by a Notice published in the *Canada Gazette;* such Notice shall clearly and distinctly state the nature and objects of the application, and shall be signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same; and when the application is for an Act of incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice. If the works of any company (incorporated, or to be incorporated) are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, such intention shall be specifically mentioned in the notice; and the applicants shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered letter to the Clerk of each county or municipality which may be specially affected by the construction or operation of such works, and also to the Secretary of the Province in which such works are or may be located; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

In addition to the notice in the *Canada Gazette* aforesaid, a similar notice shall also be published in *some leading newspaper*, as follows:—

A. When the application is for an Act to incorporate:

1. *A Railway or Canal Company:*—In the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal is to be constructed.

2. *A Telegraph or Telephone Company:*—In the principal city or town in each Province or Territory in which the company proposes to operate.

3. A company for the *construction of any works* which in their construction or operation might specially affect the particular locality; or for obtaining any *exclusive rights or privileges:* or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation affect the rights or property of others:—In the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

4. A Banking Company; An Insurance Company; A Trust Company; A Loan Company; or an Industrial Company without any exclusive powers:—In the *Canada Gazette* only.

B. When the application is for the purpose of amending an existing Act:

1. For an extension of any line of railway, or of any canal, or for the construction of branches thereto:—In the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which such extension or branch is to be constructed.

2. For the continuation of a charter or for an extension of the time for the construction or completion of any line of railway, or of any canal, or of any telegraph or telephone line, or of any other works already authorized; or for an extension of the powers of a company (when not involving the granting of any exclusive rights); or for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of any company, or for increasing or altering its bonding or other borrowing powers; or for any amendment which would in any way affect the rights or interests of the shareholders or bondholders or creditors of the company:—In the place where the head office of the company is situated, or is authorized to be.

(C.) When the application is for the purpose of obtaining for any person or existing corporation any exclusive rights or privileges or the power to do any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others:—In the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

All such notices, whether inserted in the *Canada Gazette* or in a newspaper, shall be published at least once a week, for a period of five consecutive weeks; and when published in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, shall be in both the English and French languages; and if there be no newspaper in a locality where a notice is required to be given, such notice shall be given in the next nearest locality wherein a newspaper is published; and proof of the due publication of notice shall be established in each case by statutory declaration; and all such declarations shall be sent to the Clerk of the House endorsed, "Private Bill Notice."

(D.) Every such notice by registered letter shall be mailed in time to reach the Secretary of the Province and the Clerk of such County Council and Municipal Corporation not less than two weeks before the consideration of the petition by the Examiner or the Committee on Standing Orders, and a statutory declaration establishing the fact of such mailing shall be sent to the Clerk of the House.

(E.) All private bills for Acts of incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such bills;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the bill indicating the provisions thereof in which the *General Acts* is proposed to be departed from;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any committee passes upon the *clauses*.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Clerk House of Commons.

The attention of Applicants to Parliament for Railway Charters is hereby drawn to the following Rules of the House of Commons with regard to the filing of maps:—

MAP OR PLAN, WITH PETITION.

93. "No petition praying for the incorporation of a "railway company, or of a canal company, or for an "extension of the line of any existing or authorized "railway or canal, shall be considered by the Examiner "or by the Standing Orders Committee until there "has been filed with that committee a map or plan, "showing the proposed location of the works, and "each county, township, municipality or district "through which the proposed railway or canal, or any "branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed."

MAPS, PLANS AND EXHIBITS, WITH BILLS.

94. "No bill for the incorporation of a railway "or canal company or for changing the route of the "railway or of the canal of any company already "incorporated shall be considered by the Railway "Committee until there has been filed with the com- "mittee, at least one week before the consideration "of the bill:—'

(*a.*) "A map or plan drawn upon a scale of not "less than half an inch to the mile, showing the "location upon which it is intended to construct "the proposed work, and showing also the lines of "existing or authorized works of a similar character "within, or in any way affecting the district, or any "part thereof, which the proposed work is intended "to serve; and such map or plan shall be signed "by the engineer or other person making the same;"

(*b.*) "An exhibit showing the total amount of "capital proposed to be raised for the purpose of the "undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed "to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, "bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the "amount of each, respectively."

NOTICE is hereby given that Eva St. Lawrence Cronk, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a bill of divorce from her husband, Robert Cecil Cronk, of the said City of Ottawa, telegraph operator, on the grounds of bigamy, adultery and desertion.

Dated at Ottawa this 10th day of July, A.D. 1918.

EVA ST. LAWRENCE CRONK.

BRAY & RETALLACK,
Canada Life Building,
75 Sparks Street, Ottawa,
3–14 Her solicitors

NOTICE is hereby given that Gladys Agnes Wilson, of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a bill of divorce from her husband, Edmund John Edward Hawkins, on the grounds of adultery, cruelty and desertion.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this twentieth day of May, 1918.

GLADYS A. WILSON,
Applicant.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Solicitors for applicant. 48–14

NOTICE is hereby given that Vernon Baln Bailey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a bill of divorce from his wife, Anna Bailey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, upon the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, this 3rd day of June, A.D., 1918.

NESBITT & MARKHAM,
26 Queen St., East,
50-14 Solrs. for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Lillian North, formerly Lillian Thompson, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, married woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Frank North, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

Dated at Toronto this 18th day of June, A.D. 1918.

LILLIAN NORTH,
by her solicitors,
ROBINETTE, GODFREY, PHELAN & LAWSON,
52–14 76 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

NOTICE is hereby given that William Lewis Evans, of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, manager, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, for the purpose of obtaining a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Meta Rogers, of New York, in the United States of America, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 7th day of July, 1918.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Solicitors for Applicant,
2–14 169 St. James Street, Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Burton Mattin, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, munition worker and formerly Sergeant 75th Battalion, C.E.F., will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Lillie Mattin, formerly residing at 569A St. Clarens Avenue, Toronto, and now believed to be residing in the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Toronto, Province of Ontario, the 7th day of July, 1918. } FLETCHER KERR, 156 Yonge Street, Toronto. Solicitor for Applicant.

2–14

NOTICE is hereby given that Claudius Henry Sherk, of the Village of Humberstone, in the County of Welland in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill annulling his marriage with his wife, Mary Booth Sherk (formerly Mary Booth), now residing in the City of Buffalo, in the County of Erie, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, and at present living at 349 Landon Street, in the said City of Buffalo, on the ground of refusal to procreate or to consumate the marriage.

Dated at the Town of Port Colborne, in the County of Welland, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1918.

LOUIS KINNEAR,
Solicitor for Claudius Henry Sherk.

SMITH AND JOHNSON,
Barristers, Ottawa Agents. 4-14

NOTICE is hereby given that Wilmot Orley Wiles, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Machinist, a Corporal in the British Army at present on furlough, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lillian May Wiles, of the said City of Toronto, married woman, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, Province of Ontario, 4th day of May, 1918.

C. W. PLAXTON,
411-414 Continental Life Bldg.,
Toronto,
46-14 Solicitor for applicant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 124.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent (being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the 3rd day of September next, to shareholders of record of 15th August.

By order of the Board,

C. E. NEILL,
General manager.

Montreal, Que., 16th July, 1918. 3-7

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 148.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and three-quarters per cent for the current quarter, being at the rate of eleven per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after the 3rd day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of August next.

By order of the Board,

THOS. F. HOW,
General manager.

The Bank of Toronto,
Toronto, 17th July, 1918. 3-5

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after Tuesday, the third day of September next, to shareholders of record of 31st July, 1918.

By order of the Board,

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General manager.

Montreal, 19th July, 1918. 4-5

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 47.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of five per cent (5%) per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the three months ending the 31st of August, 1918, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Tuesday, the 3rd day of September, 1918. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th day of August to the 31st day of August 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. COOPER MASON,
Acting General Manager.

Toronto, 10th July, 1918. 4-5

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R. S. C. CHAPTER 115.

THE British Canadian Lumber Corporation, Limited hereby gives notice that it has under section 7 of said Act deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District at Prince Rupert, B. C., a description of the site and the plan of wharf, buildings, etc., proposed to be built on Masset Inlet, Graham Island, in front of part of Lot 1438 (Timber License 6152 P) and Lot 2810 Queen Charlotte Islands District, B. C.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice The British Canadian Lumber Corporation, Limited will, under section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works, at his office in the City of Ottawa, for approval of the said site and plan and for leave to construct the said wharf, building, etc.

Dated Vancouver, B. C., this 16th day of May, 1918.

THE BRITISH CANADIAN LUMBER CORPORATION, LIMITED.

By E. A. CLEVELAND.
Civil Engineer,
4-4 Vancouver, B. C,

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R.S.C., CHAPTER 115.

NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to chapter 115, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, Halifax Shipyards, Limited, has deposited with the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, and in the office of the Registrar of Deeds at Halifax, Nova Scotia, a description of the site and plans of proposed works in Halifax Harbour.

And further take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, Halifax Shipyards, Limited, will apply under section 7 of the said Act to the Minister of Public Works for approval of said site and plans.

Dated at Ottawa this 19th day of July, A.D. 1918.

PRINGLE & GUTHRIE,
Solicitors at Ottawa for
4-5 Halifax Shipyards, Limited.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

DIVIDEND No. 108.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent, being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared for the current three months, and that the said dividend will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the third day of September, 1918, to the shareholders of record at the close of business on the 19th of August next.

By order of the Board,

D. M. FINNIE,
General Manager.

Ottawa, Ont., 15th July, 1918. 4-5

THE BANK OF MONTREAL AND THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal will be held at the Head Office of said Bank in the City of Montreal, P.Q., on the tenth day of September, 1918, at the hour of 12 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of

(a) considering and if thought fit approving, with or without amendment, a provisional agreement for the sale by the Bank of British North America and the purchase by the Bank of Montreal of the assets of the Bank of British North America, on the terms and conditions expressed in said agreement, a copy of which may be inspected at the Head Office of the Bank of Montreal, and a copy of which will be mailed to any shareholder on request; and

(b) authorizing and approving such increase of the capital stock of the Bank of Montreal, not exceeding 40,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, as may be necessary to provide for the payment of shares of the said Bank to the Bank of British North America, as provided by the agreement so approved; and

(c) authorizing the Directors and Officers of the Bank of Montreal, in its name and on its behalf, to do, execute and perform all acts, deeds, documents, matters and things necessary or convenient to be done or performed by said Bank for executing and carrying out the terms and conditions of the agreement so approved.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager.

4-6

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 126.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of nine per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of the Union Bank of Canada, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at its banking house in the City of Winnipeg, and also at its branches, on and after Tuesday, the 3rd day of September, 1918, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of August, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

H. B. SHAW,
General Manager.

Winnipeg, 18th July, 1918. 4–4

NAVIGABLE WATER PROTECTION ACT

R.S.C. CHAPTER 115.

THE Great Northwestern Telegraph Company hereby gives notice that it has, under section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, in the office of the Registrar of the Land Registry District of British Columbia at Victoria, B.C., a description of the site and the plans of the proposed laying and landing of a submarine telegraph cable in the Straits of Juan de Fuca; said cable to land at the foot of Douglas Street, Victoria, B.C.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company will under section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa, for approval of the said site and plans, and for leave to lay and land said submarine cable.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 1st day of July, 1918.

THE GREAT NORTHWESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF CANADA,

By F. N. MILLER, JR.,
Superintendent.

2-4

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT,

R.S.C. 115.

THE Sault au Recollet Land & Power Company Incorporated hereby gives notice that it has under section seven of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry Districts of Hochelaga & Jacques Cartier, at the City of Montreal, and of Laval at the town of St. Rose, P.Q., a description of the site and plans of a dam, power house and works appurtenant thereto, proposed to be built in the Rivière des Prairies at Sault au Recollet, in front of and adjacent to cadastral lots 492, 493 and 503.

And take notice that at ten o'clock in the forenoon of Wednesday, August 21, 1918, the Sault au Recollet Land & Power Company Incorporated will under section 7 of the said Act apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa for approval of the said site and plans, and for leave to construct the said dam, power house and works appurtenant thereto.

Dated at Montreal this 16th July, 1918.

SAULT AU RECOLLET LAND & POWER CO., INCORPORATED.

Per A. W. ROBERTSON,
Secretary

3-4

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent (1½%) for the quarter ending 31st July, inst., [being at the rate of six per cent (6%) per annum], on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the head office and branches of the Bank on and after the 15th day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th of July to the 31st of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

A. H. WALKER.
General Manager.

Toronto, 10th July, 1918. 2–5

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and a quarter per cent (2¼%) (being at the rate of 9% per annum) has been declared by the directors of the Banque d'Hochelaga, on the paid-up capital stock of the Bank for the quarter ending on the 31st day of August, 1918. This dividend, bearing No. 110, will be payable at the main office or at the branches of the Bank, on or after the first day of September, 1918, to the shareholders of record at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of August 15th, 1918.

By order of the Board,

BEAUDRY LEMAN,
General manager.

5–5

BANK OF HAMILTON.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent (twelve per cent per annum) on the paid-up capital of the Bank, for the quarter ending 31st August, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on 3rd September next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th to 31st August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. P. BELL,
General manager.

Hamilton, 29th July, 1918. 5–5

NATIONAL AND FOREIGN CORPORATION, LIMITED.

By-law No. 4.

A By-law to change the Head Office of National and Foreign Corporation, Limited.

BE it enacted by the Board of Directors of National and Foreign Corporation, Limited, as a by-law of the company, as follows :—

Notwithstanding anything contained in the company's charter, or in By-law No. 1, and pursuant to section 76 of The Companies Act, the company's head office or chief place of business in Canada is hereby changed from the City of Toronto to "Fallingbrook," in the Township of Scarborough in the County of York, Province of Ontario.

Passed by the directors and confirmed unanimously by the shareholders this 23rd day of July, A.D. 1918.

D. D. MANN,
President.
C. B. BUCKLEY,
Secretary.

5-1

AUTO SALES COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED.

By-law No. 20

WHEREAS it has been deemed in the interest of the company that the head office of the company should be moved from the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, to the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Now therefore be it and it is hereby enacted as a by-law of "Auto Sales Company of Canada, Limited," that the head office of the company be removed from the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, to the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Enacted and passed this 15th day of June, 1918.

[L.S.]

W. R. COTE,
President.
R. B. AVERY,
Secretary.

5-1

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED.

By-Law authorizing the increase of number of Directors from five to nine.

By-Law No. 13.

WHEREAS it is expedient to increase the number of the directors of the company from five to nine.

Now therefore be it enacted and it is hereby enacted a by-law of the company that the number of directors of the company be varied by increasing the number of such directors from five to nine and that by-law No. 2, section 1 of the general by-laws of the company be amended to accord herewith.

Enacted the 25th day of March, A.D. 1918.

I, Britton Osler, Secretary of The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of by-law No. 13 of the company, duly enacted at a meeting of the directors of the company, held on Monday, the 25th day of March, A.D. 1918 and that the same was duly approved, adopted, and confirmed at a special general meeting of the shareholders duly held at the City of Toronto, on the 26th day of March, A.D. 1918, pursuant to the by-law of the company in that behalf, and at which all the shareholders to the company were present in person or by proxy and voted in favour of said by-law.

Witness the corporate seal of The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, this 19th day of July. A.D. 1918.

[L.S.]

BRITTON OSLER,
Secretary.

5-1

THE BIG CREEK MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

By-law Number Four.

BY-LAW passed by the directors pursuant to powers conferred upon them by section 76 of The Companies Act, as follows :—

It is hereby enacted that the chief place of business in Canada of The Big Creek Mining Company, Limited, now situated at the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, be, and the same is hereby changed to the City of Dawson, Yukon Territory, Canada.

Done and passed by the Board of Directors at a meeting of the Board of Directors held at the City of Ottawa, this seventeenth day of May, 1918.

J. B. WATSON,
Secretary.

CHRYSLER & HIGGERTY,
Solicitors,
Central Chambers, Ottawa, Canada. 5-1

THE CALDER MINING COMPANY, LIMITED

By-law Number Four.

BY-LAW passed by the Directors pursuant to powers conferred upon them by Section 76 of The Companies Act, as follows :—

It is hereby enacted that the chief place of business in Canada of The Calder Mining Company, Limited, now situated in the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, be, and the same is hereby changed to the City of Dawson, Yukon Territory, Canada.

Done and passed by the Board of Directors at a meeting of the Board of Directors held at the City of Ottawa, this seventeenth day of May, 1918.

J. B. WATSON,
Secretary.

CHRYSLER & HIGGERTY,
Solicitors,
Central Chambers, Ottawa, Canada. 5-1

THE DOMINION MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

By-law No. Five.

BY-LAW passed by the directors pursuant to powers conferred upon them by section 76 of The Companies Act, as follows :

It is hereby enacted that the chief place of business in Canada of The Dominion Mining Company, Limited, now situated at the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, be, and the same is hereby changed to the City of Dawson, Yukon Territory, Canada.

Done and passed by the Board of Directors at a meeting of the Board of Directors held at the City of Ottawa, this seventeenth day of May, 1918.

J. B. WATSON,
Secretary.

CHRYSLER & HIGGERTY,
Solicitors,
Central Chambers, Ottawa, Canada. 5-1

THE INDIAN RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the general annual meeting of the shareholders of the Indian River Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, 70 St. Paul Street, in the City of Quebec, on Wednesday, September the 4th, 1918, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,
GEORGE PARENT,
Secretary.

5-4

REGAL FILMS, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—21 ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

BE it enacted as a By-law of Regal Films, Limited, that By-law No. 4 of the general by-laws of the company be and the same is hereby amended, by striking out the word "five" in the second line thereof and substituting therefor the word "seven," so that the number of directors of the company shall hereafter be seven; and that By-law No. 19 of the general by-laws of the company be and the same is hereby amended, by striking out the word "three" which is the first word or said by-law and substituting therefor the word "five."

Passed this 26th day of July, A.D. 1918.

J. P. BICKELL,
Vice-President.
A. S. ARONSON,
Secretary.

—

I, Alexander S. Aronson, secretary of Regal Films, Limited, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a by-law of said Regal Films, Limited, duly passed by the directors thereof and duly confirmed by the shareholders of said company at a special general meeting of shareholders duly called for the purp se of considering the said by-law; and that the said by-law was also at the said special general meeting enacted by the shareholders thereat.

Witness my hand and the corporate seal of the said company this 26th day of July, A.D. 1918.

A. S. ARONSON,
5-1 Secretary of Regal Films, Limited.

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R.S.C., CHAPTER 115.

THE Capilano Timber Company, Limited, hereby gives notice that it has, under section 7 of said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District of Vancouver, B.C., a description of the site and plan of booming ground proposed to be constructed in Burrard Inlet on a portion of the foreshore known as Lot 2655, in front of part of Block 27 in the subdivision of Block 266, Group 1, New Westminster District.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of first publication of this notice the Capilano Timber Company, Limited, will, under section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works, at his office in the City of Ottawa, for approval of said site and plan and for leave to construct the said booming ground.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 18th of July, 1918.

CAPILANO TIMBER COMPANY, LIMITED,
By E. A. CLEVELAND,
Civil Engineer,
5-4 Vancouver, B.C.

LACHINE, JACQUES CARTIER & MAISONNEUVE RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Lachine, Jacques Cartier & Maisonneuve Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 94 McGill Street, in the City of Montreal, Quebec, on Tuesday, 3rd September, 1918, at 11 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of electing directors of the Company and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

FRANK SCOTT,
Secretary.
Montreal, Que., August 3rd, 1918. 5-4

ERIE, LONDON AND TILLSONBURG RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Erie, London & Tillsonburg Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the Town of Tillsonburg, Ont., on Monday, the 9th day of September, 1918, at 1.30 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of electing directors of the Company and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

FRANK SCOTT,
Secretary.
Tillsonburg, Ont., August 3rd., 1918. 5-4

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND NO. 126.

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending 31st of August next, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, 3rd September, 1918, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 17th day of August, 1918.

By order of the Board,

JOHN AIRD,
General Manager.
Toronto, 19th July, 1918. 5-5

PROCLAMATIONS.

DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs du Dominion du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dit Dominion, à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé à jeudi, le quatrième jour du mois de juillet prochain, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa SACHEZ MAINTENANT, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et à chacun de vous de vous trouver avec Nous en Notre Parlement du Canada en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, MARDI, le TREIZIÈME jour du mois d'AOUT prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dit Dominion du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN : Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière ; membre de Notre très honorable Conseil Privé ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, en Notre dit Dominion, ce VINGT-HUITIÈME jour de JUIN en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit et de Notre Règne la neuvième.

Par ordre,

JAMES G. FOLEY,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie
52-tf pour le Canada.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[1586]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 28e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre de l'Intérieur, daté le 21 juin 1918, représentant que le département de l'Intérieur a été saisi du fait que M. George Ross qui, le 10 août 1915, a obtenu une inscription de homestead pour la moitié est du quart sud-ouest de la section 24, township 10, rang 10, à l'ouest du méridien principal, a été frappé d'invalidité permanente par la maladie après avoir obtenu son inscription et qu'il lui a été par conséquent impossible de remplir ses obligations de résidence conformément aux dispositions de la *Loi des terres fédérales.*

Il a été établi que M. Ross a accompli deux mois de résidence, a érigé une maison et fait un acre de défoncement en 1916. Il a été admis à l'hospice des incurables à Portage-la-Prairie, Manitoba, le 17 février 1917.

Un certificat du surintendent de l'institution, daté le 8 juin, déclare que M. Ross est âgé de plus de 75 ans et ne sera jamais plus capable de faire aucun travail sur le dit terrain.

Le Ministre, par conséquent, recommande que M. Ross soit relevé de toute obligation de résidence à venir, en vertu des dispositions du paragraphe 2, article 20 de la loi, et que l'émission d'une patente gratuite du dit terrain soit autorisée sur preuve fournie de la manière ordinaire que les autres conditions de la loi ont été remplies.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
2-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1739]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 12e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que certains règlements et tarifs projetés pour les chemins de fer du gouvernement canadien ont été soumis par les gérants généraux des lignes de l'est et de l'ouest, respectivement, pour l'approbation du Gouverneur général en conseil ;

Et attendu que des tarifs semblables ont été déposés au bureau des Commissaires des chemins de fer pour le Canada pour les voies ferrées sous leur juridiction, savoir :

C. C. 191 Tarif spécial pour l'usage des wagons doubles et wagons-glacières, service de chauffage et outillage spécial.
C. C. 164 Règlements concernant la surestarie pour les wagons canadiens.
C. C. 104 Tarif spécial pour la détention des wagons-glacières.
C. C. 162 Règlements d'entreposage et tarif.
C. C. 184 Règlements et tarifs pour le chargement d'expéditions de marchandises par lots de wagons sur la ligne principale.

Et attendu qu'après avoir communiqué avec le bureau des Commissaires des chemins de fer, ces derniers ont déclaré que les tarifs en question avaient été déposés, mais qu'étant "des tarifs spéciaux" ils ne requéraient pas l'approbation de la Commission ;

Et attendu que les gérants généraux ont de plus déposé une copie de la classification du fret canadien n° 16, et son supplément n° 10, qui ont été approuvés par la Commission, et qu'ils ont demandé que ces derniers et tous autres suppléments ou nouvelles éditions de ces suppléments, ainsi qu'approuvés de temps à autre par la Commission des chemins de fer, soient adoptés pour les chemins de fer du gouvernement canadien ;

Et attendu que les gérants généraux présentent de plus pour approbation ce qui suit :

C. C. 160 Tarif maximum de droits de quaiage aux quais des chemins de fer du gouvernement, continuant le système d'appliquer les droits locaux dans chaque territoire aux quais de chemins de fer qui y sont situés.
C. C. 183 Tarifs applicables aux élévateurs, entrepôts et gares à Halifax et St-Jean.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre des Chemins de fer et Canaux, sur l'avis du sous-ministre suppléant, d'approuver par les présentes les dits règlements et tarifs, ainsi que la classification n° 16 et ses suppléments (n° 10), et il lui plaît de plus d'approuver pour les chemins de fer du gouvernement canadien toute nouvelle édition de la dite classification et tout autre supplément qui peut être approuvé de temps à autre par la Commissiou des chemins de fer.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

C. P. 1158.

HÔTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA

MARDI, le 14e jour de mai 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Ministre de l'Intérieur, d'approuver par les présentes les règlements suivants régissant la concession gratuite de terres fédérales aux colons sous le régime de la Loi d'établissement de soldats, 1917.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

RÉGLEMENTS RÈGISSANT L'ÉTABLISSEMENT DES SOLDATS, CANADA, 1918

AUTORITÉ.

1. Les présents règlements sont faits et approuvés sous l'empire de la Loi d'établissement de soldats, 1917, soit la "Loi ayant pour objet d'aider les soldats revenus au pays à s'établir sur des terres, et ayant aussi pour objet d'augmenter la production agricole".

INTERPRÉTATION.

2. Dans les présents règlements, à moins que le texte n'exige autrement:

(*a*) "Loi" signifie la Loi d'établissement de soldats, 1917;

(*b*) "Commission" signifie la Commission d'établissement de soldats;

(*c*) "colon" signifie toute personne à laquelle s'applique la définition de ce mot dans la loi;

(*d*) "agent" ou "agent des terres fédérales" signifie une personne employée à ce titre sous le régime des dispositions de la Loi des terres fédérales;

(*e*) "sous-agent" signifie un sous-agent sous le régime des terres fédérales;

(*f*) "représentant local" signifie toute personne nommée par la Commission d'établissement de soldats pour agir en qualité de représentant de la Commission dans un district particulier quelconque, et ayant tels devoirs et pouvoirs qui peuvent lui être assignés par la Commission;

(*g*) "terres fédérales", ou "terres" ou "terre" signifie toutes terres du Canada auxquelles s'appliquent les présents règlements;

(*h*) "inscription de soldat" signifie une inscription gratuite sur les terres fédérales accordée par le Ministre à un colon recommandé par la Commission;

(*i*) "inscription" peut signifier une inscription de soldat ou une inscription accordée sous l'empire de la Loi des terres fédérales;

(*j*) "concession de soldat" signifie le terrain pour lequel une inscription de soldat a été accordée sous l'empire des dispositions des présents règlements;

(*k*) "homestead", "homestead acheté", "préemption" signifie un terrain possédé par inscription de homestead, de homestead acheté ou de préemption, respectivement, sous le régime de la Loi des terres fédérales.

DÉFINITION DE "COLON".

3. L'inscription sur les terres fédérales sous le régime des dispositions des présents règlements peut être accordée à toute personne recommandée par la Commission qui est un "colon" ainsi que défini par la loi.

4. Les personnes suivantes sont des "colons" aux termes de la loi:

(*a*) Toute personne qui a servi dans les forces navales ou militaires expéditionnaires du Canada au cours de la présente guerre et qui a quitté le service avec un dossier honorable ou qui a été honorablement licenciée;

(*b*) Toute personne qui a été engagée en service actif au cours de la présente guerre dans les forces navales ou militaires du Royaume-Uni ou de tous dominions ou toutes colonies autonomes britanniques et qui a quitté le service avec un dossier honorable ou qui a été honorablement licenciée;

(*c*) Toute personne qui, étant sujet britannique résidant au Canada avant la guerre, a été engagée en service actif à l'un des théâtres de la guerre dans l'une ou l'autre des forces navales ou militaires d'aucun des alliés de Sa Majesté dans la présente guerre et qui a quitté le service avec un dossier honorable ou qui a été honorablement licenciée;

(*d*) La veuve de toute telle personne décrite au paragraphe (*a*), (*b*) ou (*c*) ci-dessus qui est décédée en service actif.

COMMENT ÉTABLIR SON DROIT COMME "COLON".

5. Toute personne qui se considère qualifiée comme colon et désire jouir des privilèges des présents règlements doit soumettre à la Commission tous renseignements qui permettront à la Commission de déterminer qu'il est une personne à laquelle s'applique

Formule de renseignements préliminaires.

la loi. Ces renseignements doivent être donnés sur la formule de renseignements préliminaires émise par la Commission et qu'on peut obtenir en s'adressant à la Commission d'établissement de soldats à Ottawa ou à un quelconque de ses représentants locaux qui, au besoin, doit aider le colon à remplir la formule.

Certificats de congé.

6. Dans le cas d'un colon qui a servi dans les forces expéditionnaires canadiennes, la Commission consultera le Département de la Milice concernant ses états de service; dans tous les autres cas la personne qui demande un prêt doit envoyer son certificat de congé honorable (on conseille pour cette fin de se servir de lettres chargées seulement), ou une copie certifiée par le représentant local ou par un notaire public dûment autorisé et pratiquant, ou tout autre témoignage jugé nécessaire pour permettre à la Commission de se prononcer sur son droit.

Attestation du droit.

7. Après que le droit au titre de colon a été établi d'une manière satisfaisante, une déclaration de tel droit sur une formule "d'attestation" signée par le président de la Commission est délivrée au colon. Cette "attestation" n'est pas transférable et doit être présentée et remise lorsque la demande formelle d'inscription est faite.

RÉSERVES DE TERRAINS.

Réserve de terrains.

8. La Commission peut demander la mise en réserve de terres fédérales disponibles pour les fins de la Loi.

Terrains spécialement réservés.

9. Dans le cas où un terrain réservé sous l'empire de la Loi est requis pour quelque fin spécifique en rapport avec l'établissement des soldats, ou s'il a une valeur particulière à cause de sa situation ou autrement, ou s'il est constaté que quelqu'un a sur ce terrain un droit qui n'était pas connu lorsqu'il a été réservé pour l'établissement des soldats, la Commission peut soustraire ce terrain à l'inscription de soldats, soit avant ou après qu'il a été ouvert à l'inscription, et le réserver pour en disposer comme il peut être jugé à propos.

Annulation de la réserve.

10. Si, de l'avis de la Commission, un terrain quelconque qui a été réservé sous l'empire de la Loi n'est pas propre à l'établissement des soldats, la Commission peut demander l'annulation de la réserve.

Déchéance de toutes réserves.

11. Toutes les réserves de terrain sous l'empire de la Loi tomberont en déchéance trois ans après la fin de la présente guerre.

Terres boisées closes à l'inscription.

12. Un quart de section contenant plus de vingt-cinq acres de "bois marchand" n'est pas ouvert à l'inscription, et si on obtient l'inscription d'un terrain qui, quoiqu'il ne soit pas réservé à l'époque, a une certaine valeur à cause du bois marchand qui s'y trouve, l'inscription peut être annulée; toutefois, dans le cas où une inscription est ainsi annulée aucune compensation n'est donnée à l'inscrit pour la valeur du bois sur le terrain.

Arpentage et annonce.

13. Nulle terre ne peut faire l'objet d'une inscription sous le régime des présents règlements tant qu'elle n'a pas été arpentée en conformité des dispositions de la Loi des arpentages fédéraux, et tant qu'avis du fait qu'elle doit faire l'objet d'une inscription à une date à être énoncée dans cet avis n'a pas été affiché durant au moins trente jours dans le bureau des terres du district dans lequel la terre est située, et n'a pas été inséré dans au moins un journal publié dans ce district et un journal publié dans la capitale provinciale; et l'impression et la publication de l'avis doivent être faites de la manière réglée par la Commission.

Trente jours d'avis dans le cas de nouveaux arpentages.

Il est du devoir de l'agent, à la demande de la Commission, d'annoncer toute nouvelle terre arpentée réservée sous le régime de la loi et d'afficher promptement des avis dans son bureau et dans chacun des bureaux des sous-agents dans son district.

Avis de dix jours dans tous autres cas.

14. Dans le cas d'autres terres que des terres nouvellement arpentées l'agent, lorsqu'il sera notifié par la Commission d'ouvrir à l'inscription un terrain quelconque sous le régime des présents règlements, en fera l'annonce pendant dix jours, à moins que la Commission n'ordonne autrement, en affichant dans son bureau un avis exposé à l'inspection publique, donnant la date et l'heure de l'affichage et la date où le terrain sera ouvert à l'inscription. Cet avis sera en la forme prescrite par la Commission et une copie en sera promptement adressée par l'agent à chacun des sous-agents et aux représentants de la Commission dans son district, ainsi qu'au maître de poste le plus rapproché du terrain, afin que cet avis soit affiché dans leurs bureaux respectifs.

Inscription de soldats sur terres réservées.

15. Les terres réservées sous le régime de la loi, qui de l'avis de la Commission ne conviennent pas aux fins générales de l'établissement des soldats, seront de temps à autre ouvertes à l'inscription des soldats pour tout colon qualifié à faire cette inscription sous le régime des présents règlements, sauf lorsque les présents règlements prescrivent ou que la Commission ordonne autrement.

Inscription de homestead sur terres réservées.

16. Excepté lorsque les présents règlements prescrivent autrement, aucun terrain réservé sous le régime de la loi et disponible pour l'inscription des soldats ne sera censé être réservé à l'exclusion de toute personne qui, étant un colon ou un membre d'un corps ou effectif quelconque servant avec les forces de la Grande-Bretagne ou d'un de ses alliés durant la présente guerre, désire exercer son droit de homestead sur ce terrain sous l'empire des dispositions de la Loi des terres fédérales.

Inscription de soldats sur terres non réservées.

17. Le droit d'inscription de soldat peut être exercé par tout colon qualifié comme tel sous le régime de la Loi sur tout fonds qui, bien que réservé alors pour les fins de la loi, est ouvert à l'inscription de homestead sous l'empire des dispositions de la Loi des

terres fédérales. Une demande d'inscription de soldat sur tel terrain par une personne qualifiée réservera ce terrain *ipso facto* pour les fins de la loi.

Renseignements quant aux terres.

18. Tout colon en perspective peut se procurer des renseignements généraux concernant les terres ouvertes pour l'établissement des soldats en s'adressant à la Commission d'établissement des soldats, Ottawa, ou à tout représentant de la Commission ailleurs.

On peut se procurer des renseignements précis quant à savoir si un terrain particulier est ouvert à l'inscription de soldats en s'adressant à l'agent des terres fédérales du district où le terrain est situé.

DEMANDE D'INSCRIPTION.

Bureau d'enregistrement.

19. La demande d'inscription de soldat peut être faite en la forme prescrite par la Commission par celui qui a reçu une attestation sous le régime de la loi au bureau de l'agent des terres fédérales pour le district où le terrain est situé, qui sera le bureau d'enregistrement des inscriptions de soldat pour tel district.

Demande faite ailleurs.

20. La demande d'inscription de soldat peut aussi être faite à un agent ou sous-agent des terres fédérales ou à un représentant local de la Commission ou à toute autre personne autorisée par la Commission à recevoir telle demande pour transmission au bureau d'enregistrement, mais nulle demande ainsi faite n'aura d'effet avant d'avoir été reçue à ce bureau.

Avis par télégraphe.

Toutefois, lorsqu'une demande d'inscription de soldat est ainsi faite, la personne qui la reçoit peut aux frais de l'inscrit envoyer par télégraphe un avis de la réception de la demande au bureau d'enregistrement; si le terrain est alors disponible il sera réservé pour le requérant jusqu'à ce que la demande ait été reçue.

Aucune autre demande.

21. Lorsque la demande d'inscription de soldat est faite à un endroit quelconque autre que le bureau d'enregistrement, la personne qui reçoit la demande n'en acceptera aucune autre pour inscription sur le même terrain avant qu'il ait été décidé de la première demande au bureau d'enregistrement.

Demande en personne.

22. Toute demande d'inscription de soldat, sauf ainsi que ci-dessous prescrit, se fera par le colon en personne.

Demande par procuration.

23. La demande d'inscription par procuration n'est permise que dans le cas d'une personne qui fait l'inscription pour un époux, une épouse, un père, une mère, un fils, une fille, un frère ou une sœur, lorsqu'elle est dûment autorisée à le faire en la forme prescrite, ou dans le cas d'une personne qui, pour des raisons spéciales, a obtenu la permission de la Commission de faire l'inscription en faveur d'un colon.

Le fondé de pouvoirs doit se présenter devant l'agent des terres fédérales du district; les sous-agents et représentants locaux ne sont pas autorisés à accepter les demandes d'inscription par procuration.

Le colon en faveur duquel l'entrée est faite doit avant l'expiration de six mois de la date de l'inscription se présenter en personne à l'agent et lui faire une déclaration qu'il réside déjà ou qu'il doit commencer à résider sur le terrain, et dans ce dernier cas qu'il y résidera avant l'expiration des six mois. Si le colon ne se présente pas l'agent, à moins que la Commission ne décide autrement, annulera l'inscription sans avis à l'expiration de six mois après la date de l'inscription.

Temps.

24. La demande d'inscription de soldat ne doit se faire que dans les heures régulières du bureau tous les jours excepté les dimanches et les jours de fête établis par la loi.

Déclaration de l'inscrit.

25. Quiconque demande une inscription de soldat doit faire une déclaration en la forme prescrite par la Commission qu'au meilleur de sa connaissance le terrain pour lequel il s'inscrit appartient à la classe des terres ouvertes à l'inscription et qu'il n'y réside personne, et il doit dire quelles améliorations y ont été faites, s'il y en a, et leur valeur; pourvu que lorsque telle déclaration est subséquemment trouvée incorrecte en quelque point important l'inscription soit sujette à l'annulation.

Ancien honoraire.

26. Aucun honoraire ne sera exigé pour l'inscription de soldat, mais on peut exiger du colon qu'il paie la valeur des améliorations sur le terrain, s'il y en a, ainsi que toute charge ou dette sur le terrain.

Demande de terrains non disponibles.

27. Une demande d'inscription sur un terrain qui n'est pas disponible pour l'inscription lorsque cette demande est faite ne donnera pas au colon une priorité de droit dans le cas où le terrain deviendrait disponible.

CERTIFICAT D'INSCRIPTION.

Ce qui constitue une inscription.

28. Lorsqu'une demande est faite en la manière ci-dessus décrite pour un terrain ouvert à l'inscription sous le régime des dispositions des présents règlements, l'agent ou le fonctionnaire qui agit pour lui acceptera cette demande et délivrera au colon un certificat d'inscription, et l'acceptation par l'agent, ou le fonctionnaire agissant pour lui, de ladite demande et l'émission du certificat constituent une inscription de soldat sous le régime des dispositions des présents règlements.

Certificat.

29. Le certificat d'inscription donne droit au colon de prendre, occuper, employer et cultiver le terrain pour lequel il est inscrit et d'en garder possession à l'exclusion de toute autre personne et d'intenter des poursuites pour violation de propriété; et le terrain ne peut être saisi en exécution de jugement avant l'émission des lettres patentes;

toutefois, l'occupation, l'usage et la possession du terrain pour lequel l'inscription est ainsi faite sont sujets aux dispositions de la loi ou des règlements établis sous l'empire de cette loi ou de leur modification.

PROPRIÉTÉ DU DROIT D'INSCRIPTION.

Squatter et colon voisin.

Squatter avant l'arpentage.

30. Une personne qui s'est de bonne foi établie sur un terrain agricole et y a fait des améliorations avant l'arpentage et qui l'occupait et y résidait ordinairement lors de l'arpentage, si elle est qualifiée pour une inscription de soldat sous le régime des présents règlements, aura le premier droit à l'inscription pour le terrain sur lequel elle est ainsi établie; pourvu que ce droit soit exercé dans les six mois après qu'un avis par écrit que le terrain est ouvert à l'inscription a été donné par l'agent à tel colon, ou a été affiché dans un endroit bien en vue sur le terrain. Toutefois, l'inscription de soldat ne sera pas permise pour plus d'un quart de section.

Squatter après l'arpentage.

31. L'occupation du terrain après l'arpentage, sans inscription ainsi que prescrit par les présents règlements, ne donne aucun droit sur ce terrain à celui qui l'occupe, et il peut être expulsé comme violateur de la propriété et les améliorations qu'il y a faites peuvent être confisquées au bénéfice de la Couronne.

Un jour de priorité au colon voisin.

32. Le jour où un terrain quelconque doit être ouvert à l'inscription après qu'un avis a été donné ou affiché en la manière ci-dessus décrite, le privilège d'inscription sur ce terrain est restreint à un colon qualifié pour l'inscription qui occupe un quart de section voisin soit comme homestead ou en vertu d'une inscription de soldat, ou qui a obtenu la patente de homestead pour tel quart de section et en est encore le propriétaire, ou qui était un squatter avant l'arpentage de ce quart de section.

CONFLITS DE DEMANDES.

Détermination de la priorité.

33. Dans le cas où il y a plus qu'un colon qui réclame le premier droit à l'inscription sous l'empire de l'article précédent, la priorité des demandes sera déterminée par la priorité des dates de leurs inscriptions respectives, ou par le commencement de leur résidence dans le cas de squatters avant l'arpentage.

34. Afin d'assurer la considération voulue des droits des personnes qui réclament la priorité, l'agent recevra toutes les demandes d'inscription qui lui sont offertes sous l'empire de l'article précédent, s'il en est requis, mais il ne délivrera aucun certificat d'inscription pour le terrain avant la fermeture des bureaux le jour où le premier droit d'inscription est examiné, ou avant le matin du jour suivant.

Demande à un sous-agent.

Toutefois, si l'agent est averti ce jour-là par télégraphe ou autrement, par un sous-agent ou un représentant local, que ce dernier a reçu une demande d'inscription d'une personne réclamant priorité de droit d'inscription pour le terrain concerné, et s'il est évident d'après les registres que cette personne, en raison de la priorité de la date de son inscription ou du commencement de sa résidence sur le homestead voisin a un meilleur droit que tout autre qui se présente en personne pour l'inscription, l'agent retiendra le terrain jusqu'à ce que la demande faite au sous-agent ou représentant local ait été reçue.

Maladie de l'inscrit.

De plus, si à cause de maladie ou pour une autre raison suffisante donnée à l'agent, un colon qui d'après les registres a un premier droit d'inscription sur tous les autres qui la demandent est incapable de se présenter en personne ce jour-là, l'agent peut retenir le terrain pour ce colon pendant un délai raisonnable en faisant rapport immédiatement de toutes les circonstances du cas à la Commission.

Cas douteux.

Si l'agent doute de la priorité du droit d'un colon, il n'accordera pas l'inscription du terrain concerné, mais saisira la Commission de la question.

Terrain ouvert à tout colon.

35. Tout terrain qui après avoir été annoncé par un avis affiché de la manière ci-dessus prescrite n'a pas fait l'objet d'une inscription par un colon voisin le premier jour où ce terrain a été ouvert à l'inscription, ou qui n'a pas été réservé pour une des raisons ci-dessus mentionnées, sera ouvert à l'inscription le jour suivant à tout colon qualifié pour l'inscription sous le régime des présents règlements.

CONDITIONS DE L'INSCRIPTION.

Etendue.

36. Une inscription de soldat ne sera pas pour plus qu'un quart de section de cent soixante acres plus ou moins.

Minéraux et eau.

37. Une inscription de soldat ne donne aucun droit au sel, à la houille, le pétrole, le gaz naturel, l'or, l'argent, le cuivre, le fer, ou autres minéraux dans ou sous le terrain couvert par telle inscription, ni propriété ou intérêts exclusifs ou autres, ni droit ou privilège exclusifs en rapport avec un lac quelconque, une rivière, une source, un ruisseau ou autre cours d'eau dans ou bornant ou traversant le terrain couvert par l'inscription.

Terres améliorées.

38. L'inscription pour un terrain sur lequel des améliorations ont été faites ne peut être accordée que sur paiement par l'inscrit de la valeur de telles améliorations, ainsi que déterminée par la Commission. Si l'inscrit ne paie pas cette valeur, l'inscription peut être annulée.

Grain de semence et autres charges.

39. L'inscription pour un terrain grevé d'une charge en faveur de la Couronne ne peut être accordée que sur paiement de telle dette par l'inscrit.

Réserve pour chemins.

40. Toute inscription de soldat peut être accordée subordonnément aux droits de la province de prendre sans compensation, en tout temps avant l'émission des lettres patentes, tout terrain qui peut être requis pour des chemins, mais n'excédant pas quatre acres dans un même quart de section.

Inscription pour seul bénéfice du colon.

41. Toute inscription sera pour le seul usage et bénéfice de celui qui l'obtient et non pour l'usage ou le bénéfice d'une autre personne ou d'autres personnes quelconques.

Déclaration quant aux obligations.

42. La Commission, s'il est jugé nécessaire, peut exiger qu'un inscrit pour un homestead de soldat fournisse la preuve, par déclaration ou autrement, qu'il remplit ses obligations d'établissement dans chaque année qui suit la date de son inscription.

Nulle compensation pour bois.

43. Un quart de section de terrain sur lequel ne se trouve pas plus que 25 acres de "bois marchand," mais sur lequel se trouve plus que 25 acres de bois de chauffage ou de bois dont on peut faire des poteaux de clôture, n'est pas ouvert à l'inscription, à moins que l'inscription ne soit accordée à la condition qu'elle sera sujette à l'émission de permis sur le reste du quart de section après que l'inscrit aura choisi, sujet à approbation, vingt-cinq acres pour son propre usage.

Terrains requis pour eau, etc.

44. Si après qu'une inscription a été obtenue on constate que le terrain ou une partie du terrain concédé est nécessaire pour la protection de sources d'approvisionnement d'eau ou pour l'établissement ou la construction d'usines nécessaires au développement de l'énergie hydraulique, la commission peut en tout temps avant l'émission des lettres patentes annuler l'inscription ou en soustraire toute partie du terrain pour lequel elle a été accordée, mais lorsque le terrain est requis pour l'emplacement ou la construction d'usines nécessaires au développement de l'énergie hydraulique, en autant seulement que le terrain est nécessaire pour cette fin; toutefois, aucune inscription ne sera annulée sous l'empire des dispositions de ce paragraphe avant que l'inscrit ait reçu une compensation pour toutes améliorations qu'il a faites sur le terrain, le chiffre de cette compensation devant être fixé par arbitrage si l'inscrit refuse d'accepter la compensation offerte par la Commission.

OBLIGATIONS D'ÉTABLISSEMENT.

Conditions générales.

Conditions générales.

45. De tout inscrit pour un homestead de soldat il sera exigé, avant l'émission des lettres patentes, sauf ainsi que ci-après prescrit:

(*a*) qu'il ait possédé le fonds pour ses propres compte et avantage exclusifs durant trois années;

(*b*) qu'il ait résidé sur le fonds ou dans son voisinage ainsi que ci-dessous prescrit au moins six mois au cours de chacune de trois années à compter de la date de l'inscription ou de la date du commencement de résidence;

(*c*) qu'il ait cultivé chaque année telle étendue de ce fonds que la Commission trouve suffisante;

(*d*) qu'il y ait construit une maison habitable;

(*e*) qu'il ait complètement payé le prêt qui lui a été fait sur ce fonds sous le régime des dispositions des règlements régissant les prêts pour l'établissement de soldats, ainsi que l'intérêt sur ce prêt et autres charges s'il y en a;

(*f*) qu'il soit sujet britannique, sauf ainsi qu'autrement prescrit.

RÉSIDENCE.

Inscription parfaite.

46. Tout inscrit sera requis de remplir les conditions de son inscription dans les six mois de la date de telle inscription en prenant possession du terrain en personne et en y établissant sa résidence; si les conditions de l'inscription ne sont pas ainsi remplies dans ce délai, elle est sujette à annulation.

Toutefois, la Commission peut prolonger le délai pour compléter l'inscription de six mois additionnels pour cause suffisante.

Résidence.

47. "Résidence" pour les fins des présents règlements sera par le colon en personne sur le terrain pour lequel il s'est inscrit ou dans le voisinage du terrain ainsi que ci-dessus prescrit. Cette résidence sera dans une maison qui est le véritable domicile du colon pendant telle période de résidence. Ne sera pas acceptée la résidence par un membre de la famille du colon ou par toute autre personne comme fondé de pouvoirs.

Voisinage.

48. L'inscrit peut remplir ses obligations de résidence en résidant sur une ferme d'une étendue d'au moins 80 acres située à une distance d'au plus neuf milles de son homestead en ligne directe (à l'exclusion de la largeur des réserves pour chemins rencontrées dans le mesurage):

(*a*) s'il est le seul propriétaire de telle ferme;

(*b*) si cette ferme lui appartient par inscription de homestead ou autrement sous le régime des dispositions de la Loi des terres fédérales;

(*c*) si cette ferme appartient exclusivement au père, à la mère, l'épouse, le mari, le fils, les filles, le frère ou la sœur de l'inscrit et est occupée par lui ou par elle, ou si elle est possédée et occupée par tel parent sous le régime des dispositions de la Loi des terres fédérales ou des présents règlements.

Résidence concurrente ne compte pas.

49. Nulle période de résidence que réclame un colon pour obtenir la patente d'un terrain qu'il occupe sous l'empire de la Loi des terres fédérales ne peut en même temps être comptée comme résidence en rapport avec sa concession de soldat.

CULTURE.

Si le colon réside sur le homestead.

50. Lorsqu'un colon réside sur le terrain pour lequel il s'est inscrit sous le régime des présents règlements il doit mettre en culture un total d'au moins trente acres de ce terrain, dont vingt acres doivent être récoltés.

Si résidence ailleurs.

51. Si la résidence du colon est ailleurs ainsi que prescrit il doit mettre en culture au moins cinquante acres, dont trente doivent être récoltés.

La mise en culture d'une étendue raisonnable est requise durant chaque année.

Terrains pierreux et boisés.

52. Lorsqu'en raison de la nature du terrain les conditions relatives à la culture sembleraient excessives, la Commission peut réduire l'étendue du terrain à cultiver, après que ce terrain a été inspecté par un des fonctionnaires de la Commission.

BÉTAIL.

Bétail.

53. Lorsque le homestead ne convient pas à la culture mais est propre à l'élevage du bétail, la Commission, sur demande de l'inscrit et après inspection du terrain, peut permettre à l'inscrit de substituer l'élevage du bétail à la culture.

L'inscrit qui a obtenu le privilège de substituer l'élevage du bétail à la culture devra garder sur le terrain dans chacune des trois années, soit pour le pâturage d'été ou pour l'alimentation en hiver, le bétail suivant qui doit lui appartenir exclusivement:

(*a*) la première année, cinq têtes;

(*b*) la deuxième année, dix têtes;

(*c*) la troisième année, et chaque année subséquente jusqu'à ce qu'il obtienne la patente, seize têtes.

L'inscrit qui élève ainsi du bétail devra entourer tout le terrain d'une clôture solide à la satisfaction de la Commission.

Bâtiments pour bétail.

54. Des bâtiments convenables pour l'accommodation du nombre de bestiaux qu'a le colon en toute année seront érigés sur le homestead, mais si les conditions de résidence sont remplies conformément aux dispositions relatives aux homesteads voisins, ces bâtiments peuvent se trouver sur le terrain où réside le colon.

INSCRITS DÉCÉDÉS.

Représentant légal peut remplir conditions.

55. Advenant le décès d'une personne inscrite sous le régime des présents règlements avant le parfait accomplissement des conditions nécessaires à l'obtention des lettres patentes, les obligations de résidence seront suspendues. Les conditions autres que la résidence et la naturalisation seront remplies par le représentant légal de l'inscrit décédé.

Inscriptions incomplètes.

56. Si l'inscrit meurt avant le parfait accomplissement des conditions de l'inscription de la manière prescrite par les présents règlements, son inscription peut être annulée. Toutefois, si l'assurance satisfaisante est donnée que la succession sera administrée et que les prescriptions des règlements seront observées, la Commission peut prolonger le délai pour remplir les conditions d'inscription.

INSCRITS ALIÉNÉS.

Inscrits aliénés.

57. Si un inscrit devient aliéné ou mentalement incapable et, pour cause de cette aliénation ou incapacité mentale, dans l'impossibilité d'achever de remplir les conditions nécessaires pour obtenir les lettres patentes, les obligations de résidence et de naturalisation seront suspendues. Les conditions autres que celles de la résidence peuvent être remplies par le curateur ou le curateur aux biens de l'inscrit ou par quiconque, à la mort de ce dernier, aurait été son représentant légal.

LETTRES PATENTES.

Preuve de l'accomplissement des obligations.

58. Après que l'inscrit a rempli les conditions d'établissement ci-dessus prescrites il peut en présenter la preuve. Cette preuve sera sous forme de déclaration sous serment par l'inscrit, corroborée par une déclaration sous serment de deux personnes désintéressées résidant dans le voisinage.

La déclaration de l'inscrit et de ses témoins sera faite devant un fonctionnaire dûment autorisé par la Commission à recevoir telle preuve.

Inscrits décédés et aliénés.

59. Advenant le décès d'un inscrit, ou dans le cas où un inscrit devient aliéné ou mentalement incapable, la preuve de l'accomplissement des conditions de la concession sera faite par telle personne ou telles personnes et de telle manière que la Commission jugera satisfaisante.

Perte de droits à défaut de preuve.

60. Si la preuve de l'accomplissement des conditions d'inscription n'a pas été fournie, ainsi que prescrit, dans les cinq ans de la date de l'inscription, le droit de l'inscrit en rapport avec le homestead est sujet à déchéance sur l'ordre de la Commission.

Lettres patentes.

61. Si la preuve de l'accomplissement des conditions d'inscription a été soumise ainsi que prescrit, et que la Commission est satisfaite de cette preuve, la Commission s'il n'y a aucune charge sur le terrain pour un prêt fait sous le régime des règlements régissant les prêts pour l'établissement des soldats, recommandera l'émission de la

patente à l'inscrit, ou au cas du décès de l'inscrit, à son représentant légal, ou au nom du défunt lui-même, si la loi de la province où le terrain est situé ne pourvoit pas à la nomination d'un représentant personnel.

Patente émise qu'après remboursement du prêt.

62. Si la preuve de l'accomplissement des conditions d'établissement a été acceptée par la Commission, mais qu'il y a une charge sur le terrain pour des avances faites sous l'empire de la loi, la Commission retardera l'émission de la patente jusqu'à ce que le terrain ait été dégrevé de cette charge.

Certificat quant à la preuve.

63. Dans les cas mentionnés dans l'article précédent l'inscrit, ou au cas de son décès la personne qui aurait droit de recevoir la patente si toutes les conditions avaient été remplies, peut recevoir un certificat de la Commission déclarant que les conditions d'établissement ont été remplies et que sur paiement de la dette contractée sous le régime de la loi les lettres patentes seront délivrées à la personne qui a droit de les recevoir conformément aux présents règlements.

ÉCHANGE D'INSCRIPTIONS.

Quand deux colons peuvent échanger.

64. Deux inscrits quelconques dont les inscriptions sont en règle peuvent pour cause obtenir de la Commission la permission d'échanger leurs inscriptions respectives pourvu que la Commission soit satisfaite que la garantie donnée par un colon qui a obtenu un prêt sous le régime de la loi n'est pas diminuée par cet échange.

ABANDON DE L'INSCRIPTION.

Abandon et réinscription.

65. A la discrétion de la Commission, permission peut être accordée à l'inscrit d'abandonner le terrain pour lequel il s'est inscrit en faisant une déclaration en la forme prescrite par la Commission et il peut lui être permis de s'inscrire pour un autre terrain disponible pour cette fin.

En cas de prêt.

66. Lorsque l'inscrit, ayant obtenu un prêt de la Commission, a créé sur le homestead une charge ou un lien qui n'a pas été acquitté, le privilège d'abandon et de réinscription ne peut être accordé qu'à condition que la dette soit transférée au terrain pour lequel la nouvelle inscription est faite et seulement lorsque la Commission est satisfaite que la garantie du prêt ne sera pas diminuée par la transaction.

Abandon en faveur d'un parent.

67. Lorsqu'une inscription est en règle l'inscrit peut à la discrétion de la Commission obtenir la permission d'abandonner son homestead en faveur d'un père, une mère, une sœur, une fille, un frère, une épouse, ou un mari qui est qualifié pour l'inscription de soldat sous le régime des présents règlements, aux conditions que la Commission peut prescrire.

ANNULATION DE L'INSCRIPTION.

Raisons pour annulation.

68. Une inscription peut être annulée pour une des raisons suivantes:—

(*a*) Si l'inscrit en une année quelconque ne remplit pas les conditions d'établissement prescrites;

(*b*) Si une inscription a été obtenue ou accordée par erreur, ou sous de fausses représentations ou par fraude;

(*c*) Si un inscrit qui a obtenu un prêt de la Commission d'établissement de soldats ne paie pas les versements sur le principal et l'intérêt aux dates où ils sont payables, ou ne se conforme pas aux conditions du prêt;

(*d*) Si l'inscrit ne paie pas les améliorations ou les charges sur le terrain en rapport avec le grain de semence ou les secours accordés, ou autre dette d'un inscrit ou d'un propriétaire précédent du terrain;

(*e*) Si l'inscrit a cédé, hypothéqué ou transféré, ou s'il a consenti à céder, hypothéquer ou transférer son homestead, à moins qu'il ne soit autrement prescrit.

Effet de l'annulation.

69. Lorsqu'une inscription a été annulée pour une raison quelconque, tous les droits de l'inscrit sur son homestead cessent et se terminent dès lors; mais la Commission peut à sa discrétion rembourser à la personne qui a fait les améliorations, en tout ou en partie, l'argent reçu à compte de telles améliorations de celui qui possède ou occupe subséquemment le terrain.

ADMINISTRATION.

70. En ce qui concerne les règlements ci-dessus qui ont rapport à la mise en réserve des terrains, à l'annulation de ces réserves, aux catégories de terrains ouverts à l'inscription, à l'annonce ou l'affichage, aux inscriptions, au règlement des conflits dans les demandes de terrain, à l'accomplissement des conditions d'inscription, à la preuve de l'accomplissement de ces conditions, à l'émission des lettres patentes, à l'échange des inscriptions, à l'abandon des inscriptions soit sans conditions ou en faveur d'un parent, et à l'annulation des inscriptions, partout où il est prescrit que la Commission doit agir, elle le fera par l'entremise du département de l'Intérieur.

DATE DE LA MISE EN VIGUEUR.

71. Les présents règlements entreront en vigueur à une date qui sera fixée par la Commission.

3-4

[1807]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 19e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le département des Travaux Publics a demandé la mise en réserve d'un terrain à House River, comprenant 85 acres, dans le quart nord-est de la section 18, township 83, rang 16, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta, pour les fins d'une station de télégraphe;

Et attendu que le terrain en question est disponible d'après les archives du département de l'Intérieur, et peut être décrit plus minutieusement comme suit ;

Commençant à un poteau en fer sur la borne est de la section 13, township 83, rang 16, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, à une distance de 655.38 pieds vers le sud le long de la dite borne est à partir de l'angle nord-est de la dite section ; de là franc ouest sur une distance de 50 pieds jusqu'à un poteau en fer ; de là, franc sud, sur une distance de 204 pieds jusqu'à un poteau en fer ; de là, continuant dans la même direction sur une distance de 27 pieds ; de là, franc ouest, sur une distance de 102·47 pieds ; de là, vers le sud, 17 degrés et 32 minutes est astronomiquement, sur une distance de 213,885 pieds jusqu'à un poteau en fer ; de là, vers le sud, 43 degrés et 39 minutes est, astronomiquement, sur une distance de 137·40 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'à un poteau en fer sur la dite borne est de la dite section 18 ; de là, vers le nord, en suivant la dite borne est sur une distance de 540·60 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'au point de départ, le tout contenant 0·85 acres, plus ou moins, ainsi qu'indiqué sur le plan ci-annexé.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes que le dit terrain soit par le présent arrêté transféré au département des Travaux Publics pour les fins susdites.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1806]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 19e jour de julllet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que par l'arrêté en conseil, C.P. 813, du 4 avril 1918, le ministre de l'Intérieur a été autorisé à transférer de Sa Majesté le Roi George V, représenté par le ministre de l'Intérieur, à Sa Majesté le Roi George V, représenté par le ministre des Travaux Publics pour la province d'Alberta, cette partie du quart sud-est de la section 29, township 54, rang 22, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, comprenant 153.24 acres, ainsi que cette partie du quart nord-est de cette même section comprenant 158.73 acres; et attendu qu'il avait été compris que les terrains ci-haut décrits devraient être cédés à Sa Majesté représentée par le ministre des Travaux Publics pour la province d'Alberta.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, de déclarer et d'ordonner par les présentes que le titre à la possession de tels terrains, soit : cette partie du quart sud-est de la section 29-54-22-0, 4e méridien, contenant 153.24 acres, ainsi que cette partie du quart nord-est de cette même section contenant 158.73 acres, soit par les présentes cédé à Sa Majesté le Roi George V, représenté par le ministre des Travaux Publics pour la province d'Alberta, le reste de chacun de ces quarts de section ayant déjà été cédé à la Couronne pour la province d'Alberta pour les fins d'un chemin, tous droits aux mines et minéraux qui s'y trouvent en ayant été réservés, que le produit soit solide, liquide ou gazeux avec plein droit d'exploiter le dit terrain, d'y pénétrer et d'en occuper autant qu'il sera nécessaire pour l'exploitation efficace des dits minéraux.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1743]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 11e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité de Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre du Travail, daté le 9 juillet 1918, représentant que le malaise industriel est devenu plus général au cours des quelques derniers mois, causant une interruption sérieuse dans certaines branches des industries travaillant pour les fins de la guerre, et qu'il semble que ce malaise se propagera à moins que ne soient faits des efforts efficaces pour l'enrayer. Ce malaise est dû à diverses causes; comme la rareté de la main-d'œuvre, la cherté rapidement croissante de la vie, le refus des patrons de reconnaître à leurs ouvriers le droit de s'associer ou de les rencontrer en conférence pour discuter leurs demandes de meilleures conditions ou négocier le règlement des différents, le fait que les ouvriers ignorent les prescriptions de la *Loi des différents industriels* et ont trop vite recours aux procédé rigoureux avant d'épuiser tous les efforts raisonnables pour atteindre un règlement satisfaisant. L'insuffisance des salaires et la longueur de la journée de travail sont aussi des causes fréquentes de ce malaise.

Le Ministre, réalisant la nécessité d'un travail continue et de la coopération étroite et sympathique entre les employés et les patrons pour assurer les meilleurs résultats possibles de l'effort de la guerre, est d'avis que le Gouvernement devrait immédiatement prendre tous les moyens qui peuvent sembler pratiques pour empêcher toute interruption de travail pendant la guerre, qu'elle soit causée par des grèves ou des contre-grèves (lockouts), et établir une telle coopération, et en même temps s'efforcer d'assurer à l'ouvrier une compensation adéquate de son travail et des sauvegardes raisonnables de sa santé et sa sûreté, et au patron un traitement juste et raisonnable.

Le Ministre est de plus d'avis qu'une déclaration par le Gouvernement d'une politique ouvrière de guerre, juste et équitable pour tous les intéressés, régissant les patrons et les ouvriers dans toutes les industries engagées dans le travail de guerre et comprenant toutes celles mentionnées dans la *Loi des enquêtes en matière de différends industriels* (sauf les chemins de fer), et les modifications qui y ont été faites par le parlement ou par arrêté en conseil, pour la durée de la guerre, contribuerait efficacement à atteindre ce but.

Par conséquent, le Ministre recommande que le Gouverneur en conseil déclare les principes suivants et exhorte les patrons et les ouvriers à les adopter pour la durée de la guerre :

1. La suppression des grèves et des contre-grèves (lockouts) au cours de la guerre.
2. Le droit pour les ouvriers de s'organiser en unions ouvrières, droit qui ne doit être nié ou enfreint d'aucune manière, et permission et encouragement aux ouvriers de traiter avec les patrons, par l'entremise de leurs représentants, concernant les conditions de travail, les salaires ou les griefs.
3. Le droit pour les patrons de s'organiser en associations, droit qui ne doit être nié ni enfreint de manière quelconque par les ouvriers.
4. Les patrons ne doivent pas congédier les ouvriers ou leur refuser de l'emploi pour la seule raison qu'ils sont membres d'unions ouvrières ou s'occupent activement hors des heures de travail de l'œuvre légitime de l'unionisme ouvrier.
5. Les ouvriers dans l'exercice de leurs droits de s'organiser s'abstiendront de toute contrainte ou intimidation pour influencer une personne quelconque à se joindre à leur union ou les patrons à traiter avec elle.
6. Les établissements où l'union est reconnue par une convention continueront à maintenir le système de l'union quant aux gages, aux heures de travail et autres conditions d'emploi.
7. Dans les établissements où des hommes et des femmes n'appartenant pas à l'union travaillent ensemble, et où le patron ne rencontre que les employés ou leurs représentants travaillant dans ces

établissements, le maintien de telles conditions ne sera pas censé être un grief.

Cette déclaration, toutefois, n'a pas pour but de nier le droit ou décourager la pratique de former des unions ouvrières ou de s'y joindre pour les ouvriers de ces établissements, ni d'empêcher un conseil de conciliation ou autre corps ou arbitre de recommander des améliorations en ce qui concerne les salaires, les heures de travail ou autres conditions, ainsi qu'on pourra juger opportun de temps à autre.

8. Le maintien de sauvegardes et de règlements pour la protection de la sante et la sûreté des ouvriers.

9. Tous les travailleurs, y compris les simples journaliers, ont droit à un salaire suffisant pour leur permettre, en pratiquant l'économie, de faire vivre convenablement leurs familles et d'épargner raisonnablement pour leur vieillesse.

10. En fixant les salaires un minimum devrait être établi.

11. Les femmes employées à un travail ordinairement fait par des hommes devraient recevoir le même salaire que les hommes pour la même besogne et ne devraient pas être employées à des tâches excédant leurs forces.

12. Dans tous les cas où la journée de 8 heures est reconnue par la loi ou par une convention, elle continuera ainsi. Dans tous les autres cas, la question des heures de travail devrait être réglée en ayant égard aux exigences gouvernementales et au bien-être, à la santé et au confort des ouvriers.

13. On doit s'efforcer d'atteindre un maximum de production dans toutes les industries et décourager toute méthode de travail et d'exploitation qui tend à retarder ou limiter la production ou à en hausser artificiellement le prix.

14. Afin de mobiliser la main-d'œuvre disposible pour sa répartition rapide et efficace ainsi que pour un travail constant, les gérants et directeurs d'établissements industriels et les unions ouvrières concernées devraient renseigner les bureaux de placement provinciaux ou municipaux et la Commission d'enregistrement quant à la main-d'œuvre requise ou disponible. Ces bureaux devraient avoir toutes les facilités pour la répartition de la main-d'œuvre.

15. En fixant les salaires, les heures et les conditions de travail on devrait tenir compte des salaires et autres conditions dans la la localité affectée, mais en ayant toujours égard à la nécessité du paiement d'un salaire suffisant.

16. Afin d'assurer la paix industrielle pendant la guerre les patrons et les ouvriers devraient, après avoir adopté une convention quant aux salaires et aux conditions de travail, consentir à sa continuation durant la guerre, sauf les modifications dans les salaires que pourraient justifier les fluctuations du coût de la vie.

17. Quand les patrons et les ouvriers ne peuvent en venir à une entente mutuelle concernant un différend ils devraient, à moins qu'ils n'adoptent un autre moyen de règlement, utiliser les moyens que leur donne la *Loi des différends industriels* afin d'assurer un règlement.

Si la recommandation du conseil de conciliation n'est pas acceptée, une ou l'autre des parties peut en appeler à un conseil d'appel qui revisera les décisions du conseil de conciliation et entendra toute déposition que l'une ou l'autre des parties au différend peut désirer faire à ses propres frais, la décision du conseil d'appel devant être finale.

Tout règlement d'un différend soumis au conseil d'appel entrera en vigueur dès la date où a été faite la demande au conseil de conciliation.

Le conseil d'appel sera composé de deux représentants des ouvriers nommés par le comité exécutif du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada, deux représentants des patrons nommés par le comité exécutif de l'Association des patrons du Canada, et un président nommé par les dits membres du conseil, ou, au cas où l'on ne pourrait s'entendre sur le choix d'un président, par le ministre du Travail.

Le Ministre recommande de plus que le ministre du Travail soit autorisé à faire des règlements régissant la procédure en appel sous le régime du paragraphe 17 des présentes recommandations.

Le comité agrée les recommandations qui précèdent et les soumet à l'approbation de Votre Excellence.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

4–2

[1776]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 18e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le Président des Etats-Unis, le 14 février 1918, a promulgué une proclamation exigeant une licence d'importation pour tous les articles importés de tous les pays, dont le but principal était de permettre au gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'éliminer les importations moins sssentielles afin de conserver le tonnage et de procurer des moyens de transport additionnels pour les troupes et les approvisionnements à destination d'Europe, et afin que la marine marchande puisse contribuer plus efficacement à la poursuite de la guerre :

Et attendu que le 20 février 1918 a été émise une licence générale permettant, sans permis individuels d'importation, l'importation du Canada de toutes commodités, excepté celles mentionnées dans la proclamation du Président du 28 novembre 1917, cette licence devant être efficace jusqu'à sa révocation par le Bureau des importations de la Commission du Commerce de guerre des Etats-Unis ;

Et attendu que la Commission du Commerce de guerre des Etats-Unis représente que des importateurs échappent de temps à autre aux prescriptions de cette proclamation en important des articles sujets à restriction aux Etats-Unis de pays étrangers par le territoire canadien, et que par l'application efficace des prescriptions de ladite proclamation et pour en atteindre le but il est désirable et nécessaire que le Canada contrôle par licence l'importation des articles sur lesquels les Etats-Unis exercent aussi un contrôle par licence sous l'empire et en vertu de ladite proclamation du Président des Etats-Unis ;

Et attendu qu'il est désirable que le Gouvernement du Canada coopère autant que possible avec le gouvernement des Etats-Unis dans le contrôle des importations afin d'atteindre le but déclaré dans ladite proclamation du Président des Etats-Unis,—

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommantion du ministre des Finances, de décréter par les présentes que l'importation au Canada de tous les articles contenus dans les listes Nos 1 et 2 promulguées par les Etats-Unis et compris dans le tableau ci-annexé soit par les présentes prohibée, sauf sur une licence approuvée par la Commission du Commerce de guerre.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

TABLEAU.

LISTE NO. 1

Instruments aratoires:
Animaux vivants, sauf pour les fins de reproduction.
Œuvres d'art.
Asbeste.
Colliers et ornements.
Cirage et toutes préparation pour nettoyer et fourbir le métal.
Articles en os et corne.
Toutes matières servant à faire le pain, sauf le froment et la farine de froment.
Balais.
Cire parafine, cire de palmier et autres stéarines végétales,

Wagons, voitures et autres véhicules.
Tous les acides.
Muriate d'ammoniaque.
Tous les produits de la distillation du goudroe sauf l'indigo synthétique.
Fusel-oil ou alcool amylique.
Oxyde hydraté d'amyte et
Citrate de chaux.
Tous sels de soude, sauf nitrate et cyanure de soude.
Sumac, moulu ou non.
Chicorée, crue ou grillée.
Horloges et montres et leurs parties.
Cacao et chocolat préparés ou fabriqués.
Tissus de coton.
Cryolite.
Cadrans.
Dés, dames, pions, billes de billard.
Œufs et volailles.
Lampes électriques.
Explosifs, sauf les fulminates et la poudre à fusil.
Plumes, artificielles et naturelles.
Sels de compost.
Produits de fibres végétales et plantes textiles, sauf le jute.
Hameçons, cannes à pêche et dévidoirs, appas artificiels.
Spath-fluor.
Tous les fruits; sauf les ananas et les bananes.
Noix, sauf la noix de coco et ses p oduits.
Gélatine et ses produits.
Articles en or et en argent, y compris les articles de bijouterie.
Huile de soufre.
Graisse.
Foin.
Miel.
Houblon,
Terre à infusoires et à diatomées et tripoli.
Manchons pour brûleurs de gaz.
Viandes fraîches.
Allumettes.
Ecume de m r, brute ou ouvrée.
Instruments de musique et leurs parties.
Nickel.
Tourteaux oléagineux.
Toiles cirées et prélarts pour planchers.
Huiles végétales de l'Europe seulement.
Huile de citron.
Peintures non-minérales et vernis.
Crayons et crayons de plomb.
Porte-plumes et plumes.
Parfums, cosmétiques et préparations de toilette.
Phonographes, gramophones et leurs parties.
Articles de photographe.
Pipes et articles de fumeurs.
Plantes, arbres, arbrisseaux et vignes.
Plaques, électrotypes, stéréotypes et lithographes, et gravures.
Plombagine ou graphite.
Pyrites.
Présure.
Soie artificielle et articles en
Savon
Liqueurs de malt.
Vins.
Autres breuvages.
Bonbons et autres confiseries.
Goudron et poix de bois.
Jouets.
Parapluies, parasols, ombrelles et baguettes pour
Haricots et lentilles, d'Europe seulement.
Tous légumes, sauf haricots et lentilles et pois, naturels ou traités ou en conserve.
Vinaigre.
Os de baleine, non ouvrés.
Articles de poil de chameau de chèvre et d'alpaca.

LISTE NO. 2.

Chaux.
Talc et scape.
Molusques (non compris les molusques du Japon).
Molybdène.
Tabac en feuilles.
Poisson, frais, séché, salé, fumé ou en conserve.
Huile animale.
Aloxite et charbon d'os.
Borax.
Ciment pour fins de construction.
Chlore de chaux.
Cyanure de soude.
Produits de la laiterie.
Ferromanganèse et spiegeleisen.
Plomb.
Magnésite.
Produits de la viande et viandes en conserve.
Parafine.
Pierre ponce.

Amidon.
Pierre, brute et ouvrée.
Argel.
Articles fabriqués d'os de corne.
Paniers d'osier, de boulon, de paille ou de diverses herbes.
Liège, non ouvre et ouvré.
Substances alimentaires qui ne sont pas spécifiquement mentionnées dans le tarif des douanes des Etats-Unis.
Œufs, séchés, congelés, traités ou en conserve ainsi que le jaune d'œuf.
Eventails
Poudre de terre.
Meubles.
Fourrures ot articles en fourrures, (non compris les chapeaux, et les peaux préparées pour l'usage des chapeliers, et les peaux brutes de phoque de l'Uruguay.)
Verre et articles en verre (non compris les lentilles, les vérres de lunettes d'approche et d'opéra, les verres d'instruments d'optique, lunettes et lorgnons, œillères, instruments d'arpentage, télescopes, microscopes et les plaques ou disques employés dans la fabrication d'instruments d'optique.)

Colle.
Matières pour la fabrication de la c lle et rognures de peau crue.
Cheveux, humains, et leurs pro luits.
Poil animal, artificiel, et ses produits.
Indigo synthétique.
Ivoire, animale et ses produits.
Racine de réglisse.
Mousse et herbes marines.
Papier et ses produits (non compris les livres et autres imprimés).
Stock de papier, brut (non compris la pâte de bois).
Paille et herbes non ouvrés et articles en.
Rebuts de thé, criblures ou balay ures.
Fèves de vanille.
Quebracho. 2

[1702]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 12e jour de juillet, 1918.

PRESENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre suppléant du Service Naval et en vertu des dispositions de l'article 45 de la *Loi des Pêcheries*, chapitre 8 des statuts de 1914, de décréter par les présentes que l'arrêté en conseil du 28 février 1918, qui entre autres choses défend la pêche de l'alose dans la baie de Fundy et les eaux tributaires durant une période de quatre ans à partir du 1er mars 1918, soit par les présentes modifié de manière à permettre la pêche de l'alose les mercredi et jeudi de chaque semaine au cours de la saison de pêche légale de 1918.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1511]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 20e jour de juin 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, daté le 6e jour de juin 1918, représentant que mademoiselle Margaret Reith, d'Edmonton, Alberta, a demandé la permission de s'inscrire par procuration pour un homestead, dans l'intérêt de ses deux neveux, William John Franklin Reith et James Wilbert Reith, qui sont actuellement avec le corps expéditionnaire canadien outremer.

Mademoiselle Reith représente que ses deux neveux sont âgés de 35 et 27 ans respectivement ; ils sont orphelins, elle est leur plus proche parente et ils l'ont priée de s'inscrire par procuration pour un homestead dans leur intérêt.

Vu la parenté et les circonstances précitées, le Ministre recommande que mademoiselle Margaret Reith soit autorisée à s'inscrire par procuration pour un homestead dans l'intérêt de ses neveux William John Franklin Reith et James Wilbert Reith.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
2–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[L'arrêté en conseil suivant a paru dans le 4e *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 19 juillet 1918.*]

[1647]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 12e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU qu'il est jugé opportun de pourvoir à l'émission de certificats temporaires spéciaux d'obéi-sance à la *Loi du service militaire, 1917*, et aux règlements sous le régime de cette loi par les hommes tenus de répondre à l'ordre de se présenter pour le service mais dans le cas desquels cet ordre, au cours de l'administration de la loi, a été temporairement différé, afin que ces hommes puissent donner une preuve sous forme d'un certificat pour l'inspection des agents de police chargés d'appréhender les transfuges.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et sous l'empire des pouvoirs conférés au Gouverneur général en conseil par la *Loi du Service militaire, 1914*, ou la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1917*, de faire le règlement suivant, et ce règlement est par les présentes fait et établi en conséquence :

RÈGLEMENTS.

Des certificats temporaires en la forme que prescrira le département peuvent être délivrés par les régistraires et sous-régistraires sous le régime de la *Loi du service militaire, 1917*, aux hommes qui se sont conformés aux prescriptions de la loi et des règlements et auxquels peut être donné l'ordre de se présenter pour le service militaire, mais à qui pour une raison justifiée par la bonne administration de la loi cet ordre n'a pas été donné pour le moment ; et la présentation de tel certificat temporaire spécial à un agent de la police militaire ou civile ou constable chargé de rechercher ou appréhender les transfuges sera une preuve suffisante de l'immunité de cet homme à l'arrestation tant qu'il n'a pas failli à l'observance d'un ordre qu'il a reçu de se présenter pour le service.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1832]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 19e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre du Travail, daté le 19 juillet 1918, représentant que dans nombre de cas, particulièrement dans certaines industries, les dispositions de la *Loi des enquêtes en matière de différends industriels, 1917*, prescrivant qu'il est illégal pour un patron de déclarer ou causer une contre-grève ou pour un employé de se mettre en grève au sujet d'un différend avant que ce dernier soit soumis à un conseil de conciliation et d'enquête sous le régime des dispositions de cette loi, ont été complètement ignorés par l'un ou l'autre des intéressés au différend. Récemment cette attitude a été plus fréquemment prise et le chômage en est résulté dans des industries essentielles, ce qui aurait pu être évité, et l'aurait probablement été, si les prescriptions de ladite loi eussent été observées.

Le Ministre représente de plus que depuis la promulgation de cette loi le Gouvernement fédéral n'a pas intenté de poursuite pour infraction de ces prescriptions, ni de telles poursuites ont-elles été intentées, sauf en quelques cas, par des particuliers. Le Ministre est convaincu que si le Gouvernement fédéral appliquait les dispositions de cette loi il en augmenterait l'efficacité pour le meilleur intérêt du public.

Le Ministre est de plus d'avis que le fait pour le Gouvernement d'annoncer que des mesures immédiates seront prises dans ce but tendrait à empêcher l'interruption du travail et à prévenir les maux qui en résultent.

Par conséquent, le Ministre recommande que le Gouvernement prenne immédiatement telles mesures qui peuvent être nécessaires pour assurer des poursuites immédiates dans tous les cas d'infraction des prescriptions de ladite loi.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1773]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 18e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que de certains électeurs du comté d'Alberta, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, a été reçue une requête demandant la révocation de l'arrêté en conseil promulguant la partie II de la *Loi de tempérance du Canada* dans le dit comté, et que la dite requête paraît être conforme aux prescriptions de la *Loi de tempérance du Canada* dans ses termes et son contenu ;

Et attendu que le Secrétaire d'Etat est d'avis que les requérants atteindront leur but si l'application de la *Loi de tempérance du Canada* est suspendue, en conformité des dispositions à cet effet du chapitre 30, 7–8 George V, *Loi modifiant la loi pour aider la législation provinciale prohibant ou restreignant la vente ou l'usage des boissons enivrantes*;—

Par conséquant, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, en conformité des dispositions de la loi susdite, de déclarer par les présentes que l'application de la *Loi de tempérance du Canada*, dans le comté d'Alberta, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, est par les présentes suspendue pour une période commençant dix jours après la date de la publication du présent décret dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et se continuant aussi longtemps que la loi provinciale continuera à imposer les restrictions de la *Loi de tempérance du Canada*, ce qu'elle fait actuellement de l'avis du département de la Justice.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[Les deux arrêtés en conseil suivants ont paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté le *30 juillet 1918.*]

[1868]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 27e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que depuis la promulgation de l'arrêté en conseil du 18 juillet 1918 (C.P. 1775), défendant l'exportation du Canada, sauf sur permis, d'une liste d'articles spécifiés, la Commission du commerce de guerre des Etats-Unis a ajouté à la liste des articles qui ne peuvent être exportés des Etats-Unis, sauf sur permis, la liste additionnelle ci-annexée d'articles dont l'exportation est aussi prohibée ;

Et attendu que la Commission du commerce de guerre des Etats-Unis a demandé la prohibition de l'exportation du Canada de ces articles, sauf sur permis, pour les raisons et les fins exposées dans le dit arrêté en conseil du 18 juillet 1918 (C. P. 1775).

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du président suppléant de la Commission du commerce de guerre du Canada, de décréter par les présentes que l'exportation du Canada de tous articles dont est prohibée l'exportation des Etats-Unis, sauf sur permis, et qui sont énumérés dans le tableau ci-annexé, soit par les présentes prohibée, sauf sur permis approuvé par la Commission du commerce de guerre du Canada.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

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TABLEAU.

Asphalte.
Breuvages, non-alcooliques, contenant du sucre.
Celluloïde.
Pellicules, comme suit :
Pellicules pour photographie animée et autres, non exposées, exposées mais non développées, et exposées et développées.
Machines de navires, parties de.
Pellicules de photographie animée et autres, non exposées, exposées mais non développées, et exposées et développées.
Journaux, vieux.
Breuvages non alcooliques, contenant du sucre.
Sesquisulfure phosphoreux.
Plaques photographiques, non exposées, exposées mais non développées, et exposées et développées.
Plaques photographiques, non exposées, exposées mais non développees, et exposées et développées.
Photographie, plaques non exposées, exposées mais non développées, et exposées et développées.
Sesquisulfure phosphoraux.
Stéarine.
Suif.
Appareils de télégraphie.
Valérienne.
Bois, y compris billes.—Bois rond, ouvré, scié, ou équarri.
Bois d'œuvre.—Ouvré de toutes dimensions, pour les usages commerciaux, y compris le bois pour les crosses de fusils, les hélices d'aréoplanes, les bois plaqués pour les charpentes d'aéroplanes et d'hydroplanes, les bois pour la construction des pièces d'artillerie, les manches pour les outils nécessaires à la guerre ; noyer, acajou, merisier coupé pour les parquets.
Articles en partie ouvrés dont la fabrication doit être parachevée au point de destination lorsqu'ils sont fabriqués de certains bois spécifiés, tels que pupitres et barils dits " K/D ", bois pour meubles, parquets, tonnellerie, etc.

5–2

[1869]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 27e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que depuis la promulgation de l'arrêté en conseil du 18 juillet 1918 (C.P. 1776), défendant l'importation au Canada, sauf sur permis, d'une liste d'articles spécifiés, la Commission du commerce de guerre des Etats-Unis a ajouté à la liste des articles qui ne peuvent être importés aux Etats-Unis, sauf sur permis, la liste additionnelle ci-annexée d'articles dont l'importation est aussi prohibée.

Et attendu que la Commission du commerce de guerre des Etats-Unis a demandé la prohibition de l'importation au Canada de ces articles, sauf sur permis, pour les raisons et les fins exposées dans le dit arrêté en conseil du 18 juillet 1918 (C.P. 1776).

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du président suppléant de la Commission du commerce de guerre du Canada, de décréter par les présentes que l'importation au Canada de tous articles dont est prohibée l'importation aux Etats-Unis, sauf sur permis, et qui sont énumérés dans le tableau ci-annexé, soit par les présentes prohibée, sauf sur permis approuvé par la Commission du commerce de guerre du Canada.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

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TABLEAU.

1. Antimoine, minerai d'antimoine ou tout extrait chimique d'antimoine.
2. Asphalte.
3. Balata.
4. Toile à tenture.
5. Cacao (fèves de cacao).
6. Caféine, caféina, théine ou trimethylxanthine.
7. Caséine ou lactarine.
8. Fèves de ricin et huile de ricin.
9. Chrome, minerai de chrome, ou tout alliage de chrome avec le fer ou extrait chimique de chrome.
10. Chromite.
11. Cobalt, minerai de cobalt, ou tout alliage de cobalt et de fer ou extrait chimique de cobalt.
12. Amande de noix de coco, hachée, séchée ou préparée.
13. Huile de noix de coco.
14. Minerai de cuivre, et concontrés de cuivre contenant moins que 60% de cuivre.
15. Copra.
16. Corindon.
17. Coton.
18. Emeri,
19. Alliages de fer, tous.
20. Lin.
21. Graine de lin.
22. Creusets en graphite.
23. Gomme-gutte (joclatong).
24. Gomme-gutte, résidus de.
25. Gypse.
26. Chanvre.
27. Peaux, cuir, peaux tannées, articles en cuir.
28. Diamants pour l'industrie.
29. Iridium.
30. Minerai de fer.
31. Jute.
32. Kaboc.
33. Manganèse, minerai de manganèse, ou tout alliage de manganèse et de fer ou extrait chimique de manganèse.
34. Mica.
35. Minerai de molybdène, ou tout alliage de molybdène et de fer ou extrait chimique de molybdène.
36. Sable de monasite.
37. Minerai de nickel, matte, ou tout alliage de nickel et de fer ou extrait chimique de nickel.

38. Verre d'optique.
39. Huile de palmier.
40. Platine.
41. Riz.
42. Articles en caoutchouc.
43. Caoutchouc, déchets de, refondus.
44. Laque.
45. Fibre d'agavé.
46. Sodium, potassium ou nitrate de calcium.
47. Huile de fèves soja.
48. Sucres.
49. Substances à tanner.
50. Etain, en barres, blocs, gueuse ou grains.
51. Minerai d'étain et concentrés d'étain, ou tout extrait chimique d'étain.
52. Titanium, minerai de titanium, ou tout alliage de titanium et de fer ou extrait chimique de titanium.
53. Tabac.
54. Tungstène, minerai de tungstène, ou tout alliage de tungstène et de fer ou extrait chimique de tungstène.
55. Vanadium, minerai de vanadium ou tout alliage de vanadium et de fer ou extrait chimique de vanadium.
56. Ivoire végétal ou noix de tagua.
57. Blé et farine de blé.
58. Wolframite.
59. Laine. 5–2

[1772]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 18e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que par l'arrêté en conseil (C.P. 2731), daté le 3 octobre 1917, promulgué sous le régime de la *Loi des mesures de guerre*, le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a été autorisé à accorder une licence aux agences canadiennes de "Thomas Cook & Son," de Londres, Angleterre, leur permettant de transmettre aux sujets de pays alliés ou neutres en territoire occupé par l'ennemi, pour leur soutien, toute somme n'excédant pas vingt-cinq livres sterling par mois dans le cas d'une seule transaction, et que le 24e jour de janvier 1918 a été adopté un arrêté en conseil (C.P. 199), autorisant le Secrétaire d'Etat à accorder des permis en vertu desquels pourraient être faits à des personnes, firmes ou corporations résidant ou exerçant leur industrie en Canada et dans des pays alliés ou neutres des paiements de sommes destinées aux ennemis, ainsi que définir par le code des Ordonnances concernant le commerce avec l'ennemi, et pourraient se faire telles transactions financières opportunes et nécessaires pour la protection de la propriété située en Canada ou des valeurs qui y sont détenues;

Et attendu que le développement de la guerre et le changement des conditions en Russie exigent que des mesures soient prises pour accorder des permis généraux pour la transmission d'argent aux pays ennemis et au territoire occupé par l'ennemi, afin de permettre à des personnes résidant en Canada d'entrer en communication avec des personnes en territoire occupé par l'ennemi, et afin d'autoriser le paiement en Canada de sommes au bénéfice d'un ennemi,—

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Secrétaire d'Etat et en vertu des dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, d'autoriser par les présentes le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada à accorder des permis autorisant la transmission d'argent à des ennemis, alliés et neutres en territoire ennemi ou occupé par l'ennemi, d'autoriser les communications avec des ennemis ou des personnes en territoire ennemi ou occupé par l'ennemi, d'autoriser la dépense d'argent en Canada au nom ou au bénéfice d'ennemis ou de personnes en territoire occupé par l'ennemi, et de faire telles transactions financières qui peuvent être opportunes et nécessaires pour protéger la propriété située en Canada ou les valeurs qui y sont détenues;

Et il plaît de plus à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil de décréter par les présentes que les arrêtés en conseil susdit du 3 octobre 1917 (C.P. 2731) et du 24 janvier 1918 (C.P. 199) soient par les présentes révoqués, pourvu, toutefois, que telle révocation desdits arrêtés en conseil n'affecte pas :

(*a*) L'application antérieure des arrêtés ainsi révoqués ou ce qui a été dûment fait ou affecté par ces arrêtés ;

(*b*) Un droit ou privilège acquis ou une obligation quelconque contractée sous le régime des dits arrêtés ;

(*c*) Une amende, déchéance ou peine quelconque encourue pour une infraction des dits arrêtés ; ou

(*d*) Les poursuites ou recours quant à un droit ou privilège, une obligation, amende, déchéance ou peine susdits ;

Et toute permission ou instruction donnée ou prescription faite ou mesure prise en vertu des dits règlements ainsi révoqués seront censées avoir été donnée, faite ou prise sous l'empire du présent arrêté.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[20-1760]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 16e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre des Douanes et du Revenu de l'Intérieur, et en vertu des dispositions de la *Loi des falsifications*, chapitre 133 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, d'établir par les présentes les types de qualité suivants pour les poudres-levains à pâtisserie.

1. La poudre-levain est essentiellement un mélange de bicarbonate de soude avec un acide, soit libre soit en combinaison avec un sel acide, ainsi qu'avec de l'amidon ou autre matière neutre. Elle est destinée à être employée comme levain dans la pâtisserie ; l'agent de fermentation est le gaz acide carbonique dégagé par l'action réciproque de la matière acide et du bicarbonate de soude sous les conditions de la cuisson.

2. Les composés contenant du sulfate d'alumine, comme un sel double avec un sulfate d'alcali, seront désignés comme aluns, soit alun de potassium, alun de sodium, alun d'ammonium, selon le cas.

3. La poudre-levain doit pouvoir dégager dix (10) pour cent de son poids de sous-oxyde de carbone au traitement décrit et recommandé dans le bulletin n° 360 du département du Revenu de l'Intérieur (série du laboratoire).

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU
4–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1779]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 18e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre suppléant de la Milice et de la Défense, de décréter par les présentes que l'arrêté en conseil du 21 mai 1918, concernant le solde des personnes à l'emploi civil du Gouvernement absentes au service dans les forces de Sa Majesté ou d'un des alliés de Sa Majesté soit par les présentes modifié de manière à ce que la date du 15e jour de juillet, mentionnée dans le paragraphe 3 du dit arrêté, se lise le 1er jour d'octobre 1918; car il a été jugé que ce délai est requis avant que les prescriptions du dit arrêté puissent être observées de manière satisfaisante.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1851]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 27e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL

ATTENDU que sous l'empire des prescriptions actuelles un homme doit se présenter au registraire et peut être mis en service quand il appartient à une classe appelée au service sous le régime de la *Loi du service militaire*, parce qu'il à atteint l'âge de dix-neuf ans, est devenu veuf et dans l'un ou l'autre cas appartient autrement à cette classe, mais ceci ne s'applique pas à un homme qui bien qu'il soit sous tous autres rapports membre de cette classe ne résidait pas en Canada et n'y avait pas résidé depuis le 4 août 1914, lorsqu'il remplit en premier lieu toutes les conditions requises pour l'incorporer à cette classe ;

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et en vertu des pouvoirs conférés par la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, et la *Loi du service militaire, 1917*, d'établir le règlement suivant, qui est par les présentes établi et promulgué en conséquence :

Règlement.

Tout homme qui devient résidant du Canada après qu'a été promulguée une proclamation appelant au service, sous le régime de la *Loi du service militaire de 1917*, la classe à laquelle il aurait appartenu s'il eût été en Canada à la date de telle proclamation, doit dans les dix jours après qu'il est devenu résidant comme susdit se présenter au registraire ou sous-registraire de la province ou de la partie de la province où il réside et être placé en service actif ainsi que prescrit par la dite loi, ou par les règlements établis sous le régime de cette loi, et jusqu'à ce qu'il soit ainsi placé en service actif il est censé être en congé sans solde.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1850]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Ottawa, samedi, le 27 jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que lors de la mise en vigueur des dispositions statutaires concernant la Force Aérienne Royale, les hommes servant dans le Corps Royal d'Aviation ont été transférés à la Force Aérienne Royale, mais il fut prescrit que tout homme ainsi transféré pourrait dans les trois mois de la date de la promulgation en Canada (10 avril 1918) demander et obtenir l'annulation de son transfert, étant ainsi relevé de toute autre obligation militaire ;

Et attendu que certains des hommes auxquels s'appliquent les dispositions qui précèdent sont des hommes qui, étant sujets aux prescriptions de la *Loi du Service militaire de 1917* et des proclamations sous le régime de cette loi, étant sujets au service militaire à moins d'obtenir l'exemption, mais avaient accompli tout ce qu'exigeait ladite loi et les proclamations, et avaient obtenu leur congé du Corps Expéditionnaire Canadien afin de pouvoir servir dans le Corps Royal d'Aviation ;

Et attendu qu'il n'existe aucune disposition en vertu de laquelle, s'ils ont obtenu leur congé de la Force Royale Aérienne, ils peuvent maintenant être de nouveau requis de faire du service militaire dans le Corps Expéditionnaire Canadien, et qu'il est désirable que telle disposition soit faite ;

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et en vertu des pouvoirs conférés par la *Loi du Service militaire de 1917* et la *Loi des mesures de guerre de 1914*, et autrement conférés, de faire le règlement suivant, qui est par les présentes fait et promulgué en conséquence :

RÈGLEMENT.

(1) Aucun congé du Corps Expéditionnaire Canadien accordé à un homme quelconque pour lui permettre de s'enrôler et faire du service militaire dans le Corps Royal d'Aviation ou la Force Aérienne Royale n'aura pour effet d'exempter cet homme du service militaire sous le régime des dispositions de la *Loi du service militaire de 1917* et des proclamations sous l'empire de cette loi, sauf durant telle période qu'il peut continuer à servir dans le Corps Royal d'Aviation ou la Force Aérienne Royale ; et s'il a ou a obtenu son congé du dit corps ou de la dite force sans y avoir servi, de manière à être sujet aux dispositions de la cinquième exception de l'annexe à la *Loi du service militaire de 1917*, il se présentera au registraire ou sous-registraire compétent sous le régime de la *Loi du service militaire de 1917* et pourra être placé en service actif dans le Corps Expéditionnaire Canadien, et il pourra lui être ordonné de se présenter pour le service dans ce corps par ordre dudit registraire ou sous-registraire

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1852]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 27e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et en vertu des pouvoirs conférés par la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, d'établir par les présentes le règlement suivant :

Règlement.

Le règlement sanctionné par l'arrêté en conseil du 24 février 1918, conférant des pouvoirs au Commissaire en chef de la police fédérale quant à la résidence, le déplacement ou l'emploi des étrangers de nationalité ennemie, ou des sujets britanniques naturalisés qui étaient antérieurement sujets de nations en guerre avec Sa Majesté, est par les présentes modifié en retranchant du paragraphe (*b*) les mots suivants : "et qui sont devenus citoyens britanniques par naturalisation dans les derniers cinq ans.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1811]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 19 juillet 1918.

PRESENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que dans le Code des Ordonnances concernant le commerce avec l'ennemi, C.P. 1023, du 2 mai 1916, il est déclaré que c'est une infraction des dites ordonnances de trafiquer ou avoir des relations avec une personne qui réside ou exerce une industrie dans un territoire occupé par un Etat ou un souverain qui est alors en guerre avec Sa Majesté ;

Et attendu que par un arrêté en conseil du 28 juin 1918 (C. P. 1594) certain territoire en Russie a été déclaré être un territoire occupé par l'ennemi ;

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Secrétaire d'Etat et en vertu des dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, de décréter et déclarer, et il est par les présentes décrété et déclaré que pour les fins du Code des Ordonnances concernant le commerce avec l'ennemi, les provinces des Cosaques du Don et de Koutaïs sont ajoutées au territoire en Russie qui est considéré être occoupé par l'ennemi.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1838]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 25e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Président suppléant du Conseil privé et sous l'empire des pouvoirs conférés par la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, ou autrement, de sanctionner par les présentes le règlement suivant, qui a été rédigé par le Contrôleur du combustible et est par lui recommandé pour approbation.

RÈGLEMENT.

1. Ni houille, ni huile combustible ne seront consommées, brûlées ou employées pour un yacht privé quelconque, ni ne lui seront fournies pour une fin quelconque, sauf pour la cuisine ou pour lui permettre d'atteindre son port de destination par la voie la plus courte possible pour naviguer en sûreté ; toute personne qui enfreint ce règlement est coupable de délit et passible, sur conviction sommaire, d'une amende n'excédant pas $500 ou d'emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas un mois, ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

2. L'expression "yacht privé" pour les fins du règlement qui précède signifie tout bateau qui ne navigue pas sous les ordres du gouvernement du Canada ou pour bénéfice et dont la force motrice est en tout ou en partie la houille ou l'huile combustible.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

5-2

COMMISSION DES CHEMINS DE FER.

C.R.C., n° 3 — Augmentation. — F.D. n° 26,
Cancelle C.R.C. n° 5. — Cancelle F.D. n° 5.

CHEMIN DE FER MONTRÉAL ET COMTÉS DU SUD.

Tarifs fondamentaux pour fret, par mille, entre les stations du chemin de fer "Montréal et Comtés du Sud," régis par la classification canadienne du fret.

Applicables en l'absence de tarifs cotant des taux plus bas.

MINIMA.—Aucun envoi de fret, d'un consignateur à un consignataire ne sera chargé pour moins de 100 liv. au taux de la 1re classe ; charge minimum, 35 cents.

Distances.	Classification en cents par 100 liv.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
N'excéd'nt pas 5 milles.	9	8	7	6	4½	4½	4½	3½	3½	3½
Au-dessus de 5 et pas plus de 10 milles.	11½	9	8	7	6	6	4½	4½	4½	4½
" 10 " 15 "	14	12½	10½	9	7	7	6	6	6	4½
" 15 " 20 "	16	14	12½	10½	8	7	7	7	7	6
" 20 " 25 "	18½	16	14	11½	9	8	7	8	8	6
" 25 " 30 "	20½	18½	16	12½	10½	9	8	9	8	7
" 30 " 35 "	23½	20½	17½	15	11½	10½	8	9	9	7
" 35 " 40 "	25¼	22	19½	16	12½	11½	9	10½	9	8
" 40 " 45 "	27½	24	20	17½	14	12½	9	10½	9	8
" 45 " 50 "	27½	24	20	17½	14	12½	10½	11½	10½	8

Publié à Montréal le 24 juillet 1918.

En vigueur le 3 août 1918.

Publié par
W. B. POWELL,
Gérant général.

Publié par autorité de l'ordre 27456 de la Commission des chemins de fer pour le Canada.

C.R.C. N° 21.

Cancelle C.R.C. N° 4.

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER MONTRÉAL ET COMTÉS DU SUD.

Tarif fondamental des taux maxima (annulant le tarif fondamental des taux maxima mis en vigueur le 7 octobre 1913).

N° 10.

Le taux maximum pour voyageurs entre Montréal Qué., et Saint-Lambert, Qué., est de 15 cents

Entre toutes autres stations sur les lignes de cette compagnie ; décimal deux huit sept cinq (·2875) de cent par mille.

Fractions au-dessous de 2½ cents ne seront pas comptées, de 2½ cents jusqu'à 5 cents, seront comptés pour 5 cents.

En vigueur le 3 août 1918.

Publié le 24 juillet 1918.

W. B. POWELL,
Gérant général,
Montréal, Québec.

Publié par autorité de l'ordre 27456, juillet 1918, de la Commission des chemins de fer pour le Canada.

4-2

NOMINATIONS, PROMOTIONS ET RETRAITES

1918.

QUARTIER GÉNÉRAL,

OTTAWA, 20 juin 1918.

O.G. 91

Les nominations, promotions, retraites et confirmations de grade qui suivent sont promulguées pour l'usage de la milice par l'honorable ministre de la Milice et de la Défense en conseil de la milice.

DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT MILITAIRE N° 3. — 9E BRIGADE D'INFANRIE.—Est nommé major de brigade : le lieutenant-colonel E. B. Clegg, 57e régiment (Peterborough Rangers), *vice* le lieutenant-colonel A. B. Cunningham, qui quitte l'emploi. 13 mars 1918.

DISTRICT MILITAIRE No 4.—4E BRIGADE À CHEVAL DES CANTONS DE L'EST.—La durée de la nomination du lieutenant-colonel W. H. Schneider, en qualité de commandant de brigade, est prorogée jusqu'au 26 juillet 1919.

DISTRICT MILITAIRE N° 10.—Est nommé *officier général commandant : le colonel (brigadier général temporaire) H. D. B. Ketchen, C.M.G., *vice* le major général J. Hughes, qui reprend ses fonctions d'inspecteur général, ouest du Canada. 12 juin 1918.

* Nomination temporaire.

ÉTAT-MAJOR PERMANENT.

Le major général sir S. B. Steele, C.C.M.G., C.B., M. O.V., est retraité avec pension et il a la permission de conserver son grade en se retirant. 1er juin 1918.

TROUPES PERMANENTES.

GÉNIE ROYAL CANADIEN. — Le lieutenant-colonel P. Weatherbe est retraité avec pension et a la permission de conserver son grade en se retirant. 30 septembre 1917.

MILICE ACTIVE.

ARTILLERIE.

Artillerie de campagne canadienne.

13E BRIGADE.—33E BATTERIE.—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) M. D. Williams est hors cadre. 19 avril 1917.

GÉNIE CANADIEN.

Sont nommés lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires) :

Alexander Kirkpatrick Purdy, gentilhomme. 4 juin 1918.

Myles Henry Mather, gentilhomme. 15 juin 1918.

CORPS DE DRESSAGE DES OFFICIERS CANADIENS.

CONTINGENT DE L'UNIVERSITÉ DE DALHOUSIE.—Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) H. F. Arthur est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 7 janvier 1918.

INFANTERIE.

2E RÉGIMENT (QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA).—Le lieutenant W. L. Christie est hors cadre. 26 juin 1917.

13E RÉGIMENT ROYAL.—Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) J. P. Fawcett est transféré aux services de santé de l'armée. 22 avril 1918.

23E RÉGIMENT (THE NORTHERN PIONEERS).—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) R. A. Somerville a la permission de se retirer. 12 juin 1918.

Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) H. W. Martin est hors cadre. 4 mars 1916.

38E RÉGIMENT (DUFFERIN RIFLES OF CANADA).—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) F. J. Lyle est hors cadre. 24 mai 1916.

39E RÉGIMENT (NORFOLK RIFLES).—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) M. W. Dick est hors cadre. 21 janvier 1916.

44E RÉGIMENT DE LINCOLN ET WELLAND.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés ont la permission de se retirer : les lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires)—

J. H. Rolph,
J. R. Dinwoodie,
M. J. Barry. 10 juin 1918.

53E RÉGIMENT DE SHERBROOKE.—Le lieutenant provisoire A. C. Webster est retraité. 7 juin 1918.

75E RÉGIMENT DE LUNENBURG.—Le lieutenant W. P. Downing est transféré à la réserve des corps. 1er mai 1918.

Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) R. S. Trethewey est absorbé dans l'effectif.

76E CARABINIERS DE COLCHESTER ET HANTS.—Est nommé instructeur de mousqueterie : le lieutenant (surnuméraire) C. A. McLennan, *vice* le lieutenant W. H. Semple, qui quitte l'emploi. 1er mars 1918.

91E RÉGIMENT (CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS).—Sont nommés capitaines (et ils demeurent hors cadre) : les lieutenants J. G. Tait, A. J. Taylor. 1er mai 1915.

97E RÉGIMENT (ALGONQUIN RIFLES).—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) W. A. Millen est hors cadre. 31 août 1916.

Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés ont la permission de se retirer : les lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires) C. H. Chapin, N. J. McAulay. 14 juin 1918.

100E GRENADIERS DE WINNIPEG.—Est nommé capitaine : le lieutenant F. T. Nichol. 12 avril 1915.

107E RÉGIMENT (EAST KOOTENAY).—Les officiers ci dessous mentionnés ont la permission de se retirer : les lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires)—

E. N. Lynn,
W. R. Ross,
A. J. Mott. 13 juin 1918.

109E RÉGIMENT.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont hors cadre : le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) H. J. Doheny. 3 janvier 1917.

Les lieutenants (surnuméraires)—

R. P. Hurlbut. 12 janvier 1917.
W. J. Thompson. 22 février 1917.

Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air :

S. A. Gilray. 5 juin 1917.
C. N. LeMercier. 12 août 1917.

Le lieutenant (surnuméraire)—

R. M. Hillman. 6 décembre 1917.

Le lieutenant (capitaine temporaire)—

G. D. Thomas. 7 janvier 1918.

Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire)—

S. D. N. Lawson est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans la réserve navale royale volontaire. 24 août 1916.

Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) G. T. Williams est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans la réserve navale royale canadienne volontaire. 20 mars 1917.

SERVICES DE SANTÉ DE L'ARMÉE.

Personnel du service de santé militaire.

Un grade local temporaire comme ci-après est conféré aux officiers ci-dessous mentionnés, en vertu des dispositions de l'ordre général 121, 1917, avec la solde et les allocations pour les jours durant lesquels ils seront réellement employés :

DISTRICT MILITAIRE N° 2.

Est nommé lieutenant-colonel local temporaire : le capitaine J. H. Elliott. 1er avril 1918.

Est nommé major local temporaire : lieutenant (surnuméraire) W. W. Jones. 12 juin 1918.

Sont nommés capitaines locaux temporaires : le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) H. C. Robertson. 1er avril 1918.

Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) C. W. L. Clark. 19 avril 1918.

DISTRICT MILITAIRE N° 6.

Est nommé major local temporaire : le capitaine major (temporaire) J. C. McDonald. 1er avril 1918.

DISTRICT MILITAIRE N° 11.

Est nommé capitaine local temporaire : le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) R. Chalmers. 30 avril 1918.

*Les officiers dont les noms sont indiqués par un astérique ne sont pas exclusivement employés au service militaire et ils recevront la solde de campagne, mais aucune autre allocation.

Sont nommés capitaines : les lieutenants (surnuméraires)—

H. M. Nicholson (et il demeure hors cadre). 5 août 1915.
N. V. Leslie (et il demure hors cadre). 10 août 1913.
F. E. Watts (et il demeure hors cadre). 21 septembre 1915.
H. A. Cates.
J. Chassels. 4 avril 1916.
N. K. Wilson (et il demeure hors cadre). 9 mai 1918.
F. C. Marlow (et il demeure hors cadre). 21 juin 1916.
D. M. Baker. 24 juin 1916.
O. J. S. Little. 27 septembre 1916.
W. A. McClelland (et il demeure hors cadre). 11 octobre 1916.
J. Jordan (et il demeure hors cadre). 19 octobre 1916.
W. A. Cardwell (et il demeure hors cadre). 27 octobre 1916.
A. F. Rykert (et il demeure hors cadre).
G. A. Macpherson (et il demeure hors cadre). 8 décembre 1916.
B. Hannah. 18 décembre 1916.
J. D. MacDonald (et il demeure hors cadre).
H. A. W. Brown (et il demeure hors cadre). 27 décembre 1916.
R. L. Parr (et il demeure hors cadre). 3 janvier 1917.
G. P. Parker. 4 janvier 1917.
R. A. Thomas (et il demeure hors cadre). 5 janvier 1917.
J. M. Livingston (et il demeure hors cadre). 12 janvier 1917.
J. K. Mossman (et il demeure hors cadre). 24 janvier 1917.
R. A. Jamieson (et il demeure hors cadre). 27 janvier 1917.
D. L. Kennedy (et il demeure hors cadre).
R. Howey (et il demeure hors cadre).
H. Smith (et il demeure hors cadre).

G. D Fripp (et il demeure hors cadre). 31 janvier 1917.
C. A. Langmaid (et il demeure hors cadre). 4 février 1917.
E. Scarlett (et il demeure hors cadre). 15 février 1917.
R. R. Graham (et il demeure hors cadre).
E. C. A. Reynolds (et il demeure hors cadre).
J. M. Baldwin (et il demeure hors cadre).
J. Z. Gillies (et il demeure hors cadre).
A. G. Fleming (et il demeure hors cadre). 17 février 1917.
A. J. MacCallum (et il demeure hors cadre). 12 juin 1917.
C. W. Anderson. 23 septembre 1917.
C. A. M. Thrush. 28 septembre 1917.

Est nommé lieutenant (surnuméraire): *J. P. Fawcett, du 13e régiment royal. 22 avril 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires) :

John Joseph Whyte, gentilhomme. 25 juillet 1917.
*Harold Edward Skeete,
*Cedric Edward Moody Tuohy, gentilshommes. 17 avril 1918.
Charles William Lloyd Clark, gentilhomme. 19 avril 1918.
Robert Chalmers, gentilhomme. 30 avril 1918.
*Harry Feader, gentilhomme. 9 mai 1918.
*Sydney James Wood Horne,
*David Lawrence MacDonell,
*Earl Monroe McCoy,
*Victor Carl McCuaig,
*Leonard Charles Purvis,
*Ephrim Lawrence Page,
*Rosswell Cameron Lyon, gentilshommes. 22 mai 1918.
*George Rutherford Stewart,
*Henry Cameron Connell,
*Max Richard Boe, gentilshommes. 23 mai 1918.
Benjamin George Stephenson,
*Menford Robert Kerr, gentilshommes. 24 mai 1918.
Emerson Clarke McFarlane, gentilhomme. 25 mai 1918.
Ernest Evariste Trottier,
*James Lafayette McIntosh,
*Ernest Wilberforce Hancock, gentilshommes. 30 mai 1918.
*Gordon Douglas Atkinson,
*Dan Finlayson MacInnis, gentilshommes. 31 mai 1918.
Wesley George Montgomery,
*Joseph William McKay,
*David Drury,
*Donald John MacKenzie,
*Hugh Osmund Blauvelt, gentilshommes. 1er juin 1918.
*Esau A. Greenspon, gentilhomme. 7 juin 1918.
Albert Edward Hodgkins, gentilhomme. 20 juin 1918.

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* Pourvu qu'ils subissent les examens requis en vertu des dispositions de l'ordre de milice 65, 1913.

Le capitaine C. W. Walker est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les services de santé de l'armée royale. 11 mars 1916.

Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) E. S. Bissell est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 1er juillet 1918.

Le capitaine C. W. Walker reprend son service régimentaire de la liste des officiers hors cadre. 11 mars 1918.

Est nommé capitaine honoraire : le quartier-maître (surnuméraire) et lieutenant honoraire H. J. Haslett. 9 mai 1918.

Est nommé quartier-maître (surnuméraire) avec le grade honorifique de lieutenant : Archibald Ansty, gentilhomme. 1er juin 1918.

Sont nommées sœurs hospitalières (surnuméraires) : —

Cora Jean Montgomery. 25 mars 1918.
Maree Isobel MacLachlan. 13 avril 1918.
Beatrice Lynden Symon. 22 avril 1918.
Irma Anna Paradis. 9 mai 1918
Minnie Alice Mitchell. 20 mai 1918.
Kathleen Annie Cole. 1er juin 1918.

Les sœurs hospitalières ci-dessous mentionnées sont hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les services hospitaliers militaires impériaux de la Reine Alexandra :

A. E. Knowles. 7 novembre 1916.
I. Keene. 27 mars 1917.

Les sœurs hospitalières ci-dessous mentionnées cessent d'être hors cadre en service dans les services hospitaliers militaires impériaux de la Reine Alexandra à leur transfert dans les services de santé de l'armée, forces militaires d'outre-mer du Canada :

M. K. Cummins,
E. Bayliss. 20 mai 1918.
A. E. Knowles,
I. Keene,
M. B. McNeill,
B. I. Harding,
K. J. Elliott,
H. Whyte. 3 juin 1918.

SERVICE DENTAIRE MILITAIRE CANADIEN.

Sont nommés capitaines : John Fulford Rollit, Thomas Wilson Stoddart, écuyers. 1er juin 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenants (surnuméraires) :

Howard John Adamson, gentilhomme. 1er juin 1918.
Cecil Harold Fulford, gentilhomme. 7 juin 1918.
Albert Harold Pratt, gentilhomme. 15 juin 1918.

VÉTÉRINAIRES MILITAIRES CANADIENS.

Est nommé lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) :

Howard Hope Wolff, gentilhomme. 1er mai 1918.

Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) H. H. Wolff est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans l'armée impériale. 5 juin 1918.

MEMORANDA.

Le lieutenant-colonel F. I. Boggs, T.E.C. (40e régiment de Northumberland), est détaché pour faire du service, temporairement, en qualité d'aide-avocat général, district militaire n° 3. 12 juin 1918.

Le major (lieutenant-colonel temporaire) C. A. Peters, réserve des officiers (de santé) renonce au grade temporaire de lieutenant-colonel qui lui a été conféré par l'ordre général 116, 1915. 2 mars 1916.

Est nommé major à brevet, le lieutenant (major temporaire) R. B. Willis, M.C. 12 juin 1918.

Le grade temporaire de major de la milice canadienne, tel que ci-après, est conféré aux officiers ci-dessous mentionnés :

Au capitaine C. E. A. DeWitt, services de santé de l'armée, tant qu'il remplira les fonctions de sous-directeur des services de santé, camps d'Aldershot, N.-E. 13 mai 1918.

Au capitaine W. E. Noffke, gardes à pied du gouverneur général, tant qu'il aidera à l'administration du régiment durant l'absence outre-mer des officiers supérieurs. 20 juin 1918

Le capitaine (major temporaire) H. W. Linton, 91e régiment (Canadian Highlanders) renonce au grade temporaire de major qui lui a été conféré par l'ordre général 116, 1915. 30 novembre 1916.

Sont nommés aumôniers avec le grade honorifique de capitaine :

Le révérend Patrick James Kelly. 25 mai 1918.
Le révérend Archibald Bernard Macdonald. 6 juin 1918.

Le grade temporaire de directrice est conféré à la sœur hospitalière G. B. McCullough, A.C.R.R., services de santé de l'armée, tant qu'elle sera employée au camp de Petawawa, Ont. 31 mai 1918.

Le nom du lieutenant R. B. Willis, O.R., est porté de nouveau à la liste des officiers de la milice active à sa nomination d'organisateur et d'inspecteur des corps des cadets, district militaire n° 6. 1er avril 1914.

Le lieutenant (capitaine temporaire) A. J. Sinclair, 48e régiment (Highlanders), renonce au grade temporaire de capitaine qui lui a été conféré par l'ordre général 87, 1916. 30 novembre 1917.

Le lieutenant (capitaine temporaire) C. R. Sircom, trésorerie militaire canadienne permanente, renonce au grade temporaire de capitaine qui lui a été conféré par l'ordre général 150, 1915. 28 juin 1916.

Le lieutenant (capitaine temporaire) W. deS. Wilson, intendance militaire canadienne, renonce au grade temporaire de capitaine qui lui a été conféré par l'ordre général 55, 1917. 21 février 1918.

L'ordre général 66, 1918, *sous* "81e régiment de Hants," en tant qu'il s'agit du lieutenant T. W. J. Lynch, est cancellé par le présent et ce qui suit lui est substitué :

" Le lieutenant T. W. J. Lynch a la permission de " démissionner. 18 juin 1918.

Le lieutenant temporaire L. Usher, M.C., est détaché pour faire du service, temporairement, en qualité d'officier du service des renseignements de district, district militaire n° 13. 12 juin 1918.

Relativement à l'ordre général 173, 1914, *sous* " services de santé de l'armée." *pour* " Edith M. York," *substituez* " Edith Martha York."

Relativement à l'ordre général 40, 1915, *sous* " 65e carabiniers (Mont-Royal)," *pour* " Joseph Adolphe Sylvestre," *substituez* " Ludger Adolphe Sylvestre."

Relativement à l'ordre général 99, 1916, *sous* " Services de santé de l'armée," *pour* " Margaret Morrisson," *substituez* " Margaret Greta Morrison."

Le lieutenant honoraire temporaire J. A. Patton, M.C., renonce à la commission temporaire qui lui a été accordée par l'ordre général 84, 1915. 22 mars 1918.

Un grade temporaire dans la milice canadienne, comme ci-après, est conféré aux messieurs ci-dessous mentionnés, tant qu'ils feront du service dans les troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes :

Sont nommés lieutenants :

Henry John Woodman, gentilhomme. 26 septembre 1914.

David Philpots, gentilhomme. 30 avril 1915.

Stanley Hornaby Kent, gentilhomme (mort de blessures depuis). 10 juillet 1915.

John Raymond McIlree, gentilhomme. 24 juillet 1915.

John Pollands Girvan, gentilhomme. 29 septembre 1915.

Ernest Henry Latter, gentilhomme. 3 octobre 1915.

Alex. Laurence Saunders, gentilhomme. 24 octobre 1915.

Arnold W. Ruston, gentilhomme. 28 novembre 1915.

George Cyril Skinner, gentilhomme. 9 avril 1916.

Almond M. Grimmett, gentilhomme. 30 avril 1917.

William Thomas Curtis, gentilhomme. 7 mai 1916.

John James Richardson, gentilhomme. 26 mai 1916.

William Hugo Morris (tué à l'ennemi depuis).

Garnet G. Winterbottom, gentilshommes. 12 juin 1916.

Frederick Stanley McPherson, gentilhomme. 20 juin 1916.

Frederick A. Heather (tué à l'ennemi depuis).

John Logan Gray, gentilhomme. 29 juin 1916.

Joseph O'Regan, gentilhomme. 9 juillet 1916.

John Malcolm Dymond, gentilhomme. 12 juillet 1916.

Thomas Hodgson, gentilhomme. 30 septembre 1916.

Alexandre Deslauriers, gentilhomme. 1er novembre 1916.

John Gordon Wiggins, gentilhomme. 2 novembre 1916.

Ronald Frank Haig. 8 novembre 1916.

John Gibson Downton, gentilhomme (supposé mort depuis). 9 novembre 1916.

Charles Tupper Bruce, gentilhomme (tué à l'ennemi depuis). 10 novembre 1916.

William Albert Dawe, gentilhomme. 14 novembre 1916.

Robert Melville Roberts,
Charlei Ridgeway Gilpin,
Leslie Maurice Roberts,
Frederick Wright,
Kenneth Lorimer,
Jack Neil,

Duncan Alex. McDonald Currie, gentilshommes. 20 novembre 1916.

John Fotheringham Askwith,

Norris William Robins, gentilshommes. 21 novembre 1916.

Robert Knowles, gentilhomme. 27 novembre 1916.

Thomas William Puzey, gentilhomme. 29 novembre 1916.

John Allister MacKinnon, gentilhomme. 1er décembre 1916.

Albert Hubert Rowberry, gentilhomme. 2 décembre 1916.

Archibald Rowley Lawrence, gentilhomme. 5 décembre 1916.

Thomas Leo Lynch, gentilhomme. 18 décembre 1916.

Albert Bethune Carley, gentilhomme. 20 décembre 1916.

Robert Hazelette Simonds (tué à l'ennemi depuis).

Everett C. Ethridge, gentilhomme. 29 décembre 1916.

Henry Thomas Dean, gentilhomme. 2 janvier 1917.

Alfred Charles Last, gentilhomme. 10 janvier 1917.

William J. Hicks,
Richard Hamilton O'Reilly,
John Bryon Martin,
Albert T. Howard,
Robert L. Stephenson,
Clifford Bailey Hick,
Richard Eustace Maxwell Taunton,
E. C. Cameron Bing,
Hector Henry Girouard,
Martin Henry Dawson,
George Herbert Clark,
John Compton,
David William Morris,
Charles Otto Miller,

Claude Leighton Bart, gentilshommes. 20 janvier 1917.

Charles Skinner,
Charles B. Picken,

Thomas Jenkins, gentilshommes. 22 janvier 1917.

Leonard Usher, gentilhomme. 24 janvier 1917.

Norman Thompson,
James Gordon Beatty,
William Edward Grassie,
Robert Steele Gillespie,
Robert J MacKenzie,
F. Donald MacKenzie,
Gerald Chisholm McElhiney,

Harry Burritt Devine, William R. Day, gentilshommes. 25 janvier 1917.

Daniel Woodward, gentilhomme. 27 janvier 1917.

James Paterson,
Arthur George Bennett,
James MacKenzie,

Havelock Hughes Charles, gentilshommes. 31 janvier 1917.

James Archibald Tuxford,
William H. Chalmers,
Scott Fred Brandon,

Walter K. Jull, gentilshommes. 3 février 1917.

Govan Blake,

Thomas Enright, gentilshommes. 14 février 1917.

Henry Ford Berry, gentilhomme. 9 mai 1918.

Théodore Plante, gentilhomme. 7 juin 1918.

L'ordre général n° 124 de 1914, sous " Confirmation de grade," en tant qu'il concerne les officiers du 32e cavalerie, est par le présent cancellé et ce qui suit lui est substitué :

Le major	J. A. Gill,	32e	cavalerie,	22 juin	1914.
Le major	G. C. J. Walker	"	"	"	"
Le capit.	H. R Richardson	"	"	"	"
Le lieut.	A. E. L. Shand	"	"	"	"
"	T. L. McNeil	"	"	"	"
"	J. W. Muse	"	"	"	"
"	J. L. Bryant	"	"	"	"
"	G. K. Stone	"	"	"	"

CONFIRMATION DE GRADE.

Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés, ayant passé l'examen exigé pour leurs nominations, sont confirmés dans leur grade à compter des dates apposées à leurs noms respectifs :

Le capitaine D S. Ainsworth, 16e régiment, 14 octobre 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire D. G. Ferris, 5e artilerie de campagne canadienne, 8 octobre 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire H. A. Cates, services de santé de l'armée, 4 avril 1915.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire J. Chassels, services de santé de l'armée, 4 avril 1915.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire G. F. Nelson, services de santé de l'armée, 31 janvier 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire A. J. MacCallum, services de santé de l'armée, 12 juin 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire C. W. Anderson, services de santé de l'armée, 23 septembre 1916.

Par ordre,

E. C. ASHTON,

Major général,
Adjudant général suppléant.

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX.

1918.

Les règlements, ordres généraux, etc., qui suivent ont été approuvés par Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil et ils sont promulgués pour l'usage de la milice par l'honorable ministre de la Milice et de la Défense en conseil de la milice.

QUARTIER GÉNÉRAL,

OTTAWA, 2 juillet 1918.

O.G. 93.

APPLICATION DE L'ARTICLE 100 DE LA LOI DE L'ARMÉE AUX TROUPES EXPÉDITIONNAIRES CANADIENNES.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil de canceller l'arrêté en conseil en date du 24e jour de décembre 1917 (C. P. 3451), et d'établir les dispositions suivantes en vertu des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, et autrement :

1. Les dispositions contenues dans la Partie II de la *Loi de l'armée* (" Enrôlement," articles 76 à 100, inclusivement) ne s'appliqueront pas aux troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes, mais les dispositions suivantes seront en vigueur en leurs lieu et place.

2. Aucun soldat des troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes ne sera congédié des dites troupes sauf par jugement d'une cour martiale, avec ignominie, ou par ordre de l'autorité militaire compétente, et à moins qu'il ne soit ainsi congédié, il sera sujet à la loi militaire.

3. A chaque soldat des troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes qui est congédié, pour quelque raison que ce soit, il sera remis un certificat de congé, donnant les détails requis, de temps à autre, par règlements.

4. Tout étranger qui n'est pas sujet d'un gouvernement en guerre avec Sa Majesté peut être enrôlé dans les troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes, à moins que l'enrôlement des étrangers de la classe à laquelle cette personne appartient ne soit prohibé par un ordre quelconque établi, de temps à autre, par l'autorité compétente.

5. Lorsqu'un homme quelconque à signé une déclaration à l'effet qu'il est prêt à servir dans les troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes ou dans la milice active permanente ou non permanente, et qu'il a attesté sa signature devant un juge de paix ou un officier ayant le grade de capitaine ou un grade plus élevé dans aucunes des troupes de Sa Majesté, il sera censé avoir été dûment enrôlé pour la période et aux conditions stipulées dans sa déclaration ou établies par la loi, et si une telle déclaration quelconque semble avoir été signée et attestée comme il est établi précédemment, l'obligation de prouver qu'elle n'a pas été ainsi signée et attestée sera imposée à l'homme.

6 Lorsqu'un homme a reçu la solde comme soldat des troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes ou de la milice active permanente ou non permanente, il sera présumé d'une manière conclusive qu'il a été légalement enrôlé, à moins que le conseil de la milice ou le conseil militaire d'outre-mer décide qu'il n'en a pas été ainsi.

7. Les dispositions qui précèdent seront censées avoir été en vigueur depuis le 4e jour d'août 1914, mais rien de contenu dans les présentes n'affectera la validité de tout congé définitif donné jusqu'ici.

(Q.G. 593-1-117 du-7-6-18.)
(C.P. 1236 du 21-5-18.)

Par ordre,

E. C. ASHTON,

Major général,
Adjudant général suppléant.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL.

LES Commissaires du service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir les positions suivantes dans le service civil du Canada :

Deux auditeurs dans le département du rétablissement civil des soldats à un traitement initial au taux de $1,500 par année. Ces auditeurs voyageront continuellement pour contrôler les comptes dans les bureaux de districts, et ils doivent être capables de se rendre compte de la manière dont on fait le travail de routine générale du bureau dans les districts.

Un traducteur français au bureau des pensions militaires à un traitement initial de $1,500 par année. Sujets d'examens : traduction du français à l'anglais, traduction de l'anglais au français et rédaction de lettres. Les candidats doivent expliquer au long leur expérience des affaires, s'ils en ont eue.

Un commis technicien pour emploi temporaire dans la division des recherches relatives aux ressources naturelles, au ministère de l'Intérieur, traitement : $120 par mois. Les candidats doivent être gradués en science ou en art d'une université reconnue. Ils doivent être bien versés dans l'économie publique, de façon à pouvoir étudier les ressources naturellesd'un pays et leurs relations économiques.

Un électricien au ministère des Travaux publics à un salaire de $85 par mois. Les candidats doivent avoir eu de l'expérience dans la pose des fils, le travail des tuyaux et le moulage des métaux et une connaissance générale du réparage des moteurs. Il doivent avoir exercé le métier d'électricien depuis au moins quatre ans.

Un préposé aux réparations des casiers d'acier au ministère des Travaux publics à un salaire de $70.84 par mois. Les candidats doivent avoir une certaine connaissance de la mécanique et doivent être âgés d'au moins 21 ans et de pas plus de 35 au 10 août 1918.

Des demandes seront aussi reçues de la part de teneur de livres qui seraient prêts à accepter de l'emploi temporaire pour la durée de la guerre et 1 ou deux ans après à un salaire initial de $3.50 par jour.

Les formules d'inscription, dûment remplies, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil pas plus tard que le 10 août prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules du secretaire de la Commission, Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 10 juillet 1918. 2 4

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA

LES Commissaires du Service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de candidats capables de remplir les situations suivantes dans le Service civil du Canada :

Un légiste junior dans le département des Assurances à un traitement initial de $1,600 par année. En plus d'être gradués de la faculté de droit d'une univer-

sité reconnue, les candidats doivent avoir apporté une attention spéciale aux mathémathiques dans leur cours des arts. Le candidat choisi devra entrer en fonction pas plus tard que le 1er octobre. La nomination sera à titre temporaire jusqu'au 1er avril 1919 et à titre permanent ensuite. Les candidats doivent être entre 24 et 30 ans le 26 août 1918.

Un commis dans le département du Service naval dans le grade "F" de la première division à un traitement initial de $1,200 par année. Les candidats doivent avoir eu de l'expérience dans la papeterie, des formules imprimées, de fournitures de bureau, et connaître les méthodes suivies dans la préparation de ces formules. Ils doivent connaître les méthodes ordinaires suivies dans l'impression, la reliure, la correction des épreuves, etc. Préférence sera donnée aux candidats connaissant les formules et les livres en usage sur les vaisseaux et dans les chantiers maritimes du département du Service naval pour fins de navigation relativement aux rapports que demandent les règlements de la marine et aussi les règlements du gouvernement relativement au Service naval.

Un médecin dans le département des Affaires des sauvages à un traitement de $500 par année. Les devoirs de ce fonctionnaire consisteront à rendre des services professionnels aux sauvages demeurant aux environs de Victoria, et aussi aux sauvages indigents des différentes agences qui peuvent visiter Victoria et à fournir les remèdes nécessaires. Le médecin choisi n'aura pas à consacrer tout son temps au service des sauvages. Les candidats doivent être des membres en règle de la profession médicale, détenteurs d'une licence pour pratiquer la médecine dans la province. Ils doivent demeurer à Victoria.

Les formules d'inscription, dûment remplies, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil pas plus tard que le 26 août prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules du Secrétaire de la Commission, à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 18 juillet 1918. 3-4

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA.

LES Commissaires du service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part des personnes capables de remplir les situations suivantes dans le service civil du Canada :

Un aide en charge, bureau du surintendant des pêcheries, pour la division occidentale des pêcheries du département du Service naval, dans la subdivision B de la première division, à un traitement initial de $2,100 par année. Les candidats doivent jouir d'un bonne instruction avec de préférence un cours en sciences dans une université. Ils doivent connaître à fond les pêcheries de la Colombie-Britannique et particulièrement les pêcheries du saumon. Ils doivent aussi avoir eu de l'expérience dans le travail de l'administration. Ils ne doivent pas être âgés de plus de trente ans et doivent être des résidents de la Colombie-Britannique. Ce commis aura son bureau à Ottawa.

Un aide dans la division des plantes fouragères des fermes modèles au ministère de l'Agriculture, dans la subdivision B de la deuxième division, à un traitement initial de $1,200. Ce commis aura charge de la production des herbes et du trèfle et la production des graines de plantes à racine. Les candidats doivent être gradués d'un collège agricole reconnu et s'être spécialisés dans l'agriculture.

Les formules de demande, dûment remplies, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil au plus tard le 30 août prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules en s'adressant au Secrétaire de la Commission, à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 25 juillet 1918. 4-4

[L'avis du governement suivant a paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 19 juillet 1918.*]

COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA.

Ordre n° 53.

SUBSTITUTS DE CÉRÉALES.

DANS l'exercice des pouvoirs qui lui ont été conférés par un décret de Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, en date du 12e jour de mars 1918, C.P. 596, et de tous les autres pouvoirs pour la même fin, la Commission des Vivres du Canada, par les présentes ordonne ce qui suit :

1. Aucune personne ne devra manufacturer aucun blé roulé, blé écrasé (Wheat Flakes), gruau de blé ou blé brisé, contenant plus de 80 p. 100 par poids de blé;

Pourvu, cependant, qu'en manufacturant aucun de ces produits du blé entier, duquel le son et la moulée ne sont pas enlevés aucuns substituts ne soient ajoutés.

2. Aucune personne ne pourra manufacturer aucunes pâtes alimentaires ou farines à levain compris contenant plus de 80% par poids de farine de blé.

3. Aucune personne ne devra manufacturer de la farine de sarrasin contenant plus que 35% de farine de blé.

4. Aucune personne ne devra manufacturer aucunes préparations alimentaires du déjeuner, excepté celles qui sont mentionnées dans les sections qui précèdent, contenant plus de 50% de blé ou de farine de blé.

5. Le ou avant le 1er août 1918, chaque personne manufacturant aucun des produits mentionnés dans cet Ordre, devra fournir à la Commission des Vivres du Canada un rapport assermenté indiquant les ingrédients et la proportion de ceux-ci contenue dans chacun de tels produits préparés par elle.

6. Cet Ordre entrera en vigueur le 15ième jour de juillet 1918.

7. (*a*) Aucune personne violant aucunes des dispositions de cet Ordre est coupable d'une offense, et sera passible sur une preuve sommaire de culpabilité devant un magistrat de police ou deux juges de paix, d'une pénalité ne dépassant pas mille piastres et de pas moins de cent piastres ; ou d'un emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas trois mois ou des deux, soit l'amende et l'emprisonnement.

Daté à Ottawa, ce 10ième jour de juillet 1918.

COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA,
HENRY B. THOMSON,
Président.

5-2

[L'avis du gouvernement suivant a paru dans le 2e *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 19 juillet 1918.*]

COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA.

Ordre No 54.

EMISSION DE LICENCES AUX MANUFACTURIERS FAISANT USAGE DE SUCRE.

DANS l'exercice des pouvoirs qui lui ont été accordés dans un décret de Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, en date du 12e jour de mars 1918, C.P. 596, et de tous les autres pouvoirs qui lui ont été conférés pour la même fin, la Commission des Vivres du Canada par les présentes ordonne ce qui suit :

1. Le et après le 15 juillet 1918, aucune personne en Canada ne devra, dans la manufacture de bières, d'ales, de liqueurs douces, de fruits de fontaine à soda, de jus de fruit, de sirops, de poudres à dessert ou à gelée, ou de poudres de guimauve (marshmallow) faire usage durant chacun des mois de juillet, août et septembre 1918, de plus de 75% de la moyenne de la quantité mensuelle de sucre employée durant l'année 1917.

2. Le et après le 15 juillet 1918, aucun propriétaire d'une fontaine à soda ou d'un salon de crême à la glace, ne devra, durant chacun des mois de juillet, août et septembre 1918, faire usage de plus de soixante-quinze pour cent de la moyenne de la quantité mensuelle de sucre employée durant l'année 1917.

3. Le et après le 15 juillet 1918, aucune personne en Canada ne devra, sans une permission spéciale, manufacturer pour la vente aucun sucre à glacer, poudres à glacer ou aucune préparation de sucre employée large-

ment pour glacer les gâteaux et les biscuits, l'usage desquels est prohibé.

4. Une licence ne sera accordée pour la manufacture de bonbons, de produits de chocolat, de bières, d'ales ou de liqueurs douces, d'aucune sorte de sirop de fontaine à soda, de poudres de guimauve (marsmallow) ou de poudre à dessert ou à gelée dans lesquelles le sucre est employé, à aucune personne qui ne manufac rait pas ces produits avant et jusqu'au premier jour de mai 1918.

5. Aucun épicier détaillant ne devra vendre du sucre à aucun manufacturier, à moins que tel manufacturier n'ait obtenu une permission spéciale de la Commission des Vivres du Canada d'acheter du sucre d'épiciers détaillants.

6. Les propriétaires de fontaine à soda devront faire usage de fruits frais de saison lorsque la chose sera possible.

7. Les metteurs en conserves qui n'ont pas encore jusqu'ici fabriqué des fruits pour fontaine à soda et des jus de fruits pour fontaine à soda, n'auront pas la permission d'en fabriquer.

8. Les metteurs en conserves qui jusqu'ici ont fabriqué des fruits de fontaine à soda et des jus de fruits devront fournir à la Commission des Vivres du Canada un rapport assermenté indiquant la quantité de sucre employée pour cet usage durant les mois de juillet, août et septembre 1917, et ne devront pas durant les mois de juillet, août et septembre 1918, en fabricant tels fruits ou jus de fruits, faire usage de plus de 50% du sucre employé durant les mois correspondants de 1917.

9. Dans cet Ordre et dans tous les autres Ordres de la Commission des Vivres du Canada, sucre ou sucre de canne voudra dire le sucre soit à l'état brut, demi raffiné ou raffiné fabriqué de la canne à sucre, de la betterave à sucre ou du palmier.

L'usage du sucre modifié de consistance (invert sugar) ou d'aucun produit contenant plus de 10% de sucre de canne ne sera pas permis comme substitut au sucre, excepté la melasse sombre des raffineurs.

10. Aucune personne ne devra faire usage de sucre dans la fabrication du maïs pressé (popcorn) et de ses produits. On pourra faire usage du sirop des raffineurs comme substitut.

11. Cet Ordre entrera en vigueur le 15e jour de juillet 1918.

Licences.

12. Le et après le 1er jour d'août 1918, aucune personne ne devra faire usage de sucre dans la manufacture d'articles par elle manufacturés, avant d'avoir au préalable obteuu une licence de la Commission des Vivres du Canada; excepté les metteurs en conserves, les confiseurs, les boulangers ou les propriétaires d'établissements où l'on donne à manger qui sont porteurs à l'heure qu'il est d'une licence de la Commission, et qui ne manufacturent pas d'articles autres que ceux qui sont compris dans l'Ordre sous lequel ils ont obtenu telle licence.

13. Aucun porteur de licence ne devra, ni directement ni indirectement, acheter avec connaissance de cause aucunes substances alimentaires de ou vendre aucunes telles substances alimentaires à aucune personne obligée d'obtenir une licence de la Commission des Vivres du Canada, et qui n'a pas obtenu telle licence.

14. Chaque porteur de licence devra tenir tels livres, factures, reconnaissances et autres documents et mémoires permettant à la Commission des Vivres du Canada, ou à aucune personne autorisée par elle à cette fin de vérifier aucun rapport ou déclaration que tel porteur de licence est obligé de faire à la Commission des Vivres du Canada.

15. Chaque porteur de licence manufacturant des liqueurs douces, des fruits pour fontaine à soda, des jus de fruits ou sirops, des poudres à dessert ou à gelée, ou des poudres de guimauve (marsmallow) devra placer sur chaque en-tête de lettre, contrat, commande, acceptation de commande, facture, liste de prix, cote et annonce publiée les mots "numéro de licence de la Commission des Vivres du Canada," suivis du numéro de la licence.

16. Chaque porteur de licence devra exposer dans sa maison d'affaires le certificat de licence fourni par la Commission des Vivres du Canada d'après cette Ordre, de telle manière qu'il soit bien en vue du public.

17. Toutes demandes pour des licences devront être faites d'après la formule 15 ci-attachée.

18. Les honoraires suivants devront être payés pour les licences accordées d'après cet Ordre:

Quand la valeur vendue ne dépasse pas $5,000 par année—$2.00.

Quand la valeur vendue ne dépasse pas $10,000 par année—$5.00.

Quand la valeur vendue ne dépasse pas $50,000 par année—$10.00.

Quand la valeur vendue ne dépasse pas $100,000 par année $20.00 et $10.00 pour chaque $50,000 additionnel ou fraction de ce chiffre de la valeur vendue.

19. Toutes les licences expireront le 31ième jour de juillet de chaque année.

20. Les licences ne peuvent pas être assignées ou transportées sans le consentement de la Commission des Vivres du Canada.

21. Chaque porteur de licence devra donner avis par écrit à la Commission des Vivres du Canada d'aucun changement d'adresse, ou d'aucun changement dans l'administration ou le contrôle, ou d'aucun changement dans le caractère du commerce licencié en dedans de dix jours de tel changement ou de tels changements ayant été effectués.

22. Aucune personne violant aucunes des dispositions de cet Ordre est coupable d'une offense et sera passible, sur preuve sommaire de culpabilité devant un magistrat de police ou deux juges de paix, à une pénalité n'excédant pas mille piastres, et de pas moins de cent piastres, ou d'un emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas trois mois, ou des deux, soit l'amende et l'emprisonnement.

Daté à Ottawa, ce 12e jour de juillet 1918.

COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA,
HENRY B. THOMSON,
5-2 Président.

[L'avis du gouvernement suivant a paru dans le 3e *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 19 juillet 1918.*]

COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA.

Ordre n° 55.

SUBSTITUTS DE LA FARINE.

ATTENDU que la quantité de substituts pour la farine de blé est actuellement limitée et pas suffisamment distribuée dans l'est du Canada, et que les boulangers éprouvent des difficultés en manufacturant du pain contenant des substituts;

Et attendu que les boulangers ont fait valoir le fait qu'en plaçant une étiquette ou papier gommé sur le pain cela comporte un travail de main-d'œuvre considérable qui est difficile à obtenir.

La Commission des Vivres du Canada, par les présentes ordonne—

1. La mise en vigueur des sous-sections (*a*) et (*b*) de la section 3 de l'Ordre n° 50 de cette Commission sera suspendue jusqu'à une date qui sera fixée plus tard.

2. Que la sous-section (*d*) de la section 3 de l'Ordre n° 50 est amendée en retranchant le chiffre "2" qui s'y trouve et en insérant à sa place le chiffre "4".

3. Que la sous-section (*e*) de le section 3 de l'Ordre n° 50 est amendée en enlevant le mot "devra" et le remplaçant par le mot "pourra".

4. Que la section 4 de l'Ordre n° 50 est amendée en enlevant le mot "d'un" dans la première ligne et en insérant à sa place les mots "d'un tel".

5. Que la section 5 de l'Ordre n° 50 est par les présentes révoquée.

6. Les boulangers sont priés de se préparer à l'usage de 20% de substituts, vu que cet usage deviendra obligatoire le plus tôt possible.

Daté à Ottawa, ce 23ième jour de juillet 1918.

COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA.
HENRY B. THOMSON,
5-2 Président.

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA.

LES Commissaires du service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir les situations ci-dessous dans le service civil du Canada :

Un gradué en génie civil dans la division de l'enseignement du département du rétablissement civil des soldats, à un traitement initial de $2,400 par année. Les candidats doivent avoir eu 5 ou 6 ans d'expérience pratique, doivent être capables de résoudre les problèmes relatifs et à la mécanique et à l'électricité et pouvoir installer les machines, etc., ainsi que préparer d'une façon complète et intelligente les devis relatifs à cette installation.

Un dessinateur du génie dans la division de l'enseignement du département du rétablissement civil des soldats, à un traitement initial de $1,800 par année. Préférence sera donnée aux dessinateurs ayant eu de l'expérience dans le travail relatif à l'électricité et à la mécanique et à ceux qui connaissent l'installation des machines, etc. Les candidats doivent aussi être habiles au lettrage.

Les formules d'inscription dûment remplies doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du service civil pas plus tard que le 6 septembre prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules d'inscription du Secrétaire de la Commission, Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission.

W. FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 1er août 1918. 5-4

Beaver Engineering Company, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies* et de ses amendements, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 16e jour de juillet 1918, constituant en corporation Thomas Stansfield Worthington, ingénieur-mécanicien, Harry Gordon Stewart, ingénieur-électricien, Paul Ranger, étudiant en droit, Sarah Epstein, sténographe, et Louis Gosselin, conseil du Roi, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Acheter, vendre, manufacturer et disposer d'acier, fer, métaux, poudres métalliques, produits chimiques, bois, tissus et autres substances contenant des métaux ou des minéraux, tissus et bois avec enduits métalliques, outils, machinerie, acier pour structure, fils métalliques, plaques, barres et autres matériaux pour structures, matériel de chemins de fer, mines et industriel et fournitures pour entreprenenrs ;

(*b*) Entreprendre les travaux à jet de sable, la soudure et le découpage par l'oxyacétylène, la production et la vente de l'acétylène ;

(*c*) Entreprendre le montage, la construction et l'érection de machinerie, entrepôts, édifices, structures de tous genres et description, et exercer l'industrie de machinistes, ingénieurs, entrepreneurs et constructeurs, en général ;

(*d*) Fournir des évaluations, plans, dessins, devis et autres détails et données se rapportant aux travaux et bâtiments de toute description ;

(*e*) Dessiner, préparer, bâtir, construire, acheter, prendre en échange, louer, affréter ou autrement acquérir, avoir, détenir, améliorer, développer, aménager, réparer, modifier, maintenir, exploiter, gérer, vendre, échanger, louer, affréter ou autrement trafiquer et disposer de : (1) vaisseaux, bateaux, chalands, dragues, remorqueurs, bacs et vaisseaux de toute description, fournitures pour touage, sauvetage et les épaves et toutes structures s'y rapportant, accessoires, poulies, équipement ou toute part et intérêts dans iceux ; (2) quais, bassins, ateliers, fabriques, entrepôts et autres commodités et constructions nécessaires ou convenant à l'exercice de tels objets ; (3) ateliers et usines pour la manufacture de machinerie, équipement et fournitures pour navires, bateaux et vaisseaux en général et leur équipement ;

(*f*) Employer, contrôler, exploiter aucun des travaux ou entreprises, bâtis ou construits par la compagnie, disposer des droits de la compagnie sur iceux et conclure des contrats à propos d'eux ;

(*g*) Acheter, louer, acquérir, produire de la chaleur, lumière, force motrice, vendre ou autrement disposer de tout leur excédent dans tout bâtiment ou installation occupé totalement ou partiellement par la compagnie;

(*h*) Acquérir par achat, location ou autre titre légal, vendre ou autrement disposer de toutes mines, minéraux, droits ou intérêts miniers de toute nature que ce soit, les explorer et développer, laver, fondre, analyser, amalgamer, essayer des minerais, métaux et minéraux de tous genres appartenant ou non à la compagnie, et généralement exercer l'industrie d'une compagnie d'affinage, de fonte, broyage et minière dans toutes ses branches;

(*i*) Acquérir, détenir, posséder toutes les propriétés mobilières et immobilières nécessaires ou se rapportant à l'exercice d'aucun des pouvoirs conférés à la compagnie par les présentes, les bâtir, améliorer, vendre, louer ou autrement en disposer;

(*j*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir et assumer tout ou partie des biens, affaires, propriétés, privilèges, contrats, droits, engagements et passif de toute personne ou compagnie exerçant une industrie que cette compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou toute industrie semblable, ou possédant des propriétés convenant pour ses fins, on que la compagnie peut avoir, par les présentes, le pouvoir d'acheter, louer ou autrement acquérir, les payer en actions, obligations ou débentures de la compagnie;

(*k*) S'amalgamer avec toute autre compagnie ayant des objets semblables à ceux de la compagnie ;

(*l*) Conclure des arrangements pour le partage des bénéfices ou la fusion des intérêts avec toute personne ou compagnie exerçant ou engagée dant une industrie ou une transaction que cette compagnie est autorisée d'exercer, faire des avances, garantir les contrats ou autrement aider telle personne ou compagnie ; prendre ou autrement acquérir des actions ou valeurs dans toute compagnie, les vendre, détenir ou autrement en disposer, nonobstaut les dispositions de l'article 44 de la dite loi ;

(*m*) Payer pour toute propriété, droits ou privilège acquis ou, avec l'approbation des actionnaires, pour services rendus à la compagnie, par l'émission d'actions du capital-actions de cette compagnie, libérées et non sujettes à appel de fouds ;

(*n*) Vendre, louer, échanger, faire valoir ou autrement disposer ou trafiquer de la propriété et des biens de la compagnie ou d'aucune partie d'iceux, pour telle compensation que la compagnie jugera convenable, y compris des actions, débentures ou valeurs de toute autre compagnie ;

(*o*) Faire toutes ou aucune des choses autorisées par les présentes seuls ou conjointement avec d'autres ou comme facteurs ou agents pour aucune autre compagnie ou personne ou par l'entremise de facteurs, fidéicommissaires ou agents ;

(*p*) Faire toutes autres choses et matière pouvant être nécessaires ou permettant d'atteindre les objets ci-dessus.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de " Beaver Engineering Company, Limited." avec un capital-actions de cent mille dollars, divisé en 1,000 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 19e jour de juillet 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
5-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

Standard Shipping Company, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 17e jour de juillet 1918, constituant en corporation Frederick Henry Markey et Waldo Wittier Skinner, tous deux du conseil du Roi, George

Gordon Hyde, avocat, Ronald Cameron Grant, comptable, et Christina Macallum Palliser, secrétaire, commis, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Exercer l'industrie du transport des passagers, malles, fret, effets, articles, marchandises, bois, minerais, charbon et grains et autres articles de quelque nature que ce soit par terre et par eau, et exercer l'industrie de remorquage, du sauvetage, des épaves dans toutes leurs branches ou aucune d'elles et dans et sur toutes les eaux navigables dans et sur toutes les eaux limitrophes du Canada, de et à tous leurs ports et de et à tous ports étrangers ;

(*b*) Dessiner, préparer, construire, acheter, prendre en échange, louer, affréter et autrement acquérir, avoir et détenir, améliorer, développer, réparer, modifier, entretenir, exploiter, gérer, vendre, échanger, prendre ou donner en location, affréter ou autrement trafiquer et disposer de :

(1) Bateaux à vapeur, navires à vapeur, vaisseaux, bateaux, chalands, remorqueurs, allèges, lignes de bateaux à vapeur, lignes de vaisseaux, lignes de transport, remorqueurs, matériel de sauvetage et d'épaves, quais, jetées, bassins, cales sèches, cales flottantes, ateliers de construction maritime, constructeurs de navires, glissoirs, bassins, chemins de fer maritimes, appareils pour la manutention du charbon, lignes de télégraphie et de téléphone sur les terrains possédés ou contrôlés par la compagnie, stations et équipement de télégraphie sans fil pour les fins de la compagnie et tous les édifices, appareils et équipement connexes et toutes actions et intérêts dans iceux ;

(2) Navires à vapeur, bateaux à vapeur et chemins de fer de tête de ligne, transport, entrepôt, emmagasinage et facilités d'emmagasinage frigorifique, cours, cours à bestiaux, réservoirs d'huile, lignes de tuyaux, hangars à fret, gares de passagers et de fret, magasins, bâtiments de toute description, tramways et voies ferrées sur les terres possédées ou contrôlées par la compagnie, wagons, moteurs, machines et équipement de traction, soins, emmagasinage et manutention de toutes marchandises ou trafic ;

(3) Aménagement et commodités pour les passagers, hôtels, parcs, lieux et appareils d'amusements ;

(4) Elévateurs à grains, blés et autres produits, outillage et équipement pour leur nettoyage, moulins et machinerie pour la fabrication des farines, de céréales ou tous produits et sous-produits du grain ou autres produits agricoles ;

(5) Ateliers et usines pour la manufacture de machinerie ou équipement de chemin de fer et toutes fournitures pour navires et bateaux à vapeur et vaisseaux en général et leur équipement ;

(6) Usines de force motrice, structure, outillage et équipement pour le développement, production, transmission, utilisation du pouvoir hydraulique, électrique, à vapeur ou autres, structures et installation pour tous genres d'éclairage et de chauffage ; pourvu, cependant, que toute vente, distribution ou transmission de la chaleur, de la lumière, du pouvoir électrique ou autre énergie en dehors des terrains de la compagnie soient soumis aux règlements locaux et municipaux les concernant ;

(7) Acquérir par location, achat ou autrement, détenir, posséder, vendre, louer, échanger, ou autrement disposer d'aucun ou de tous bâtiments, terrains, lots de grève, droits de prise d'eau, pouvoirs hydrauliques, mines, minéraux, droits miniers, servitudes et autres droits et propriétés de quelque nature que ce soit pouvant être utiles à la compagnie en rapport avec aucun des objets ci-dessus ;

(*c*) Agir comme agents, agents à commission, agents maritimes, agents de roulage, propriétaires de quais, entrepositaires, expéditeurs et voituriers par terre et par eau ;

(*d*) Agir comme courtiers d'assurance, dispacheurs, agents d'assurance contre l'incendie, sur la vie, maritime, contre les accidents, de garantie, et d'indemnités et autres genres d'assurance et de compagnie de garantie et d'indemnités, et pour les fins susdites exercer l'industrie de courtiers en douane, courtiers de valeurs, agents à commission, agents d'immeubles et de toute autre espèce d'agents et de courtiers ;

(*e*) Exercer aucune autre industrie manufacturière ou autre, que la compagnie jugera pouvoir convenablement exercer en rapport avec ses affaires ou de nature, directement ou indirectement, à augmenter ou rendre profitable aucune des propriétés ou des droits de la compagnie ;

(*f*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir, vendre et disposer de propriété foncière et personnelle ;

(*g*) Faire, enregistrer et reconnaître la compagnie dans aucun pays étranger, désigner les personnes qui, conformément aux lois de ces pays étrangers, devront l'y représenter et recevoir signification, pour elle ou en son nom, d'aucune procédure ou action ;

(*h*) Acquérir ou assumer tout ou partie des affaires, propriété et engagements de toute personne ou compagnie exerçant une industrie que la compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou possédant des propriétés convenant aux fins de la compagnie ;

(*i*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir toutes licences, concessions et choses de même nature conférant un droit exclusif ou non exclusif ou limité d'utiliser ou tout secret ou autre information concernant toute invention qui paraîtra capable d'être utilisée pour aucune des fins de la compagnie ou dont l'acquisition sera jugée propre à profiter directement ou indirectement à la compagnie, et utiliser, exercer, développer ou permettre l'usage ou autrement faire valoir la propriété, les droits ou renseignements ainsi acquis ;

(*j*) S'associer ou conclure des arrangements au sujet du partage des profits de l'amalgamation, consolidation, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques, ou autres, avec toute personne ou compagnie exerçant ou se proposant d'exercer une industrie ou transaction que cette compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou entreprendre ou une transaction ou industrie pouvant être directement ou indirectement conduite pour le bénéfice de la compagnie, et prêter des fonds, garantir les contrats ou autrement aider telle personne ou compagnie et prendre ou autrement acquérir des actions et valeurs de toute telle compagnie, les vendre, détenir, réémettre, avec ou sans garantie, ou autrement en disposer;

(*k*) Souscrire, acheter ou autrement acquérir, détenir comme principaux ou agents ou absolument comme propriétaires, ou par voie de garantie collatérale ou autrement, et vendre, échanger, transférer, céder ou autrement disposer et trafiquer d'actions, stocks, obligations, débentures, engagements, preuve de dettes et valeurs émises par toute corporation publique ou privée, gouvernement, municipalité ou autrement, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la *Loi des compagnies*, et exercer tous ou aucun des pouvoirs, droits et privilèges s'y rapportant comme pourrait ou voudrait le faire une personne naturelle ;

(*l*) Lever, aider à lever des fonds, aider au moyen de bonis, prêts, endossements, garantie d'obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs ou autrement, aucune autre compagnie ou corporation, garantir l'exécution des contrats par aucune telle compagnie ou corporation ou par aucune autre personne ou personnes avec lesquelles la compagnie peut avoir des relations commerciales ;

(*m*) Tirer, faire, accepter, endosser, exécuter et émettre des billets à ordre, lettres de change, connaissements, mandats et autres effets négociables et transférables ;

(*n*) Vendre ou disposer en tout ou en partie de l'entreprise de la compagnie, pour telle compensation que la compagnie jugera convenable et en particulier pour des actions, débentures ou valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ayant en tout ou en partie des objets semblables à ceux de la compagnie ;

(*o*) Distribuer parmi ses membres, en espèces ou autrement, comme il pourra en être résolu, aucun des biens de la compagnie et particulièrement les actions, obligations, débentures, actions-débentures ou valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie formée pour assumer tout ou partie de l'actif et du passif de la compagnie ;

(*p*) Demander, obtenir, acquérir par cession, transfert, achat ou autrement exercer, exécuter, jouir de toute charte, licence, pouvoir, autorité, franchise, concession, roits ou privilèges que tout gouvernement ou autorité ou corporation ou autre corps public sont autorisés à accorder, et payer, aider, contribuer à leur donner

effet, et approprier aucune des actions, obligations et biens de la compagnie à défrayer tous ou partie des frais, charges et dépenses s'y rattachant ;

(*q*) Généralement exercer aucune autre industrie organisée, ou autre que la compagnie jugera capable de pouvoir exercer convenablement ou avantageusement en rapport avec ce qui précède ou, directement ou indirectement, de nature à augmenter la valeur et à rendre profitable aucune des propriétés ou des droits de la compagnie, faire toutes choses nécessaires, convenables, utiles et propres à l'accomplissement d'aucune des fins ou pour atteindre une ou plusieurs des fins énumérées ou se rapportant aux pouvoirs mentionnés dans les présentes ou qui, en aucun temps, sembleront utiles ou nécessaires à la protection de la compagnie ou pour son bénéfice ;

(*r*) Faire toute ou aucune des choses ci-dessus comme principaux, agents, entrepreneurs ou autrement, seuls ou conjointement avec d'autres.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Standard Shipping Company, Limited," avec un capital-actions d'un million de dollars, divisé en 10,000 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

La compagnie sera censée être une compagnie privée, en vertu des dispositions de la dite loi et de ses amendements.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 19e jour de juillet 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
5-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

Steam Navigation Company of Canada, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'État du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 17e jour de juillet 1918, constituant en corporation Charles Arthur Sara, gérant, Frederick Henry Markey, conseil du Roi, Ronald Cameron Grant, comptable, Frank Joseph McGargile, secrétaire, et Claire Marion Greaves, commis, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Exercer l'industrie du transport des passagers, malles, fret, effets, articles, marchandises, bois, minerais, charbon et grains et autres articles de quelque nature que ce soit par terre et par eau ;

(*b*) Dessiner, préparer, construire, acheter, prendre en échange, louer, affréter et autrement acquérir, avoir et détenir, améliorer, développer, réparer, modifier, entretenir, exploiter, gérer, vendre, échanger, prendre ou donner en location, affréter ou autrement trafiquer et disposer de :

(1) Bateaux à vapeur, navires à vapeur, vaisseaux, bateaux, chalands, remorqueurs, allège, lignes de bateaux à vapeur, lignes de vaisseaux, lignes de transport, remorqueurs, matériel de sauvetage et d'épaves, quais, jetées, bassins, cales sèches, cales flottantes, ateliers de construction maritime, constructeurs de navires, glissoirs, bassins, chemins de fer maritimes, appareils pour la manutention du charbon, lignes de télégraphie et de téléphone sur les terrains possédés ou contrôlés par la compagnie, stations et équipement de télégraphie sans fil pour les fins de la compagnie et tous les édifices, appareils et équipement connexes et toutes actions et intérêts dans iceux ;

(2) Navires à vapeur, bateaux à vapeur et chemins de fer de tête de ligne, transport, entrepôt, emmagasinage et facilités d'emmagasinage frigorifique, cours, cours à bestiaux, réservoirs d'huile, lignes de tuyaux, hangars à fret, gares de passagers et de fret, magasins, bâtiments de toute description, tramways et voies ferrées sur les terres possédées ou contrôlées par la compagnie, wagons, moteurs, machines et équipement de traction, soins, emmagasinage et manutention de toutes marchandises ou trafic ;

(3) Aménagement et commodités pour les passagers, hôtels, parcs, lieux et appareils d'amusements ;

(4) Elévateurs à grains, blés et autres produits, outillage et équipement pour leur nettoyage, moulins et machinerie pour la fabrication des farines, de céréales ou tous produits et sous-produits du grain ou autres produits agricoles ;

(5) Ateliers et usines pour la manufacture de machinerie ou équipement de chemins de fer et toutes fournitures pour navires et bateaux à vapeur et vaisseaux en général et leur équipement ;

(6) Usines de force motrice, structure, outillage et équipement pour le développement, production, transmission, utilisation du pouvoir hydraulique, électrique, à vapeur ou autres, structures et installations pour tous genres d'éclairage et de chauffage, pourvu cependant que toute vente, distribution ou transmission de la chaleur, de la lumière, du pouvoir électrique ou autre énergie en dehors des terrains de la compagnie soient soumis aux règlements locaux et municipaux les concernant;

(7) Acquérir par location, achat ou autrement, détenir, posséder, vendre, louer, échanger, ou autrement disposer d'aucun ou de tous bâtiments, terrains, lots de grève, droits de prise d'eau, pouvoirs hydrauliques, mines, minéraux, droits miniers, servitudes et autres droits et propriétés de quelque nature que ce soit pouvant être utiles à la compagnie en rapport avec aucun des objets ci-dessus;

(*c*) Agir comme agents, agents à commission, agents maritimes, agents de roulage, propriétaires de quais, entrepositaires, expéditeurs et voituriers par terre et par eau;

(*d*) Agir comme courtiers d'assurance, dispacheurs, agents d'assurance contre l'incendie, sur la vie, maritime, contre les accidents, de garantie, et d'indemnités et autres genres d'assurance et de compagnie de garantie et d'indemnités, et pour les fins susdites exercer l'industrie de courtiers en douane, courtiers de valeurs, agents à commission, agents d'immeubles et de toute autre espèce d'agents et de courtiers ;

(*e*) Exercer aucune autre industrie manufacturière ou autre, que la compagnie jugera pouvoir canvenablement exercer en rapport avec ses affaires ou de nature, directement ou indirectement, à augmenter ou rendre profitable aucune des propriétés ou des droits de la compagnie ;

(*f*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir, vendre et disposer de propriété foncière et personnelle ;

(*g*) Faire, enregistrer et reconnaître la compagnie dans aucun pays étranger, désigner les personnes qui, conformément aux lois de ces pays étrangers, devront l'y représenter et recevoir signification, pour elle ou en son nom, d'aucune procédure ou action ;

(*h*) Acquérir ou assumer tout ou partie des affaires, propriété et engagements de toute personne ou compagnie exerçant une industrie que la compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou possédant des propriétés convenant aux fins de la compagnie ;

(*i*) Rémunérer par paiement en espèces, ou avec l'approbation des actionnaires, en actions, obligations, ou de toute autre manière, toute personne ou personnes, corporation ou corporations pour services rendus ou à rendre en plaçant ou aidant à placer ou garantissant le placement d'aucunes actions du stock de la compagnie ou au sujet de la formation ou promotion de la compagnie ou la conduite de ses affaires ;

(*j*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir toutes licences, concessions et choses de même nature conférant un droit exclusif ou non exclusif ou limité d'utiliser ou tout secret ou autre information concernant toute invention qui paraîtra capable d'être utilisée pour aucune des fins de la compagnie ou dont l'acquisition sera jugée propre à profiter directement ou indirectement à la compagnie, et utiliser, exercer, développer ou permettre l'usage ou autrement faire valoir la propriété les droits ou renseignements ainsi acquis ;

(*k*) S'associer ou conclure des arrangements au sujet du partage des profits de l'amalgamation, consolidation, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques, ou autres avec toute personne ou compagnie exerçant ou se proposant d'exercer une industrie ou transaction que cette compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou entreprendre ou une transaction ou industrie pouvant être directement ou indirectement conduite pour le bénéfice de la compagnie, et

prêter des fonds, garantir les contrats ou autrement aider telle personne ou compagnie et prendre ou autrement acquérir des actions et valeurs de toute telle compagnie, les vendre, détenir, réémettre, avec ou sans garantie, ou autrement en disposer ;

(*l*) Souscrire, acheter ou autrement acquérir, détenir comme principaux ou agents ou absolument comme propriétaires, ou par voie de garantie collatérale ou autrement, et vendre, échanger, transférer, céder ou autrement disposer et trafiquer d'actions, stocks, obligations, débentures, engagements, preuve de dettes et valeurs émises par toute corporation publique ou privée, gouvernement, municipalité ou autrement, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la *Loi des compaynies*, et exercer tous ou aucun des pouvoirs, droits et privilèges s'y rapportant comme pourrait ou voudrait le faire une personne naturelle ;

(*m*) Lever, aider à lever des fonds, aider au moyen de boni, prêts, endossements, garantie d'obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs ou autrement, aucune autre compagnie ou corporation, garantir l'exécution des contrats par aucune telle compagnie ou corporation ou par aucune autre personne ou personnes avec lesquelles la compagnie peut avoir des relations commerciales ;

(*n*) Tirer, faire, accepter, endosser, exécuter et émettre des billets à ordre, lettres de change, connaissements, mandats et autres effets négociables et transférables ;

(*o*) Distribuer parmi ses membres, en espèces ou autrement, comme il pourra en être résolu, aucun des biens de la compagnie et particulièrement les actions, obligations, débentures, actions-débentures ou valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie formée pour assumer tout ou partie de l'actif et du passif de la compagnie ;

(*p*) Vendre ou disposer en tout ou en partie de l'entreprise de la compagnie, pour telle compensation que la compagnie jugera convenable et en particulier pour des actions, débentures ou valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ayant en tout ou en partie des objets semblables à ceux de la compagnie ;

(*q*) Demander, obtenir, acquérir par cession, transfert, achat ou autrement exercer, exécuter, jouir de toute charte, licence, pouvoir, autorité, franchise, concession, droits ou privilèges que tout gouvernement ou autorité ou corporation ou autre corps public sont autorisés à accorder, et payer, aider, contribuer à leur donner effet, et approprier aucune des actions, obligations et biens de la compagnie à défrayer tout ou partie des frais, charges et dépenses s'y rattachant ;

(*r*) Généralement exercer aucune autre industrie organisée, ou autre que la compagnie jugera capable de pouvoir exercer convenablement ou avantageusement en rapport avec ce qui précède ou, directement ou indirectement, de nature à augmenter la valeur et à rendre profitable aucune des propriétés ou des droits de la compagnie, faire toutes choses nécessaires, convenables, utiles et propres à l'accomplissement d'aucune des fins ou pour atteindre une ou plusieurs des fins énumérées ou se rapportant aux pouvoirs mentionnés dans les présentes ou qui, en aucun temps, sembleront utiles ou nécessaires à la protection de la compagnie ou pour son bénéfice ;

(*s*) Faire toutes ou aucune des choses ci-dessus comme principaux, agents, entrepreneurs ou autrement, seuls ou conjointement avec d'autres.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Steam Navigation Company of Canada, Limited," avec un capital-actions de deux millions cinq cent mille dollars, divisé en 25,000 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec. La compagnie sera censée être une compagnie privée, en vertu des dispositions de la dite loi et de ses amendements.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 18e jour de juillet 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

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Edward Pollak Company, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 18e jour de juillet 1918, constituant en corporation Peter Bercovitch, conseil du Roi, Ernest Lafontaine et Nathan Gordon, avocats, James Johnston, comptable, et Margaret McMartin, commis, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Faire le commerce de la fourrure, manufacturer tous les articles s'y rapportant et faire généralement toutes les opérations d'une agence à commission ou autres, commercialement, industriellement, financièrement reliées directement ou indirectement avec tel commerce au Canada ;

(*b*) Prendre et étendre les affaires d'Edward Pollak & Co., de Montréal, les payer en actions du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sans cependant assumer aucune dette pouvant être due à des étrangers ennemis par Edward Pollak & Co., susdit ;

(*c*) Acheter, louer ou autrement acquérir toutes terres, tènements, entrepôts, magasins, outillage, machinerie ou autre propriété et ériger, construire tout édifice, outillage, machinerie et autres choses nécessaires ou convenant à l'exercice d'aucune des fins de la compagnie ;

(*d*) Acheter et acquérir toute autre industrie ou industries d'un caractère ressemblant à l'industrie ou aux industries devant être exercées par la compagnie, ou tout intérêt dans icelles, les payer en espèces, en actions ou en débentures de la compagnie, ou partie d'une manière et partie d'une autre ou d'autres manières ;

(*e*) Placer le capital de la compagnie pour aucune des fins susdites et dans la construction, amélioration ou addition de la valeur marchande des terres ou autre propriété acquises de temps en temps par la compagnie et faire, maintenir et utiliser tels travaux comme la compagnie pourra le juger nécessaire ou opportun pour aucune des fins susdites ;

(*f*) Distribuer parmi ses membres, en espèces, toute propriété de la compagnie ou tous produits de la vente ou de la disposition d'aucune des propriétés de la compagnie ; mais de manière qu'aucune distribution entraînant une réduction du capital ne soit faite excepté avec la sanction (s'il en existe) requise par la loi pour le temps présent ;

(*g*) S'amalgamer, s'unir ou coopérer généralement ou pour une période limitée, déterminée, continue ou autrement avec toute corporation, compagnie ou personnes déjà établies ou devant s'établir ou engagées dans des objets semblables ou analogues à ceux de la compagnie ou à aucun d'eux, concernant l'exercice de l'industrie de la compagnie ou aucune partie d'icelle et dans tel but faire et conclure tout contrat, arrangement ou conventions pour le partage des bénéfices, l'uniformité des intérêts ou autrement et souscrire ou autrement acquérir et détenir des actions, stocks et obligations, obligations-hypothécaires ou débentures, dans ou débités sur le capital ou l'entreprise d'aucune corporation ou compagnie déjà formée ou devant être formée ;

(*h*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir et entreprendre tout ou partie de l'industrie, propriété et passif d'aucune autre compagnie ou corporation, individu, société exerçant une industrie que cette compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ;

(*i*) Faire, accepter, endosser et exécuter des billets à ordre, lettres de change et autres instruments négociables ;

(*j*) Promouvoir de nouvelles compagnies, demander, acquérir, détenir, vendre et disposer de stock, actions, obligations et autres valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ou association maintenant existante ou devant être formée plus tard, et ayant un ou des objets semblables aux objets de cette compagnie ou pouvant, directement ou indirectement, exercer avantageusement pour la compagnie ;

(*k*) Conclure des arrangements de toute nature avec d'autres compagnies, corporations ou personnes ; faire et mettre à effet des arrangements à propos de l'union des intérêts ou de l'amalgation, totale ou partielle, ou tous autres arrangements avec toute autre compagnie, corporation ou personne ;

(*l*) Placer les fonds de la compagnie non immédiatement requis en telles valeurs qu'il en sera déterminé de temps à autre ;

(*m*) Vendre, améliorer, gérer, développer, louer, disposer ou autrement trafiquer de tout ou partie de la propriété de la compagnie ;

(*n*) Vendre l'entreprise de la compagnie, ou aucune partie d'icelle, pour telle compensation que la compagnie jugera convenable, et en particulier pour des actions, débentures ou valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ayant des objets en tout ou en partie semblables à ceux de cette compagnie ;

(*o*) Faire toutes ou aucune des choses autorisées pour le temps présent, dans aucune partie du monde, seuls ou en société ou conjointement avec toute personne, compagnie ou association, comme principaux ou agents;

(*p*) Émettre et répartir des actions de la compagnie conjointement ou partiellement libérées, soit en échange, pour un paiement en espèces ou pour toute autre compensation de valeur ;

(*q*) Transiger et faire toutes autres matières et choses permettant d'atteindre les objets ci-dessus ou leur étant nécessaires.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada, et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Edward Pollack Company, Limited," avec un capital-actions de cent mille dollars, divisé en 1,000 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 20e jour de juillet 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
5-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

Dominion Refractories Company, Ltd.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 17e jour de juillet 1918, constituant en corporation Léon Daoust et Aimé Daoust, commis, et Annie McPartlin, Jessie May Allan et Jacqueline Elmslie, sténographes, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Exercer l'industrie de marchands, manufacturiers, agents et négociants de pierre, bois, métaux de tous genres et de tous leurs produits, de minéraux, minerais, produits chimiques, matériaux et fournitures de toute description ;

(*b*) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre, échanger, louer et généralement disposer d'effets, articles, accessoires, marchandises de toutes sortes et descriptions, posséder, établir, maintenir et conduire une agence générale pour le commerce des soldes, à commission, de courtage pour l'achat et la vente d'effets, articles et marchandises dont la compagnie peut trafiquer ;

(*c*) Prospecter, creuser, miner, réduire, affiner, fondre et autrement traiter, manufacturer, vendre et autrement disposer et généralement trafiquer de minéraux, métaux, et minerais de tous genres et descriptions, leurs produits et composés, exercer généralement l'industrie d'une compagnie de mines dans toutes ou aucune de ses branches ;

(*d*) Acquérir des terres, minéraux, propriétés, droits miniers et intérêts dans iceux par achat, bail, découverte, location, concession, licence, échange et autre titre légal, détenir des mines, de toute nature, permis miniers et droits miniers, claims, bois, limites et permis forestiers, pouvoirs hydrauliques et droits de prise d'eau, brevets d'invention et les travailler, développer, exploiter, faire valoir, louer, vendre, en disposer et autrement en trafiquer en tout ou en partie ;

(*e*) Exercer toute autre industrie, manufacturière ou autre, que la compagnie jugera pouvoir convenablement exercer en rapport avec tout ou partie de ce qui précède, ou directement ou indirectement, de nature à augmenter la valeur ou rendre profitable aucune des propriétés ou droits de la compagnie ;

(*f*) Acquérir, posséder, construire, maintenir et exploiter des hauts-fourneaux, bâtiments, fabriques, fonderies, usines de concentration, moulins, tramways sur les terres possédées ou contrôlées par la compagnie, pouvoirs d'eaux, machines motrices et tous autres travaux, machinerie, outillage et accessoires de tous genres et descriptions requis pour les fins de la compagnie ;

(*g*) Posséder, exploiter détenir acquérir, affréter et vendre ou autrement disposer de navires, vaisseaux, chalands, bacs, allèges de tous genres, les utiliser et employer pour le transport des marchandises de la compagnie ou d'autres, de et aux mines et usines de la compagnie ou ailleurs aux termes et conditions qui sembleront convenables, et construire, maintenir des quais, bassins et autres travaux et machinerie en rapport avec l'industrie de la compagnie ;

(*h*) Payer pour toute propriété, franchises, licences, privilèges, brevets, inventions ou droits de tous genres acquis par ou pour la compagnie et, avec l'approbation des actionnaires, pour services rendus ou travaux exécutés pour elle par l'émission d'actions libérées de la compagnie ou avec des obligations de la compagnie ou partie en stock et partie en obligations ;

(*i*) Acquérir l'achalandage, droits, propriétés de tous genres ; acquérir et assumer tout ou partie de l'actif et du passif de toute personne, maison, association ou corporation ayant, en tout ou en partie, des pouvoirs semblables à ceux de cette compagnie, les payer en espèces, stocks ou obligations de cette compagnie ou autrement ;

(*j*) S'amalgamer avec toute compagnie ayant des pouvoirs en tout ou en partie semblables à ceux de cette compagnie à tels termes et conditions qui seront convenus ;

(*k*) Acquérir par achat, souscription ou autrement, et détenir, vendre ou autrement disposer de stock, obligations et engagements de toute compagnie ayant des objets semblables en tout ou en partie à ceux de cette compagnie, et voter en vertu d'iceux comme leurs propriétaires, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la dite loi ;

(*l*) Vendre en totalité ou en partie l'entreprise de la compagnie pour telle compensation que la compagnie jugera convenable, et en particulier pour des actions, débentures ou valeurs de toute autre compagnie ayant des objets en tout ou en partie semblables à ceux de cette compagnie ;

(*m*) Créer, produire, manufacturer, accumuler et utiliser de la vapeur, gaz, air comprimé, électricité, et vendre ou autrement disposer de tout leur excédent non requis pour les fins de l'industrie de la compagnie, pourvu cependant que toute vente, distribution ou transmission du pouvoir électrique, hydraulique ou autre soient soumises aux règlements municipaux et locaux les concernant ;

(*n*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir tous brevets, marques de fabriques, droits d'auteur, agences, concessions et choses de même nature conférant un droit exclusif ou limité, ou tout secret ou autre information concernant toute invention ou procédé, ou faire valoir, vendre, louer ou autrement disposer de tels brevets, marques de fabrique, droits d'auteur, licences, agences ou concessions ;

(*o*) Conclure des arrangements pour le partage des bénéfices, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques ou autrement avec toute personne ou compagnie ayant l'intention d'exercer une industrie que cette compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou pouvant être directement ou indirectement conduite avantageusement pour la compagnie ;

(*p*) Acquérir, par achat ou autrement, détenir, vendre et disposer de l'industrie, biens, achalandage, stock, actions ou valeurs de toute personne, maison ou corporation exerçant une industrie en tout ou en partie semblable à celle de la compagnie, et généralement faire tous les actes, exercer tous les pouvoirs et toute industrie se rapportant à l'accomplissement normal des objets pour lesquels la compagnie est incorporée et l'exercice de tous autres pouvoirs permis par la loi.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Dominion Refractories Company, Limited," avec un capital-actions de

deux cent cinquante mille dollars, divisé en 2,500 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 20e jour de juillet 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
5-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

Charles Landau & Company, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, et ses amendements, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 16e jour de juillet 1918, constituant en corporation Frederick Henry Markey et Waldo Whittier Skinner, tous deux du conseil du Roi, George Gordon Hyde, avocat, Ronald Cameron Grant, comptable, et Christian Macallum Palliser, secrétaire, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Exercer l'industrie de manufacturiers, importateurs, exportateurs, acheteurs, vendeurs et négociants de tabac, cigares, cigarettes, pipes et autres articles et choses communément employés en rapport avec iceux et faire généralement toutes les opérations commerciales se rapportant ou reliées au commerce du tabac ;

(*b*) S'associer ou conclure des conventions au sujet du partage des profits, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques ou autrement avec toute personne, maison ou compagnie exerçant ou engagée ou se proposant d'exercer ou de s'engager dans toute industrie ou transaction que cette compagnie est autorisée à exercer ou toute industrie ou transaction pouvant être conduite de manière à être profitable à la compagnie, directement ou indirectement, et prêter des deniers, garantir les contrats et autrement aider telle personne ou compagnie, et prendre ou autrement acquérir et détenir des actions et valeurs d'aucune telle compagnie, les vendre, détenir, réémettre, avec ou sans garantie, ou autrement en disposer ;

(*c*) Souscrire, acheter ou autrement acquérir, posséder, détenir comme principaux ou agents et absolument comme propriétaire ou par voie de garantie collatérale ou autrement, vendre, échanger, transférer, céder ou autrement disposer et trafiquer d'actions, stock, obligations, débentures, engagements, preuves de dettes et valeurs émises par aucun gouvernement, municipalité, corporation publique ou privée ou autrement, nonobstant les dispositions de l'articles 44 de la *Loi des compagnies*, et exercer tous ou aucun des pouvoirs, droits et privilèges s'y rapportant aussi complètement qu'une personne naturelle voudrait ou pourrait le faire ;

(*d*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir, vendre et disposer de propriétés foncières ou personnelles ;

(*e*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir et demender, détenir, développer, manufacturer en vertu de, trafiquer ou disposer de brevets d'invention, marques de fabrique, procédés, dessins, permis ou franchise et en échange de toute propriété acquise par la compagnie, émettre des actions, stocks, obligations, débentures, engagements, preuves de dettes et autres valeurs de la compagnie ;

(*f*) Vendre, louer, transférer ou autrement disposer de tout ou partie de l'industrie ou de l'entreprise de la compagnie à toute personne, maison, compagnie ou corporation, et accepter comme compensation pour telle vente, location ou transfert des actions, stocks, obligations, débentures, engagements, preuves de dettes ou autres valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ou corporation ;

(*g*) Conclure des contrats réciproques d'indemnité avec toute personne, maison ou compagnie pour la réassurance de la propriété contre les pertes par les périls de la mer ou autres eaux, par le feu, les explosions, les cyclones ou les actes des ennemis du Roi ;

(*h*) Distribuer de temps à autre, en espèces, parmi les actionnaires de la compagnie toute propriété, droits et biens de la compagnie ;

(*i*) Généralement exercer aucune autre industrie organisée ou autre, que la compagnie jugera capable de pouvoir exercer convenablement et avantageusement en rapport avec ce qui précède ou, directement ou indirectement, de nature à augmenter la valeur et à rendre profitable aucun des propriétés ou des droits de la compagnie, faire toutes choses nécessaires, convenables, utiles et propres à l'accomplissement d'aucune des fins ou pour atteindre une ou plusieurs des fins énumérées ou se rapportant aux pouvoirs mentionnés dans les présentes ou qui, en aucun temps, sembleront utiles ou nécessaires à la protection de la compagnie ou pour son bénéfice;

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de " Charles Landau & Company, Limited," avec un capital-actions de vingt-cinq mille dollars, divisé en 250 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le bureau principal de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

La compagnie sera censée être une compagnie privée, en vertu des dispositions de la *Loi des compagnies* et de ses amendements.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 18e jour de juillet 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
5-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

ETAT non revisé des revenus de l'Intérieur acquis durant le mois de juin 1918.

Source des revenus.	Montants.	Total.
ACCISE.	$ c.	$ c.
Spiritueux	296,223 92	
Liqueur de malt	1,415 55	
Malt	128,109 78	
Tabac	1,729,725 45	
Cigares	91,692 42	
Fabrication en entrepôt	11,241 70	
Acide acétique	1,122 33	
Saisies	681 24	
Autres revenus	3,587 47	
Total du revenu de l'accise		2,263,799 86
Spiritueux pyroxyliques		35,391 70
Passages d'eau		388 50
Inspection des poids et mesures		15,199 27
Inspection du gaz		5,364 80
Inspection de la lumière électrique		7,281 95
Timbres de pièces judiciaires		849 05
Autres revenus		919 15
Taxe de guerre		664,436 67
Grand revenu total		2,993,630 95

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Sous-ministre intérimaire.

MINISTÈRE DU REVENU DE L'INTÉRIEUR,
Ottawa, 24 juillet 1918.

5–tf

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de février 1918.

(Fourni au Ministre des Finances conformément à la Loi des caisses d'épargne, chap. 30, Statuts Revisés Can., 1906.)

DT.	$ c.		$ c.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances au 31 janvier 1918	39,820,625 66	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois	677,389 94
DÉPÔTS à la caisse d'épargne des Postes durant le mois	794,123 56		
DÉPÔTS transférés des caisses d'épargne du gouvernement durant le mois :—		Différence *(en moins)* entre l'évaluation des intérêts et le montant actuellement accumulé et converti en principal au 31 mars 1917 :	
PRINCIPAL $		Evaluation $1,120,370 15	
INTÉRÊT acquis au 1er avril jusqu'à la date du transfert		Actuel 1,118,952 23	
			1,417 92
DÉPÔTS transférés de la caisse d'épargne des Postes du Royaume-Uni à la caisse d'épargne des Postes du Canada	4,480 11		
INTÉRÊT alloué aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	8,414 58	BALANCE au crédit des comptes de déposants au 31 décembre 1917	39,948,836 05
	40,627,643 91		40,627,643 91

Certifié,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'épargne.

R. M. COULTER,
Sous-maître général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 15 avril 1918.

51-tf.

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de mars 1918.

(Fourni au Ministre des Finances conformément à la Loi des caisses d'épargne, chap. 30, Statuts Refondus Can., 1906.)

DT.	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances au 28 février 1918	39,948,836 05	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois	1,503 61
DÉPÔTS à la Caisse d'épargne des Postes durant le mois	1,007,973 12		
DÉPÔTS transférés des Caisses d'épargne du Gouvernement durant le mois :—			
PRINCIPAL $			
INTÉRÊT acquis du 1er avril jusqu'à la date du transfert			
DÉPÔTS transférés de la Caisse d'épargne des Postes du Royaume-Uni à la Caisse d'épargne des Postes du Canada	7,976 23		
INTÉRÊT accru et porté au compte du capital et ajouté au principal le 31 mars 1918.. *Prévisions*	1,141,014 09		
INTÉRÊT alloué aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	12,182 96	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 31 mars 1918	41,283,478 84
	42,117,982 45		42,117,982 45

Certifié,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargne.

R. M. COULTER,
Sous-maître général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 25 mai 1918

51-tf

1918-19 **1918-19**

ÉTAT

DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE ET DU REVENU ET DES DÉPENSES de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 30 juin 1917 et 1918.

DETTE PUBLIQUE			1917	1918
PASSIF.			$ c.	$ c.
DETTE FLOTTANTE—				
Payable au Canada			465,304,123 91	884,676,316 68
Payable à Londres			362,703,312 40	362,703,312 40
Payable à New-York			75,357,000 00	75,873,000 00
Prêts temporaires			284,877,474 68	584,904,797 59
Fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques			5,755,554 26	5,799,609 27
Billets du Dominion			172,872,336 29	270,541,652 92
CAISSES D'ÉPARGNES—	1917.	1918.		
Caisses d'épargnes des Postes	$41,105,644 92	$39,907,222 11		
Caisses d'épargnes du Gouvernement	13,167,436 64	12,390,236 01		
			54,273,081 56	52,297,458 12
Fonds en fidéicommis			10,159,437 27	10,805,964 55
Comptes des provinces			11,923,481 20	11,920,481 20
Divers, et comptes de banques			36,476,679 21	27,407,395 56
Total de la dette brute			1,179,699,480 78	2,286,929,988 09
ACTIF				
PLACEMENTS—				
Fonds d'amortissement			14,035,525 12	16,818,396 17
Autres placements			139,725,845 73	270,461,771 65
COMPTES DES PROVINCES			2,296,327 90	2,296,327 90
DIVERS, ET COMPTES DE BANQUES			482,668,614 37	843,345,777 08
Total de l'actif			638,726,313 12	1,132,922,272 80
Total de la dette nette au 30 juin			840,973,167 66	1,154,007,715 29
" " 31 mai			828,793,769 76	1,144,235,627 35
Augmentation de la dette			12,179,937 90	9,772,087 94

REVENU ET DEPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de juin 1917.	Total au 30 juin 1917.	Mois de juin 1918	Total au 30 juin 1918.
REVENU :	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Douanes	13,564,500 14	43,969,438 97	13,242,368 74	41,991,336 99
Accise	2,073,393 28	5,686,302 81	2,339,664 50	6,195,987 89
Département des Postes	1,700,000 00	4,750,000 00	1,700,000 00	4,800,000 00
Travaux publics, y compris les chemins de fer et canaux	2,728,838 66	5,788,880 25	3,187,409 91	6,508,050 47
Divers	1,761,848 32	3,127,967 56	2,999,861 30	7,575,349 38
Total	21,828,580 40	63,322,589 59	23,469,304 45	67,070,724 73
DÉPENSES	5,989,408 31	10,335,961 75	7,985,658 78	17,598,326 74
DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Guerre	9,250,611 85	20,650,487 39	14,291,523 39	19,387,728 12
Travaux publics, y compris chemins de fer et canaux.	1,033,013 12	2,078,804 02	1,496,524 31	1,855,916 85
Subventions aux chemins de fer				
Total	10,283,624 97	25,729,291 41	15,788,047 70	21,243,644 97

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du département de Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

T. C. BOVILLE,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Ce tifié correct,

J. G. MACFARLANE, comptable en chef et teneur de livres du Dominion.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES Ottawa 30 juin 1918

2-tf

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous:

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. **Les taux sont comme suit: Avis, première insertion, dix cents la ligne agate (quatorze lignes au pouce); insertions subséquentes, cinq cents par ligne. Traduction de documents, quarante cents par cent mots.**

Une remise provisoire devra accompagner la copie dont la somme peut être computée comme suit:

Première insertion:	
Pour le titre et la signature.....	$1 00
Ajoutez deux cents par mot pour le reste.....	
Traduction, si elle doit être faite, à 40 cents par 100 mots.....	
Autres insertions:	
Pour le titre et la signature.....	0 50
Ajoutez un cent par mot pour le reste.....	
Multipliez par le nombre de ces insertions.....	
Total.....	

Une facture sera expédiée aussitôt après la première insertion indiquant le montant exact dû, le montant reçu, et toute différence dans la remise, en moins ou en plus, sera réglée.

AUCUNE ANNONCE N'EST INSÉRÉE POUR MOINS D'UN DOLLAR.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous:

Les avis de demandes de divorce—14 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—3 mois de calendrier.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes en vertu de l'*Acte des compagnies de prêt* (A. C. publié dans la *Gazette* 15 juin 1901)—2 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Droits provisoires d'auteurs—1 insertion.

Lois des compagnies—Changement du principal lieu d'affaires, du nombre de directeurs, etc.—1 insertion.

Protection des eaux navigables, approbation des plans des travaux, etc.—5 insertions.

Les avis reçus jusqu'à midi le jeudi, seront insérés dans la *Gazette* du samedi suivant.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cents, et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ,
Imprimeur du Roi et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.
Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques.
Ottawa, 24 décembre 1914.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

SENAT.

SUBSTANCES DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

Telles que revisées et mises en vigueur le 22 mars 1916.

Tout pétitionnaire en divorce doit annoncer son intention de demander un bill de divorce, par un avis spécifiant contre qui et pour quelle cause le divorce sera demandé; il fait insérer cet avis, pendant trois mois au moins avant la prise en considération par le comité des divorces de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux—du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de sa séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan, l'Alberta, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province; et à défaut de ce nombre de journaux, l'avis doit se publier dans le district, dans le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins.

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba, les insertions doivent se faire dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district; autrement, elles se font en anglais et en français au même journal. Si l'avis donné pour une session expire trop tard pour qu'il puisse être statué sur la pétition pendant cette session, la pétition pourra être présentée et accueillie à la session suivante sans nouvelle publication d'avis.

Une copie de cet avis et une copie de la pétition qui sera présentée doit, à la diligence du pétitionnaire et au moins deux mois avant la prise en considération de la pétition par le comité, être signifiée en main propre si cela est possible, à la personne contre laquelle le divorce sera demandé, ci-après appelée "partie défenderesse".

Si la résidence de la partie défenderesse n'est pas connue, ou que la remise de l'avis ne peut être faite en ses mains, s'il est prouvé, d'une manière jugée satisfaisante par le comité, que tous les efforts raisonnables ont été faits pour opérer la signification en main propre, et, en cas d'inutilité de ces efforts, pour porter l'avis et la pétition à la connaissance de la partie défenderesse, ces diligences peuvent être tenues pour une suffisante notification.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est recevable après l'expiration des soixante premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce doit être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énonce sommairement le fait du mariage, en indiquant les noms au long, l'âge et l'état des parties, en quel temps, en quel lieu et par qui a été faite la célébration; le domicile et la résidence de chacune des parties à l'époque du mariage, leur domicile conjugal, leur résidence et tout changement qui en aurait eu lieu; les traits essentiels sur lesquels est fondée la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé.

La pétition doit aussi contenir l'assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu ni connivence, ni pardon pour les torts qui donnent lieu à la plainte, ni collusion dans la demande en divorce.

Les allégations de la pétition doivent être appuyées d'une déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite conformément à l'*Acte de la preuve en Canada, 1893*.

La copie de la pétition signifiée à la partie défenderesse portera en endos ou en annexe les renseignements suivants:

(*1*) La résidence du étitionnaire à l'époque de la signification.

(*2*) Une adresse postale en Canada à laquelle les lettres et avis pour le pétitionnaire puissent être délivrés.

(*3*) Le nom et l'adresse de l'avocat, s'il y en a un, agissant pour le pétitionnaire.

(*4*) Si cet avocat n'a pas d'adresse à Ottawa, le nom et l'adresse de quelque agent le représentant à Ottawa à qui tous avis et pièces puissent être signifiés.

(*5*) Si la partie défenderesse veut s'opposer à la demande en divorce et être entendue par le comité des divorces du Sénat, elle doit adresser un avis à cet effet au greffier du Sénat aux édifices du Parlement, Ottawa, dans les deux mois de la signification faite à la partie défenderesse et donner dans cet avis au greffier du Sénat:

(*a*) La résidence de la partie défenderesse à l'époque de l'envoi de l'avis.

(*b*) Une adresse postale en Canada à laquelle les lettres et avis pour la partie défenderesse puissent être délivrés.

(*c*) Le nom et l'adresse de l'avocat, s'il y en a un agissant pour la partie défenderesse.

(*d*) Si cet avocat n'a pas d'adresse à Ottawa, le nom et l'adresse de quelque agent le représentant à Ottawa, à qui tous avis et pièces puissent être signifiés.

(*6*) Si la partie défenderesse ne notifie pas ainsi le greffier du Sénat, la pétition peut être prise en considération, et un bill de divorce basé sur cette pétition peut suivre son cours sans autre avis à la partie défenderesse.

(7) Lorsque la pétition est présentée par un mari pour obtenir le divorce contre sa femme, si celle-ci fait voir au comité d'une manière satisfaisante qu'elle peut opposer et qu'elle est prête à produire sous serment de bons moyens de défense contre les accusations portées dans la pétition, et qu'elle n'a pas l'argent nécessaire pour faire valoir ces moyens, le comité peut rendre un ordre que son mari ait à lui fournir la somme nécessaire pour qu'elle puisse présenter sa défense en retenant les services d'un conseil, payer ses frais de voyage et de séjour et ceux des témoins assignés de sa part à Ottawa.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est prise en considération par le comité que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $210.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation au Sénat doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis et d'une déclaration établissant qu'une copie de l'avis de la pétition a été signifiée.

Une copie de toute pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce, ou relative à quelque demande de divorce,—et une copie de tous documents et papiers accompagnant cette pétition, ou à produire devant le comité, devra être fournie par la personne au nom de laquelle la pétition, les documents ou les papiers seront présentés ou produits.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Greffier du Sénat.

SENAT.

Avis de bills privés.

EXTRAIT DES RÈGLES DU SÉNAT.

107. Toute demande au Parlement, pour obtenir un bill privé, de quelque nature qu'il soit, doit être annoncée par avis inséré à la *Gazette du Canada;* cet avis doit indiquer d'une manière claire et précise la nature et l'objet de la demande, être signé par les pétitionnaires ou en leur nom et contenir l'adresse des signataires; et si elle a pour objet l'obtention d'un acte constitutif, il faut donner aussi dans l'avis le nom de la compagnie projetée.

Outre l'avis à insérer dans la *Gazette du Canada,* il doit en être publié un semblable, comme il suit:—

A) Lorsque la demande a pour objet l'obtention d'un acte constituant en corporation,—

1. Une *compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal,* —dans un des principaux journaux de la principale cité ou ville ou le principal village de chaque comté ou district par où passerait le chemin de fer ou le canal dont la construction est projetée;

2. Une *compagnie de télégraphe ou de téléphone,* —dans un des principaux journaux de la principale cité ou ville de chaque province ou territoire où elle se propose d'opérer;

3. Une *compagnie pour la confection de travaux quelconques,* dont la confection ou l'exploitation intéresserait spécialement telle localité particulière; ou une compagnie tendant à obtenir des droits ou privilèges exclusifs, ou l'autorisation de faire une chose dont l'opération pourrait porter atteinte aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui,—dans un des principaux journaux de l'endroit ou des endroits que l'acte demandé intéresse;

4. Une *compagnie de banque;* une *compagnie d'assurance;* une *compagnie de crédit;* une *compagnie de prêt;* ou une *compagnie industrielle,* sans pouvoirs exclusifs,—dans la *Gazette du Canada* seulement.

5. Et si les travaux d'une compagnie (constituée ou à constituer) doivent être déclarés d'utilité générale pour le Canada, cette intention sera spécifiquement mentionnée dans l'avis; et les requérants feront envoyer par lettre enregistrée une copie de cet avis au secrétaire de chaque conseil de comté et de chaque corporation municipale spécialement intéressée dans la construction ou l'exploitation de ces travaux, ainsi qu'au secrétaire de la province dans laquelle ces travaux sont ou seront situés; et la preuve de l'accomplissement de cette prescription par les requérants devra s'établir par une déclaration statutaire.

B) Lorsque la demande a pour objet de modifier un acte existant,—

1. Afin de prolonger une ligne de chemin de fer ou un canal, ou de construire des embranchements qui s'y relient, l'avis sera le même, *mutatis mutandis,* que celui pour l'obtention d'un acte constituant en corporation une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal;

2. Afin de proroger le délai fixé pour la confection ou l'achèvement d'une ligne de chemin de fer, d'un canal, d'une ligne télégraphique ou téléphonique, ou d'autres travaux quelconques déjà autorisés,—dans un des principaux journaux de l'endroit où la compagnie a son siège ou est autorisée à avoir son siège;

3. Afin d'étendre les pouvoirs d'une compagnie (sans attribution de pouvoirs exclusifs); d'accroître ou de réduire le capital-actions d'une compagnie, ou d'augmenter ou modifier sa faculté d'émettre des obligations ou de faire des emprunts, ou d'effectuer des changements pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou intérêts des actionnaires, obligataires ou créanciers de la compagnie,—dans un des principaux journaux du lieu de la situation de son siège.

C) Dans tous ces cas, les avis insérés soit à la *Gazette du Canada* ou dans les journaux, doivent se publier au moins une fois par semaine pendant cinq semaines consécutives; et, lorsqu'ils se publient dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba, ils doivent être en langue anglaise et en langue française. Il faut envoyer au greffier du Sénat des exemplaires *marqués* de chaque numéro de tous les journaux contenant l'avis, avec, sur le pli de la feuille, les mots: *"Avis de bill privé"*; ou l'on peut transmettre, au lieu des journaux, une déclaration statutaire que l'avis a été dûment publié.

Tout avis par lettre enregistrée sera déposé à la poste à temps pour parvenir au secrétaire de la province et au greffier de chaque conseil de comté et de chaque corporation municipale cinq semaines au moins avant la considération de la pétition par le comité des Ordres permanents; et une déclaration statutaire établissant le fait du dépôt à la poste sera transmise au greffier du Sénat.

108. Nulle pétition pour la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou d'un canal existant ou autorisé, n'est prise en considération par le comité des Ordres permanents, à moins qu'il n'ait été déposé devant le comité une carte ou un plan indiquant le tracé proposé des travaux ainsi que les comtés ou les districts par où doit passer le chemin de fer, le canal, l'embranchement ou le prolongement qu'on veut construire.

109. Avant d'adresser au Sénat la pétition pour en obtenir la permission de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, la ou les personnes qui ont l'intention de faire cette pétition doivent, en donnant l'avis prescrit par les règles précédentes mentionner en même temps et de la même manière, les péages qu'elles se proposent de percevoir, l'étendue du privilège, la hauteur des arches, l'espace libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des trains de bois et des bateaux; en outre, mentionner si le pont sera mobile ou non, et indiquer les dimensions de la partie mobile.

110. Aucune pétition en obtention d'un bill privé n'est reçue par le Sénat après les trois premières semaines de la session; aucun bill privé ne peut lui être présenté après les quatre premières semaines de la session; aucun rapport d'un comité permanent ou spécial sur un bill n'est reçu après les six premières semaines de la session.

114. Toute personne qui voudra obtenir un bill privé, si elle se propose de la présenter au Sénat, devra déposer entre les mains du greffier de cette Chambre, huit jours avant la réunion du Parlement, une copie du bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française avec une somme d'argent suffisante pour en payer la traduction, laquelle sera faite par les traducteurs du Sénat, et payer l'impression de 600 exemplaires anglais et de 200 exemplaires français; elle aura pareillement à verser entre les mains du greffier du Sénat, aussitôt après la deuxième lecture du bill, et avant la prise en considération par le comité auquel il aura été renvoyé, une somme de $200, avec les frais d'insertion de l'acte au corps des Statuts; et elle remettra au commis-greffier du comité un reçu constatant le versement de ces sommes.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Greffier du Sénat.

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

RÈGLES RELATIVES AUX PÉTITIONS ET AUX BILLS PRIVÉS.

88. (1) Les pétitions pour bills privés ne sont reçues par la Chambre que si elles sont présentées pendant les six premières semaines de la session, Mettout bill privé sera présenté à la Chambre dans es deux semaines à compter de l'époque où l'examinateur ou le comité des ordres permanents auront fait un rapport favorable sur la pétition, et nulle motion à l'effet de suspendre cette règle ne sera acceptée, à moins qu'au préalable le comité des ordres permanents n'ait présenté un rapport recommandant cette suspension et exposant les raisons la motivant.

Instructions aux comités.

97. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être discutées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommendation que ces bills soient retirés.

Dépôt de bills et honoraires.

89. (1) Toute personne qui voudra obtenir un bill privé sera tenu de déposer entre les mains du greffier de la Chambre, au moins huit jours avant la réunion de la Chambre, un exemplaire de ce bill en anglais ou en français, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression, la traduction en devant être faite par les fonctionnaires de la Chambre, et l'impression par le département des impressions publiques, et si pareil bill n'est pas déposé dans le délai ci-dessus prescrit, le solliciteur devra, en sus des frais d'impression et de traduction, payer la somme de cinq dollars pour chaque jour qui s'écoulera entre le dit huitième jour avant la réunion de la Chambre et la date de la présentation du bill; mais ces taxes additionnelles ne devront pas dépasser en totalité la somme de deux cents dollars.

2. Après la deuxième lecture d'un bill et avant son examen par le comité auquel il a été renvoyé, celui qui en fait la demande doit dans tous les cas verser le prix de l'impression de la loi dans les statuts ainsi qu'un droit de deux cents dollar

Taxes supplémentaires

3. Les taxes suivantes seront également imposées et payées, en sus de celles qui précèdent, savoir:—

(*a*) Lorsqu'une règle de la Chambre est suspendue relativement à un bill, ou à la pétition de ce bill pour chaque suspension.....	$100 00
(*b*) Lorsqu'un bill est présenté dans la Chambre après la huitième Semaine de la session et avant la fin de la douzième.....	100 00
(*c*) Lorsqu'un bill est présenté dans la Chambre après la douzième semaine de la session.....	200 00
(*d*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $250,000, et n'excède pas $500,000.....	100 00
(*e*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $500,000, et n'excède pas $750,000.....	150 00
(*f*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $750,000, et n'excède pas $1,000,000.....	200 00
(*g*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $1,000,000, et n'excède pas $1,500,000.....	300 00
(*h*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $1,500,000, et n'excède pas $2,000,000.....	400 00
(*i*) Pour chaque million ou fraction de million de dollars additionnel....	100 00

4. Quand l'objet d'un bill est d'augmenter le capital social d'une compagnie existante, le droit additionnel est déterminé selon le tarif ci-dessus, mais n'est calculé que sur le montant de la majoration.

5. Quand un bill est à l'effet d'augmenter ou tend augmenter pour une compagnie sa faculté d'emprunter sans qu'il y ait augmentation du capital social, le droit additionnel est de $300.

6. Si, à quelque phase d'un bill, il est apporté quelque augmentation au chiffre du capital social projeté d'une compagnie, ou à celui de sa faculté d'emprunter, le bill ne passe pas à la phase subséquente tant que les droits découlant de ce changement n'ont pas été versés.

7. Dans la présente règle, l'expression "capital social projeté" comprend toute augmentation de ce capital prévue dans le bill, et dans les cas où un bill accorde le pouvoir d'augmenter, à quelque date que e soit, le montant du capital social projeté, le droit additionnel sera prélevé sur le chiffre maximum de telle augmentation projetée, tel qu'il en est fait mention dans le bill.

8. Les taxes supplémentaires prescrites en la présente règle s'appliqueront aussi aux bills privés prenant naissance au Sénat, sauf, toutefois, que si une pétition demandant pareil bill privé a été présentée en cette Chambre dans les six premières semaines de la session, la taxe supplémentaire imposée sous l'empire des alinéas *b* ou *c* de l'article 3, ne sera pas exigée.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLES RELATIVES AUX AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

91. Toutes demandes, quelles qu'elles soient, adressées au Parlement pour bills privés, devront être précédées d'un avis dans la *Gazette du Canada;* le dit avis devra énoncer clairement et distinctement la nature et l'objet de la demande, et devra être signé par les postulants ou en leur nom avec les adresses des signataires; et lorsque la demande aura pour objet un acte constitutif, le nom de la compagnie projetée devra être donné dans l'avis. Et si les travaux de quelque compagnie (constituée ou à être constituée en corporation) doivent être déclarés à l'avantage général du Canada, cette intention sera spécifiquement mentionnée dans l'avis; et les postulants feront adresser une copie du dit avis, par lettre enregistrée, au greffier de chaque comté ou municipalité qui pourra être spécialement concernée dans la construction ou l'exploitation des dits travaux, et aussi au secrétaire de la province dans laquelle les dits travaux sont ou pourront être situés; et une déclaration conforme à la loi devra attester que cette formalité a été remplie par les postulants.

Outre l'avis susdit à publier dans la *Gazette du Canada,* un avis semblable devra aussi être publié dans *quelque journal important* comme suit:—

A) Lorsque la demande sera faite pour un acte constituant en corporation,—

1. *Une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal:*—Dans la principale cité et ville ou dans le principal village dans chaque comté où devront être construits le chemin de fer ou le canal projetés.

2. *Une compagnie de télégraphe ou de téléphone:*—Dans la principale cité ou ville dans chaque province ou territoire où la compagnie se propose de faire des opérations.

3. *Une compagnie pour la construction de travaux quelconques* de nature à produire un changement dans une localité particulière par suite de leur construction ou exploitation; ou pour obtenir quelques *droits ou privilèges exclusifs*; ou pour faire quelques opérations pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou à la propriété de particuliers:—Dans la localité ou les localités qui pourraient être atteintes par la législation projetée.

4. Une *compagnie de banque;* une *compagnie d'assurance;* une *compagnie de fidéicommis;* une *compagnie de prêt;* ou une *compagnie industrielle,* sans pouvoirs exclusifs quelconques:—Dans la *Gazette du Canada* seulement.

B) Lorsque la demande sera aux fins d'amender un acte existant,—

1. Pour le prolongement de quelque ligne de chemin de fer ou de quelque canal, ou pour la construction d'embranchements des dits chemin de fer ou canal:—Dans la principale cité, la principale ville ou le principal village dans chaque district ou comté devant être traversé par le prolongement ou cet embranchement.

2. Pour la prolongation d'une charte ou du délai fixé pour la construction ou l'achèvement d'une ligne de chemin de fer, d'un canal, ou d'une ligne de télé-

graphe ou de téléphone quelconques, ou de tous autres travaux déjà autorisés; ou pour l'extension des pouvoirs d'une compagnie (lorsque cela n'implique pas la concession de droits exclusifs); ou pour l'augmentation ou la réduction du capital social de quelque compagnie; ou pour augmenter ou modifier ses pouvoirs d'émettre des obligations ou de contracter des emprunts, ou pour tout amendement pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou intérêts des actionnaires ou des porteurs d'obligations ou des créanciers de la compagnie:—Dans la localité où le bureau principal de a compagnie est ou doit être autorisé à s'établir.

C) Lorsque la demande a pour objet d'obtenir pour une personne ou une corporation déjà constituée des droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou le pouvoir de faeir quelque chose dont l'accomplissement pourrait porter atteinte aux droits ou aux biens d'autres personnes dans la localité ou les localités particulières que l'acte projeté pourrait atteindre.

Tous ces avis, qu'ils soient insérés dans la *Gazette du Canada* ou dans un journal, devront être publiés au moins une fois par semaine pendant une durée de cinq semaines consécutives; et en ce qui concerne les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, ils devront y être publiés en anglais et en français; et dans le cas où il n'y aurait pas de journal dans une localité où l'avis doit être donné, cet avis sera donné dans la localité la plus rapprochée dans laquelle il se publie un journal; et la preuve de la publication régulière de l'avis sera établie dans chaque cas par une déclaration conforme à la loi; et toutes ces déclarations devront être transmises au greffier de la Chambre et être endossées "Avis de bill privé".

D) Tout pareil avis sera transmis par la poste par lettre enregistrée de manière à parvenir au secrétaire de la province, et au greffier du conseil de comté et de la corporation municipale, au moins deux semaines avant que l'Examinateur ou le comité des ordres permanents ne prennent la pétition en délibération, et une déclaration conforme à la loi et établissant ce dépôt à la poste, sera adressée au greffier de la Chambre.

E) Tous bills privés pour actes constitutifs devront être dressés de manière à incorporer, par mode de renvoi, les clauses des actes généraux se rapportant aux détails auxquels ces bills doivent pourvoir; l'on devra énoncer les raisons spéciales de toute déviation de ce principe, ou de l'introduction d'autres dispositions relatives à ces détails, et une note devra être annexée au bill pour indiquer les dispositions du bill au sujet desquelles l'on propose de s'écarter de l'*acte général;* les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette *règle*, devront être remodelés par les promoteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais avant qu'aucun comité passe à l'examen de leurs *clauses*.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Greffier de la Chambre des Communes.

Quiconque désire obtenir du Parlement une charte de chemin de fer, devra observer les règles ci-dessous, établies par la Chambre des Communes, au sujet de la production de cartes:—

CARTE OU PLAN ACCOMPAGNANT LA PÉTITION.

93. "L'Examinateur ou le comité des Ordres permanents ne prendra connaissance d'aucune pétition demandant la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer, ou d'une compagnie ayant pour objet la construction d'un canal, ou demandant un prolongement de la ligne d'un chemin de fer ou d'un canal existant ou autorisé, avant que soit produit devant ce comité une carte ou un plan, indiquant l'emplacement projeté des ouvrages, et chaque comté, township, municipalité ou district à travers lesquels le chemin de fer, le canal, l'embranchement ou le prolongement projeté, doit être construit."

CARTES, PLANS ET PIÈCES ACCOMPAGNANT LES BILLS.

. "Nul bill tendant à la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal ou à l'effet de changer le tracé du chemin de fer ou du canal d'une compagnie déjà constituée, ne sera mis à l'étude par le comité des Chemins de fer, à moins qu'il n'ait été produit devant le comité, au moins une semaine avant l'examen du bill—

(*a*) "Une carte ou un plan à une échelle d'au moins un demi-pouce au mille, et indiquant le territoire sur lequel il est question de construire les ouvrages projetés, et indiquant aussi les ouvrages analogues existants ou autorisés, dans la région ou partie de la région que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou qui ont quelque effet sur la dite région; et cette carte ou ce plan doit porter la signature de l'ingénieur ou autre personne qui l'a fait;

(*b*) "Une pièce faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de consacrer aux fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de se le procurer, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, d'obligations, de débentures ou d'autres valeurs, et le montant respectif à réaliser de chacun de ces chefs."

AVIS est donné par le présent que Gladys Agnès Wilson, de la cité et du district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son époux, Edmund John Edward Hawkins, pour cause d'adultère, cruauté et abandon.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20e jour de mai 1918.

GLADYS A. WILSON,
Requérante.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Procureurs de la requérante. 48–14

AVIS est donné par le présent que William Lewis Evans, de la cité et du district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, gérant, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse, dame Meto Rogers, de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère et abandon.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, le septième jour de juillet 1918.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Procureurs du réquérant,
189, rue Saint-Jacques,
2–14 Montréal.

AVIS DIVERS.

BANQUE ROYALE DU CANADA.

DIVIDENDE N° 124.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de trois pour cent (au taux de douze pour cent par année) sur le capital payé de cette banque a été déclaré pour le trimestre courant, et sera payable à la banque et à ses succursales, à compter de mardi, le 3e jour de septembre prochain, aux actionnaires enregistrés le 15 août.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

C. E. NEILL,
Gérant général.

Montréal, P.Q., 16 juillet 1918. 3–7

BANQUE UNION DU CANADA.

DIVIDENDE No 126.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende au taux de neuf pour cent, par année, a été déclaré sur le capital payé de la Banque Union du Canada pour le trimestre courant, et sera payable à la banque, en la cité de Winnipeg, et à ses succursales, dès et après mardi, le troisième jour de septembre 1918, aux actionnaires enregistrés à la clôture des affaires, le 16e jour d'août prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 août 1918, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

H. B. SHAW,
Gérant général.

Winnipeg, 18 juillet 1918. 4–4

LOI CONCERNANT LA PROTECTION DES EAUX NAVIGABLES.

CHAPITRE 115, STATUTS REVISÉS DU CANADA, 1905.

LA compagnie dite "The Sault au Recollet Land & Power Company," Incorporée, donne avis par les présentes qu'elle a, en vertu de l'article 7 du dit acte, déposée au bureau du ministre des Travaux publics, à Ottawa, et dans le bureau du régistrateur du district, pour l'enregistrement des terres des districts d'Hochelaga et Jacques-Cartier, dans la cité de Montréal, du district de Laval, dans la ville de Sainte-Rose, P. Q., une description du site et des plans d'un barrage, usine de force motrice et travaux en relevant qu'elle se propose de construire dans la Rivière des Prairies au Sault au Récollet en face et mitoyens des lots 492, 493 et 503 du cadastre.

Et prenez avis qu'à dix heures de l'avant-midi du mercredi 21 août 1918, la compagnie dite "The Sault au Recollet Land & Power Company, Incorporated," en vertu de l'article 7 du dit acte, fera sa demande au ministre des Travaux publics, à son bureau, dans la cité d'Ottawa, pour l'approbation du site et des plans ci-dessus mentionnés et pour la permission de construire les dits barrage, usine de force motrice et travaux en relevant.

Donné à Montréal, ce 16ième jour de juillet 1918.

SAULT AU RECOLLET LAND & POWER CO., INCORPORATED,
Par A. W. ROBERTSON.
Secrétaire.

3-4

BANQUE DE MONTREAL.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de deux et demi pour cent sur le capital versé de cette institution a été déclaré pour le trimestre courant, payable le et après mardi, le 3e jour de septembre prochain, aux actionnaires enregistrés le 31 juillet 1918.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 19 juillet 1918. 4-5

LA BANQUE DE MONTREAL ET LA BANQUE DE L'AMÉRIQUE BRITANNIQUE DU NORD.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'une assemblée générale des actionnaires de la Banque de Montréal sera tenue au siège social de la dite banque, dans la cité de Montréal, P. Q., le dixième jour de septembre 1918, à l'heure de midi, dans le but :

(*a*) de prendre en considération et d'approuver, s'il en est jugé opportun, avec ou sans amendement, un arrangement provisoire pour la vente par la Banque de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord et l'achat par la Banque de Montréal, de l'actif de la Banque de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, aux termes et conditions stipulés dans le dit arrangement, copie duquel peut être consultée au siège social de la Banque de Montréal, et copie duquel sera adressée par la poste à tout actionnaire sur sa demande ;

(*b*) d'autoriser et approuver toute augmentation du capital-actions de la Banque de Montréal, n'excédant pas 40,000 actions à la valeur au pair de $100 chacune, pour pourvoir, comme il en sera nécessaire, au paiement en actions de la dite banque à la Banque de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, tel que pourvu par l'arrangement ainsi approuvé ;

(*c*) d'autoriser les directeurs et officiers de la Banque de Montréal, en son nom pour son compte, de faire, exécuter, accomplir tous les actes, écrits, documents, matières et choses nécessaires et appropriés devant être faits ou exécutés par la dite banque pour exécuter et réaliser les termes et conditions de l'arrangement ainsi approuvé.

Daté ce 25ième jour de juillet 1918.

Par ordre du Comité d'administration,

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
Gérant-général.

4-6

THE INDIAN RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

AVIS est par les présentes donné que l'assemblée générale des actionnaires de la "Indian River Railway Company" sera tenue au bureau de la compagnie, 70 rue Saint-Paul, Québec, mercredi, le 4 septembre 1918, à trois heures de l'après-midi.

Par ordre,

GEORGE PARENT,
Secrétaire.

5-4

AUTO SALES COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED.

RÈGLEMENT N° 20.

ATTENDU qu'il a été estimé dans l'intérêt de la compagnie que le siège social de la compagnie devrait être transféré de la cité de Québec, dans la province de Québec, à la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario.

En conséquence, qu'il soit et il est par le présent statué comme règlement de la compagnie dite : "Auto Sales Company of Canada, Limited," que le siège social de la compagnie soit transféré de la cité de Québec, dans la province de Québec, à la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario.

Statué et adopté ce 15e jour de juin 1918.

[L.S.] W. R. COTE,
Président,
R. B. AVERY,
Secrétaire.

5-1

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

AVIS est par les présentes donné qu'un dividende de deux et un quart pour cent (2¼ %) (soit au taux de 9% par année) a été déclaré par les administrateurs de la Banque d'Hochelaga, sur le capital versé de la banque, pour le trimestre finissant le 31 août 1918. Ce dividende, portant le n° 110, sera payable au bureau principal ou aux succursales de la banque, le ou vers le 1er septembre 1918, aux actionnaires inscrits dans les livres à 3 heures de l'après-midi le 15 août 1918.

Par ordre du conseil d'administration,

BEAUDRY LEMAN,
Gérant général.

5-5

CHEMIN DE FER LACHINE, JACQUES-CARTIER ET MAISONNEUVE.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Lachine, Jacques-Cartier et Maisonneuve aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, n° 94, rue McGill, en la cité de Montréal, Québec, mardi, le 3 septembre, à 11 h. a.m., dans le but d'élire des directeurs de la compagnie et d'expédier les autres affaires de la compétence de l'assemblée.

FRANK SCOTT,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, Qué., 3 août 1917. 5-4

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1918.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Notices, documents or advertisements received after twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, will not be published in "The Canada Gazette" of the following Saturday, but in the next number.

J. de L. TACHÉ,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

AVIS IMPORTANT.

Les avis, documents ou annonces reçus après midi, le jeudi de chaque semaine, ne seront pas publiés dans la "Gazette du Canada" du samedi suivant, mais dans le numéro subséquent.

J. de L. TACHÉ,
Imprimeur du Roi et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Ottawa, 29th July, 1918.

The Honourable Farquhar Stuart MacLennan, Puisne Judge of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec; Thomas E. Robb, of the City of Montreal, in the said Province of Quebec, Secretary of the Shipping Federation of Canada, and John Michael Walsh, of the City of Quebec, in the said Province of Quebec, Secretary of the Quebec and Levis Federated Trades and Labour Council: to be Commissioners to investigate into and report upon the unrest existing in the Province of Quebec between firms engaged in the shipbuilding industry and their employees with special regard to wages, piece work, working hours, overtime and other conditions of labour and the nature and cause of the grievances alleged.

—

30th July, 1918.

Louis John Boy, of Prince Rupert, in the Province of British Columbia: to be Temporary Measuring Surveyor of Shipping and Accommodation for Seamen for the Port of Prince Rupert in the said Province, in the room and stead of H. M. Dunn.

30th July, 1918.

Elmer Morgan, of Bear River, in the Province of Nova Scotia: to be a Fishery Officer with the rank of Fishery Overseer in and for the said Province of Nova Scotia and with the powers of a Justice of the Peace for all the purposes of the Fishery Act, in the room and stead of Walter Purdy, deceased.

—

The resignation of Fishery Overseer T. W. Evans, of St. Augustin, in the Province of Quebec, is accepted, to take effect from 31st March, 1918.

PROCLAMATIONS.

DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you—Greeting:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to Tuesday, the thirteenth day of the month of August, instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, this EIGHTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By command,

FRANCIS CHADWICK,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

6-tf

DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION PROHIBITING TRADING WITH CERTAIN PERSONS OR BODY OF PERSONS OF ENEMY NATIONALITY OR ENEMY ASSOCIATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS by Our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-second day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and published in Our *Canada Gazette* of the Twentieth day of July One thousand nine hundred and eighteen We did proclaim variations in and additions to the list of persons and firms with whom trading was prohibited on the part of all persons resident, carrying on business or being in the Dominion of Canada;

AND WHEREAS the Statutory Black List operative in the United Kingdom has been further varied and added to by Orders in Council dated the Seventeenth and Twenty-fourth days of May in the present year;

AND WHEREAS Our Governor in Council has authorized the issue of a Proclamation declaring that the Canadian Statutory List be varied and added to as set forth in the schedules hereto, which said schedules appended to the above mentioned Orders in Council contain the further variations in and additions to the said Statutory Black List operative in the United Kingdom.

NOW KNOW YE that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada and pursuant to the powers vested in Us by the War Measures Act, 1914, We hereby

DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A tous ceux à qui les présentes parviendront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT:

PROCLAMATION À L'EFFET DE PROHIBER LE COMMERCE AVEC CERTAINES PERSONNES OU ASSOCIATIONS DE PERSONNES DE NATIONALITÉ ENNEMIE OU D'ASSOCIATION ENNEMIE.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Sous-ministre de la Justice, Canada. } ATTENDU que par Notre proclamation en date du vingt-deuxième jour de juin en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit et publiée dans Notre *Gazette du Canada* du vingtième jour de juillet, mil neuf cent dix-huit, Nous avons proclamé les variations et les additions à la liste des personnes et firmes avec lesquelles il est défendu à toutes personnes résidant, faisant affaires ou se trouvant dans le Dominion du Canada, de faire un commerce quelconque;

ET ATTENDU que la liste noire statutaire en vigueur dans le Royaume-Uni a été ultérieurement changée et que des ajoutés y ont été faits par des décrets en date des dix-septième et vingt-quatrième jours de mai, de la présente année;

ET ATTENDU que Notre Gouverneur en conseil a autorisé la publication d'une proclamation déclarant que la liste statutaire canadienne avec les changements et les ajoutés tels qu'énoncés dans les annexes, lesquelles dites années jointes aux décrets ci-dessus mentionnés contiennent les changements et les ajoutés à la dite liste noire statutaire en vigueur dans le Royaume-Uni.

SACHEZ DONC que par et avec l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada et en conformité des pouvoirs qui nous sont conférés par la *Loi des mesures de guerre,*

proclaim and declare that the said Canadian Statutory List of persons with whom trading was prohibited on the part of all persons resident, carrying on business or being in the Dominion of Canada is varied and added to as set forth in the said schedules hereto appended.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our most Honourable Privy Council Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-SEVENTH day of JULY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

1914, Nous proclamons et déclarons par la présente que la liste statutaire canadienne des personnes avec lesquelles il n'était pas permis à toutes personnes résidant, faisant affaires ou se trouvant dans le Dominion du Canada de faire le commerce soit changée et que des ajoutés y soient faits tel qu'établi dans les dites annexes jointes à la présente proclamation.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis de prendre connaissance et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN: Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor-Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière; membre de notre très honorable Conseil privé; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-SEPTIÈME jour de JUILLET en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit, et de Notre règne la neuvième.

Par ordre,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

SCHEDULE "A"

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

Argentina.

Goldschmdit, Mauricio (partner of Warburg & Goldschmidt, Buenos Aires).
Warburg, Jorge (partner of Warburg & Goldschmidt, Buenos Aires).

Brazil.

Empresa Graphica Rio Grandense, Rua dos Andradas 447, Porto Alegre.
Franco, Harmodio, Rua Sete de Setembro 88, Porto Alegre.
Schlick, Alfredo, & Company, Rua da Assemblea 14, and Rua Quitanda 47, Rio de Janeiro.

Chile.

Jacob, A., & Company (successors of Burmeister & Company), Plaza Anibal Pinto 211, Valparaiso.
Mertens & Roepke, Maipu Esquina, Independencia, Valdivia.

Colombia.

Bischoff, Ed. (see Bischoff & Company).

Greece.

Ehrlich, Max, Athens.

Guatemala.

Maegli & Company, Guatemala City.

Hayti & Dominican Republics.

Lopez, Don Rafael B., Moca, Santo Domingo.

Netherlands.

Expedite-Kantoor, "Steenkoklen' (see "Steenkolen" Expedite-Kantoor).
Gonnermann & Company, Friesche Varkensmarkt 2-10, Haarlem.
Hemsoth, Wilhelm, See & Schiffahrt, A/G., Westerstraat 3, Rotterdam.
Kempchen, Wilhelm, Snr., N/V., Stationsplein 3a, Rotterdam.
Leiberich, Hermann, Stationsplein 19, Utrecht.
Mayer, H., Seinpostduin 1, Scheveningen, and Hofweg 11, The Hague.
Meyer, Dr. Paul, Amsterdam.
Smit, P. van, Jr., Nederlandsche Stoomsleepdienst v/h., Boomjes 119a, Rotterdam.
"Steenkolen" Expedite-Kantoor en Steenkolen H/V., Westerkade 2, and Wilhelminakade 3, Rotterdam.
"Vrachtvaart" Maatschappij, Prins Hendrikstraat 16, Rotterdam.
Wolf, Wilhelm, Boompjes 65B, Rotterdam.

Netherland East Indies.

Hollandia Hotel, Cheribon.
Java American Import Maatschappij, Samarang.
Liebl, G., Wlingi, Java.
Mendels, J., Samarang.
Pabst, Eduard, Samarang.
Weissberg, D., Samarang.

Norway.

Goldstück, Hainze & Company, Kongensgt, 2, Christiania.
Skandinavisk Kabel & Gummifabriker, Kr. Augustasg. 10, Christiania.

Persia.

Hadwiger & Saenger (Maison de Commerce de Luxe), Teheran.

Maison de Commerce de Luxe (see Hadwiger & Saenger).

Portuguese West Africa, Portuguese Guinea Fernando Po & Rio Muni.

Atayi, E., Fernando Po.

Spain.

Abramson, Maximo, Calle Conde Montornes 20, & Plaza Poeta Llorente 2, Valencia.
Bockstoever, Wilhelm, Calle Princesa 55, Barcelona.
Comabella, Pujol, y Cia (see Pujol Comabella y Cia).
Devantier, Carl, Reina 39-41, Madrid.
Ferbeck, José (alias Ferbeche), Plaza Ensanché 5, Bilbao, and Calle Zorilla 11, 20, Madrid.
Flix, Sociedad Electro-Quimica de (manager Otto Pagelson), Calle Valencia 236, and Calle Princesa 21, Barcelona; and Flix.
Haendel, Kurt, Camino Bajo de San Isidro 2, Madrid.
Haferkamp, Otto, Plaza Ensanché 5, Bilbao.
Hesperides Sociedad (see Productos Ibericos).
Orth, Hugo, Gran Via 36, Valencia.
Pagelsen, Otto (see Flix, Sociedad Electro-Quimica de).
Peleteria Española, La (Bruch y Soltan), Consejo de Ciento 286, Barcelona.
Productos Ibericos, Madrid and Valencia.
Pujol Comabella y Cia, Reina 39-41, Madrid; and Calle de la Independencia 113, Barcelona.
Schreitmüller, Adelaide, Hotel Inglaterra, Seville.
Sociedad Electro-Quimica de Flix (see Flix, Sociedad Electro-Quimica de).
Spandau. Guillaume (see Spandau Port & Company).
Spandau, Port & Company, Balmes 161, Barcelona.

Sweden.

Hammarström Bröderna, O. Hamngatan 5, Gothenburg.

Venezuela.

Gossewisch, Theodor, Valencia.
Manuel, Franco, La Merida and Maracaibo.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Acosta & Company, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Delcampo, Carlos, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Brazil.

Carvalho, Paes & Company, Fundicas Indigena, rua Camerino 150, Rio de Janeiro.
Holzborn, Erneste, Rua das Princezas, Bahia.
Lopes, Pedro, & Company, Sao Paulo.
"Polis o Dea," & Company, Florianopolis.
Sequeira, Luis, Rio de Janeiro.
Vianna, Silva, Rua General Camera 60, Para.

Greece.

Baroun, Solomon & Levi, Volo.
Damas, Constantine, Calamata.

Honduras.

Guillen & Dolo, Trojillo.

Norway.

Grüner, M. F., Ovre Slotsgt. 15, Christiania.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Argentina.

15 Feb., 1918.—Sieburger, Juan Christian, y Hijos, Calle Talcahuano 82, Buenos Aires.

Honduras.

15 Feb., 1918.—Castellon, Alberto Bu, Juticalpa.
15 Feb., 1918.—Funes, Juan B., San Juancito and La Cieba.
15 Feb., 1918.—Mendoza, Liberato, Comayagüela.

Netherlands.

29 Feb., 1916.—Mohrmann, J., & Company, Handelsverseeniging Voorhee, Keizersgr. 228, Amsterdam.

Spain.

20 July, 1917.—Bruch y Soltau (La Peleteria Espanola), Consejo de Ciento 286, Barcelona.
29 Feb., 1916.—Hinderer, Carlos, Calle del Barquillo 28B, and Genova 10, Madrid.
29 Feb., 1916.—Linhoff, Carlos (sucesore de Gross & Linhoff), Malaga. Also Gross & Linhoff (see Linhoff, Carlos),
10 Nov., 1916.—Siderurgia y Maquinaria Extranjera, Calle Martinez Cubells 10, Valencia; and Henaos 8, Bilbao.

Venezuela.

5 April, 1918.—Rivas, Fensohn & Company, Caracas and Curacao (see Dutch West Indies).

SCHEDULE "B."

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

Mexico.

Aguirre Hermanos, San Blas.
Aguirre, D. G. Sucs., San Blas, Tepic, Mazatlan.
Alonzo Valentin & Co., Puebla.
Am Grocery Co., Mexico City.
Andai Antonio, Torreon.
Arndt, C., Relojeria Alemana, Mazatlan.
Austin, Carlos, Merida.
Bernal, N. M., Nogales.
Bender, Otto, Miramar.
Blanc, Herman, Guadalajara.
Brandt, John von, Nueve Laredo.
Bruggerhoff, Carlos, San Luis, Potosi.
Burgmeister, Gustave, Masatlan.
Cederbourg, J., Merceria Alemana, Mazatlan.
Cuervo, Jose y Cia, Guadalajara.
Danner, J. G., Mexico City.
Deeg, Carlos, Mexico City.
Degener, Hans, Saltillo.
Degener, Hermance, Mexico City.
Delius, Maz., San Blas.
Dobler, Max, Acaponeta, Nayarit.
Eppstein, Martin, Mazatlan and Nogales.
Escobedo, J. M., Mexico City.
Exportadora Mexicana, La Compania, Mexico City.
Fabrica Papel Loreto, Mexico City.
Feist, Pablo, Mexico City.
Felix, Ernesto, La Francesa, Canana.
Francesa, La, Cananea and Guaymas.
Gaitan, Juan, Mexico City.
Gallo, El Hardware Store of Max, Oaxaca.
Gangoiti, E., San Blas and Tepic.
Gangoiti G., San Blas and Tepic.
Gornez, Fernando C., El Telegraphe, Saltillo.
Gonzalez, Evariste, Saltillo.
Grappengeisser & Behringer, Villa Hermosa.
Greise, Federico, Neuve Laredo and Mexico City.
Guerdiola, Saltillo.
Guilbot, A., Mazatlan.
Hess, Edward, Tepijulapa.
Holm, Alberto, Caxaca.
Internacional, La (Nothol Erico), Torreon.
Jordana, Antonio, Torreon.
Laredo, Pamfilo, Saltillo.
Laubens, Grocery, Co., Mexico City.
Lehmann, Marcus, Guaymas.
Maisterrena y Hijos, Tepic and San Blas.
Martino, Antonio, Mexico City.
Milan, Joaquin, Mazatlan.
Miranda, F. M., Mazatlan.
Navegacion del Pavificio Cia, Mazatlan.
Negociation Commercial Nacional, Torreon and Mexico City.
Osuna, Ignacio G., Mazatlan.
Regeneracion, La Newspaper, Saltillo.
Relojeria, Alemana Arndt C., Mazatlan.
Reyes, Jose, Saltillo.
Ritter, Federico & Co., Mexico City.
Riva, Feleciano de la, Saltillo.
Rohde, Carlos, Hermosillo.
Rubio, Francisco G., Mexico City.
Ruis, E. R., Tampico.
Sask, Hans, Mazatlan.
Sanchez & Co., Jose, Mazatlan.
Schmal, W. F., Ciudad-Juarez Chihuahue.
Schmele, Hermanos, Mexico.
Schaumann, Henry, Marida.
Stettner, Mauricio, Mexico City and Guadalajara.
Tamaulipeca de Telefonos Companis, Tampico.
Ubaid y Badin, Torreon.
Ubaid, Joaquin, Torreon and Vera Cruz.
Vargas, A. Sucs., Mexico City.
Weebe, P., Guaymas.
Ygaza, P. de, San Blas and Tepic.

Uruguay.

Arboleya, A. Fernandez, Montevideo.
Brague, Augustin, Montevideo.
Carballo, Juan N., Montevideo.
"Debate, El," Montevideo.
Gieschen, Tebdoro, Montevideo.
Herschmann, Ignacio, Montevideo.
Industria Quimica Argentina S./A., Montevideo.
Loriente, Juan F., Montevideo.
Moreno, Daniel.
Osten, Cornelio, Montevideo.
Panaro, Antonio, Montevideo.
Peluffo, Esteban, Montevideo.
Raedler, Bernardo, Montevideo.
Rein & Company, Montevideo.
Rey, Luis, Montevideo.
Servos, Isidoro, Montevideo. 6-3

[The following Proclamation was first published in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *2nd August, 1918.*]

DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION of conditional amnesty respecting men belonging to Class I under the Military Service Act, 1917, who have disobeyed our Proclamation of 13th October, 1917, or their orders to report for duty, or are deserters or absent without leave from the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada.

WHEREAS considerable numbers of men belonging to Class I under our Military Service Act, 1917, called out on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada under Our Proclamation of 13th October, 1917, although they have thus become by law soldiers enlisted in the Military Service of Canada,

Have failed to report for duty as lawfully required of them under the said Military Service Act and the regulations thereunder, including the Order in Council duly passed on April 20 last,

Or have deserted,

Or absented themselves without leave from our Canadian Expeditionary Force,

And it is represented that the very serious and unfortunate situation in which these men find themselves is due in many cases to the fact that, notwithstanding the information and warning contained in Our Proclamation aforesaid, they have misunderstood their duty or obligation, or have been misled by the advice of ill-disposed, disloyal or seditious persons.

AND WHEREAS we desire, if possible, to avoid the infliction of the heavy penalties which the law imposes for the offences of which these soldiers have thus been guilty, and to afford them an opportunity within a limited time to report and make their services available in our Canadian Expeditionary Force as is by law their bounden duty, and as is necessary for the defence of Our Dominion of Canada.

NOW KNOW YE that we in the exercise of Our powers, and of Our good will and pleasure in that behalf, do hereby proclaim and declare and cause to be published and made known that the penalties of the law will not be imposed or exacted as against the men who belong to Class I under Our Military Service Act, 1917, and who have disobeyed Our Proclamation aforesaid; or who have received notice from any of Our registrars or deputy registrars to report for duty on a day now past and have failed so to report; or who, having reported and obtained leave of absence, have failed to report at the expiry of their leave, or have become deserters from Our Expeditionary Force, provided they report for duty on or before the twenty-fourth day of August, 1918.

And we do hereby strictly warn and solemnly impress upon all such men, and as well those who employ, harbour, conceal or assist them in their disobedience, that, if they persist in their failure to report, absence or desertion until the expiry of the last mentioned day, they will be pursued and punished with all the rigour and severity of the law, subject to the judgment of our courts martial which will be convened to try such cases or other competent tribunals; and also that those who employ, harbour, conceal or assist such men will be held strictly accountable as offenders and subject to the pains, penalties and forfeitures in that behalf by law provided for their said offence.

Provided however that nothing contained in this Our Proclamation is intended to release the men aforesaid from their obligation to report for duty as soon as possible or to grant them immunity from arrest or detention in the meantime for the purpose of compelling them to perform their military duty; Our intention being merely to forego or remit the penalties heretofore incurred for failure to report, absence without leave or desertion incurred by those men of the description aforesaid who shall be in the proper discharge of their military duties on or before the said twenty-fourth day of August, 1918.

Of all of which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FIRST day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

6-3

DESPATCHES, ETC.

[*Extracts from the 4th Supplement to the* LONDON GAZETTE *of the 2nd July, 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
5th July, 1918.

WITH reference to the awards conferred as announced in the *London Gazette* dated 4th February, 1918, (see *Canada Gazette* 9th March, 1918) the following are the statements of service for which the decorations were conferred:—

Awarded a Bar to the Distinguished Service Order.

CANADIAN FORCE.

Lt.-Col. Denis Colburn Draper, D.S.O., Mtd. Rif.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in several engagements. In an attack, when elements of his battalion reached the line of their final objective and held their position though both flanks were in the air, with the aid of two companies of another brigade he formed a defensive flank 500 yards long, and with great skill and coolness secured the left of the ground gained. He afterwards remained in the forward area until the evacuation of all his wounded had been organised.

Awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

CANADIAN FORCE.

Capt. (A./Maj.) Samuel Buttrey Birds, M.C., Infy.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was in support during an attack, and when the leading companies were held up he advanced straight to the position and captured it, together with three machine-guns and a large number of prisoners. He reconnoitred the whole position and sent in most accurate sketches and reports. He showed great courage and skill.

Lt.-Col. Allison Hart Borden, Infy.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. By his personal reconnaissance prior to the attack, in the face of great danger from machine-gun and rifle fire, he obtained sufficient information to modify his plans so as to deal with the unexpected situation caused by the enemy's counter-attack. With complete disregard for his own safety, he made a tour of the line, making the necessary adjustments in dispositions to ensure its being held. His example to his battalion was magnificent, and his determination, courageous conduct, and skilful leadership inspired all ranks to hold on to their objective, even though their losses were very heavy.

Maj. Alexander Grant, Infy.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his company to the final objective and organized the defence. When his company was in support and a counter-attack was imminent, he led his company forward through heavy shell fire, established it immediately behind the front line, and took charge of the situation. He set a splendid example to his men.

Maj. John Alexander McEwan, Infy.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in an attack. When all the other officers of his company became casualties, he placed himself in front of his company, under heavy fire, and led them with the greatest skill and determination to their final objective. Though three times buried by shells, he continued to hold the line for four days.

Ll.-Col. Andrew George Latta McNaughton, Arty.
For conspicious gallantry and devotion to duty as counter-battery staff officer. He carried out daring reconnaissances, and observed the enemy's batteries from an exposed position under very heavy fire. On one occasion he crossed the enemy's lines in low-flying aeroplane, obtaining valuable information as to the enemy's batteries. He rendered most valuable service during a long period.

Awarded a Bar to the Military Cross.

CANADIAN FORCE.

Lt. Alfred Henry Cowie, M.C., Infy.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a working party of 250 men connecting up a buried cable. Though the area was continuously under fire he persisted in the work in the face of severe casualties. It was due to his personal courage and ability that the work was completed.

Awarded the Military Cross.

CANADIAN FORCE.

Lt. Harry McNeven Alexander, Inf.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when his company was heavily bombarded while in reserve and all the other officers and a large number of men became casualties. He showed great courage and coolness in rallying his men, digging out several who had been buried, and getting the wounded away. He set a splendid example of courage and contempt of danger to his men.

Lt. Robert Andrews, Mtd. Rif.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in handling his platoon throughout two days' operations. He was instrumental in capturing a farm, with twenty-one prisoners and two machine guns, driving off counter-attacks and holding on to the captured positions.

Lt. Gordon Henry Applegath, Inf.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a company distributed in a number of detached positions in the front line. When the enemy heavily attacked our lines his fearless example inspired his men to beat the attacks. He personally took an active part in bombing the enemy.

Lt. Harold Lynn Atto, Mtd. Rif.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as intelligence officer. He obtained invaluable reports as to the state of the ground and the enemy's wire. At a critical stage he guided two companies forward, and thoroughly acquainted their commander with the nature of the ground. He made several journeys forward during the engagement to obtain information.

Capt. Edwin Godfrey Phipps Baker, Inf.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as second in command of the battalion. When the situation was very obscure he made a daring daylight reconnaissance, and obtained valuable information.

Lt. John Balfour, Cyclist Bn.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When on traffic control duty, he, at great personal risk, superintended the towing away of a burning lorry loaded with ammunition which had been hit by enemy shell fire. His prompt action saved several lorries from being burnt and facilitated the early movement of traffic, when otherwise a most serious block would have occurred.

Capt. (A./Maj.) Leonard Halliday Bertram, Inf.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of four companies in the line for four days, 2,700 yards in advance of battalion headquarters. The success of the operation was entirely due to him. By sending part of his command to assist a neighbouring unit to advance he assisted in the capture of two enemy strong points and a number of prisoners.

Lt. Wilford Edward Bull, Engrs.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of working parties. On two occasions his parties were heavily shelled while at work, but by his coolness and example he kept his men at work and completed his task.

Lt. Harry Maxwell Camp, Inf.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the troops on the flank were held up by a strong point he was sent with two platoons to assist in its capture. By skilful employment of his rifle grenade and Lewis gun sections, he succeeded in killing twenty-five of the enemy and capturing the remainder of the garrison.

Lt. (A./Capt.) Glidden Campbell, Inf.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in an attack. When all senior officers had become casualties, after the capture of the objective he assumed command of the front line. His frequent and accurate reports enabled threatened counter-attacks to be broken up. Though wounded in the face, he remained at duty until the battalion was relieved.

Lt. Leonard Proctor Chalmers, Inf.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in an attack. He reached his objective in spite of strong opposition. When all the other platoon commanders had become casualties he supervised the consolidation of the whole company front.

Lt. Herbert Read Christie, Engrs.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He carried out a daylight reconnaissance, marked out an infantry track, and worked at night to make the track passable. He also repaired bridges and constructed a track, though his party was several times scattered by the heavy shelling.

Lt. Walter Findlay Clarke, Arty.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as forward observation officer. He crawled out in front of an advanced post to observe our attacks, and sent in accurate information of their progress. Though under heavy fire he maintained his position all day.

Lt. Joseph Patrick Connolly, M.G.C.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while in charge of three batteries of machine guns. His positions were heavily bombarded, three guns were put out of action and the crews became casualties. He at once reorganized his batteries in a most skilful manner, and continued his barrage fire. His detachments were subjected to continuous machine-gun fire from an enemy aeroplane, and it was only his splendid leadership and courage that saved them from all becoming causalties.

Lt. Louis Auguste Coulin, Infy.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He made three journeys to the front line under a heavy bombardment and most difficult conditions, carrying up rations and bringing away wounded. He set an excellent example of courage and devotion to duty.

Lt. Vernon Bland Crothers, Dns.
F r conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He made a reconnaissance under heavy fire and obtained valuable information which enabled an advanced post to be established. During an attack he led forward supports through a heavy barrage and continned at duty though badly wounded.

Lt. Gordon Charles Davidson, Mtd. Rif.
For Conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led an attack on the enemy's trenches, shot the sentry before he could raise an alarm, and dealt with the enemy in a "pill-box." Though wounded early in the operations he remained with the attacking troops until exhausted. His courage and determination were a splended example to all.

Lt. Tempest Carroll McPherson St. Etienne De Wolf.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in command of his platoon in an attack. When his left flank was held up he took charge of the party which outflanked the enemy and enabled the company to gain all its objectives. He personally accounted for four of the enemy and took charge of two patrols in an attempt to gain touch with the battalion on the left.

Capt. Edgar Douglas, A.M.C.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He directed his relay of bearers under heavy shell fire, and, though wounded, remained at duty until he was relieved.

Lt. Clarence Johnston Dryden, Inf.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the company holding the line after driving back a counter-attack had lost all its officers he took command and organized the defence. When the troops in front of him were held up he pushed forward with reserves, and when the enemy broke inflicted heavy lossess on them.

Lt. William Waugh Dunlop, Inf.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a working party. When a fierce bombardment was opened and all the other working parties fell back he so skilfully disposed his men that they sustained no casualties and succeeded in completing his task. On another occasion, though wounded, he maintained control of his platoon under intense shelling and went back under fire and reorganized another platoon whose officer and senior N.C.O. had all become casualties.

Lt. George Hendry Ferguson, Engrs.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He constructed a duckboard track in préparation for an attack though his party was heavily shelled and several times driven off the work. He reassembled them each time and completed 800 yards of track.

Lt. William Frank Findlay, Inf.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During four days in the front line, owing to casualties among officers, he was kept almost continuously on duty. He showed great coolness during an enemy barrage when the company suffered heavy casualties and many men were buried. He patrolled the line continuously looking after casualties and digging out buried men.

Capt. Arthur Douglas Fisken, Inf.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of one of the assaulting companies in an attack. He led his men to their objective, and, though wounded, he sent back information which enabled reinforcements to be sent to close a gap. He remained with his men until he was again wounded.

Lt. Cecil John French, M.G.C.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When a machine-gun battery had been shelled from its position and the battery commander killed, he rallied the crews, salved six of the guns under heavy fire and got them into action again. His splended example of courage was an inspiration to his men.

Lt. Harry Roy Gifford, Mtd. Rif.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He made a reconnaissance of the ground prior to an advance, and then led his platoon forward in the attack. He assisted in the capture of a farm, and drove off two counter-attacks. After the final objective had been reached he reconnoitred the front, and while doing so captured, single-handed, two of the enemy and killed five others.

Lt. Charles Victor Grantham, M.G. Co.
For conspicuous galantry and devotion to duty. He was in charge of a group of machine-gun batteries during operations which led to the capture of an important position. He moved about among his batteries under intense shell fire, and was largely responsible for maintaining five batteries of forty guns in action under most difficult conditions.

Capt. (A./Maj.) James Hamilton, Inf.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of a half-company in an attack. By clever manoeuvring he outflanked the enemy and captured five machine guns.

Lt. Charles Edwin Fulcher Hiscocks, Inf.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as battalion transport officer. During the preparation for an attack he led his pack train of sixty animals forward with ammunition under most adverse conditions, and later, after reconnoitring alternative routes, brought up stores under heavy shelling over a distance of about six miles.

Lt. George Hobson, Mach. Gun Co.
For conspicuous gallanty and devotion to duty in command of three mobile machine guns. After he had reached his objective and established himself there his three guns were blown out of their positions and the teams were buried. He dug them out under a heavy barrage and moved them to another position, where they were again blown up, and he was himself buried. He succeeded in extricating himself, and then helped to dig his men out and move the guns to a new position.

Lt. William Gilbert Humphries, Fld. Arty.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as liaison officer with the attacking infantry. While on his way to battalion headquarters he showed great gallantry in attending to two of his men who were wounded. He carried out his work wlth the greatest skill, and continually sent in most valuable information. He showed splendid energy and judgment.

Lt. Charles Meldrum Inglis, Inf.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his platoon in an attack, personally accounting for five of the enemy. On reaching the final objective he led forward a patrol and obtained valuable information. He established a post in front of our line, and though wounded remained at duty until the position was thoroughly established.

Capt. Austin Dwight Irvine, A.M.C.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During four days in the front line he worked day and night attending to the wounded, often under heavy shelling. When casualties occurred dur-

ing an enemy barrage, without hesitation he left battalion headquarters and went to the assistance of the wo nded.

Lt. Hector John Roderick Jackson, Engrs.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in making out and digging a trench under heavy fire. Having completed the work, he made a reconnaissance, with two sappers, to look for wounded, and finding two brought them five miles to the dressing station.

Lt. Harry Jardine, Fld. Arty.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the battery was heavily shelled, and three men were severely wounded, he at once went to their help and organized the gun crews. It was due to him that the battery was to remain in action.

Capt. Gordon Leigh Jepson, A.M.C.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He established an aid post during an attack under heavy shell fire, and for over ten hours attended to the wounded in the open under enemy shelling. When the enemy shelled his position with gas shells, and a number of stretcher cases were lying outside the aid post, he went out at great personal ri·k and put box respirators on all the wounded, and by his prompt action saved many lives. He showed the greatest courage and self-sacrifice.

Lt. Walter Wallace Johnson, Infy.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During a determined counter-attack, nnder heavy shell and machine gun fire, he showed great skill in directing his fire, with the result that the counter-attack was completely defeated. He then led a patrol into "No Man's Land" and captured seven of the enemy without loss to his party.

Capt. Arthur Ellis Jones, Lab. Bn.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when the horse lines of the battalion were heavily bombed by hostile aircraft and casualties were caused. While the bombs were still falling he went to the lines, removed a number of horses to a place of safety, and prevented further casualties.

Lt. Joseph John Kavanagh, Infy.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He assembled the assaulting troops for the attack with great skill, and when one of the attacking companies had lost all its officers he went forward and directed the men to their objective. He showed splendid initiative and resource.

Lt. Arthur Rubin Kilborn, Infy.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his platoon to the final objective in an attack. He succeeded in beating off a counter-attack, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy. His excellent reports and reconnaissances made it possible to deal effectively with enemy concentrations during the four following days.

Lt. Robert Duff Kimmond, Engrs.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was in charge of a large party engaged on road construction under heavy fire, and many casualties occurred. He attended to the wounded, exposing himself continually to the greatest danger, and by his courageous example inspired his men to complete the work.

Lt. Harold Oakley Leach, M.G.C.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He went forward with the attacking troops, got his guns into action in a commanding position, and assisted materially in destroying the retreating enemy and dispersing troops which were massing for a counter-attack. The aggressive manner in which he used his guns attracted hostile fire, but, regardless of this, he continued to fire them with great effect, and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. He showed splendid initiative and determination.

Lt. Gerald Charles Huntingdon Lindsell, Infy.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his men forward through a heavy barrage when the enemy were counter-attacking, and collected under his command scattered men of other units. He established and held an outpost position under most difficult conditions.

Lt. Alexander William Logie, Mtd. Rif.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He made a personal reconnaissance of the ground prior to an attack. Though wounded in the neck early in the attack he led his platoon to the final objective, where he helped to beat off strong enemy counter-attacks. He then went out several times under heavy fire, and brought in a number of wounded, until he finally collapsed from loss of blood and exhaustion.

Lt. James Boyd Macłachlan, Garr. Arty.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He established himself in an observation post before an attack and remained there for three and a half days under continual fire. He showed splendid coolness and determination.

Lt. Alexander MacLean, Fld. Arty.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as forward observation officer. Though he was subjected to intense fire and all his party became casualties, with the help of two signallers he kept his lamp and relay stations in action without a break for twenty-four hours.

Lt. Norman Philips Macleod, Garr. Arty.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in charge. He moved his guns to a new position, working continuously for 35 hours though shelled heavily on three occasions, and suffering casualties. He kept his guns in action in support of the infantry in spite of heavy fire.

Capt. James Grant MacNeill, A.M.C.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He worked unceasingly in the open attending to the wounded under heavy shell fire. During a gas shell bombardment he adjusted his own box respirator on a wounded serjeant, and obtained others for a number of stretcher cases who were unable to help themselves. His coolness and courage were a splendid example to all, and undoubtedly saved many lives.

Lt. James Forrest Currie Maunder, Fld. Arty.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. The battery was heavily shelled while in action, two guns were put out of action, and the crews all became casualties. He assisted the wounded and had them removed to safety, and encouraged his men to keep the remaining guns in action until the operations were completed. His conduct was an inspiration to all ranks

Lt. Roderick George May, Cav.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his troop with great gallantry in an attack, accounting for at least ten of the enemy himself and capturing his objective. His gallantry and endurance were a splendid example to all ranks.

Lt. Vivian Stewart Cass McClenaghan, Engrs.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was in charge of a party constructing an important track in a forward area in full view of the enemy. The track was heavily shelled and bombed, but by his determination and courage he kept the men at work and completed his task, though he was twice buried by shell fire.

Lt. Ernest Victor McKague, Cyc. Corps.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a party bringing forward R. G. stores under heavy shell fire. He encouraged his men by his splendid example, and got his stores forward very rapidly and with few casualties. Though gassed, he continued at duty until his work was completed.

Lt. Donald Grant McNeil, M.G.C.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of machine guns in an attack. Under heavy fire from the enemy he brought his guns into action, and silenced the enemy's fire, thus enabling the advance to continue. His guns were twice threatened by superior numbers, but with great coolness and skill

he overcame all opposition, inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy, and assisted in the capture of the objectives.

Lt. Harry Lyall McPherson, Fd. Arty.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as liaison officer with an infantry battalion in an attack. He carried out his work with great skill, and when it was no longer possible to maintain the telephone lines he established and kept up visual communication and sent in most valuable information. He showed splendid energy and determination.

Lt. Charles Edmund McRae, Inf.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During an attack the troops on his left were held up by an enemy strong point. Observing the situation he led the remnant of his platoon, consisting of eight men, to their assistance, and was instrumental in capturing the position, inflicting heavy casualties on the garrison and enabling the advance to continue to the final objective.

Capt. William Blight Megloughlin, Inf.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as battalion transport officer. When his pack train came under heavy bombardment of gas and other shells, though himself badly affected by gas and concussion, he continued to withdraw them from the shelled area. He then returned and helped the wounded, later making a detour through almost impassable ground and getting his supplies forward. On the following night, though still suffering from gas, he insisted on going forward with his pack train.

Capt (A./Maj.) John McIntosh Millar, Inf.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He made a reconnaissance of the front immediately after a counter-attack. When another attack was anticipated he went through a barrage to organize the right flank, and brought back valuable information.

Lt. Leslie Howard Millar, Mtd. Rif.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Though wounded, he led his men in an attack. When wounded again, he still refused assistance until he was wounded a third time. Even then he encouraged his men to continue the advance under most difficult conditions.

Lt. Bernhard Coeure Montagnon, M.G.C.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of machine guns. He reconnoitred and selected positions for his guns in the front line and provided covering fire with great skill during an attack. As soon as the objective had been captured he went forward with two guns, established them on the captured position, and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. He showed splendid judgment and courage.

Lt. George Murray, Inf.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When all the officers of the attacking company had become casualties he led his platoon forward to reinforce, and overpowered the enemy's resistance. He took command of and reorganized all troops on the objective and sent in a valuable report.

T./Capt. William Henry Douglas Murray, Rail. Constn. Co.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He took charge of and completed the grading of a certain section of the line under considerable shell fire. He also organized and operated a train service for the evacuation of the wounded, his untiring efforts meeting with the greatest success.

Lt. Arthur Nicholls, R. Can. Regt.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of pack mules. He worked night and day, frequently under heavy fire, getting forward water and ammunition to the fighting troops. Owing to his skill and energy sufficient supplies were maintained.

Lt. Rupert Austin Orme, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a working party during the operations. He carried out the evacuation of the wounded and established and replenished dumps in a forward area. Though his party worked continuously under shell fire and suffered many casualties, he carried out his work with great skill, and assisted materially in the operations. He set a splendid example of courage and contempt of danger.

Lt. Richmond Archie Payne, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was in charge of parties carrying supplies to the front line, and carried out his work with the greatest determination and courage under heavy fire and most difficult conditions.

T./Lt. George Peck, Rail. Constr. Co.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He had charge of the maintenance of the railway line in a forward area, and during the operations, which necessitated special train movements, and caused a large amount of traffic, his services proved most valuable. Though tracks were cut by shell fire, by his gallant efforts he succeeded in getting the line clear for traffic without appreciable delay. Later, he rallied a detachment of men under heavy shell fire, and was the means of rescuing the wounded.

Lt. (T./Capt.) Maurice Arthur Pope, Engrs.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was in charge of an advanced report centre under intense bombardments of gas and other shells which inflicted very heavy casualties on his staff. Though he was suffering from the effects of gas, he carried on his work with the greatest determination, and sent back accurate information of every threatened counter-attack.

Lt. Sidney Quinton, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He volunteered to go forward and reconnoitre under heavy shelling, when the situation in the front line was obscure. When the battalion carrying party had suffered heavy casualties and both its officers had been wounded, he reorganized them and worked unceasingly in carrying ammunition to the front line.

Lt. Edward Leonard Rainboth, M.G.C.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. While he was leading a pack train the road was heavily shelled and a number of casualties were caused. He got the wounded away, collected his train, and went forward and delivered his supplies personally, although he had been blown up and badly shaken by a shell. By his courage, determination and excellent example he kept up the supply of ammunition and rations to the front line.

Capt. Theodore Hampton Oswald Rayward, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the battalion had advanced beyond its objective, and was in danger from our own barrage, he was the means of sending back information and clearing up the situation. On his company being called upon to fill a gap in the front line, he succeeded in bringing them through a heavy barrage with few casualties.

Lt. Charles Stanley Reed Riches, A.S.C.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of twelve general service wagons with engineer material. He led his column forward under fire, and at great risk succeeded in delivering his stores.

Capt. Harold Roche, Fld. Arty.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in charge of a mule train carrying ammunition to the forward guns. When this convoy came under heavy shell fire and a pack train in front became disorganized, he took charge and prevented a stampede. After seeing that the wounded were carried to safety and that the animals who had become bogged on the roadside were extricated, he succeeded in delivering the ammunition of both convoys and in bringing men and animals back to safety.

Lt. Herbert Mackenzie Ross, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his company in an attack with great determi-

nation. He successfully surrounded a farm and killed or captured the entire garrison.

Capt. (A./Maj.) John Horace Roy, Inf.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He took charge of a party of 100 men carrying away wounded from the front line, and accomplished the task with marked success under a heavy bombardment and most difficult conditions. He set his men a splendid example of courage and determination.

Lt Hugh McMaster Scott, Inf.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as brigade transport officer. He took charge of the pack train on two occasions, and led it forward under heavy shell fire. Owing to his previous careful reconnaissance of the route few casualties were sustained.

Capt. Wesley Herbert Secord, A.M.C.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of the evacuation of the wounded from the forward area. During a heavy bombardment of gas and other shells, he made a tour of all the bearer posts to ensure that all anti-gas measures were being employed. He attended to wounded men in the open during the bombardment with complete disregard of danger. His coolness and courage were a splendid example to all.

Capt. William Ewing Sinclair, A.M.C.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When in charge of bearers at the regimental aid post he worked for three days and nights attending to the wounded, under heavy fire and in the face of great difficulties. Though suffering severely from the effects of gas he remained at duty and set a magnificent example of courage and coolness to all.

Lt. Warren Russell Skey, Fld. Arty.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in charge of pack animals. He kept up the ammunition supply in spite of heavy shell fire. When his column was caught in a heavy barrage and several casualties were caused among men and horses, he extricated the column, rescued the wounded men and horses, and delivered the ammunition at the battery.
Capt. John Onion Slaght, Inf.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He worked untiringly maintaining the ammunition supply and evacuating the wounded. He reconnoitred the front line and brought up his company to support the battalion to which he was attached, under continuous and heavy shell fire. His example did much to maintain the morale of the men under most difficult conditions.

Lt. Sydney Welton Tupper, Inf.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When enemy machine gun and bombing posts were holding up the right flank in an attack, although wounded he succeeded in destroying these posts under heavy fire, thus clearing up a critical situation. He remained on duty and declined to leave his post even when relieved by another officer.

Lt. William Vernon, Inf.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of his company during five days' operations. He was at battalion headquarters when the enemy opened an intense barrage, and he passed through it in order to reach his company. His judicious disposition of his platoons from time to time was undoubtedly responsible for the small number of casualties.

Lt. William Frederick Welch, Inf.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He maintained communication by lamp under intense shell fire after the buried cable was cut. He was very successful on other occasions in maintaining communication in the face of great difficulties.

Lt. Leonard Alfred Welsh, Lord Strathcona's Horse.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of the brigade pack train carrying rations. When the enemy commenced a heavy bombardment all along the mule track and many casualties were sustained, although his animals stampeded he succeeded in recovering all the rations and delivering them to the dump, and then repaired the mule track. During six days he never failed to deliver his rations, though passing through a severe barrage each time.

Capt. John Douglas Young, Inf.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a company in the front line. He personally reconnoitred two farms in hostile territory, finding one occupied and taking possession of it, locating machine guns, and obtaining all information necessary to insure the capture of the other. When the commander of the company on his left became a casualty he took command of both companies, and by redistributing them in shell holes greatly reduced losses. He drove off an attack, dispersing parties of the enemy with machine-gun and rifle-grenade fire.

1116 C. S. M. Charles Peacock, Inf.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He went forward in an attack although wounded at the assembling position. When all the company officers had become casualties he led his men forward with great determination until he was wounded a second time. 6-1

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[1907]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and under the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the provisions of the convention relating to military service of citizens of the United States in Canada, and of Canadians in the United States, do come into force and have the force of law as of and from the 30th July, 1918, the date on which the said convention was ratified by His Majesty and by the President of the United States, as provided by Article VI thereof.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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CANADA

REGULATIONS GOVERNING APPLICATIONS OF CANADIANS FOR DIPLOMATIC EXEMPTION FROM MILITARY SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES.

I. The Military Service Convention between Great Britain and the United States in relation to Canada applies to all male British subjects in the United States of the age for the time being of 20 to 44 years, both inclusive, including those who have taken out first papers, (a) who were born or naturalized in Canada and who before proceeding to the United States were ordinarily resident in Great Britain or Canada, or in any other part of His Majesty's Dominions to which compulsory service has been or may be hereafter by law applied, or outside the British Dominions; or (b) who were not born or naturalized in Canada, but who before proceeding to the United States were ordinarily resident in Canada. These are hereinafter called Canadians.

II. Canadians of present United States draft age, namely, 21 to 30 years, both inclusive, may during a period of sixty days from the date of exchange of ratifications of the convention, enlist voluntarily in the Canadian Expeditionary Force at any office of the British or Canadian Recruiting Mission, or may apply for enlistment to any British consular officer, or civilian recruiting committee. If within that period they do

not so enlist they shall, unless exempted, become liable to military service under the laws of the United States.

III. Canadians, outside the present United States draft age, are subject to the same provisions, except that the period for voluntary enlistment will be thirty days from the date which may be fixed for their registration under the laws of the United States.

IV. Full information as to the terms and conditions of service with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, pay, separation allowance, etc., may be obtained upon application at any office of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission. The following is a list of these offices:

State.	City.	Address.
New York	New York City.	511 Fifth Ave. (Headquarters.)
"	New York City.	220 West 42nd Street.
"	Buffalo	333 Main Street.
Massachusetts	Boston	44 Bromfield Street.
Ohio	Cleveland.	112 Lenox Building.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	N. E. Cor. 17th & Chestnut Sts.
Maine	Portland	402 Fidelty Building.
Rhode Island	Providence	184 Washington Street.
District of Col.	Washington	703 15th Street.
Maryland	Baltimore	311 West Baltimore St.
Illinois	Chicago	140 So. Dearborn Street.
"	Chicago	54 West Adams Street.
Michigan	Detroit	30 Cadillac Square.
Minnesota	Duluth	15 Fourth Avenue West.
"	Minneapolis	410 Second Avenue South
Missouri	Kansas City	922 Main Street.
Washington	Spokane	603 Sprague Avenue.
"	Seattle	115 James Street.
California	San Francisco	268 Market Street.
"	Los Angeles	San Fernando Building.

V. The British Ambassador at Washington has power to grant Canadians exemption from military service in the United States within the respective periods of sixty and thirty days aforesaid, as the case may be; and, the Senate of the United States having approved the Convention, Canadians may now apply for such exemption, subject to the following rules or limitations:

1. Only those may apply who elect, in the event of their being found disentitled to exemption, to join the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Other Canadians who desire to claim exemption may apply, under the local laws and regulations, to the United States boards.

2. Canadians electing upon the condition aforesaid to apply for diplomatic exemption may submit their claims in writing, established by affidavit or solemn declaration, to the Director of the Military Service Branch of the Department of Justice at Ottawa, and the applicant must in all cases state (i) his surname and Christian names in full; (ii) his birthplace; (iii) his address; (iv) his age; (v) his occupation; (vi) his position as to wife and family; (vii) whether he has taken out first papers or not; and, if he be registered under the Selective Military Service law and regulations of the United States, he must also give (viii) the name and number of the local board; (ix) his serial number; (x) his order number; (xi) his classification; (xii) the result of his medical examination.

The applicant must also either enclose two unmounted photographs or give a description of himself sufficient for purposes of identification, including particulars of his (1) Age; (2) Height; (3) Weight; (4) Colour of Eyes; (5) Complexion; (6) Colour of Hair; (7) Marks of identity, if any.

3. The application must be made by the man for whom exemption is claimed, and upon one or more of the following grounds, which must be specified.

(a) That he is a member of His Majesty's regular reserve or auxiliary forces, as by the Army Act.

(b) That he is a member of the military forces raised by the governments of any of His Majesty's Dominions, other than Canada, or by the government of India.

(c) That he is serving in the Royal Navy or in the Royal Marines, or in the Naval Service of Canada, or that he is a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

(d) That he has since 4th August, 1914, served in the military or naval forces of Great Britain or her allies in a theatre of actual war, and has been honourably discharged therefrom.

(e) That he is a clergyman, or a member of recognized order of an exclusively religious character, or a minister of a religious denomination existing in Canada on 29th August, 1917.

(*f*) That it is expedient in the national interest that he should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work of Canadian national importance in which he is habitually engaged, or for which he has special qualifications, as, for instance, British or Canadian missions or business. The application for an employee upon this ground must be supported by an affidavit or solemn declaration of his employer.

(*g*) That it is expedient in the national interest that he should be educated or trained for any work of Canadian national importance for which he is being educated or trained.

(*h*) That he is unfit for military service by reason of ill-health or infirmity, certified by the medical officers attached to the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission.

It is essential that there should be embodied in the applicant's affidavit or solemn declaration in support of his claim an engagement to the following effect:—

"I solemnly undertake and engage that if I be "found disentitled to exemption I will when required so "to do by the Director of the Military Service Branch "of the Department of Justice at Ottawa, or other com-"petent Canadian authority, enlist in the Canadian "Expeditionary Force and report for duty at the time "and place required, subject to payment of my "reasonable travelling expenses for the purpose."

It shall, moreover, be a condition of the granting of exemption that the applicant shall promptly answer in writing any questions touching his claim for exemption which may be notified to him by the Director, or other competent Canadian authority.

Certificates of exemption granted under these regulations shall be subject to be reviewed, limited, extended or withdrawn upon cause shown.

As the time within which applications for exemption may be considered is strictly limited, Canadians who wish to apply under these regulations should realize the importance of submitting their applications at the earliest possible date.

APPENDIX

Convention Relating to the Service of Citizens of the United States in Canada and of Canadians in the United States.

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, being convinced that for the better prosecution of the present war it is desirable that citizens of the United States in Canada and Canadian British subjects in the United States shall either return to their own country to perform military service in its army or shall serve in the army of the country in which they remain, have resolved to enter into a convention to that end and have accordingly appointed as their plenipotentiaries the President of the United States of America, Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Britannic Majesty, the Earl of Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, high commissioner and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary on special mission to the United States, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers found to be in proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

All male citizens of the United States in Canada (hereinafter called Americans) and all male British subjects in the United States (*a*) who were born or naturalized in Canada, and who, before proceeding to the United States were ordinarily resident in Great Britain or Canada or in any other part of His Majesty's Dominions to which compulsory military service has been or may be hereafter by law applied, or outside the British Dominions; or (*b*) who were not born or naturalized in Canada, but who, before proceeding to the United States, were ordinarily resident in Canada (hereinafter called Canadian) shall, unless before the time limited by this convention they enlist or enroll in the forces of their own country or return to the United States or Canada, respectively, for the purpose of military service, be subject to military service and entitled to exemption or discharge therefrom under the laws and regulations, from time to time in force, of the country in which they are: *Provided*, That in respect to Americans in Canada, the ages for military service shall be the ages specified in the laws of the United States prescribing compulsory military service, and in respect to Canadians in the United States the ages for military service shall be for the time being 20 to 44 years, both inclusive.

ARTICLE II.

Americans and Canadians within the age limits aforesaid who desire to enter the military service of their own country must enlist or enroll or must leave Canada or the United States, as the case may be, for the purpose of military service in their own country before the expiration of 60 days after the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention, if liable to military service in the country in which they are at the said date; or, if not so liable, then before the expiration of 30 days after the time when liability shall accrue; or, as to those holding certificates of exemption under Article III of this convention, before the expiration of 30 days after the date on which any such certificate becomes inoperative unless sooner renewed; or as to those who apply for certificates of exemption under Article III, and whose applications are refused, then before the expiration of 30 days after the date of such refusal, unless the application be sooner granted.

ARTICLE III.

The Government of the United States, through the consul general at Ottawa, and His Britannic Majesty's Government through the British ambassador at Washington, may issue certificates of exemption from military service to Americans and Canadians, respectively, upon application or otherwise, within 60 days from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention or within 30 days from the date when such citizens or subjects become liable to military service in accordance with Article I, provided that the applications be made or the certificates be granted prior to their entry into the military service of either country. Such certificates may be special or general, temporary or conditional, and may be modified, renewed or revoked in the discretion of the Government granting them. Persons holding such certificates shall, so long as the certificates are in force, not be liable to military service in the country in which they are.

ARTICLE IV.

The Government of the United States and the Government of Canada will, respectively, so far as possible facilitate the return of Canadians and Americans who may desire to return to their own country for military service, but shall not be responsible for providing transport or the cost of transport for such persons.

ARTICLE V.

No citizen or subject of either country who, under the provisions of this convention, enters the military service of the other shall, by reason of such service, be considered, after this convention shall have expired or after his discharge, to have lost his nationality or to be under any allegiance to the United States or to His Britannic Majesty, as the case may be.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by His Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London as soon as possible. It shall come into operation on the date on which the ratifications are exchanged and shall remain in force until the expiration of 60 days after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice of termination to the other; whereupon any citizen or subject of either country incorporated into the military service of the other under this convention shall be as soon as possible discharged therefrom.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington the third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

ROBERT LANSING. [SEAL.]
6–2 READING. [SEAL.]

[1820.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Saturday, the 20th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 6th July, 1918, from the acting Minister of the Interior, stating that the Canadian Northern Railway Company has applied for a license to occupy a portion of the bed of the Oldman River for the purpose of constructing and maintaining thereon a railway bridge across the said river, the land applied for being described as follows:

That certain parcel or tract of land, being part of the bed of Oldman river, situate in the southeast quarter of section thirteen, in the ninth township, in the twenty-sixth range, west of the fourth meridian, in the Province of Alberta, on the said section thirteen is shown on a plan of the southeast quarter of the said township approved and confirmed by E. Deville, Surveyor-General of Dominion lands, on the eleventh day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, which said parcel may be more particularly described as follows:—

Bounded on the north by the left bank and on the south by the right bank of Oldman River; and on the east and west by lines parallel to and forty-nine feet and five tenths of a foot perpendicularly distant on opposite sides of the centre line of the right of way of the Canadian Northern Railway, as the said centre line is shown upon a plan of the said railway showing plan and elevation of proposed crossing of Oldman River, through the said quarter-section, which said plan is signed by A. S. Weekes, Dominion Land Surveyor, on the twenty-third day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of record in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Registration District under number R.W. 87 in Book B.T., a certified copy whereof is on record in the Department of the Interior under number 27050; the parcel herein described containing by admeasurement one acre and five-hundredths of an acre, more or less.

The plan and description of the sight and of the bridge as filed by the company with the Department of Public Works was approved by Order in Council of the 31st July, 1916, under the provisions of Section 233 of the Railway Act, Chapter 37, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, such approval being conditional on the company securing from the Department of the Interior a license of occupation of the bed of the river required for the bridge site.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that he be authorized to issue to the Canadian Northern Railway Company, a license of occupation for that portion of the bed of the Oldman River described above; the said license to be for such time as the Company may require the bridge site in connection with the operation of the railway and to be at an annual rental of one dollar, payable to the Department of the Interior.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 1158.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

TUESDAY, the 14th day of May, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to approve and doth hereby approve the following Regulations for the granting of free entries on Dominion lands to settlers under the authority of the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT LAND REGULATIONS.

CANADA, 1918.

AUTHORITY.

1. These regulations are made and approved under the provisions of the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, being "An Act to assist Returned Soldiers in settling upon the land and to increase agricultural production."

INTERPRETATION.

2. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.

(*a*) "Act" means "The Soldier Settlement Act, 1917;"

(*b*) "Board" means "The Soldier Settlement Board;"

(*c*) "Settler" means any person who comes within the meaning of that term as defined in the Act;

(*d*) "Agent" or "Agent of Dominion Lands" means a person acting as such under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act;

(*e*) "Sub-agent" means a Sub-agent under the Dominion Lands Act;

(*f*) "Local Representative" means any person appointed by the Soldier Settlement Board to act in the capacity of a representative of the Board in any particular district, and having such duties and powers as may be assigned to him by the Board;

(*g*) "Dominion Lands" or "lands" or "land" means lands of the Dominion of Canada to which these regulations apply;

(*h*) "Soldier entry" means a free entry on Dominion lands granted by the Minister to a settler recommended by the Board;

(*i*) "Entry" may mean a soldier entry or an entry granted under the Dominion Lands Act;

(*j*) "Soldier grant" means the Dominion land for which a soldier entry has been granted under the provisions of these regulations.

(*k*) "Homestead," "purchased homestead," "pre-emption" means land held under homestead, purchased homestead, or pre-emption entry, respectively, under the Dominion Lands Act.

"SETTLER" DEFINED.

3. Entry on Dominion Lands under the provisions of these regulations may be granted to any person recommended by the Board who is a "settler" as defined by the Act.

4. The following persons are "settlers" within the meaning of the Act:—

(*a*) Any person who has served in the naval or military expeditionary forces of Canada during the present war and who has left the forces with an honourable record or who has been honourably discharged;

(*b*) Any person who has been engaged in active service during the present war in the naval or military forces of the United Kingdom or of any of the self-governing British Dominions or Colonies and who has left the forces with an honourable record or who has been honourably discharged;

(*c*) Any person who, being a British subject resident in Canada before the war, has been engaged in active service at one of the seats of war in either the naval or military forces of any of His Majesty's allies in the present war and who has left the forces with an honourable record or who has been honourably discharged;

(*d*) The widow of any such person described in items (a), (b) or (c) above who died on active service.

ESTABLISHING RIGHT AS "SETTLER."

Preliminary information form.

5. Any person deeming himself qualified as a settler, and wishing to obtain the benefit of these regulations shall submit to the Board such information as will enable the Board to determine that he is one to whom the Act applies. This information must be given on the Preliminary Information Form supplied by the Board, blank copies of which may be obtained on application to the Soldier Settlement Board, Ottawa, or to any of its local representatives, who, if so desired, will assist the applicant in filling out the form.

Discharge papers.

6. In the case of an applicant who has served in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, the Board will consult the Militia Department concerning his standing; in all other cases the applicant must forward his certificate of honourable discharge (registered mail only is advised for this purpose), or a copy thereof duly certified by the local representative or by a notary public, or such other evidence as may be necessary in order that the Board may pass upon applicant's status.

Attestation as to right.

7. Upon the applicant's right as a settler being satisfactorily established, a statement in the form of an "Attestation" of such right signed by the Chairman of the Board shall be issued to the applicant. Such attestation shall not be transferable and shall be surrendered when formal application for entry is made under these regulations.

RESERVATION OF LANDS.

Reservation of lands.

8. The Board may request reservation of available Dominion lands for the purposes of the Act.

Lands especially set apart.

9. In the event of any parcel of land reserved under the Act being required for some specific purpose in connection with soldier settlement, or being particularly valuable on account of its location or otherwise, or with respect to which it is ascertained that some person has a right the existence of which was not known at the time the land was reserved for soldier settlement, the Board may withhold such parcel of land from general disposition under soldier entry, whether before or after such parcel has been made available for entry, and set apart the same for much disposal as may be deemed proper.

Cancellation of reservation.

10. If in the opinion of the Board any parcel of land which has been reserved under the Act is not suitable for the purposes of soldier settlement, the Board may request the cancellation of such reservation.

Lapse of all reservations.

11. All reservations of lands under the Act shall lapse three years after the close of the present war.

Timbered lands not open to entry.

12. A quarter-section containing more than twenty-five acres of "merchantable timber" is not open to entry, and if entry is obtained for land which, though not reserved at the time, is ascertained to be valuable on account of merchantable timber upon it, the entry may be cancelled, provided that in the case an entry is so cancelled no compensation shall be made to the entrant for the value to him of the timber on the land.

Surveying and advertising.

13. No land shall be open for entry under the provisions of these regulations until it has been surveyed in accordance with the provisions of the Dominion Lands Survey Act, and until notice that it is to be open for entry upon a date to be set forth in the notice has been posted for at least thirty days in the land office of the District in which the land is situated, and has been published in at least one newspaper in that District and in one newspaper in the provincial capital; and the printing and publication of the notice shall be made in such manner as is determined by the Board.

Thirty days' notice in case of new surveys.

It shall be the duty of the Agent, when requested to do so by the Board, to advertise any newly surveyed land reserved under the Act, and to post notices promptly in his office and in each of the offices of the Sub-agents in his district.

Ten days' notice in all other cases.

14. In the case of other then newly surveyed lands, the Agent shall, when notified by the Board to make any land available for entry under these regulations, advertise such land for ten clear days, unless otherwise directed by the Board, by posting a notice in his office, available for public inspection, giving date and hour of the posting and the date on which the land will become available. Such notice shall be in the form prescribed by the Board, and a copy of same shall be promptly mailed by the Agent to each of the Sub-agents and to the representatives of the Board in his district, and to

the Postmaster nearest the land, to be posted in their respective offices.

Soldier entry on reserved lands.

15. Lands reserved under the Act which in the opinion of the Board are of a class suitable for the general purposes of soldier settlement, shall, except as herein provided, or as otherwise determined by the Board, be made available for soldier entry from time to time to any settler who is eligible to make such entry under these regulations.

Homestead entry on reserved lands.

16. Except as herein otherwise provided, any land reserved under the Act which is available for soldier entry, shall not be deemed reserved as against any person who, being a settler or a member of any body or force serving with the forces of Great Britain or of any of her allies during the present war, is desirous of exercising his homestead right thereon under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act.

Soldier entry on lands not reserved.

17. The right of soldier entry may be exercised by any settler qualified as such under the Act on any parcel of land which although not reserved for the purposes of the Act at the time, is open to homestead entry under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act. An application for soldier entry on such land by any person eligible shall *ipso facto* reserve the same for the purpose of the Act.

Information as to lands.

18. General information concerning lands for soldier settlement may be obtained by any prospective settler on application to the Soldier Settlement Board, Ottawa, or to any representative of the Board elsewhere.

Precise information as to whether any particular parcel of land is open to soldier entry may be secured on application to the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district within which the land is situated.

APPLICATION FOR ENTRY.

Office of record.

19. Application for a soldier entry may be made in the form prescribed by the Board by the holder of an attestation under the Act at the office of the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district within which the land is situated which shall be the office of record for soldier entries for such district.

Application made elsewhere.

20. Application for a soldier entry may be made also before any Agent or Sub-agent of Dominion Lands or before a local representative of the Board or any other person authorized by the Board to receive such application for transmission to the office of record, but any application so made shall have no force or effect until received at the office of record;

Notice may be wired.

Provided that where an application for a soldier entry is so made, the person receiving the same may, at the expense of the applicant, wire notice of receipt of the application to the office of record, whereupon, if the land is available, it shall be held for the applicant until the application papers are received.

No second application.

21. Where an application for soldier entry is made at any place other than the office of record, the person receiving the application shall not receive another application for entry on the same land until first application has been disposed of by the office of record.

Personal application.

22. Every application for a soldier entry shall, except as hereinafter provided, be made by the settler in person.

Application by proxy.

23. Application for entry by proxy is permitted only in the case of a person making entry on behalf of a husband, wife, father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, when duly authorized to do so in the form prescribed, or in the case of a person who, for special reasons, has been given permission by the Board to make entry on behalf of a settler.

The proxy must appear before the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district; sub-agents and local representatives are not authorized to accept applications for entry by proxy.

The settler on whose behalf such entry is made must, before the expiration of six months from the date of the entry, appear personally before the agent and satisfy him by declaration that he is already in residence or on his way to commence such residence, and in the latter case that he will be in residence before the end of the six months. Should he fail to make appearance, the agent shall, unless otherwise determined by the Board, cancel the entry without notice at the end of six months from the date of entry.

Time.

24. Application for soldier entry shall be made only during the regular office hours on every day except Sunday and statutory holidays.

Declaration by applicant.

25. Every applicant for a soldier entry shall make a declaration in the form prescribed by the Board that to the best of his knowledge and belief the land with respect to which his application is made is of the class open to entry and that there is no one in residence thereon, and shall state the improvements on the same, if any, and the value thereof; provided that where such declaration is subsequently found incorrect in any material particular, the entry shall be liable to cancellation.

No fees.

26. No fees shall be charged in connection with a soldier entry, but the applicant may be required to pay the value of the improvements, if any, on the land, and any charge or indebtedness against the land.

Application for lands not available.

27. An application for entry on land which is not available for entry at the time the same is made shall not give the applicant any priority of right in the event of the land becoming available.

CERTIFICATE OF ENTRY.

What constitutes entry.

28. When application is made in the manner hereinbefore described for land open to entry under the provisions of these regulations, the agent or officer acting for him shall accept it and issue to the applicant a Certificate of Entry, and the acceptance by the agent, or officer acting for him, of the said application and the issue of the Certificate of Entry shall constitute a soldier entry under the provisions of these regulations.

Certificate.

29. The Certificate of Entry shall entitle the recipient to take, occupy, use and cultivate the land entered for, and to hold possession thereof to the exclusion of any other person, and to bring and maintain actions for trespass committed on the said land; and the land shall not be liable to be taken in execution before the issue of letters patent therefor; provided that occupancy, use and possession of land so entered for shall be subject to the provisions of the Act, or regulations thereunder or amendments thereto.

PRIOR RIGHT OF ENTRY.

Squatter and Adjoining Settler.

Squatter before survey.

30. A person who has bona fide settled and made improvements on agricultural land before the survey thereof and was in occupation of and ordinarily resident on the land at the time of survey shall, if eligible to make entry for a soldier grant under these regulations, have a prior right to obtain entry for the land so settled on; Provided that this right is exercised within six months after notice in writing that the land is open for entry has been given by the Agent to such settler, or has been posted in a conspicuous place on the land; and that entry shall not be allowed for more than a quarter-section as a soldier grant.

Squatter after survey.

31. The occupation of land after the survey thereof, without entry as provided by these regulations, gives the occupant no right thereto, and the occupant may be ejected as a trespasser, and his improvements forfeited to the Crown.

One day priority to adjoining settler.

32. On the day on which any land is to be made available for entry after being advertised or posted in the manner hereinbefore described, the privilege of entry thereon shall be restricted to a settler eligible to make entry who holds an adjoining quarter-section under homestead or soldier entry, or who obtained homestead patent for such quarter-section and is still the owner thereof, or who was a squatter before survey on such quarter-section.

Conflicting Claims.

Determining priority.

33. In the event of there being more than one applicant claiming the prior right to entry under the preceding section, the priority of their claims shall be determined by the priority of the dates of their respective entries, or the commencement of residence in the case of squatters before survey.

34. To ensure due consideration being given to the rights of all persons claiming priority, the Agent shall receive all applications for entry offering under the preceding section, if requested to do so, but shall issue no certificate of entry for such land until the close of the office hours of the day on which the prior right of entry is considered; or until the morning of the following day;

Application before sub-agent.

Provided that if the Agent is advised by wire or otherwise on such day by a Sub-agent or a local Representative of the receipt by him of an application for entry from a person claiming a prior right

of entry for the land affected, and it is evident from the records that such person, by reason of the priority of date of his entry for or commencement of residence on the adjoining homestead has a better claim than any of the other applicants appearing in person, the Agent shall hold the land until such application made before the sub-agent or local representative has been received;

Sickness of applicant.

Provided further that if on account of sickness or other satisfactory reason shown to the Agent, a settler who according to the records has a prior right of entry over all other applicants is unable to appear in person on such day, the Agent may hold the land for such settler for a reasonable length of time, reporting immediately all the circumstances of the case to the Board;

Doubtful cases.

Provided also that if the Agent is in doubt as to the priority of any applicant, he shall not grant entry on the land affected, but refer the matter to the Board for consideration.

Land available to any settler.

35. Any land which, after having been posted in the manner hereinbefore described, has not been entered for by an adjoining settler on the first day on which such land became available for entry, or if it has not been reserved for any of the reasons above mentioned, it shall be open for entry on the following day to any settler eligible to make entry under these regulations.

Conditions of Entry.

Area.

36. A soldier entry shall be for not more than a quarter-section of one hundred and sixty acres more or less.

Mineral and water right.

37. A soldier entry shall convey no right to salt, coal, petroleum, natural gas, gold, silver, copper, iron, or other minerals within or under the land covered by such entry or any exclusive or other property or interest in, or any exclusive right or privilege with respect to any lake, river, spring, stream or other body of water within or bordering or passing through the land covered by the entry.

Improved lands.

38. Entry for land on which there are improvements may be granted only subject to payment by the entrant of the value of such improvements, as determined by the Board. Should the entrant fail to pay such value, his entry may be cancelled.

Seed grain and other charges.

39. Entry for land against which there is a charge in favour of the Crown may be granted only subject to the payment by the entrant of such indebtedness.

Reservation for roads.

40. Every soldier entry shall be granted subject to the right of the province to take without compensation at any time prior to the issue for letters patent any land which may be required for road purposes, not exceeding four acres in a quarter-section.

Entry for the sole use of settler.

41. Every entry shall be for the sole use and benefit of the holder of the same and not for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever.

Declaration as to duties.

42. The Board may, if it is deemed necessary, require the holder of a soldier entry to furnish proof, by declaration or otherwise, that he is duly performing his settlement duties in each year subsequent to the date of his entry.

No compensation for timber.

43. A quarter-section of land upon which there is not more than twenty-five acres of "merchantable timber," but upon which there is more than twenty-five acres of timber suitable for cord-wood or fence poles is not open for entry, unless such entry is granted on the condition that it will be subject to the issue of permits upon the remainder of the quarter section after the entrant has selected, subject to approval, twenty-five acres for his own use.

Lands required for water supply, etc.

44. If, after an entry is obtained, it is ascertained that the land entered for, or any portion thereof, is necessary for the protection of any water supply or for the location or construction of any works necessary to the development of any water-power, the Board may, at any time before the issue of letters patent, cancel the entry or withdraw from its application, any portion of the land entered for, but where the land is required for the location or construction of works necessary for the development of any water-power, only in so far as the land is necessary for that purpose; provided, however, that no entry shall be cancelled under the provisions of this paragraph until the entrant has been compensated for any improvements made by him upon the land, the amount of such compensation to be fixed by artibtration if the entrant refused to accept the compensation allowed by the Board.

SETTLEMENT DUTIES.

General Requirements.

General requirements.

45. Every holder of a soldier entry shall, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, be required before the issue of letters patent,—

(*a*) to have held the land for his own exclusive use and benefit for three years;

(*b*) to have resided thereon or in the vicinity thereof as hereinafter provided for at least six months in each of three years from the date of entry, or the date of commencement of residence;

(*c*) to have cultivated in each year such area of the land entered for as is satisfactory to the Board;

(*d*) to have erected a habitable house;

(*e*) to have paid in full the loan, if any, and interest thereon made to him on the land entered for under the provisions of the Soldier Settlement Loan regulations, and other charges if any;

(*f*) to be a British subject, except as otherwise provided.

Residence.

Perfecting entry.

46. Every entrant shall be required to perfect his entry within six months from the date thereof by taking possession of his own person of the land, and by beginning residence thereon, and if the entry is not so perfected within that period, it shall be liable to cancellation;

Provided that on cause shown the Board may extend the time for perfecting an entry for an additional six months.

Residence.

47. "Residence" for the purpose of these regulations shall be by the settler in person upon the land entered for or in the vicinity thereof as hereinafter provided. Such residence shall be in a dwelling house which is the actual home of the settler during such period of residence. Residence by a member of the settler's family or by any other person as proxy on his behalf will not be accepted.

Vicinity.

48. The entrant may perform the required residence duties by living on a farm of an area of at least eighty acres, situated within a distance of nine miles from the land entered for, in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowance crossed in the measurement of the following cause:—

(*a*) if he is the sole owner of such farm;

(*b*) if such farm is held by him under homestead entry or otherwise under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act;

(*c*) if such farm is owned solely and occupied by the father, mother, wife, husband, son, daughters, brother or sister of the entrant, or if it is held and occupied by such relative under provisions of the Dominion Lands Act or of these regulations.

Concurrent residence not counted.

49. Any period of residence claimed by a settler towards obtaining patent for any land held by him under the Dominion Lands Act, cannot at the same time be counted as residence in connection with his soldier grant.

CULTIVATION DUTIES.

If residence on grant.

50. Where the settler is residing on the land entered for under these regulations, he shall be required to bring a total of at least thirty acres of the land under cultivation, twenty of which must be cropped.

If residence in vicinity.

51. If residence is performed elsewhere as provided the entrant is required to bring at least fifty acres under cultivation, thirty of which must be cropped.

A reasonable portion of cultivation is required to be done in each year.

Rough and wooded lands.

52. Where owing to the character of the land the requirements with respect to cultivation as stated would appear to be excessive, the Board may reduce the area required to be cultivated, after the land has been inspected by an officer of the Board.

STOCK.

Stock.

53. Where the land entered for is not suitable for cultivation but is adapted for stock raising, the Board may, on application from the entrant and after inspection of the land, allow the entrant to substitute stock in lieu of cultivation duties.

The entrant who has been granted the privilege of substituting stock in lieu of cultivation shall keep on the land in each of three years, either for summer grazing or for winter feeding, the following stock which would be solely owned by him:

(*a*) in the first year, five head;

(*b*) in the second year, ten head;

(*c*) in the third year, and in each subsequent years until he obtains patent, sixteen head.

The entrant keeping stock will have the entire land entered for enclosed with a substantial fence to the satisfaction of the Board.

Buildings for stock.

54. Suitable buildings for the accommodation of the number of stock kept by the settler in any year shall be erected on the soldier grant, but if his residence duties are being performed under the vicinity provisions, such buildings may be upon land on which he is residing.

DECEASED ENTRANTS.

Completion of duties by legal representative.

55. In the event of the death of any person holding entry under these regulations before the completion of the requirements for obtaining patent, the requirements as to residence shall be waived. The requirements other than residence and naturalization shall be completed by the legal representative of such deceased entrant.

Unperfected entries.

56. If the entrant dies before perfecting the entry in the manner prescribed by these regulations, his entry shall be liable to cancellation. The Board may, however, on satisfactory assurance being furnished that the estate will be administered, and that the requirements of the regulations will be complied with extend the time for the performance of duties.

INSANE ENTRANTS.

Insane entrants.

57. In the event of an entrant becoming insane or mentally incapable, and by reason of such insanity or mental incapacity unable to complete the requirements for obtaining patent, the requirements as to residence and naturalization are waived. The requirements other than residence may be completed by his guardian, or committee, or any other person who in the event of his death, would be his legal representative.

PATENT.

Proof of completion of duties.

58. After the completion of the settlement duties hereinbefore prescribed, the settler may file proof of the completion thereof. Such proof shall be in the form of a sworn statement by the entrant, corroborated by the sworn statement of two disinterested parties resident in the vicinity. The statement of the applicant and his witnesses shall be given before an officer duly authorized by the Board to receive such evidence.

Deceased and insane entrants.

59. In the event of the death of an entrant, or in the event of an entrant becoming insane or mentally incapable, the proof of the performance of the conditions of the grant shall be made by such person or persons, and in such manner as may be satisfactory to the Board.

Forfeiture of right on failure to submit proof.

60. If the proof of the completion of the conditions of entry has not been furnished as herein prescribed, within five years from the date of entry, the right of the entrant in connection with the land entered for shall be liable to forfeiture on the order of the Board.

Patent.

61. If the proof of the fulfillment of the conditions of entry has been submitted as herein prescribed, and such proof is satisfactory to the Board, the Board will, if there is no charge against the land by reason of a loan granted under the Soldier Settlement Loan Regulations, recommend the issue of patent to the entrant, or in the event of the death of the entrant, in the name of his legal representative, or in the name of the deceased direct, if the law of the province within which the land is situated makes no provision for the appointment of a personal representative.

No patent until loan repaid.

62. If the proof of the performance of the settlement duties has been accepted by the Board, but there is a charge against the land for advances made under the Act, the Board will withhold the issue of patent for such land until such time as the charge has been removed.

Certificate as to proof.

63. In the cases mentioned in the preceding section the entrant, or in the event of his death, such person as would be entitled to receive patent had all the conditions been completed, may receive a Certificate from the Board setting forth that the requisite settlement duties have been completed, and that upon the indebtedness incurred under the Act being discharged, patent shall issue in the name of the person entitled to receive the same under these regulations.

Interchange of Entries.

When two settlers may interchange.

64. For cause shown any two entrants whose entries are in good standing may be granted permission by the Board to interchange their respective entries, provided the Board is satisfied that the security furnished by a settler who has obtained a loan under the Act will not be impaired by such interchange.

Abandonment of Entry.

Abandonment and re-entry.

65. An entrant may, in the discretion of the Board, be granted permission to abandon the land entered for by him upon executing a declaration in the form prescribed by the Board and obtain permission to make another entry for any land available for the purpose.

In case of loan.

66. Where the entrant, having secured a loan from the Board, has created a charge or lien on the land entered for which has not been discharged, the privilege of abandonment and re-entry may be granted only subject to the transfer of such indebtedness to the land on which re-entry is to be made and only where the Board is satisfied that the security for the loan will not be impaired by the transaction.

Abandonment in favour of a relative.

67. Where an entry is in good standing the entrant may in the discretion of the Board be granted permission to abandon the land held under entry in favour of a father, mother, sister, daughter, bother, wife, or husband, if eligible to make a soldier entry under these regulations subject to such terms and conditions as the Board may prescribe.

Cancellation of Entry.

Reason for cancellation.

68. An entry may be cancelled for any of the following reasons:

(*a*) If the entrant fails in any year to perform the prescribed settlement duties;

(*b*) If an entry has been obtained or granted through error, or misrepresentation, or other fraud;

(*c*) If an entrant, being one who has obtained a loan from the Soldier Settlement Board fails to pay the instalments of principal and interest at the times when they are payable, or fails to comply with any term or conditions subject to which the loan is made.

(*d*) If he fails to pay for improvements or any charge outstanding against the land in connection with seed grain, relief, or other liability of any previous entrant or holder of the land;

(*e*) If an entrant has assigned, mortgaged, or transferred, or agreed to assign, mortgage, or transfer the land held by him under entry, unless otherwise provided.

Effect of cancellation.

69. Where an entry has been cancelled for any reason, all the rights of the entrant with respect to the land held by him, shall thereupon cease and determine; but the Board may, at its discretion, refund to the person responsibe for the improvements, in whole or in part, the money collected on account of such improvements from any subsequent holder or occupant of the land.

Administration.

70. In respect of such of the foregoing regulations as have reference to the reservation of lands, and the cancellation of such reservations, the classes of lands open to entry, the advertising or posting of lands, the granting of entry, the setlement of conflicting claims to land, the performance of the conditions of entry, the proof of the completion of duties, the issue of patent, the interchange of entries, the abandonment of entries either unconditionally or in favour of a relative and the cancellation of entries, wherever it is provided that action is to be taken by the Board, such action will be carried out through the Department of the Interior.

Effective Date.

71. These regulations shall become effective on a date to be fixed by the Board.

[1292]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 6th day of June, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS Regulations heretofore established for the administration and management of Dominion lands within the Railway Belt of British Columbia in pursuance of the authority conferred by Chapter 59, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, and Chapter 10, 1—2 George V, do not include any special provisions for the disposal and administration of lands required for the development of water-powers and other water privileges, and

Whereas administration of the waters within the said belt has recently, by Chapter 47, Statutes of Canada, 2 George V as amended by Chapter 45, 3-4 George V, been transferred to the authorities of the provinces of British Columbia to be administered under the Water Acts of British Columbia as if the said Acts were enacted by the Parliament of Canada, and will continue to be so administered during the pleasure of the Governor in Council, and

Whereas it appears desirable that Dominion lands in the said belt required for the development of water-powers and other water-privileges should be disposed of and administered under special regulations which shall harmonize with the said provincial water administration.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior and in virtue of the authority conferred by the said Chapter 59, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, and the said Chapter 10, 1-2 George V, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the attached regulations, namely, The Water-Lands Regulations, shall be and the same are hereby made effective for disposing of and administering such Dominion lands within the said belt (excluding only lands within areas that are or may be set apart and designated as Dominion parks) as are required in the development of water-powers and other water-privileges.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council

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WATER—LANDS REGULATIONS.

1. In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires,—

Definitions.

"Minister" means the Minister of the Interior ;

"Applicant" means any person who has applied for the right to enter upon, use or occupy Dominion lands required in connection with a water-license or other water privilege ;

"Water-License" means any license, record, or other document made or issued under any Act of the Parliament of British Columbia granting a right or privilege respecting the diversion, use, carriage or storage of water, and shall include any such right or privilege otherwise lawfully acquired and held ;

"Licensee" shall mean the holder of a water-License as herein defined, and shall extend to and include the executors, administrators and assigns, and in the case of a corporation the successors and assigns of the licensee ;

"Lease" shall extend to and include any license, permit, authorization, agreement or other form of grant executed by the Minister for the purpose of conferring rights in Dominion lands under these regulations :

"Lessee" shall mean the holder of a lease as herein defined, and shall extend to and include the executors, administrators and assigns, and in the case of a corporation the successors and assigns of the lessee ;

"Works" shall include all constructions and contrivances for utilizing, holding, carrying or conducting water or water-power, the stumping or clearing of land, the removal of earth, rocks, brush or timber and other works or things constructed or removed by the lessee in connection with his lease ;

"Undertaking" means the project for the taking diversion, carriage, use, sale, barter or exchange of water or water-power in respect of which an application is made or a lease issued, and shall include the works, lands, rights of way and other property acquired, or to be acquired in connection with the said project and the general scheme for the acquirement, maintenance and operation thereof ;

"Regulations" means the regulations hereinafter set out, and shall include the regulations established by His Excellency the Governor in Council on the 17th day of September, 1889, for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia and, in case lands within forest reserves are involved, the regulations relating to the said forest reserves, together with any amendments to any such regulations now or hereafter established ;

"Dominion lands" means and shall include any land within the Railway Belt held by His Majesty the right of Canada.

Lands withdrawn from entry.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision of the said regulations, Dominion lands required for the protection of any water-supply, or upon or within or under which there are any waters from which power may be produced, or which bordering upon or being close to a water-power, will be required for the development and working of such water-power, or Dominion lands required for the development of water privileges other than power undertakings, including lands required for the storage or pondage of water for augmenting or regulating the flow of streams, shall not be open to entry for homestead, purchased homestead or pre-emption, or be sold or conveyed in fee, or disposal of in any way by the Crown except by lease under the provisions of these regulations,

Provided always that the timber on any such lands, if within any Dominion forest reserves, shall, notwithstanding the provisions of this section continue to be administered under the regulations governing the administration of the said reserves.

Minister to set out said lands.

3. The Minister may cause such surveys to be made, and may take such other steps as may be necessary from time to time to enable him to ascertain and set out the lands required as aforesaid, and his decision respecting the location and extent of the said lands shall be final.

Application may be filed.

4. (1) Any person who desires to acquire a right to use or occupy any Dominion lands for the diversion, storage or carriage of any water, or for the construction, maintenance or operation of any works for such diversion, storage or carriage of water, including lands to be flooded, shall file or cause to be filed with the Minister an application in writing for that purpose.

Contents of application.

(2) Such application shall set out—

Location.

(a) The location, by section, township and range, or by lot number, of each parcel of Dominion lands proposed to be occupied and of each right of way over the same required;

Area.

(b) The length and breadth or other dimensions of each parcel or right of way and the estimated area in acres ;

Sketch plan.

(c) A sketch plan showing the location of all the said parcels and rights of way ;

Water data.

(3) Such application shall be accompanied by complete information relating to the provincial water application, water-claim or water-right in respect of which it is made, namely,

(*a*) If made in connection with a pending water-application or water-claim, then a copy of such water-application or water-claim, and a copy of every petition or other formal paper filed with respect thereto with the provincial authorities ; also a copy of every authorization, order or other decision issued or made from time to time with respect thereto by the said provincial authorities ;

(*b*) If made in connection with a water-license already issued by the provincial authorities, then a copy of such water-license ; (The filing by the Comptroller of Water Rights of the province of such licence will satisfy this clause.)

(*c*) Any other evidence or information which the Minister may require respecting such water-application, water-claim or water-right.

Minister may withdraw particular lands.

5. Pending the consideration of any such application for the use and occupation of Dominion lands, the Minister may, from time to time, reserve the lands applied for from any disposition not consistent with the rights desired under such application.

6. (1) The applicant, before commencing the construction of any works upon Dominion lands, shall cause to be filed with the Minister a plan prepared from an actual survey by a qualified Dominion land surveyor, and signed and certified correct by him, showing the location and extent of the lands so required, and shall obtain the Minister's approval thereof. Before any such survey is proceeded with, instructions therefor must first be obtained from the Surveyor General.

(2) The said plan shall contain the following information :

Boundaries.

(*a*) The boundaries giving chainages and bearings, and the area in acres within each quarter section of the lands so required, including rights of way.

1. The Department of the Interior in order to facilitate the preparation of plans by applicants will endeavour to have a qualified member of the British Columbia Hydrometric Survey available for making the necessary surveys at reasonable cost to the applicants.

Lands to be flooded.

(*b*) Where lands are to be flooded, the contour to which the water will be raised and the area of the lands to be flooded in each quarter section ;

Occupiers' lands.

(*c*) Where any interest less than a fee in Dominion lands has been previously disposed of by the Crown, a statement setting out the said lands and the name of the person authorized to hold, occupy or use the same.

Report of Dominion Land Surveyor.

7. The plan shall be accompanied by a report by such Dominion land surveyor or by a qualified civil engineer setting forth,—

Lands required.

(*a*) Whether the lands shown on the said plan are, in the opinion of such surveyor or engineer required for the proposed diversion, use, storage or carriage of water or for the construction, maintenance or operation of the proposed works, and if not, what lands are so required ;

Occupier's interests.

(*b*) Where any interest less than the fee in Dominion lands has been disposed of a statement of the manner in which the proposed works will affect the said interest, and the area of the lands so affected in each case ;

Damage likely.

(*c*) A statement that such surveyor or engineer knows the lands reported on, and his estimate of the amount of damage which will be likely to arise with respect to each separate parcel of such lands from the occupation and use thereof for the purpose proposed.

Minister may grant Interim Permit.

8. (1) Upon the filing of the application, plan and report set out in the last three preceding sections, and subject always to these and any further regulations on the subject, the Minister may, if he deems such action advisable, grant to the applicant an interim permit authorizing entry upon or the use or occupation of any Dominion lands subject to such conditions as may, in his opinion, be required by such applicant for the purpose of making surveys and constructing works, but such interim permit shall, in every case, be subject to the provisions of these regulations respecting leases so far as applicable.

Term and nature of Interim Permit.

(2) The term of the interim permit shall be as nearly as possible concurrent with that of the conditional-water-license granted to the applicant under the British Columbia Water Acts, it being the intent of these regulations that the applicant shall secure his water-rights from the provincial authorities before the corresponding land-rights shall be granted, and it being the general purpose of the said permit to supply such applicant with such rights in Dominion lands, as, in the opinion of the Minister, may be required by him in the exercise of the rights conferred by the said conditional water-license.

Surveys may be delayed in certain cases.

9. (1) If the Minister is of the opinion that a strict compliance with sections 6 and 7 would seriously interfere with the immediate and necessary construction of works or with the exercise of water rights acquired or in process of being acquired by the applicant, he may, by a writing under his hand, grant the applicant such temporary rights of entry upon or of the occupation or use of any Dominion lands as are, in his opinion, required by the applicant pending the time when the plans and report called for in the said sections 6 and 7 shall have been completed. The applicant shall, however, in such case pursue the preparation and completion of the said plans and reports with due diligence, and upon the filing and approval of the same, and upon compliance otherwise by the applicant with the terms laid down by the Minister, the interim permit mentioned in the last preceding section may be issued.

(2) The location of any works so constructed by the applicant prior to the filing and approval of the said plans and reports shall be subject to the approval of the Minister and the permittee shall and will make any changes with respect thereto which the Minister may require after the said plans and reports are filed. The temporary rights granted by the Minister under this section shall, in every case be subject to the provisions of these regulations respecting leases in so far as applicable and shall further be subject to cancellation at the at the discretion of the Minister.

Dispensation from Surveys by D.L.S. in certain cases.

10. Notwithstanding any other provision of these regulations, if the Minister considers that any application is not of sufficient importance to warrant the surveys and report by a Dominion land surveyor called for in sections 6 and 7, he may, by letter or other writing, authorize such applicant to dispence with the requirements of either or both of the said sections, but may, in such case, call for such plans and information as he may deem necessary, and upon satisfactory compliance by the applicant with all such requirements, the Minister may grant the interim permit mentioned in the last preceeding section, but in every case where works are constructed without plans being submitted and approved showing exact locations, such works shall be subject to approval as to location by the Minister and the applicant shall and will make any changes therein which the Minister may subsequently require.

Lease, when may be issued.

11. Upon the receipt by the Minister of a notice from the Comptroller of Water Rights or other proper provincial authority that the said applicant has completed his works and is in all respects other than the acquirement of the neeessary interests in Dominion lands, entitled to a final water license under the provincial Water Acts, together with a copy of such license or a statement of the proposed terms thereof, and upon it being shown to the satisfaction of the Minister that the applicant has observed and fulfilled all the terms and conditions required by the Minister or by these regulations to be by such applicant observed and fulfilled, the Minister may, subject always to these regulations, issue in favor of the applicant a lease, a license of occupation or other form of grant conferring such rights in Dominion lands as are in the opinion of the Minister, necessary for the proper maintenance and operation of the said works, and subject to such special terms and conditions, not inconsistent with these regulations, as the Minister may impose.

Lease concurrent with water-license.

12. The lease shall be for the same term of years as such final water-license and shall run concurrently therewith ; provided always, that in no case shall any lease authorize entry upon or use or occupation of any Dominion lands for a period exceeding fifty years from the date thereof.

Lease or permit to depend on water-license.

13. The easements, rights and privileges acquired under any interim permit or lease shall be subject always to compliance by the permittee or lessee with all the terms and conditions of the water-license in connection with which such interim permit or lease is issued, and if, under the provisions of the Water Acts of British Columbia or the regulations made pursuant thereto, or by other lawful means such water-license is terminated or cancelled, or becomes null and void, then such interim permit or lease shall, *ipso facto*, become void and of no effect, and all the rights granted thereunder shall cease and determine.

Lease voided when lands no longer needed.

14. (1) Every lease shall be valid or effective to authorize the entry upon or the use or occupation of any Dominion lands only in such manner and to such extent as may be necessary for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating the works authorized to be constructed, maintained and operated under the water-license in respect of which such lease is granted and no further.

Procedure when lease voided for non-use or abandonment.

(2) If, because of a change in the location of the said works, or because of their non-use or abandonment, or for any other reason continued or further entry upon, use of, or occupation of such lands in whole or in part for the said purpose becomes, in the opinion of the Minister, unnecessary, he shall give the lessee written notice of the contemplated withdrawal of such lands from the operation of the lease and his reasons therefor. The lessee may within sixty days after the giving of such notice file a written objection to such withdrawal of lands. The Minister may, after the consideration of such objection, or after the expiry of the time allowed for objection, if no objection is filed, make an order withdrawing such lands from the operation of the lease.

Termination of works when lease voided.

15. If any lease issued under these regulations is voided, terminated or cancelled in whole or in part by any lawful process, the lessee shall not be privileged to remove any works, buildings or other improvements constructed by him on the said lands unless the Minister's consent in writing is first obtained. The Minister may make any provision which he deems advisable for arriving at the compensation, if any, which is to be paid to the lessee for such of the said works, buildings or other improvements as are taken over by His Majesty and as are considered serviceable in the future disposition which is to be made of the said lands.

Rentals.

16. The sum to be paid as annual rental shall be fixed by the Minister and specified in the lease, but such rental shall be subject to revision at the same times and, at the discretion of the Minister, in the same manner as if the lease were subject to the statutes, regulations and general practice of the province governing of leases of lands valuable in the development of water privileges, providing always that the Minister shall act in the place of any provincial authority empowered or required to take action under the provisions of the said regulations in respect of such revision of rentals.

Lease not exclusive.

17. Every such lease shall be subject to the right of His Majesty to grant liberty or privilege to other persons for any purpose to enter upon, use or occupy the lands so leased or to use any existing works upon such lands in common with the lessee ; provided always that, in such case, if it is proposed to move or alter or in any way affect the lessee's works, the rights of the lessee in respect of the said works shall not be, in the opinion of the Minister, prejudicially interfered with, nor shall other works be substituted which, in so far as the lessee is concerned are less fitted to accomplish the purposes of the said works as set out in the water-license.

Grants not to be capitalized.

18. The lessee, in estimating the value of the lands, works, and properties, held by him in connection with his lease, whether for the purpose of fixing the tolls or rates which may be charged for power or for the purpose of appraising the property upon which he is entitled to earn or receive any return, income, price or compensation or for any other purpose, shall in no case give any pecuniary value to or claim any pecuniary value for the rights and privileges granted by his lease.

Transfers.

19. Before any assignment or transfer of any lease or of the rights and privileges conferred thereby or of the works or undertaking connected therewith becomes valid or effective the assignee or transferree must have executed and filed with the Minister an undertaking or agreement to comply with the provisions of these regulations in so far as applicable and to observe and fulfil all the terms and conditions of such lease as amended by any additional terms and conditions which the Minister may then see fit to impose, and the Minister's approval in writing of such assignment or transfer and of such undertaking or agreement must have been

obtained. No such approval shall be given by the Minister unless it is shown to his satisfaction that such assignment or transfer is expedient in the public interest and that no compensation whatever is to be paid for the rights and privileges conferred by such lease.

Care of Dominion Lands.

20. The lessee shall in the construction, maintenance and operation of his works, take such steps and do such acts and things, as are necessary for the proper care, maintenance and protection of any Dominion lands affected thereby, and shall comply with any instructions of the Minister or of any person acting for the Minister in that behalf.

Roads, trails, &c.

21. No roads, trails, telephone lines, buildings or other improvements the property of the Crown in the right of the Dominion shall be removed, altered or in any way affected by any lessee in the construction of his works without the Minister's consent in writing having been first obtained. Such lessee shall in every case replace or reconstruct such improvements and shall build and maintain necessary and suitable crossings for all such roads and trails existing or that may be established intersecting any water conduits of such lessee to the Minister's satisfaction. The Minister may, if he deems it necessary, require the applicant or lessee to furnish a bond for the satisfactory carrying out of the provisions of this section. The lease shall be subject to the right of the Minister to construct, or authorize the construction of roads, trails or telephone lines on or across the leasehold.

Bridges, culverts, &c.

22. The lessee shall construct and maintain such bridges, culverts, spillways, wasteways or other works in connection with any works constructed or maintained on Dominion lands as the Minister or any person acting for the Minister in that behalf may direct.

Lessee to indemnify Crown.

23. The lessee shall indemnify the Crown against all actions, claims or demands arising against it by reason of anything done by the lessee in the exercise or purported exercise of the rights and privileges granted under the lease.

Timber-cutting.

24. The lessee shall pay for any merchantable timber cut or removed from any Dominion lands such sums by way of stumpage and royalty as may be ffxed by the regulations governing the administration of forest reserves, if within any such reserve, or by the regulations governing the granting of yearly licenses and permits to cut timber, if on Dominion lands other than forest reserves.

Forest Reserve provisions.

25. The lessee shall do no unnecessary damage to timber on any Dominion lands. Every lessee whose lease includes any lands situated within any Dominion forest reserve shall carefully comply with all regulations relating to forest reserves and shall also comply with all instructions of the Director of Forestry in all matters pertaining to the care and preservation of the forest reserves.

Timber and brush in forest reserve.

26. No trees on any Forest Reserve shall be cut by such lessee without the permission of the Director of Forestry and when any trees are so cut the debris of such cutting shall be piled and burned or otherwise disposed of as instructed by the forest officer in charge of the reserve. No burning shall be done except under permit from such forest officer. The lands covered by the lease shall be cleared and kept clear at all times of unnecessary combustible material and the lessee shall take all possible precautions to prevent the starting or spread of fire from the leasehold and shall give assistance in the fighting of fire as required by the regulations relating to forest reserves.

Lands fraudulently entered upon.

27. If it is shown to the satisfaction of the Minister that any homestead entry, agreement to sell or other existing interest less than a fee in any Dominion lands required for the proposed works of any applicant has been secured by any person with a knowledge that the said lands would be required in connection with the development of a water privilege, and with the object of deriving gain from such interest by reason of the future development of such water privilege, the Minister may fix the terms upon which so much of the said lands as may be required for the proposed works may be withdrawn from the said entry, agreement of sale or other interest less than a fee, and secured by such applicant.

Water applicants not under B. C. Water Act.

28. In the event that any person desires to enter upon, use or occupy Dominion lands in the exercise of rights affecting waters or the use or diversion thereof not acquired or held in virtue of British Columbia Water Acts, such as rights acquired under the Line Fences Act, Chapter 84, R.S.B.C. 1911, or the Ditches and Water Courses Act, Chapter 66 of the same, or the Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation Act, Chapter 69 of the same, or by any riparian owner, application may be made to the Minister, and the same must be dealt with as nearly as possible in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

Reservations in all grants.

29. Every patent, lease, license, homestead entry or other grant hereafter made of any Dominion lands within the Railway Belt shall be subject to a reservation providing for the taking of any areas required for the exercises of the privileges granted by any water license subject to the payment by the licensee of such compensation as may be provided in like cases by the provincial acts and regulations. 3–4

[1806]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 19th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the Order in Council, P.C. 813, of the 4th day of April, 1918, the Minister of the Interior was authorized to transfer from His Majesty King George the Fifth as represented by the Minister of the Interior, to His Majesty King George the Fifth as represented by the Minister of Public Works for the Province of Alberta, that portion of the southeast quarter of Section 29, Township 54, Bange 22, west of the 4th Meridian, comprising 153.24 acres, and that portion of the northeast quarter of the same section, comprising 158.73 acres ; whereas it was intended that the lands referred to herein should be vested in His Majesty King George the Fifth as represented by the Minister of Public Works for the Province of Alberta.

Therefore His Excellency the Governer General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and declare and it is hereby ordered and declared that title to such lands, being that portion of the S. E. ½ of section 29-54-22 W. 4th Meridian, comprising 153.24 acres, and that portion of the North East quarter of the same Section comprising 158.73 acres, shall be and the same is hereby vested in His Majesty King George the Fifth, as represented by the Minister of Public Works for the Province of Alberta, the balance of each of these quarter-sections having been heretofore vested in the right of the Crown for the Province of Alberta for roadway purposes, reserving thereout and therefrom all mines and minerals, whether solid, liquid or gaseous, which may be found to exist within, upon or under such lands, together with full power to work the same, and for this purpose to enter upon, use and occupy the said lands, or so much thereof, and to such extent as may be necessary for the effectual working and extracting of the said minerals.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

4–4

[1805.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 19th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, is pleased to make and doth hereby make the following regulations for the granting of free entries on Dominion lands in the Forty-mile Railway Belt of the Province of British Columbia to settlers under the authority of the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917.

AUTHORITY.

1. These regulations are made and approved under the provisions of The Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, being "An Act to assist Returned Soldiers in settling upon the land and to increase agricultural production."

INTERPRETATION.

2. (*a*) "British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations" means the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the Forty-mile Railway Belt of the Province of British Columbia, as approved by Order in Council of the 17th day of September, 1889, and amendments thereto.

(*b*) "Act" means "The Soldier Settlement Act, 1917."

(*c*) "Board" means "The Soldier Settlement Board."

(*d*) "Settler" means any person who comes within the meaning of that term as defined in the Act;

(*e*) "Agent" or "Agent of Dominion Lands" means a person acting as such under the provisions of the British Columbia Lands Regulations;

(*f*) "Sub-agent' means a Sub-agent under the British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations;

(*g*) "Local Representative" means any person appointed by the Soldier Settlement Board to act in the capacity of a representative of the Board in any particular district, and having such duties and powers as may be assigned to him by the Board;

(*h*) "Dominion Lands" or "lands" or "land" means lands of the Dominion of Canada to which these regulations apply;

(*i*) "Soldier entry" means a free entry on Dominion Lands granted by the Minister to a settler recommended by the Board;

(*j*) "Entry" may mean a soldier entry or an entry granted under the British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations;

(*k*) "Soldier grant" means the Dominion Land for which a soldier entry has been granted under the provisions of these regulations.

(*l*) "Homestead," "purchased homestead," means land held under homestead or purchased homestead entry respectively, under the British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations.

"SETTLER" DEFINED

3. Entry on Dominion Lands under the provisions of these regulations may be granted to any person recommended by the Board who is a "settler" as defined by the Act.

4. The following persons are "settlers" within the meaning of the Act:—

(*a*) Any person who has served in the naval or military expeditionary forces of Canada during the present war and who has left the forces with an honourable record or who has been honourably discharged;

(*b*) Any person who has been engaged in active service during the present war in the naval or military forces of the United Kingdom or of any of the self-governing British Dominions or Colonies, and who has left the forces with an honorable record or who honourably discharged;

(*c*) Any person who, being a British subject resident in Canada before the war, has been engaged in active service at one of the seats of war in either the naval or military forces of any of His Majesty's Allies in the present war, and who has left the forces with an honourable record or who has been honourably discharged;

(*d*) The widow of any such person described in items (*a*), (*b*), or (*c*) above who died on active service.

ESTABLISHING RIGHT AS "SETTLER".

Preliminary Information Form.

5. Any person deeming himself qualified as a settler, and wishing to obtain the benefit of these regulations shall submit to the Board such information as will enable the Board to determine that he is one to whom the Act applies. This information must be given on the Preliminary Information Form supplied by the Board, blank copies of which may be obtained on application to the Soldier Settlement Board, Ottawa, or to any of its local representatives, who, if so desired, will assist the applicant in filling out the form.

Discharge papers.

6. In the case of an applicant who has served in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, the Board will consult the Militia Department concerning his standing; in all other cases the applicant must forward his certificate of honourable discharge (registered mail only is advised for this purpose,) or a copy thereof duly certified by the Local Representative or by a Notary Public, or such other evidence as may be necessary in order that the Board may pass upon the applicant's status.

Attestation as to right.

7. Upon the applicant's right as a settler being satisfactorily established, a statement in the form of an "Attestation" of such right, signed by the Chairman of the Board, shall be issued to the applicant. Such attestation shall not be transferable and shall be surrendered when formal application for entry is made under these regulations.

RESERVATION OF LANDS.

Reservation af lands.

8. The Board may request reservation of available Dominion Lands for the purposes of the Act.

Lands especially set apart.

9. In the event of any parcel of land reserved under the Act being required for some specific purpose in connection with soldier settlement, or being particularly valuable on account of its location or otherwise, or with respect to which it is ascertained that some person has a right the existence of which was not known at the time the land was reserved for soldier settlement, the Board may withhold such parcel of land from general disposition under soldier entry, whether before or after such parcel has been available for entry, and set apart the same for such disposal as may be deemed proper.

Cancellation of reservation.

10. If, in the opinion of the Board, any parcel of land which has been reserved under the Act is not suitable for the purpose of soldier settlement, the Board may request the cancellation of such reservation.

Lapse of all reservations.

11. All reservation of lands under the Act shall lapse three years after the close of the present war.

Timbered lands not open to entry.

12. Land containing more than 2,000 feet B.M. to the acre of merchantable timber is not open to entry until a report made by a Timber Inspector has been submitted to the Department, and if entry is obtained for land which though not reserved at the time, is ascertained to be valuable on account of merchantable timber upon it, the entry may be cancelled, provided that in case an entry is so cancelled no compensation shall be made to the entrant for the value to him of the timber on the land.

LANDS OPEN TO ENTRY.

Surveying and advertising.—Thirty days' notice in case of new surveys.

15. No land shall be open for entry under the provisions of these regulations until it has been surveyed in accordance with the provisions of the Dominion Lands Survey Act, and until notice that it is to be open for

entry upon a date to be set forth in the notice has been posted for at least thirty days in the land office of the District in which the land is situated, and has been published in at least one newspaper in that district and in one newspaper in the provincial capital, and the printing and publication of the notice shall be made in such a manner as is determined by the Board.

It shall be the duty of the Agent, when requested to do so by the Board, to advertise any newly surveyed land reserved under the Act, and to post notices promptly in his office and in each of the offices of the Sub-agents in his district.

Ten days' notice in all other cases.

14. In the case of other than newly surveyed lands, the Agent shall, when notified by the Board to make any land available for entry under these regulations, advertise such land for ten clear days, unless otherwise directed by the Board by posting a notice in his office, available for public inspection, giving date and hour of the posting and the date on which the land will become available. Such notice shall be in the form prescribed by the Board, and a copy of same shall be promptly mailed by the Agent to each of the Sub-agents and to representations of the Board in his district, and to the Postmaster nearest the land, to be posted in their respective offices.

Soldier entry on reserved lands.

15. Lands reserved under the Act which in the opinion of the board are of a class suitable for the general purposes of soldier settlement, shall, except as herein provided, or as otherwise determined by the board, be made available for soldier entry from time to time to any settler who is eligible to make such entry under these regulations.

Homestead entry on reserved lands.

16. Except as herein otherwise provided, any land reserved under the act which is available for soldier entry, shall not be deemed reserved as against any person who, being a settler or a member of any body or force serving with the forces of Great Britain or of any of her allies during the present war, is desirous of exercising his homestead right thereon under the provisions of the British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations.

Soldier Entry on Lands Not Reserved.

17. The right of soldier entry may be exercised by any settler qualified as such under the Act on any parcel of land which, although not reserved for the purposes of the Act at the time, is open to homestead entry under the provisions of the British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations. An application for soldier entry on such land by any person eligible shall *ipso facto* reserve the same for the purposes of the Act.

Information as to Lands.

18. General information concerning lands for soldier settlement may be obtained by any prospective settler on application to the Soldier Settlement Board, Ottawa, or to any representative of the Board elsewhere.

Precise information as to whether any particular parcel of land is open to soldier entry may be secured on application to the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district within which the land is situated.

APPLICATION FOR ENTRY.

Office of Record.

19. Application for a soldier entry may be made in the form prescribed by the Board by the holder of an attestation under the Act at the office of the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district within which the land is situated, which shall be the office of record for soldier entries for such district.

Application made elsewhere.

20. Application for a soldier entry may be made also before any Agent or Sub-agent of Dominion lands or before a local representative of the Board or any other person authorized by the Board to receive such application for transmission to the office of record but any application so made shall have no force or effect until received atthe office of record.

Notice may be wired.

Provided that where an application for a soldier entry is so made, the person receiving the same may, at the expense of the applicant, wire notice of receipt of the application to the office of record, whereupon, if the land is available, it shall be held for the applicant until the application papers are received.

No Second Application.

21. Where an application for soldier entry is made at any place other than the office of record, the person receiving the application shall not receive another application for entry on the same land until the first application has been disposed of by the office of record.

Personal application.

22. Every application for a soldier entry shall, except as hereinafter, be made by lhe settler in person.

Application by proxy.

23. Application for entry by proxy is permitted only in the case of a person making entry on behalf of a husband, wife, father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, when duly authorized to do so in the form prescribed, or in the case of a person who, for special reasons has been given permission by the Board to make entry on behalf of a settler.

The proxy must appear before the agent of Dominion Lands for the district ; Sub-agents and local representatives are not authorized to accept applications for entry by proxy.

The settler on whose behalf such entry is made must, before the expiration of six months from the date of the entry, appear personally before the agent and satisfy him by declaration that he is already in residence or on his way to commence such residence, and in the latter case that he will be in residence before the end of six months. Should be fail to make appearance, the agent shall, unless otherwise determined by the Board, cancel the entry without notice at the end of six months from the date of entry.

Time.

24. Application for soldier entry shall be made only during the regular office hours on every day except Sunday and statutory holidays.

Declaration by Applicant.

25. Every applicant for a soldier entry shall make a declaration in the form prescribed by the Board that to the best of his knowledge and belief the land with respect to which his application is made is of the class open for entry and that there is no one in residence thereon, and shall state the improvements on the same, if any, and the value thereof, provided that where such declaration is subsequently found incorrect in any material particular, the entry shall be liable to cancellation.

No fees.

26. No fees shall be charged in connection with a soldier entry, but the applicant may be required to pay the value of the improvements, if any, on the land, and any charge or indebtedness against the land.

Application for lands not available.

27. An apdlication for entry on land which is not available for entry at the time the same is made shall not give the applicant any priority of right in the event of the land becoming available.

CERTIFICATE OE ENTRY.

What constitutes entry.

28. When application is made in the manner hereinbefore described for land open to entry under the provisions of these regulations, the Agent or officer acting for him shall accept it and issue to the applicant a Certificate of Entry, and the acceptance by the Agent, or officer acting for him, of the said application and the iseue of the Certificate of Entry shall constitute a soldier entry under the provisions of these regulations.

Certificate.

29. The Certificate of Entry shall entitle the recipient to take, occupy, use and cultivate the land entered for, and to hold possession thereof to the exclusion of

any other person, and to bring and maintain actions for trespass committed on the said land ; and the land shall not be liable to be taken in execution before the issue of letters patent therefor ; provided that occupancy, use and possession of land so entered for shall be subject to the provisions of the Act, or the regulations thereunder or amendments thereto.

PRIOR RIGHT OF ENTRY.

Squatting.—Squatter and Adjoining Settler.

30. Occupation of any Dominion lands by squatting thereon without entry or without the authority of the Department whether the lands are open for entry, leased, reserved or held under entry given to the squatter no right thereto and he may be ejected as a trespasser and his improvements forfeited to the Crown. Squatting on lands valuable for timber or which are in a timber berth, whether timbered or not, will give no right either to the land or timber and will result in ejectment proceedings and loss of improvements.

Squatter before survey.

31. A person desirous of taking up land by squatting before the survey thereof must first notify the Dominion Land Agent and ascertain whether the land would be otherwise available when surveyed.

One Day Priority to Adjoining Settler.

32. On the day on which any land is to be made available for entry after being advertised or posted in the manner hereinbefore described the privilege of entry thereon shall be restricted to a settler eligible to make entry who holds an adjoining quarter-section under homestead or soldier entry, or who obtained homestead patent for such quarter-section and is still the owner thereof, or who having obtained authority to do so, is a squatter on such quarter-section.

CONFLICTING CLAIMS.

Determining priority.

33. In the event of there being more than one applicant claiming the prior right of entry under the preceding section, the priority of their claims shall be determined by the priority of the dates of their respective entries, or the commencement of residence in the case or squatters before survey.

Due consideration of all claims.

34. To ensure due consideration being given to the rights of all persons claiming priority, the Agent shall receive all applications for entry offering under the preceding section, if requested to do so, but shall issue no certificate of entry for such land until the close of the office hours of the day on which the prior right of entry is considered, or until the morning of the following day.

Application before Sub-agent.

Provided that if the Agent is advised by wire or otherwise on such day by a Sub-agent or a Local Representative of the receipt by him of an application for entry from a person claiming a prior right of entry for the land affected, and it is evident from the records that such person, by reason of the priority of date of his entry for or commencement of residence on the adjoining homestead, has a better claim than any of the other applicants appearing in person, the Agent shall hold the land until such application made before the Sub-agent or Local Representative has been received.

Sickness of applicant.

Provided further that if on account of sickness or other satisfactory reason shown to the agent, a settler who according to the records has a prior right of entry over all other applicants is unable to appear in person on such day, the agent may hold the land for such settler for a reasonable length of time, reporting immediately all the circumstances of the case to the Board.

Doubtful cases.

Provided also that if the agent is in doubt as to the priority of any applicant, he shall not grant entry on the land affected, but refer the matter to the Board for consideration.

Land available to any Settler.

35. Any land which, after having been posted in the manner hereinbefore described has not been entered for by an adjoining settler on the first day on which such land became available for entry, or if it has not been reserved for any of the reasons above-mentioned, it shall be open for entry on the following day to any settler eligible to make entry under these regulations.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY.

Area.

36. A soldier entry shall be for not more than a quarter-section of one hundred and sixty acres more or less.

Mineral and water right.

37. A soldier entry shall convey no right to salt, coal, petroleum, natural gas, gold, silver, copper, iron or other minerals within or under the land covered by such entry, nor to the bed, shores or waters of any water course, and is subject to rights of way for ditches or water conduits existing or previously applied for.

Improved lands.

38. Entry for land on which there are imp ovements m y be granted only subject to payment by the entrant of the value of such improvements, as determined by the Board. Should the entrant fail to pay such value, his entry may be cancelled.

Seed grain and other charges.

39. Entry for land against which there is a charge in favour of the Crown may be granted only subject to the payment by the entrant of such indebtedness.

Reservation for Roads.

40. Every soldier entry shall be granted subject to the right of the Province to take without compensation at any time prior to the issue of letters patent any land which may be required for road purposes, not exceeding one-twentieth of the total area covered by the entry as provided by the regulations with request to the establishment of roads in the Forty-mile Railway Belt.

Entry for the sole use of Settler.

41. Every entry shall be for the sole use and benefit of the holder of the same and not for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever.

Declaration as to Duties.

42. The Board may, if deemed necessary, require the holder of a soldier entry to furnish proof, by declaration or otherwise, that he is duly performing his settlement duties in each year subsequent to the date of his entry.

Lands valuable for Timber.

43. Lands containing valuable timber are not open to homestead entry. Lands containing less than 2,000 feet B.M. of merchantable timber to the acre are not classed as timber lands. Lands thought to contain merchantable timber in excess of 2,000 feet to the acre must be inspected by a timber inspector and the report submitted to the department before the land is disposed of. A settler may be required by the agent to make a statutory declaration as to the quantity of merchantable timber which is on the land applied for, and at the discretion of the agent he may withhold the land from entry until a special inspection has been made by a timber inspector and the case submitted to the department for decision.

Lands Required for Water Supply, Etc.

44. If, after an entry is obtained, it is ascertained that the land entered for, or any portion thereof, is necessary for the protection of any water supply or for the location or construction of any works necessary to the development of any water-power, the board may, at any time before the issue of letters patent, cancel the entry or withdraw from its application any portion of the land entered for, but where the land is required for the location or construction of works necessary for the development of any water-power, only in so far as the land is necessary for that purpose ; provided, however, that no entry shall be cancelled under the provisions of this paragraph until the entrant has been compensated for any improvements made by him upon

the land the amount of such compensation to be fixed by arbitration if the entrant refuses to accept the compensation allowed by the board.

SETTLEMENT DUTIES.

General requirements

45. Every holder of a soldier entry shall, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, be required before the issue of letters patent.

(*a*) to have held the land for his own exclusive use and benefit for three years ;

(*b*) to have resided thereon or in the vicinity thereof as hereinafter provided for at least six months in each of three years from the date of entry, or the date of commencement of residence ;

(*c*) To have cultivated in each year such area of the land entered for as is satisfactory to the Board :

(*d*) To have erected a habitable house ;

(*e*) To have paid in full the loan, if any, and interest thereon made to him on the land entered for under the provisions of the Soldier Settlement Loan Regulations, and other charges, if any ;

(*f*) To be a British subject, except as otherwise provided.

Perfecting entry.

46. Every entrant shall be required to perfect his entry within six months from the date thereof by taking possession in his own person of the land, and by beginning residence thereon, and if the entry is not so perfected within that period, it shall be liable to cancellation.

Provided that on cause shown the board may extend the time for perfecting an entry for an additional six months.

Residence.

47. "Residence" for the purpose of these regulations shall be by the settler in person upon the land entered for or in the vicinity thereof, as hereinafter provided. Such residence shall be in a dwelling house which is the actual home of the settler during such period of residence. Residence by a member of the settler's family or by any other person as proxy on his behalf will not be accepted.

Vicinity.

48. The entrant may perform the required residence duties by living on a farm situated within a distance of nine miles from the land entered for, in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowance crossed in the measurement, in the following cases :

(*a*) If he is the sole owner of such farm ;

(*b*) If such farm is held by him under homestead entry or otherwise under the provisions of the British Columbia Dominion Lands Act Regulations;

(*c*) If such farm is owned solely and occupied by the father, mother, wife, husband, son, daughter, brother, or sister of the entry or if it is held and and occupied by such relative under the provisions of the British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations.

Concurrent residence not counted.

49. Provided any period of residence claimed by a settler towards obtaining patent for any land held by him under the British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations, cannot at the same time be counted as residence in connection with his soldier grant.

CULTIVATION DUTIES.

If residence or grant.

50. Dry Belt : In the dry belt of the Kamloops division unless the land is difficult to clear and cultivate on account of timber, a settler who resides on his homestead is required to break a total of at least 30 acres of the homestead (of which 20 must be cropped) before applying for patent. A reasonable proportion of the cultivation duties must be done during each year.

If residence in vicinity.

Where residence is performed in the vicinity in in accordance with the regulations the total required to be broken is at least 50 acres (of which 30 must be cropped.)

If residence on grant.

51. Timbered Districts : In the Revelstoke district and the timbered portions of the Kamloops district, a settler is required to clear and cultivate eight acres and rough clear and cultivate eight acres. For homestead of eighty acres or less, four acres thoroughly cleared and cultivated and four acres rough cleared and cultivated are required. In the coast districts four acres thoroughly cleared and cultivated and four acres rough cleared and cultivated are required.

Clearing means the thorough removal of slash and stumps. Rough clearing means slashing, piling and burning, and seeding to grass or otherwise cultivating between the stumps.

If residence in vicinity.

Where residence is performed in the vicinity in accordance with the regulations the cultivations duties are increased by one-half, namely, instead of eight acres thorough clearing and eight acres rough clearing, twelve acres thoroughly cleared and cultivated and twelve acres rough cleared and cultivated are required ; and for homesteads of eighty acres or less, six acres thoroughly cleared and cultivated are required.

Thorough clearing accepted as rough clearing.

52. Additional thorough clearing to the extent of one-half of the amount of rough clearing required is accepted in lieu of rough clearing.

Cultivation to be done in three years.

53. Cultivation must be done in each of three years during two of which the breaking must be in crop.

Rough and wooded lands.

54. Within the Forty-mile Railway Belt of British Columbia where owing to the character of the land the requirement with respect to cultivation as stated would appear to be excessive, the Minister may reduce the area required to be cultivated, after the land has been inspected by an officer of the Department of the Interior.

DECEASED ENTRANTS.

Completion of duties by legal representative.

55. In the event of the death of any person holding entry under these regulations before the completion of these requirements for obtaining patent, the requirements as to residence shall be waived. The requirements other than residence and naturalization shall be completed by the legal representative of such deceased entrant.

Unperfected entries.

56. If the entrant dies before perfecting the entry in the manner prescribed by these regulations, his entry shall be liable to cancellation. The Board may, however, on satisfactory assurance being furnished that the estate will be administered, and that the requirements of the regulations will be complied with, extend the time for the performance of duties.

Insane entrants.

57. In the event of an entrant becoming insane or mentally incapable, and by reason of such insanity or mental incapacity unable to complete the requirements for obtaining patent, the requirements as to residence and naturalization are waived. The requirements other than residence may be completed by his guardian, or committee, or any other person who, in the event of his death, would be his legal representative.

PATENT.

Proof of completion of duties.

58. After the completion of the settlement duties hereinbefore prescribed, the settler may file proof of the completion thereof. Such proof shall be in the form of a sworn statement by the entrant, corroborated by the sworn statement of two disinterested parties resident in the vicinity. The statement of the applicant and his witnesses shall be given before an officer duly authorized by the Board to receive such evidence.

Deceased and insane entrants.

59. In the event of the death of an entrant, or in the event of an entrant becoming insane or mentally incapable, the proof of the performance of the condi-

tions of the grant shall be made by such person or persons, and in such manner as may be satisfactory to the Board.

Forfeiture of right on failure to submit proof.

60. If the proof of the completion of the conditions of entry has not been furnished as herein prescribed, within five years from the date of entry, the right of the entrant in connection with the land entered for shall be liable to forfeiture on the order of the Board.

Patent.

61. If the proof of the fulfilment of the conditions of entry has been submitted as herein prescribed, and such proof is satisfactory to the board, the board will, if there is no charge against the land by reason of a loan granted under the Soldier Settlement Loan Regulations, recommend the issue of patent to the entrant, or in the event of the death of the entrant, in the name of his legal representative, or in the name of the deceased direct, if the law of the province within which the land is situated makes no provision for the appointment of a personal representative.

No Patent until Loan Repaid.

62. If the proof of the performance of the settlement duties has been accepted by the Board, but there is a charge against the land for advances made under the Act, the Board will withhold the issue of patent for such land until such time as the charge has been removed.

Certificate as to Proof.

63. In the cases mentioned in the preceding section, the entrant, or in the event of his death, such person as would be entitled to receive patent, had all the conditions been completed, may receive a Certificate from the Board setting forth that the requisite settlement duties have been completed, and that upon the indebtedness incurred under the Act being discharged, patent shall issue in the name of the person entitled to receive the same under these regulations.

INTERCHANGE OF ENTRIES.

When two settlers may interchange.

64. For cause shown any two entrants whose entries are in good standing may be granted permission by the Board to interchange their respective entries, provided the Board is satisfied that the security furnished by a settler who has obtained a loan under the Act will not be impaired by such interchange.

ABANDONMENT OF ENTRY.

Abandonment and re-entry

65. An entrant may, in the discretion of the Board, be granted permission to abandon the land entered for him upon executing a declaration in the form prescribed by the Board and obtain permission to make another entry for any land available for the purpose.

In Case of Loan.

66. Where the entrant, having secured a loan from the Board, has created a charge or lien on the land entered for which has not been discharged, the privilege of abandonment and re-entry may be granted only subject to the transfer of such indebtedness to the land on which re-entry is to be made and only where the Board is satisfied that the security for the loan will not be impaired by the transaction.

Abandonment in favour of a relative.

67. Where an entry is in good standing, the entrant may, in the discretion of the Board, be granted permission to abandon the land held under entry in favour of a father, mother, sister, daughter, brother, wife or husband, if eligible to make a soldier entry under these regulations subject to such terms and conditions as the Board may prescribe.

CANCELLATION OF ENTRY.

Reason for cancellation.

68. An entry may be cancelled for any of the following reasons:—

(*a*) If the entrant fails in any year to perform the prescribed settlement duties;

(*b*) If entry has been obtained or granted through error, or misrepresentation, or other fraud.

(*c*) If an entrant, being one who has obtained a loan from the Soldier Settlement Board, fails to pay the instalments of principal and interest at the times when they are payable, or fails to comply with any term or condition subject to which the loan is made.

(*d*) If he fails to pay for improvements or any charge outstanding against the land in connection with seed grain, relief or other liability of any previous entrant or holder of the land.

(*e*) If an entrant has assigned, mortgaged or transferred, or agreed to assign, mortgage, or transfer the land held by him under entry, unless otherwise provided.

Effect of Cancellation.

69. Where an entry has been cancelled for any reason, all the rights of the entrant with respect to the land held by him, shall thereupon cease and determine; but the Board may, at its discretion, refund to the person responsible for the improvements, in whole or in part, the money collected on account of such improvements from any subsequent holder or occupant of the land.

Administration

70. In respect of such of the foregoing regulations as have reference to the reservation of lands, and the cancellation of such reservations, the classes of lands open to entry, the advertising or posting of lands, the granting of entry, the settlement of conflicting claims to land, the performance of the conditions of entry, the proof of the completion of duties, the issue of patent, the interchange of entries, the abandonment of entries either unconditionally or in favour of a relative, and the cancellation of entries, wherever it is provided that action is to be taken by the Board, such action will be carried out through the Department of the Interior.

Effective date.

71. These regulations shall become effective on a date to be fixed by the Board.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1823]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 11th July, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that the Department of the Interior, has had before it the claims of a number of squatters to portions of the northwest quarter of Section 6 in Township 3 and Range 12, east of the Principal meridian, the land referred to being situated near the station of Badger on the Canadian Northern Railway, and that it was considered advisable to subdivide the land in question into small lots so as to cover the claimants' improvements and allow them to purchase the lots at a price to be fixed by valuation.

This subdivision has been surveyed under the instructions of the Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands and the plan thereof has been registered in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that he be authorized to dispose of the lots in the said subdivision at the valuation placed thereon by an officer of the Interior and on the usual terms respecting Government townsites, namely, either the whole of the purchase price at the date of sale or one fourth of the purchase pice at that date and the remainder in three equal consecutive annual instalments, with interest at five per cent per annum.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1827]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 6th July, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that in May, 1903, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at the request of the Department of the Interior, released the following lands which were required for the purpose of an extension to the Stony Indian Reserve :—

Section.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Area.	Remarks. North of Indian Reserve.
15	26	7	5th.	235·30	
17	26	7	5th.	632·80	
19	26	7	5th.	640·00	
21	26	7	5th.	621·10	Except island.
27	26	7	5th.	640·00	
Total.....				2,769·20	Acres.

In partial exchange for these lands the Canadian Pacific Railway Company applied for lands in the vicinity of their line south of Ashcroft, in the Province of British Columbia, which the company required in order to safeguard their tracks from land slides and which had been reserved for them since 1895. The lands so reserved for the company are as follows ;

Section. — Part.	No.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Area.	Remarks.
Frac. N.W.	¼ 4	20	24	W.6	151.40	Part not included in Oregon Jack Creek Indian Reserve No. 6 and Lot 561.
N. ½ & S.W.	½ 5	20	24	"	339.31	Part east of Thompson
E.	½ 6	20	24	"	45.31	River and not included
N.E.	¼ 7	20	24	"	0.70	in Lot 561 area for right
W.	½ &					of way deducted.
S.E.	¼ 8	20	24	"	224.24	Part east of Thompson
S.E.	¼ 18	20	24	"	18.70	River Area for right of
L.S. 11, 13 & 14,	16	20	24	"	120.00	way deducted. Part south and east of
W.	½ &					Thompson River, (area
N.E.	¼ 17	20	24	"	226.00	for right of way de-
S.E.	¼ 17	20	24	"	160.00	ducted).
Total.....					1,286.42	Acres.

The company are now applying for the issue of patents covering the lands selected by them in lieu of those released for the extension of the Stony Indian Reserve. The lands applied for being all available according to the records of the Department of the Interior, the Minister, therefore, recommends that the exchange with the company be authorized and that the difference in area on account of this exchange be credited to the company's land grant in the books of the Department of the Interior.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5–4 Clerk of the Privy Council

[1828]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS Mr. John Inglis McLean, of Fort Vermilion, in the Province of Alberta, has made application for a free grant of the S.W. ¼ of section 27, Township 108, Range 12, west of the Fifth meridian, in the said Province of Alberta, by virtue of occupation of the land at the date of the extinguishment of the Indian title ;

And whereas evidence has been submitted showing Mr. McLean to have been in actual occupation of the land in question at the date of the conclusion of Indian Treaty No.8 in the summer of 1899 ;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, and under the provisions of Section 76 of the Dominion Lands Act, is pleased to authorize and doth hereby authorize a free grant of the S.W. ¼ of Section 27, Township 108, Range 12, west of the Fifth meridian, containing 160 acres, more or less, to Mr. McLean.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1830]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Thursday, 25th July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 9th July, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that application has been made by the North American Reindeer Company (incorporated) with headquarters at South Bend, Indiana, for free grazing privileges for a period of thirty years, for the purpose of raising reindeer on the track outlined in pink on the attached map, and described as situated in the northern part of the Province of Manitoba, and in the Northwest Territories, and comprising that territory bounded on the north by the sixty-first degree of north latitude, on the east by Hudson's Bay, on the south by Churchill River, Indian and Granville Lakes and the waters connecting them, and on the west by Reindeer River, Reindeer Lake and the one hundred and second parallel of longitude, containing an area of 75,850 square miles more or less.

The introduction of reindeer into Alaska by the United States has resulted in an assured food supply for the natives and efficient means of transportation ; and within recent years a considerable quantity of reindeer meat has been available for export to Seattle and other pacific coast points. It is considered that the northern areas of the Northwest Territories are exceptionally suitable for reindeer. The development of reindeer herds in the Territories should be of great value in the matter of an assured food supply for the native population ; the utilization of trained reindeer will provide means of transportation and permit of effective exploration of the country ; and eventually the reindeer herds should contribute substantially to the meat supply of the rest of Canada. However, the introduction of reindeer into northern Canada will necessarily involve considerable risk and a large expenditure as well as expert handling and if the pioneer work is undertaken by private individuals or corporations on an extensive scale, sufficient to ensure reasonable success, the minister is of the opinion that such persons or corporations should receive encouragement from the Dominion to the extent of free grazing privileges for a limited term.

The minister, therefore, recommends that he be authorized to grant permits for free grazing privileges for reindeer in the area above described for a period not exceeding thirty years (30 years) to any persons or corporations who establish the bona fides of their enterprise to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior.

Provided that all such permits shall contain such conditions and restrictions as the minister may specify ; that in no case shall the privileges given be exclusive ; and that all permits shall be subject to such regulations as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU
5–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1821]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 12th July, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that the Regulations governing the Dominion Forest Reserves prohibit fishing in any other manner than by angling and trolling in those waters in Alberta, south of the north boundary of township 55.

It has been reported by the forest officers that there are a number of lakes in township 52, range 26, west 5th meridian, in the Athabaska Division of the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve, which are well supplied with white and jackfish ; that these lakes have furnished a supply of fish to the surrounding settlers for some years past without any appreciable diminution of the supply, and that the enforcement of the prohibitive regulation referred to will, in view of the present shortage of food, result in hardship for the settlers who have been accustomed to use nets in obtaining a supply of fish from these lakes.

The Minister therefore recommends that authority be granted to issue domestic fishing permits for these lakes during the years 1918, 1919 and 1920, not to exceed a total of 12 such permits in each year, for the use of 100 feet of 5½ inch mesh gill net, at a fee of $4.00 for resident British subjects, each permit to cover only the summer or winter season as the case may be.

The committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

5-4

[1851]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 27th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS under the existing provisions a man must report to the Registrar and is liable to be placed on duty when he comes within a class called out under the Military Service Act by reason of his reaching nineteen, becoming a widower and being at the time either of these events happens otherwise within the class, but this is not true of a man who, though in all other respects a member of the class, was not resident in Canada and had not since the 4th of August, 1914, been resident in Canada when he first satisfied all the conditions required to bring him within the class.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice and under and in virtue of the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, the Military Service Act, 1917, is pleased to make the following regulation and the same is hereby made and enacted accordingly :

Regulation.

Any man who becomes resident in Canada after a proclamation has been issued calling out the class under the Military Service Act, 1917, to which he would have belonged if he had been in Canada at the date of such proclamation, shall, within ten days after his becoming resident as aforesaid, report to the Registrar or Deputy Registrar for the Province or the part of the Province in which he is resident, and shall be placed on active service as provided by the said Act, or by the regulations thereunder, and shall, until so placed on active service, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

5-2

[1819]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS an application has been made by the Department of Indian Affairs for the setting apart of the Indian cemetery at House River, which consists of a small parcel of land, comprising approximately two acres, in the north-east quarter of section 18, township 83, range 16, west of the 4th meridian in the Province of Alberta, which has been used as such for a number of years ;

And whereas the parcel of land in question is undisposed of according to the records of the Department of the Interior, and may be more particularly described as follows :—

Commencing at a point on the East boundary of the North East quarter of Section 18 in the 83rd Township and 16th Range, West of the 4th Meridian in the Province of Alberta, distant 655.38 feet, measured southerly along the said east boundary from the North-east corner of the said quarter section, thence due West a distance of 50 feet to an iron post ; thence due South a distance of 204 feet to an iron post ; thence continuing on the same course a distance of 27 feet to a point which for the purpose of this description may be described as Point A ; thence due West to intersection with the right bank of the Athabaska River as shown upon a map or plan of survey of the said township approved and confirmed at Ottawa, on the 22nd day of June, A.D. 1918, by Edouard Deville, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands and of record in the Department of the Interior ; thence northwesterly following the said bank to a line drawn parallel with and 300 feet perpendicularly distant northerly from the line drawn due west from the point A ; thence due east along the said parallel line to intersection with the said east boundary of said north-east quarter section ; thence southerly along said east boundary a distance of 69 feet, more or less, to the point of commencement and containing by admeasurement two acres, more or less, and as shown on the plan hereto attached.

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the parcel of land above described, shall be and the same is hereby transferred to the Department of Indian Affairs for the purpose of a cemetery.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

5-4

[1852]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 27th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice and under the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to make and doth hereby make the following Regulations :

Regulation.

The regulation sanctioned by the Order in Council of 24th February, 1918, conferring powers upon the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police with regard to residence, movement or employment of aliens of enemy nationality, or naturalized British subjects, formerly subjects of any of the nations at war with His Majesty, is hereby amended by striking out of paragraph (*b*) the following words "and who became naturalized as a British subject within the five years last past."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

5-2

[1798]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 27th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce submits Regulations made by the Fuel Controller for Canada pursuant to the authority vested in him by paragraph (3) of the Order in Council of the 12th July, 1917 (P.C. 1887), regarding the importation, sale and distribution of coal in Canada, and recommends that the same be approved ;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under the provisions and authority of The War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to approve, ratify and confirm and doth hereby approve, ratify and confirm the said Regulations, and the Fuel Controller and all persons mentioned in the said Regulations are hereby vested with the powers necessary to enable him or them to give full effect to the said regulations.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

REGULATIONS Regarding the Importation, Sale Delivery of Coal Issued by the Fuel Controller for Canada.

Pursuant to the authority vested in him by paragraph (2) of the Order in Council of the 12th July, 1917, (P.C. 1887) the undersigned makes the following regulations, governing the price of coal and the importation, sale and delivery thereof ;

(1) That regulations by the Fuel Controller dated the 15th of March, 1918, an approved by Order in Council of the 20th March, 1918, (P.C. 664) be amended by adding to paragraph (18) the following subsections :

(*b*) In calculating overhead charges to determine the cost price of coal as dealer is to include either directly or indirectly any charge, expense or cost in connection with any of the following :—

(1) Interest on any money invested in land, plant, equipment or other assets in so far as any of these concerns the coal business.

(2) Interest on bonds, debentures, other funded debt or borrowed money. A charge may however, be made to cover interest on bonafide outstanding customers accounts at prevailing bank rate.

(3) Charges to sinking fund to redeem bonds, debentures or other debt.

(4) Income tax, excess profit or other business tax. This does not include any tax collected by the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue on coal imported from the United States of America.

(5) Outlay on permanent improvements, equipment or other capital account expenditure.

(6) Rental charges for yards plant or equipment.

(*c*) Salaries and expenses to officers or partners are not to be increased over those prevailing during the year 1914 at a greater rate than salaries in other lines of business have increased. A dealer may charge his business with his own salary but a reasonable rate only.

(*d*) Depreciation may be charged at regular periods on the wear and tear to buildings, structures or equipment so that at the end of the life of any such building, structure or equipment or when the same becomes obsolete a fund will have been provided equal to the original investment and based upon the estimated life of the building, structures or equipment from the date the asset was acquired or built.

(*e*) If a dealer makes any charge for shortage of tonnage in arriving at his selling price of coal such charge is to be determined by actual computation and is not to be estimated.

(*f*) If a dealer screens any coal and sells the slack coal or screenings resulting from such screening operation at a less price than the selling price, as arrived at by consideration of paras. 13, 14 and 15 of these Regulations, then this difference may be distributed proportionately over the cost of the prepared sizes of coal which resulted from such screening operations.

(*g*) Dealears conducting a retail as well as a wholesale business must apportion their overhead expenses and fixed charges to each such branch and such apportionment must bear reasonable comparison with the average overhead expenses and fixed charges of dealers who are engaged entirely in a retail or entirely in a wholesale business.

(*h*) All coal sold to consumers is to bear the same proportion of overhead expenses and fixed charges per ton and a dealer is not permitted to apportion his overhead expenses and fixed charges more heavily on any one class, grade or size of coal than on another.

(*i*) Discounts or rebates for cash or for any other consideration that may be allowed to a customer by any dealer are not to be considered a charge against overhead expenses and fixed charges in computing the selling price of coal.

(*k*) On the recommendation of the Fuel Administrator the Fuel Controller may fix maximun receiving, yard, delivery and overhead charges for any municipality by notification to the Fuel Commissioner through the Fuel Administrator.

(2) Every retail coal dealer is required to post in a prominent place in that portion of his office to which the public has access a conspicuous typewritten or printed notice containing a list of prevailing retail prices of all classes and sizes of coal handled by him including such discounts if any.

(3) That paragraph 17 of the said regulations be amended by adding the following subsection :—

(*b*) The officer in charge of the Fuel Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is hereby constituted a duly authorized agent of the Fuel Controller.

(Sgd.) C. A. MAGRATH,
5-2 Fuel Controller.

[1811]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 19th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the Consolidated Orders respecting Trading with the Enemy of the 2nd May, 1916 (P.C. 1023), it is declared to be an infraction of such Consolidated Orders to trade or have intercourse with a person who resides or carries on business within territory occupied by a state or sovereign for the time being at war with His Majesty ;

And whereas by Order in Council of the 28th June, 1918 (P.C. 1594), certain territory in Russia is declared to be territory in hostile occupation ;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, and under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared that, for the purpose of the Consolidated Orders respecting Trading with the Enemy, the Provinces of the Don Cossack and Kutais be added to the territory in Russia which is regarded as territory in hostile occupation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1822]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 10th July, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that on the 14th day of February, 1911, Mr. William Armstrong, of Portage la Prairie, was advised in reply to an application made by him, that he would be permitted to purchase the surface rights of the north half of Legal Subdivision 15 of Section 23, Township 32, Range 9, west of the Principal Meridian, at the rate of $10 an acre, as a mill-site in connection with a number of mining

leases granted in that vicinity, the sale, however, to be subject to the erection of a mill suitable for the purpose and satisfactory to the Minister of the Interior, and the thorough utilization of the land in connection with the operation of gypsum locations in that locality.

Payment in full has been made of the purchase price of the land of the specified rate, and evidence has been furnished to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior that a suitable mill has been erected, and that the land has been utilized for the purpose for which it was required.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that he be authorized to complete the sale to the applicant of the surface rights of the north half of Legal Subdivision 15 of Section 23, Township 32, Range 9, west of the Principal Meridian.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1838]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting President of the Privy Council and under the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise, is pleased to sanction and doth hereby sanction the following regulation, which has been framed and is recommended by the Fuel Controller, for approval.

REGULATION.

1. Coal or fuel oil shall not be consumed, burned, used or furnished to any private yacht, for any purpose whatsoever except for galley fuel or to enable it to reach its home Port by the shortest course which safe navigation will permit and any person contravening this regulation shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding $500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or to both fine and imprisonment.

2. The expression "private yacht" for the purposes of the foregoing regulation shall mean and include any nautical craft not operated by the Government of Canada or for profit which derives its motive power either wholly or in part from the use of coal or fuel oil.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[The two following Orders in Council were first published in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *30th July, 1918.*]

[1868]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 27th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS since the enactment of the Order in Council of the 18th July, 1918, (P.C. 1775), prohibiting the export from Canada of a list of specified commodities except under license, the War Trade Board of the United States have added to the list of commodities which cannot be exported from the United States, except under license, the additional list of commodities so prohibited being set forth in the list attached herewith;

And whereas the War Trade Board of the United States have requested the prohibition of the export of such commodities from Canada, except under license, upon the grounds and for the purpose set forth in the said Order in Council of the 18th July, 1918, (P. C. 1775);

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Chairman of the War Trade Board of Canada, is pleased to order and doth hereby order that the export from Canada of all commodities, the export of which from the United States is prohibited, subject to license, and which are set forth in the schedule attached hereto, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited except under license approved by the War Trade Board of Canada.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE.

Asphalt.
Beverages, non-alcholic, containing sugar.
Celluloid.
Films, as follows:
Moving-picture and other photographic films, unexposed, exposed but undeveloped, and exposed and developed.
Marine engines, parts of.
Moving-picture and other photographic films, unexposed, exposed but undeveloped, and exposed and developed.
Newspapers, old.
Non-alcholic beverages, containing sugar.
Phosphorous sesquisulphide.
Photographic films, including moving-picture films, unexposed, exposed but undeveloped, and exposed and developed.
Photographic plates, unexposed, exposed but undeveloped, and exposed and developed.
Plates, photographic, unexposed, exposed but undeveloped, and exposed and developed.
Sesquisulphide, phosphorous.
Stearine.
Tallow.
Telegraphic apparatus.
Valerian.
Wood, including logs—Timber, round, hewn, sawed, sided or squared.
Lumber—Manufactured in all dimension sizes for commercial uses including woods suitable for gun stocks, airplane propeller blades, veneers for airplane and hydroplane frames, ordnance construction, and wood handles for tools necessary for war supplies; walnut, mahogany, or birch wood cut for parquet flooring.
Partly manufactured articles in an unfinished shape that are to be completed into a finished article at the point of destination when made from the specified woods, such as K/D desks and barrels, furniture stock, parquet flooring, cooperage, etc.

5-2

[1869]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 27th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS since the enactment of the Order in Council of the 18th July, 1918, (P.C. 1776), prohibiting the import into Canada of a list of specified commodities, except under license, the War Trade Board of the United States have added to the list of commodities which cannot be imported into the United States, except under license, the additional list of commodities so prohibited being set forth in the list attached hereto;

And whereas the War Trade Board of the United States have requested the prohibition of the import of such commodities into Canada, except under license, upon the grounds and for the purposes set forth in the said Order in Council of the 18th July, 1918, (P.C. 1776).

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Chairman of the War Trade Board of Canada, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the

import into Canada of all commodities the import of which into the United States is prohibited subject to license, and which are set forth in the schedule attached hereto, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited, except under license approved by the War Trade Board of Canada.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE.

1. Antimony, antimony ore, or any chemical extracted therefrom.
2. Asphalt.
3. Balata.
4. Burlap.
5. Cacao (Cocoa beans).
6. Cafeine, caffeina, theine or trimethylxanthine.
7. Cassein or lacterene.
8. Castor beans and castor oil.
9. Chrome, chrome ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom.
10. Chromite.
11. Cobalt, cobalt ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom.
12. Cocoanut meat, shredded, desiccated or prepared.
13. Cocoanut oil.
14. Copper ore and copper concentrates, containing less than 60% of copper.
15. Copra.
16. Corundum.
17. Cotton.
18. Emery.
19. Ferro-alloys. All ferro-alloys.
20. Flax.
21. Flaxseed.
22. Graphite crucibles.
23. Gutta joclatong.
24. Gutta slak.
25. Gypsum.
26. Hemp.
27. Hides, skins, leather, tanned skins, and manufactures of leather.
28. Industrial diamonds.
29. Iridium.
30. Iron ore.
31. Jute.
32. Kapec.
33. Manganese, managanese ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom.
34. Mica.
35. Molydenum ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom.
36. Monazite sand.
37. Nickel ore, matte, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom.
38. Optical glass.
39. Palm oil.
40. Platinum.
41. Rice.
42. Rubber manufactured goods.
43. Rubber, reclaimed waste or scrap.
44. Shellac.
45. Sisal.
46. Sodium potassium or calcium nitrates.
47. Soya bean oil.
48. Sugars.
49. Tanning materials.
50. Tin in bars, blocks, pigs, or grain or granulated.
51. Tin ore and tin concentrates, or any chemical extracted therefrom.
52. Titanium, titanium ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom.
53. Tobacco.
54. Tungsten, tungsten ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom.
55. Vanadium, vanadium ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom.
56. Vegetable ivory or tagua nuts.
57. Wheat and wheat flour.
58. Wolframite.
59. Wool.

5-2

[1850]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 27th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS upon the coming into effect of the statutory provisions relating to the Royal Air Force men serving in the Royal Flying Corps were transferred to the Royal Air Force, but it was provided that any man so transferred might within three months from the date of promulgation in Canada (April 10th, 1918), apply for and obtain an annulment of his transfer, thus securing his discharge from further liability to service ;

And whereas some of the men to whom the foregoing provisions apply are men who, having come within the terms of the Military Service Act, 1917, and the proclamations thereunder, were liable for military service unless granted exemption, but had performed everything required of them by the said Act and the Proclamations, and had received their discharge from the Canadian Expeditionary Force, in order that they might serve with the Royal Flying Corps ;

And whereas no provision exists whereby they can now if they have secured their discharge from the Royal Air Force be again required to perform military duty in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and it is desirable that such provision should be made ;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and in virtue of the powers conferred by the Military Service Act, 1917, and the War Measures Act, 1914, and otherwise, is pleased to make the following regulations and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly :—

Regulation.

(1) No discharge from the Canadian Expeditionary Force granted to any man for the purpose of permitting him to enlist and perform military duty in the Royal Flying Corps or the Royal Air Force, shall have effect so as to release such man from military service under the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1917, and the proclamations thereunder, except during such period as he may continue to serve with the Royal Flying Corps or the Royal Air Force, and if he is or has been discharged from either the said corps or the said force without serving therein so as to bring him within the provisions of the fifth exception in the schedule to the Military Service Act, 1917, he shall report to the appropriate Registrar or Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, and may be placed on active service with the Canadian Expeditionary Force and and be directed to report for duty therein by order of such Registrar or Deputy Registrar.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

5–2

[1779]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 18th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the Order in Council of the 21st of May, 1918, repecting the pay of persons in the civil employment of the Government, absent upon service with the forces of His Majesty, or of any of His Majesty's Allies, shall be and the same is hereby so amended that the date of the 15th day of July, referred to in paragraph 3 of the said order shall read the 1st day of October, 1918, as it has been found that the additional time is required before the terms of the order can be satisfactorily carried out.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

5–2

[1807.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday the 19th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Department of Public Works has applied for the setting apart of a small parcel of land at House River, comprising eighty-five hundredths acres, in the northeast quarter of Section 18, Township 83, range 16, west of the 4th meridian, in the Province of Alberta, to be used as a telegraph station ;

And Whereas the parcel of land in question is undisposed of according to the records of the Department of the Interior, and may be more particularly described as follows :

Commencing at an iron post on the east boundary of Section 18, Township 83, Range 16, west of the 4th meridian, distant 655·38 feet measured southerly along said east boundary from the northeast corner of said section ; thence due west a distance of 50 feet to an iron post ; thence due south a distance of 204 feet to an iron post ; thence continuing in the same course a distance of 27 feet ; thence due west a distance of 102·47 feet ; thence south 17 degrees and 32 minutes east astronomically, a distance of 213·885 feet to an iron post ; thence south 43 degrees and 39 minutes east astronomically a distance of 137·40 feet more or less to an iron post on the said east boundary of said Section 18 ; thence northerly following the said east boundary a distance of 540·60 feet more or less to the point of commencement and containing by admeasurement 0·85 acres more or less, all as shown on the plan hereto attached.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior is pleased to Order and it is hereby Ordered that the said parcel of land shall be and the same is hereby transferred to the Department of Public Works for the purposes above mentioned.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1658]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 6th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS under the provisions of the Order in Council of the 7th December, 1907, certain Dominion lands were set apart to be reserved for the Doukhobor communities during the pleasure of the government ;.

And whereas from time to time certain of lands so reserved have been withdrawn from reservation as being no longer required for the purpose for which they were set apart and homestead entries were granted thereon to members of the Doukhobor communities participating in the reserves and to the general public ;

And whereas the Doukhobor Commission which recently visited the reserves with a view to investigating the whole situation recommends the discontinuance of the reserves ;

And whereas it is desirable that the matter be dealt with as promptly as possible in order that any surplus land remaining available after all the rightful claims have been adjusted might be made available for soldier settlement ;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the lands now remaining in the Doukhobor reserves be withdrawn from reservation and be dealt with as the Minister of the Interior may determine, subject to the following regulations :

(1) That the number of Doukobors claiming to be participating in the reserves, who are members of the larger community comprising not more than seven hundred souls, and of the Independent community stated to number not more than five hundred souls be forthwith determined.

(2) Ttat the Doukhobors referred to in Clause 1 hereof as members of the larger community be allowed to purchase land therein at the rate of fifteen acres per soul.

(3) That the land be sold to individuals and titles be taken by the head of each family on the above basis.

(4) That the price at which the land shall be sold be $10.00 per acre and that payment shall be made on such terms as may be satisfactory to the Minister ;

(5) That those of the Doukhobors referred to in Clause 1 hereof as members of the Independent Community who desire to do so, may, in lieu of purchasing their allotments as aforesaid be given an opportunity to secure homestead entries on available lands in the reserve in accordance with the practice hitherto followed by the Department in dealing with such cases ;

(6) That any Doukhobor who is permitted to obtain homestead entry in a Doukhobor reserve shall thereby exhaust his homestead right.

(7) That all available surplus lands remaining in the reserves after all claims have been adjusted be reserved for solder settlement.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

MONTREAL AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.

Order No. 27508.

THE BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

Thursday, the 1st day of August, A.D. 1918.

SIR HENRY L. DRAYTON, K.C.,
Chief Commissioner.

S. J. MCLEAN,
Commissioner.

IN THE MATTER of the application of the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company, hereinafter called the "Applicant Company," under sections 327 and 331 of The Railway Act, for approval of its Standard Maximum Freight Mileage Tariff C.R.C. No. 33, and its Standard Maximum Passenger Tariff C.R.C. No. 21.

Files Nos. 12256.4 and 12256.3.

The said Standard Freight and Passenger Tariffs having been filed on the basis permitted by the Board in its Order No. 27456, dated July 27, 1918.

It is ordered that the Applicant Company's said Standard Maximum Freight Mileage Tariff C.R.C. No. 33, and Standard Maximum Passenger Tariff C.R.C. No. 21, be, and they are hereby, approved, subject to compliance with the requirements of sections 327 and 331 of The Railway Act before being made effective.

H. L. DRAYTON,
Chief Commissioner,
Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

Examined and certified as a true copy under section 23 of The Railway Act.

A. D. CARTWRIGHT,
Secretary of Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

Ottawa, Aug. 2, 1918.

C.R.C. No. 21
Cancels C.R.C. No. 4.

MONTREAL & SOUTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.

STANDARD TARIFF OF MAXIMUM TOLLS.

(Cancels Standard Tariff of Maximum Tolls issued Oct. 7, 1913.)

No. 10.

The Maximum Passenger Fare between Montreal, Que., and St. Lambert, Que., is 15 cents.

Between all other stations on this Company's lines two decimal eight seven five (2.875) cents per mile.

Fractions less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents to be waived, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents and up to 5 cents, to be counted as 5 cents.

Issued July 24, 1918. Effective August 3, 1918.

W. B. POWELL,
General Manager,
Montreal, Que.

Issued on authority of Order 27456, July, 1918, of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

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C.R.C. No. 33 Advance. F.D. No. 26
Cancels C.R.C. No. 5. Cancels F.D. No. 5.

MONTREAL & SOUTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

STANDARD Freight Mileage Tariff between Montreal & Southern Counties Railway Stations.

Governed by Canadian Freight Classification.

To be applied in the absence of tariffs quoting lower rates.

Smalls.—No single shipment of freight from one consignor to one consignee will be charged less than for 100 lbs. at 1st class rate; minimum charge 35 cents.

Distances.	Classes in cents per 100 pounds.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Not exceeding 5 miles.	9	8	7	6	4½	4½	4½	3½	3½	3½
Over 5 and not over 10 miles.	11½	9	8	7	6	6	4½	4½	4½	4½
" 10 " 15 "	14	12½	10½	9	7	7	6	6	6	4½
" 15 " 20 "	16	14	12½	10½	8	7	7	7	7	6
" 20 " 25 "	18½	16	14	11½	9	8	7	8	8	6
" 25 " 30 "	20½	18½	16	12½	10½	9	8	9	8	7
" 30 " 35 "	23	20½	17½	15	11½	10½	8	9	9	7
" 35 " 40 "	25½	22	19½	16	12½	11½	9	10½	9	8
" 40 " 45 "	27½	24	20½	17½	14	12½	9	10½	9	8
" 45 " 50 "	27½	24	20½	17½	14	12½	10½	11½	10½	8

Issued at Montreal, July 24, 1918.
Effective August 3, 1918.

Issued by
W. B. POWELL,
General Manager.

Issued on authority of Order No. 27456 of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. 6-1

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS.

Entered during the week ending 6th August, 1918, at the Department of Trade and Commerce.—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

34416. "Twit, Twit, Twit." Words by Blanche Merrill. Music by Jean Schwartz. Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 31st July, 1918.

34417. "Boots, Boots, Boots." Words by Blanche Merrill. Music by Jean Schwartz. Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 31st July, 1918.

34418. "I'm Over Here and You're Over There." Words by Harold Atteridge. Music by Jean Schwartz. Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 31st July, 1918.

34419. "Trombone Jazz." Words by Harold Atteridge. Music by Jean Schwartz. Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 31st July, 1918.

34420. "History of Canada." Intermediate Course. By C. S. Viator. (Livre.) Clercs de Saint-Viateur d'Outremont, Qué., 31 juillet 1918.

34421. "Vancouver Series No. 22." (Photo.) Frank Gowen, Vancouver, British Columbia, 31st July, 1918.

34422. "Vancouver Series No. 23." (Photo.) Frank Gowen, Vancouver, British Columbia, 31st July, 1918.

34423. "Ontario School Bookkeeping — Second Course." A Practical Course in Bookkeeping and Accounting for use in Continuation and High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. (Revised Edition.) By William Ward, B.A., B. Paed, Director of the Department of Accountancy in the High School of Commerce, Toronto, and R. H. Eldon, B.A., Principal of the High School of Commerce, Toronto. (Book.) The Educational Book Co. of Toronto (Limited), Toronto, Ont., 31st July, 1918.

34424. "The Ontario Law Reports." Cases determined in the Supreme Court of Ontario (Appellate and High Court Divisions), 1917-1918. Vol. XLI. Editor: Edward E. Brown, K.C. (Book.) Law Society of Upper Canada, Toronto, Ont., 31st July, 1918.

34425. "Dominion Law Reports, Cited 'D.L.R.'" Comprising every Case reported in the Courts of every Province, and also all the Cases decided in the Supreme Court of Canada, Exchequer Court, the Railway Commission, and the Canadian Cases appealed to the Privy Council, Annotated. Vol. 40. Edited by C. E. T. Fitzgerald, C. B. Labatt and I. Freeman. (Book.) R. R. Cromarty, Toronto, Ont., 31st July, 1918.

34426. "A Soldier of the Soil." (Lith.) Dudley Ward, Toronto, Ont., 1st August, 1918.

34427. "Old Sydney." Sketches of the Town and its People in Days gone by." By J. G. MacKinnon. (Book.) Jonathan G. MacKinnon, Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, 2nd August, 1918.

34428. "Canadian Civics." By R. S. Jenkins, M.A. British Columbia Edition. (Book.) The Copp, Clark Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 2nd August, 1918.

34429. "Miniature Cathedral." (Photograph.) Geo. M Strachan, Pope, Manitoba, 2nd August, 1918.

34430. "Official Telephone Directory, London, August, 1918." (Book.) The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal, Que., 2nd August, 1918.

34431. "Where Have You Been Hiding All These Years?" Words by Sydney Mitchell and Eddie Cox. Music by M. K. Jerome. Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 2nd August, 1918.

34432. "My Friends, Morris and Max." By Bert Kalmar, Edgar Leslie and Harry Ruby. (Words and Music.) Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 3rd August, 1918.

34433. "Canadian Encyclopedic Digest, Volume I. Part 2." (Book.) Burroughs & Company, Limited, Calgary, Alberta, 6th August, 1918.

34434. "A Little Birch Canoe and You." Words by J. Will Callahan. Music by Lee R. Roberts. Lee R. Roberts, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 6th August, 1918.

34435. Price List of Parts, Model T. Canadian Edition, August, 1918." (Book.) Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Ford, Ont., 6th August, 1918.

34436. "The Canadian Magazine, August, 1918." Vol. LI. No. 4. (Book.) Ontario Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 6th August, 1918.

34437. "Eaton's Fall and Winter Catalogue, 1918–1919." (Book.) T. Eaton Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba, 6th August, 1918.

34438. "The Seaman's Grave." By William John Sykes. (Poem.) William John Sykes, Toronto, Ont., 6th August, 1918.

34439. "Dreaming Time." (Song.) By Herbert Kohler. (Words and Music.) Thompson Publishing Company, Toronto, Ont., 6th August, 1918.

INTERIM COPYRIGHT.

2078. "The Flag together with the Coat of Arms of the Dominion of Canada." (Book.) The Musson Book Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 1st August, 1918.

P. E. RITCHIE,
Registrar of Copyrights, etc.

[The following Government Notice was first published in the 2nd *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *19th July, 1918.*]

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

Order No. 54.

LICENSING OF MANUFACTURERS USING SUGAR.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council dated the 12th day of March, 1918, P.C. 596, and all other powers enabling, the Canada Food Board hereby orders as follows :—

1. On and after July 15th, 1918, no person in Canada shall, in the manufacture of beers, ales, soft drinks, fountain-fruits, fruit juices, or syrups, dessert or jelly powders or marshmallow powders, use during each of the months of July, August and September, 1918, more than 75 per centum of the average monthly amount of sugar used during the year 1917.

2. On and after July 15th, 1918, no proprietor of a soda fountain or ice-cream parlour shall during each of the months of July, August and September, 1918, use more than 75 per centum of the average monthly amount of sugar used during the year 1917.

3. On and after July 15th, 1918, no person in Canada shall without special permit manufacture for sale any icing sugar, icing powders or any preparation of sugar which is used largely for icing cakes and biscuits, the use of which is prohibited.

4. A license will not be issued for the manufacture of candy, chocolate products, beers, ales or soft drinks of any kind, fountain syrups, marshmallow powders, or dessert or jelly powders in which sugar is used to any person who was not manufacturing the same before and up to the 1st day of May, 1918.

5. No retail grocer shall sell sugar to any manufacturer, unless such manufacturer has obtained a special permit from the Canada Food Board to purchase sugar from retail grocers.

6. Proprietors of soda-fountains are requested to use fresh fruits in season whenever possible.

7. Canners who have not heretofore made soda-fountain fruits and fruit juices for soda-fountain uses are prohibited from doing so.

8. Canners who have heretofore made soda-fountain fruits and fruit juices must file with the Canada Food Board a sworn statement as to the amount of sugar used for that purpose during the months of July, August and September, 1917, and shall not during the months of July, August and September, 1918, in making such fruits or fruit juices use more than 50 per centum of the sugar used during the corresponding months of 1917

9. In this and all other orders of the Canada Food Board sugar or cane sugar shall mean sugar whether in the raw, semi-refined or refined state made from sugar cane, sugar beets or palm.

Invert sugar or any product containing more than 10 per centum of cane sugar will not be permitted as a substitute for sugar, except refiners dark molasses.

10. No person shall use sugar in making popcorn products. Refiners syrup may be used as a substitute.

11. This Order shall come into effect on the 15th day of July, 1918.

Licenses.

12. On and after the 1st of August, 1918, no person shall use sugar in the manufacture of articles manufactured by him without first having obtained a license from the Canada Food Board ; except canners, confectioners, bakers or owners of public eating houses now holding a license from this Board, and who do not manufacture articles other than those included in the orders under which they hold such license.

13. No licensee shall, directly or indirectly, knowingly buy any food commodities from or sell any such commodities to any person required to obtain a license from the Canada Food Board, and who has not obtained such license.

14. Every licensee shall keep such books, invoices, vouchers and other papers and records as will enable the Canada Food Board, or any person by them thereto authorized, to verify any report or statement that such licensee is required to make to the Canada Food Board

15. Every licensee manufacturing soft drinks, fountain fruits, fruit juices or syrups, dessert or jelly powders, or marshmallow powders shall place on every letter-head, contract, order, acceptance of order, invoice, price list, quotation, and advertisement issued, the words "Canada Food Board License Number," followed by the number of the license.

16. Every licensee shall display in his place of business the certificate of license, furnished by the Canada Food Board under this order, in such manner as will bring same prominently to the attention of the public

17. All applications for licenses shall be on form 15 hereto attached.

18. The following shall be the fees payable for licenses granted under this Order :—

When the value sold does not exceed $5,000 per annum, $2.00.

When the value sold does not exceed $10,000 per annum, $5.00.

When the value sold does not exceed $50,000 per annum, $10.00.

When the value sold does not exceed $100,000 per annum, $20.00

and $10.00 for each additional $50,000 or fraction thereof of the value sold.

19. All licenses shall expire on the 31st day of July in each year.

20. Licenses are not assignable or transferable without the assent of the Canada Food Board.

21. Every licensee shall give notice in writing to the Canada Food Board of any change of address, or of any change in the management or control, or of any change in the character of the business licensed within ten days of such change or changes being made.

22. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Order is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction before a Police Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars ; and not less than one hundred dollars ; or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months ; or to both fine and imprisonment.

Dated at Ottawa this 12th day of July, 1918.

CANADA FOOD BOARD,
HENRY B. THOMSON,
Chairman.

5-2

DOMINION LANDS SURVEYS ACT.

IN accordance with the provisions of section 58 of The Dominion Lands Surveys Act, public notice is hereby given that the Minister of the Interior has received a petition from owners of lands or from persons holding lands as homesteads in Township twenty-three, Range fourteen, west of the third Meridian, representing that the monuments of the original survey of the said Township have disappeared, and requesting that a resurvey be ordered.

Any person who claims to know the position of one or more of the survey monuments defining the lands to be resurveyed, or to be in possession of information whereby the position of such monuments can be established, is hereby requested to give notice thereof by registered letter addressed to the Minister of the Interior on or before the 10th September, 1918.

E. DEVILLE,
Surveyor General of Dominion Lands.
Ottawa, 16th July, 1918. 3-4

THE WAR CHARITIES ACT, 1917.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that under the provisions of the War Charities Act, 1917, certificates of registration have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada to the undermentioned Associations, dated as shown, which said Associations have offices and officers as shown:—

Name.	Head Office.	Date.	President or Regent.	Secretary.
Soldiers Comforts Club of Windsor	Windsor, Ont.	June 1st	Miss G. Kerr	Miss M. Burchell.
66th Battalion Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Lake Saskatoon, Sask.	June 1st	Mrs. W. Pearcy	Mrs. L. McDonald.
220th Battalion Women's Auxiliary	Toronto, Ont.	June 1st	Mrs. L. Brown	Miss J. Plaskett.
North Toronto Women's Patriotic League.	Toronto, Ont.	May 31st	Mrs. F. Firstbrook	Mrs. K. James.
Women's War Relief Club	Buckingham, Que.	May 31st	Mrs. J. McLaren	Mrs. J. Bryant.
Patriotic League of Florence	Florence, Ont.	May 29th	Mrs. F. Jones	Mrs. J. Beatty.
Women's Canadian Club of Vancouver.	Vancouver, B.C.	May 29th	Mrs. E. Scott	Mrs. C. Dickson.
Allies Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Sidney, B.C.	May 30th	Miss L. Loundes	Miss J. Wilkinson.
Khaki League	Montreal, Que.	May 29th	G. Benson	R. T. Heneker.
Whitby War Relief Society	Whitby, Ont.	May 25th	Mrs. J. Willis	Mrs. B. King.
Municipal Chapter of Sherbrooke of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Sherbrooke, Que.	May 29th	Mrs. H. Fraser	Miss F. Purdy.
Queen Elizabeth of Belgium Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Montreal, Que.	May 29th	Miss M. Hart	Miss G. Cassils.
Queen Mary Tea Room of the Fort Cumberland Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Moncton, N.B.	May 29th	Miss E. Chandler	Mrs. C. Purdy.
120th City of Hamilton Battalion C.E.F. Women's Auxiliary.	Hamilton, Ont.	May 25th	Mrs. A. Irwin	Miss J. Dixon.
Monday Club of Oakville	Oakville, Ont.	May 28th	Mrs. C. Williams	Mrs. L. Cote.
High Park Overseas Club	Toronto, Ont.	May 25th	Mrs. E. Ruse	Mrs. E. Galvin.
St. Cecelia Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Hamilton, Ont.	June 2nd	Mrs. H. Burkholder	Miss M. Edwards.
Wilfred Fitzpatrick Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Estevan, Sask.	June 1st	Mrs. E. Pierce	Mrs. J. Cavers.
Robert Louis Stevenson Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Montreal, Que.	June 1st	Mrs. B. Robinson	Mrs. H. Davis.
Local Council of Women of Brandon	Brandon, Man.	May 30th	Mrs. S. Clements	Mrs. A. Hatcher.
Mount Rundle Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Banff, Alta.	May 31st	Mrs. E. Duke	Mrs. W. Jackson.
Lt.-Col. Winsley Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	New Westminster, B.C.	May 31st	Miss E. Gray	Mrs. O. Philpot.
General Allenby Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Hamilton, Ont.	May 31st	Mrs. J. Kennedy	Mrs. L. Jones.
General Joffre Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Edmonton, Alta.	May 29th	Mrs. A. Nash	Mrs. C. L. Freeman.
Sir Howard Douglas Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Fredericton, N.B	May 29th	Mrs. W. Crocket	Miss. E. Stopford.
Lady French Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Vancouver, B.C.	May 27th	Mrs. E. Ross	Mrs. J. James
Yukon Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Whitehorse, Y.T	May 25th	Mrs. D. Taylor	Miss E. Teskey.
Englehart Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Englehart, Ont.	May 25th	Mrs. M. Skinner	Mrs. M. Kerrigan.
Queen Mary Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Prince Rupert, B.C.	May 25th	Miss F. Dawson	Miss L. Murray.
Willows Camp Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Victoria, B.C.	May 25th	Mrs. E. Taylor	Miss C. Balson.
Moira Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Madoc, Ont.	May 25th	Mrs. F. Harrison	Miss J. McIntosh.
Sanford Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Fleming, Sask.	May 25th	Mrs. B. Robinson	Mrs. E. Milne.
Emily C. Wilson Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Edmonton, Alta.	May 25th	Mrs. F. Osborne	Miss B. Batrick.
Sir John French Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Stratford, Ont.	May 25th	Mrs. T. Parker	Miss M. Erb.
Women's Patriotic Association	Port Perry, Ont.	May 20th	Mrs Z. Jackson	Mrs. E. Harris.
Gen. Byng Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Medicine Hat, Alta.	May 18th	Miss J. Fraser	Miss. G Cousins.
British Navy Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Edmonton, Alta.	June 6th	Mrs. G. McKee	Mrs. K. Wilson.
Col. Hart McHarg Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	McKay, B.C.	June 6th	Mrs. H. Fraser	Mrs. J. Murray.
Queen Victoria Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Winnipeg, Man.	June 6th	Mrs. K. Warner	Mrs. S. Kelsey.
Military Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Saskatoon, Sask.	June 6th	Mrs. E. Hair	Mrs. M. Lovelock.
Local Council of Women, Lethbridge	Lethbridge, Alta.	June 6th	Mrs. G. Robinson	Mrs. W. Leech.
Local Council of Women, New Westminster.	New Westminster, B.C.	June 6th	Mrs. G. Smith	Miss A. Wise.
104th Westminster Fusiliers Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	New Westminster, B.C.	Jnne 7th	Mrs. G. Coulthard	Miss P. Coulthard.
St. Julien Surgical Club	Vancouver, B.C.	June 8th	Mrs. H. Baillie	Miss F. Gow.
Rockford Patriotic Circle	Owen Sound, Ont.	June 8th	Mrs. Gillesby	Mrs. B. Petty.
Major Fane Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Edmonton, Alta.	June 8th	Miss A. Purvis	Mrs. F. Mercer.
Keomi Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Edmonton, Alta.	June 10th	Miss Maddock	Miss H. McDonald.

THE WAR CHARITY ACT, 1917—*Continued.*

CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION, ETC.—*Continued.*

Name.	Head Office.	Date.	President or Regent.	Secretary.
Hope Soldiers Comforts Club.	Hope, B.C.	June 6th.	Mrs. E. Sanderson	Mrs. H. L. Robinson.
Lieut. Weir Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Medicine Hat, Alta.	June 6th.	Miss L. Holmes.	Miss I. Worth.
Owen Sound Women's Patriotic League.	Owen Sound, Ont.	June 4th.	Mrs. M. Parker.	Mrs. M. Holmes.
Alexander Beaudrew Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Caron, Sask.	June 6th.	Mrs. W. Miller.	Mrs. J. McGrattan.
Batoche Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Rosethern, Sask.	June 6th.	Mrs. M. Bashford.	Mrs. W. Talmey.
Portage Plains Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Portage la Prairie, Man.	June 5th.	Mrs. J. Smith	Mrs. R. Brydon.
Soldier's Memorial Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Winnipeg, Man.	June 7th.	Mrs. E. Volume	Miss B. McGillivray.
Red River Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Winnipeg, Man.	June 7th.	Mrs. J. Carley	Mrs. A. Warner.
No. 16 Sydenham Willing Workers	Owen Sound, Ont.	June 8th.	Mrs. L. Boyd	Mrs. J. S. Kemp.
Catholic Womens Guild of Hamilton	Hamilton, Ont.	June 4th.	Miss R. Smith	Miss F. Barker.
Oakville Red Cross Society	Oakville, Ont.	June 8th.	Mrs. Inglehart	Miss L. Wright-Orr.
Christian Men's Federation of Canada.	Toronto, Ont.	June 8th.	J. G. Shearer, M.D.	T. Howell.
Women's General Patriotic League of Moncton Suburbs.	Moncton, N.B.	June 10th.	Mrs. M. Lodge	Miss A. Lea.
Major Latta Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	New Westminster, B C.	June 11th.	Miss B. Sayer	Miss D. Swencisky.
General Maude Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Elmvale, Ont.	June 11th.	Miss A. Burton	Miss P. Usher.
Nicholas Wilson Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	London, Ont.	June 11th.	Mrs. E. Braithwaite.	Mrs. C. Bluett.
Admiral Sturdee Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Weyburn, Sask.	June 12th.	Mrs. J. Sherrick	Mrs. F. Zabel.
Margaret McDonald Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Edmonton, Alta.	June 13th.	Mrs. Fargnharson.	Mrs. J. L. Cooke.
Brandon Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Brandon, Man.	May 13th.	Mrs. R. MacDonnell.	Mrs. R. Smith.
Provincial Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Regina, Sask.	June 13th.	Mrs. W. Martin	Miss I. Moore.
Sir Richard Grenville Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Calgary, Alta.	June 13th.	Mrs. F. McNaughton	Mrs. C. Betts.
Queen's Own Rifles Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Toronto, Ont.	June 13th.	Mrs. C. Royce.	Miss L. Wheeler.
Edmonton Municipal Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Edmonton, Alta.	June 13th.	Mrs. F. Smith	Mrs. S. Field.
General Wolfe Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Harriston, Ont.	June 13th.	Mrs. O. Meiklejohn.	Mrs. Charlesworth.
Temiskaming Local Council of Women.	New Liskeard, Ont.	June 14th.	Miss E. Taylor.	Mrs. F. L. Hutchinson.
Abegweit Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Summerside, P.E.I.	June 14th.	Mrs. N. McLeod	Mrs. L. Moore.
Hill 60 Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Prince Rupert, B.C.	June 13th.	Miss B. McLeod	Mrs. J. McMaster.
Wetaskiwin Branch of the National Council of Women.	Wetaskiwin, Alta.	June 13th.	Mrs. M. Nelson.	Mrs. J. Poole.
Camosum Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Victoria, B.C.	June 13th.	Mrs. K. Agnew	Mrs. H. Marshaw.
Local Council of Women, Peterboro.	Peterboro, Ont.	June 5th.	Mrs. R. Harstone	Mrs. C. Jamieson.
Alexander Gault Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Lethbridge, Alta.	June 4th.	Mrs. Ritchie	Mrs. A. Lundy.
Lt.-Col. Sisson's Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Medecine Hat, Alta.	June 4th.	Miss G. Taylor.	Miss M. Smith.
Argyll Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Belleville, Ont.	June 4th.	Mrs. G. Wallbridge	Mrs. R. Chadwick.
Coronation Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Vancouver, B.C.	June 1st	Mrs. F. de Pincier	Miss McWright.
Picardy Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Fredericton, N.B.	June 11th.	Miss M. McKee	Miss A. Kelly.
Seaforth Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Vancouver, B.C.	June 1st	Mrs. C. Fowler.	Mrs. B. Faulkner.
Lady Maitland Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Victoria Harbour, Ont.	June 1st.	Miss B. Winfield	Miss M. Smyth.
Widows' Wives and Mothers of Great Britain's Heroes Association.	Vancouver, B.C.	June 1st.	Mrs. J. Kemp	Mrs. J. Robertson.
Col. Wyndham Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Okotoks, Alta.	July 5th.	Mrs. G. Gaskell.	Mrs. L. Gough.
Margaret Polson Murray Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Montreal, Que.	May 30th.	Mrs. D. Anderson.	Mrs. W. Northey.
Michael O'Leary Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Wadena, Sask.	May 31st.	Mrs. J. McPherson	Mrs. P. M. McNicol.
Havelock Branch of the Women's Patriotic League.	Havelock, Ont.	May 29th.	Mrs. B. Holdcroft	Mrs. M. Denike.
Hastings Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Hastings, Ont.	June 7th.	Mrs. W. Wilson	Mrs. C. B. Plant.

THE WAR CHARITY ACT, 1917—*Continued.*

CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION, ETC.—*Continued.*

Name.	Head Office.	Date.	President or Regent.	Secretary.
Maple Leaf Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Goderich, Ont...	May 31st.....	Mrs. M. Clifford.....	Miss D. Dickson.
Local Council of Women, Medicine Hat.	Medicine Hat, Alta.	May 30th	Mrs. B. Bellaney.....	Mrs. J. Porter.
Victor Hatheway Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Fredericton, N.B.	May 30th.....	Miss I. Gibson	Miss K. McAdam.
Sir Howell Ap Tudor Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Bangor, Sask....	May 29th.....	Mrs. L. Harvard.....	Mrs. A. Straker.
Markland Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Yarmouth, N.S.	May 29th.....	Mrs. G. Farish.....	Mrs. H. Cann.
Red Ensign Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Colgate, Sask. ..	May 30th.....	Mrs. E. Fletcher.....	Mrs. L. Gullivan.
Jack Tar Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	New Westminster, B.C.	May 31st.....	Miss E. Major	Miss J. McKenzie.
Carlyle Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Lockwood, Sask.	May 30th.	Mrs. S. Gardner	Mrs. J. Wallace.
St. Clair Stobart Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Kamloops, B.C..	June 13th.....	Mrs. W. Wyllie.....	Mrs. W. Phillip.
Canadian Grenadier Guards Association	Montreal, Que...	June 8th..	Major H. Shaw.....	Capt. R. Tolmie.
Neepawa Soldiers Aid Society.....	Neepawa, Man..	June 10th.....	Mrs. J. Wemyss..	Mrs. M. Wethey.
Central Council of the Girls Friendly Society in Canada.	Toronto, Ont....	June 14th.....	Mrs. T. Wood	Miss E. Campbell.
28th Regiment Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Stratford, Ont..	June 14th.....	Mrs. J. McCrimmon .. .	Mrs. J. Makins.
Last Mountain Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Nokomis, Sask..	June 13th-.....	Mrs. J. McBride.....	Miss P. Campbell.
Elizabeth Simcoe Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Waubaushene, Ont.	June 21st.....	Miss E. Duncliffe..	Miss V. Meneilly.
William Phillips Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Montreal, Que...	June 13th.	Miss E. Flanagan.....	Miss G. Stone.
New Westminster Municipal Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	New Westminster, B.C.	June 19th.....	Madame Gauvreau ...	Mrs. J. Heaps.
Janet Carnachan Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Toronto, Ont....	June 17th.....	Miss M. Hyndman .	Miss M. Rob.
Queen Mary's Needlework Guild in Ontario.	Toronto, Ont....	June 15th... ..	Mrs. G. VanKoughnet..	Mrs. C. Ellis.
London Municipal Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	London, Ont....	June 21st.	Mrs. J. Niven.....	Mrs. A. McLean.
War Relief for France.	Winnipeg, Man.	June 15th.....	Mrs. E. Loucks.....	Mrs. F. Hartley.
Walkerton Soldiers Overseas Auxiliary.	Walkerton, Ont.	June 23rd.....	Miss F. Rowlands... ..	Miss D. Denton.
Courcellette Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Dauphin, Man...	June 19th.....	Mrs. E. Widmeyer....	Mrs. R. Wilson.
Great War Next-of-Kin Association of Lethbridge.	Lethbridge, Alta.	June 21st.....	Mrs. L. Barkley	Mrs. I. Bulpitt.
First Canadian Contingent Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Edmonton, Alta.	June 25th.	Mrs. K. Hall.....	Miss G. Edminston.
Governor Parr Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Parsboro, N.S...	June 18th..	Mrs. J. Kirkpatrick....	Mrs. E. McDade.
Ottawa Local Council of Women.....	Ottawa, Ont. ...	June 17th.....	Mrs. A. Short	Mrs. F. Wilson.
Kingston Local Council of Women....	Kingston, Ont..	June 15th.....	Mrs. J. McGillivray	Miss I. C. Rowan.
Grey Patriotic Society.....	Owen Sound, Ont.	June 15th.....	Mrs. E. Barclay.....	Mrs. M. Campbell.
Governor Carleton No. 172 Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Fredericton, N.B.	June 15th.....	Mrs. E. Vanwart.....	Mrs. H. Robertson.
Thursday Club.....	Peterboro, Ont..	June 15th. ...	Mrs. G. Cameron.....	Mrs. E. Wood.
Elmvale Women's Patriotic League....	Elmvale, Ont...	June 15th... ..	Mrs. J. McAuley..... .	Mrs. G. Roe.
Donald McLean Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Port Coquitlam, B. C.	June 17th.....	Mrs. J. Kilmer.....	Mrs. G. Sutherland.
Jutland Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Lockwood, Sask.	May 19th.....	Mrs. L. Smith.....	Mrs. A. Carswell.
Triple Entente Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Vancouver, B.C.	June 19th.	Mrs. G. McCrossan.....	Mrs. F. Brydon.
Bothwells Corners Patriotic Circle.....	Owen Sound, Ont.	June 18th.....	Mrs. C. Bothwell.....	Mrs. R. Walter.
Selkirk of Baldoon Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Wallaceburg, Ont.	June 21st.....	Mrs. A. Carscallen.....	Mrs. C. Banghman.
Nipissing Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Sudbury, Ont...	June 21st.....	Mrs. W. Morrison.....	Mrs. C. Brunton.
Lord Sackville Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Sackville, N.B..	June 22nd.....	Mrs. F. Black..... ..	Mrs. Freeman-Lake.
Lady Scott Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Westmount, Que.	June 23rd.	Mrs. J. Munn	Mrs. J. Robertson.
Women's Auxiliary to the British Columbia Artillery men.	Vancouver, B.C.	June 23rd.....	Mrs. D. McCauley.....	Mrs. V. Mansbridge.
Columbia Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Vancouver, B.C.	June 24th.....	Mrs. C. Pennock..... ..	Miss W. Douglass.
Passchendale Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Assiniboia, Sask.	June 21st.....	Miss H. Beswethenk....	Miss E. McCormick.
Ralph Smith Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Vancouver, B.C.	June 21st.....	Mrs. Y. Murduff..... ..	Mrs. J. McKay.
Edwin Stanley Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Westlock, Alta..	June 29th.....	Mrs. L. McEachern.....	Mrs. M. Duffenbaugh.
Fort Garry Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Winnipeg, Man	June 13th.....	Mrs. G. McKay.....	Mrs. J. Davidson.
Local Council of Women of Trenton....	Trenton, Ont....	May 28th..	Mrs. F. Farncourt.....	Miss G. Alford.

THE WAR CHARITIES ACT, 1917—*Continued.*

CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION, ETC.—*Continued.*

Name.	Head Office.	Date.	President or Regent.	Secretary.
St. Elizabeth Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Hamilton, Ont.	June 13th.	Mrs. A. MacKay	Mrs. C. Ross.
Anagwakade Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Fredericton, N.B.	June 26th.	Miss R. Barry	Miss L. Hodge.
Elora Junior Patriotic League	Elora, Ont.	June 11th.	Miss K. Archibald	Miss H. Godfrey.
Canadian Aviation Aid Club	Toronto, Ont.	June 26th.	Mrs. M. Strathy	Mrs. M. Pepler.
Golden West Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Saskatoon, Sask.	June 26th.	Mrs. A. Sproatt	Mrs. C. Hollinrake.
Wellington Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Lumsden, Sask.	June 26th.	Miss I. McArthur.	Miss M. Wilkie.
Listowel Busy Bee Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Listowel, Ont.	June 26th.	Miss E. Roulston	Miss E. Bamford.
McLeod Local Council of Women.	McLeod, Alta.	June 26th.	Miss A. Muir	Mrs. F. Davies.
Sarah Wells Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Sardis, B.C.	June 26th.	Mrs. G. Raley	Mrs. E. Farthing.
Major Pete Anderson Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Edmonton, Alta.	June 27th.	Miss E. Driscoll	Miss M. Stocks.
Local Council of Women, Dauphin.	Dauphin, Man.	June 27th.	Miss M. Bready	Mrs. E. Walker.
Kerrobert Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Kerrobert, Sask.	June 29th.	Mrs. G. Fraser	Mrs. Bateman.
Hampshire Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Cardston, Alta.	June 29th.	Mrs. V. Christie	Mrs. H. Stacpoole.
Saskatoon Municipal Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Saskatoon, Sask.	June 29th.	Mrs. T. Osborne	Miss J. Stewart.
Manitoba Blue Cross Fund	Winnipeg, Man.	June 26th.	Mrs. M. Coombes.	Miss E. Tupper.
Red Deer Local Council of Women.	Red Deer, Alta.	June 26th.	Mrs. F. Galbraith.	Mrs. C. Houstis
Robert Bruce Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Quebec, Que.	June 26th.	Miss McClask	Mrs. M. Pugh.
204th Battalion Women's Auxiliary.	Toronto, Ont.	June 27th.	Mrs. A. Price	Mrs. J. Orr.
Great War Next-of-Kin Association, Coleman.	Coleman, Alta.	June 29th.	Mrs. E. Lonsbury	Miss M. Chalmers.
Princess Beatrice Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Port Arthur, Ont.	July 8th.	Mrs. T. Andrew	Miss E. Bray.
Scott Road Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters af the Empire	New Westminster, B.C.	July 9th.	Mrs. A. Butler.	Mrs. M. King.
Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire	New Westminster, B.C.	July 11th.	Mrs. R. Scott.	Mrs. E. Johnston.
Chamberland Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire	Toronto, Ont.	July 11th.	Mrs. S. Beatty	Mrs. H. Crowe.
De Monts Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	St. John, N.B.	July 8th	Mrs. G. McLeod.	Mrs. S. Jones.
Toronto Municipal Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire	Toronto, Ont.	July 8th.	Mrs. A. MacMurchy	Mrs. A. Reid
Harry Connor Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Camrose, Alta.	July 6th.	Mrs. A. Kerr.	Miss. W. McSkimming.
Isobel Hampton Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	London, Ont.	July 8th.	Mrs. J. Wilson.	Miss L. Reilly.
West Picton Local Council of Women.	Picton, Ont.	June 29th.	Miss E. Primrose.	Mrs. L. Arthur.
Col. Moody Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	New Westminster, B.C.	July 6th.	Mrs. H. Major.	Mrs. C. Major.
Col. Wyndham Chapter of the Imperial Daughters of the Empire.	Okotoks, Alberta	July 5th	Mrs. C. Gaskell.	Mrs. E. Gough.
Campbell Collins Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire	East Burnaby, B. C.	July 6th.	Mrs. E. Hellie.	Mrs. M. Lothian.
Aukikabee Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	St. Thomas, Ont.	July 5th.	Miss M. Cameron	Miss K. Gerrard.
Georgia Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Vancouver. B.C.	July 4th.	Mrs. J. Griffith	Miss G. Cambie.
Lady Evelyn Cavendish Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Montreal, Que.	July 6th.	Miss D. Drummond.	Miss P. Shatford.
Lord Salisbury Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Toronto, Ont.	July 10th.	Mrs. N. Beal.	Mrs. J. Montgomery.
Earl of Shelburne Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire	Shelburne, Ont.	July 10th.	Mrs. E. Frank	Mrs. E. Stokes.
47th Battalion Social Association	Vancouver, B.C.	July 2nd	Mrs. M. McKay	Mrs. Wynne.
Women's Patriotic League of Listowel.	Listowel, Ont.	July 8th	Mrs. O. Foster.	Mrs. M. Rennie.
Dunnville Women's Patriotic Society.	Dunnville, Ont.	July 8th.	Mrs. E. Jackson	Mrs. M. Haun.
Board of the I.O.D.E., Convalescent Soldiers Home or Hospital.	Winnipeg, Man.	July 11th.	Mrs. M. Wright	Mrs. M. Sutherland.
St. Clair Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Sarnia, Ont.	July 6th	Mrs. McBurney	Miss O. Logie.
Fédération des Femmes Canadinnes Françaises.	Ottawa, Ont.	June 17th.	Mde. Marchand	Mde. A. Belanger.
Broadview Knitting Auxiliary	Ardley P.O., B.C.	July 6th	Mrs. E. Smith	Miss E. McCabe.
Ladies Auxiliary of the 74th Battalion, C.E.F.	Toronto, Ont.	July 11th.	Miss M. Armour	Miss A. Hills.
Western Canada's Jewish Fund for the Relief of War Sufferers.	Winnipeg, Man.	July 8th.	M. Hyman.	S. Almasoff.
Vancouver Comforts Forwarding Committee	Vancouver, B.C.	July 9th.	Mrs. H. Cochrane.	Miss B. Nelson.
Anna Turnbull Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire	Wakan, Sask.	July 4th.	Mrs. D. Flynn	Miss E. Lepine.
Brunswick Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	St. John, N.B.	July 10th.	Mrs. M. Fenton	Mrs. J. Scammell.
Captain Harry Coombs Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Peace River, Alta.	July 11th.	Mrs. E. Paterson.	Miss A. Kelley.

THE WAR CHARITY ACT, 1917—*Continued*

CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION, ETC.—*Continued.*

Name.	Head Office.	Date.	President or Regent.	Secretary.
Franco-British Aid Society	Toronto, Ont.	July 8th	Prof. J. Squair	Mrs. W. Rose.
Toronto Conference for the Relief of Jewish War Sufferers.	Toronto, Ont.	July 6th	M. Goldstick	J. L. Cohen.
Original's Club	Toronto, Ont.	July 8th	J. D. Proctor	F. Fallows.
John G. Howard Charter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Toronto, Ont.	July 20th	Mrs. K. Marrow	Mrs. F. McMulkin.
Royal Balmoral Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Balmoral, Man.	July 20th	Mrs. J. Cotter	Mrs. N. Hill.
Montreal Day Nursery	Montreal, Que.	July 19th	Mrs. W. Dixon	Miss E. Thomas.
Festubert Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Saskatoon, Sask	July 15th	Mrs. J. Balfour	Mrs. W. White.
Italian Canadian Soldier's Aid	Toronto, Ont.	July 20th	Geo. Glionna	E. D'Angelo.
Lumsden Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Lumsden, Sask.	July 15th	Mrs. A. Hynds	Mrs. E. Barton.
Victoria Municipal Chapter of the Imperial Order Daugters of the Empire.	Victoria, B.C.	July 12th	Mrs. F. Griffiths	Mrs. J. Miller.
Dundas Women's Patriotic League	Dundas, Ont.	July 13th	Mrs. J. Bertram	Mrs. J. Lennard.
Havelock Trench Club	Havelock, Ont.	July 12th	Miss G. Brewster	Miss Z. Paget.
Silver Maple Leaf Society	Wiarton, Ont.	July 12th	Mrs. H. Stephens	Miss A. Burt.
Toronto Women's Liberal Association	Toronto, Ont.	July 16th	Mrs. H. Bundy	Mrs. L. Tilley.
Jura Guild	Thedford, Ont.	July 22nd	Miss I. Niddery	Miss L. Brander.
Manyberries War Fund Association	Manyberries, Alta.	July 17th	J. F. Berry	G. Bailey.
Captain Athol Wallace Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of th Empire.	St. Boniface, Man.	July 15th	Mrs. R. Gunn	Miss B. Morton.
Hope Soldiers Aid Society	Hope, B.C.	July 9th	Mrs. J. Wardle	Mrs. W. A. Lawes.

Dated at Ottawa, this 1st day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

6-1

[The following Government Notice was first published in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *19th July, 1918.*]

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

Order No. 53.

CEREAL SUBSTITUTES.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by Order of His Excellency, the Governor General in Council, dated the 12th day of March, 1918, P.C. 596, and all other powers enabling, the Canada Food Board hereby orders as follows :—

1. No person shall manufacture any rolled wheat, wheat flakes, wheat meal or cracked wheat, containing more than 80 per centum by weight of wheat ; provided however, that in manufacturing any of these products of the whole wheat from which the bran and shorts are not removed no substitutes need be added.

2. No person shall manufacture any Alimentary Pastes or self raising flour containing more than 80 per centum by weight of wheat flour.

3. No person shall manufacture buckwheat flour containing more than 35 per centum of wheat flour.

4. No person shall manufacture any breakfast foods except those mentioned in the next preceding sections containing more than 50 per centum of wheat or wheat flour.

5. On or before 1st August, 1918, every person manufacturing any of the products mentioned in this order shall file with the Canada Food Board a sworn statement showing the ingredients and the proportion of same constituting each of such products made by them.

6. This order shall come into effect on the 15th day of July, 1918.

7. (*a*) Any person violating any of the provisions of this Order is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction before a Police Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars ; and not less than one hundred dollars ; or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months ; or to both fine and imprisonment.

Dated at Ottawa this 10th day of July, 1918.

CANADA FOOD BOARD,
HENRY B. THOMSON,
Chairman.

5-2

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

OTTAWA, 31st July, 1918.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries, by M. & F. Order No. 98 in 1918, dated the 30th July, 1918, under the provisions of section 27 of The Canada Shipping Act, has granted permission to change the name of the tug "Five Roses" of Kenora, Ont., Official Number 112,080, owned by Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., of Toronto, Ont., to that of "Purity."

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister of Marine.

5-2

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada :—

An Engineering graduate in the Vocational Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment at a salary at the rate of $2,400 per annum. Applicants should have had five or six years' practical experience, should be able to deal with both mechanical and electrical problems, be capable of laying out machinery shafting, etc., and writing up a complete and intelligent specification covering the installation of same.

An Engineering Draughtsman in the Vocational Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment at a salary at the rate of $1,800 per annum. Preference will be given to draughtsmen experienced in both electrical and mechanical work and familiar with the laying out of machinery, shafting, etc. Applicants should be good letterers.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 6th day of September next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application form may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 1st August, 1918.

5-4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners of Canada hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada :—

Two Assistant Receiver Generals in the Department of Finance, one for Calgary and one for Regina, at a minimum salary of $2,500 per annum, with an annual increase of $100 up to $3,000. The work of the office covers the issue and redemption of Dominion notes and the applicants must be of unimpeachable integrity and have some business ability. Preference will be given to applicants with banking experience.

Two Accountants for the offices of the Assistant Receiver Generals, one at Calgary and one at Regina, at an initial salary of $1,500 per annum with increases of $100 up to $1,800. Applicants should be experienced accountants.

An Executive Head and four Assistants for work in connection with the War Loans in the Department of Finance, at the salary of $3,000 for the Executive Head and $2,500 for the Assistants. The Executive Head should be a man of considerable business experience who is possessed of organizing ability and who can carry out the views and instructions of the Officers of the Department. One with banking experience would be valuable.

The Assistants should be good accountants, also with banking experience, if possible.

The appointments to the position of Executive Head and Assistants will be made for the duration of the war with the possibility that these officers will be absorbed in the Department of Finance at a later date.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 12th day of September next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, August 8, 1918. 6-4

[The following Government Notice was first published in the 3rd *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *19th July, 1918.*]

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

Order No. 55.

FLOUR SUBSTITUTES.

WHEREAS the amount of substitutes for wheat flour is at present limited and not sufficiently distributed throughout Eastern Canada, and bakers are having difficulty manufacturing bread containing substitutes :

And whereas the bakers have represented that placing a label or sticker on bread involves considerable labor which is very difficult to secure.

The Canada Food Board hereby orders—

1. The operation of sub-sections (A) and (B) of Section 3, of Order No. 50 of this Board shall be deferred until a date to be hereafter fixed.

2. Sub-section (D) of Section 3, of Order No. 50 is amended by striking out the figure "2" therein, and inserting in place thereof the figure "4".

3. Sub-section (E) of Section 3, of Order No. 50 is amended by striking out the word "shall" and inserting in place thereof the word "may".

4. Section 4, of Order No. 50 is amended by striking out the word "a" in the first line and inserting in place thereof the word "such".

5. Section 5, of Order No. 50 is hereby revoked.

6. Bakers are urged to prepare for the use of twenty per cent of substitutes as the use of same will be made compulsory at the earliest possible date.

Dated at Ottawa this 13th day of July, 1918.

CANADA FOOD BOARD,
HENRY B. THOMSON.
Chairman.

5-2

[The following Government Notice was first published in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *1st August, 1918.*]

CANADA FOOD BOARD

Order No. 58.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTION ON CONSUMPTION OF PORK.

WHEREAS the successful efforts in production and conservation by the people in the Dominion of Canada and United States of America permit for the time being, the removal of the restriction on the consumption of pork.

The Canada Food Board hereby orders :

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in Order No. 46, relating to public eating places, pork, as defined therein, may be served at any time.

Dated at Ottawa, this 31st day of July, 1918.

CANADA FOOD BOARD,
HENRY T. THOMPSON,
Chairman.

6-2

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners of Canada hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada :—

An assistant in charge to the Superintendent of Fisheries, for the Western Division of the Fisheries Branch of the Naval Service Department, in Subdivision "B" of the First Division, at an initial salary of $2,100 per annum. Candidates must have a good education, preferably with a science course in a university. They should possess a close knowledge of the fisheries of British Columbia, and particularly of the salmon fisheries. They should also have experience in executive and administration work. They must not be more than thirty years of age, and they must be bona fide residents of British Columbia. This officer will be located at Ottawa.

An assistant in the Division of Forage Plants of the Experimental Farms, in the Department of Agriculture, in Subdivision "B" of the Second Division, at an initial salary of $1,200 per annum. This officer will have charge of the breeding work with grasses and clovers and the production of root seed. Candidates should be graduates of a recognized Agricultural College and have taken the Agricultural option.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 30th August next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, July 25th, 1918. 4-4

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OTTAWA, 12th July, 1918.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the Minister of the Interior has withdrawn from settlement and the right to homestead entry all of Section 5 and the southwest quarter of Section 4, Township 58, Range 20 West of the 3rd Meridian, and has set the same apart as School Lands, under the provisions of The Dominion Lands Act, in lieu of the southwest quarter of Section 29, Township 37, Range 22 West of the 2nd Meridian, which has been transferred to the Town of Humboldt for public park purposes.

By order,

LYNDWODE PEREIRA,
Secretary.

3-4

The Maple Leaf Shipping Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of August, 1918, incorporating Arthur Carson McMaster, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, barrister-at-law, Alice McIntosh, Hazel Caroline Perkins, Bertha Aurelia Farley and Myrtle Irene Perkins, stenographers, all of the City of Ottawa, in the said Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—

(*a*) To build, construct, hire, purchase, work and charter steamships and other vessels of any class and to establish and maintain lines or regular service o steamships or other vessels and generally to carry on the business of ship-builders and ship-owners, and to enter into contracts for the carriage of mails, passengers and goods, and either by its own vessels or by the vessels or conveyances of others ; to carry on the business of merchandise carriers, ship-owners, warehousemen, wharfingers, barge owners, lightermen and forwarding agents ;

(*b*) To carry on any other business, (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*c*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company ;

(*d*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired;

(*e*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or whithout guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*f*) To take, or otherwise acquire and hold, shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*g*) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*h*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for public, general or useful object ;

(*i*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company;

(*j*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade ;

(*k*) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working management, carrying out or control thereof ;

(*l*) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined ;

(*m*) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons ;

(*n*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*o*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company ;

(*p*) To apply for, secure, acquire by assignment transfer, purchase, or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any charter, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, rights or privilege, which any government or authority or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to grant and to pay for, aid in and contribute towards carrying the same into effect, and to appropriate any of the company's shares, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof ;

(*q*) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered, or to be rendered, in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares in the company's capital, or any debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business ;

(*r*) To procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country and to designate persons therein according to the laws of such foreign country to represent this company and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit ;

(*s*) To raise and assist in raising money for, and to aid, by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or other securities or otherwise, any other company or corporation and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such company, corporation, or by any other person or persons with whom the company may have business relations ;

(*t*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations ;

(*u*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company ;

(*v*) To do all or any of the above thing as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others ;

(*w*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Maple Leaf Shipping Company, Limited." The amount of a capital stock of said company is to be one thousand shares without nominal or

par value, provided however that the said company shall carry on its business with a capital of five thousand dollars, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

The company shall be deemed to be a private company under the provisions of the Companies Act and its Amendments.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 4th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
6-1 Under-Secretary of State.

S. Lennard & Sons, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 2nd day of August, 1918, incorporating Samuel Joseph Lennard, Harry Lennard, Frank Exton Lennard, Sr., and Frank Exton Lennard, Jr., manufacturers, all of the Town of Dundas, in the Province of Ontario ; and Emma Lennard, of the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, one of the United States of America, spinster ; for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To carry on all or any of the business following, namely : Ladies', misses', children's, infants' and men's underwear of wool, cotton, merino, silk, lustre fibre or mercerized cotton, cotton, wool and worsted spinning yarn, merchants, bleechers and dyers and makers of vitrol bleaching and dyeing materials and to spin wool, cotton, silk and other fibrous substances and to knit and otherwise manufacture, buy and sell and deal in cotton, linen and worsted cloth and other goods and fabrics, whether textile, netted or looped ;

(*b*) To develop and turn to account any land acquired by the company or in which it is interested and in particular by laying out and preparing the same for building purposes, constructing, altering, pulling down, decorating, maintaining, fitting up and improving buildings and conveniences and by planting, pavi g, draining, farming and cultivating, letting on building lease or building agreement and by advancing money to and entering into contracts and arrangements of all kinds with builders, tenants, and others ;

(*c*) To buy, sell and manufacture, refine, manipulate, export and import and deal in all substances, apparatus and things capable of being used in any such businesses as the company is authorized to carry on or required by any customers of or persons having dealings with the company ;

(*d*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*e*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company, and to pay therefor in fully paid-up or partly paid-up preference or ordinary shares of the company or in the bonds, debentures or other securities of the company ;

(*f*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any trade marks, patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired ;

(*g*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*h*) To take, or otherwise acquire and hold, shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act ;

(*i*) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*j*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections, of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object.

(*k*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company ;

(*l*) Generally to purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any real and personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock in trade ;

(*m*) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons or companies ;

(*n*) To sell or dispose of the assets and undertaking of the company, or any part thereof as a going concern or otherwise for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities, of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company ;

(*o*) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined ;

(*p*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company ;

(*q*) To distribute any of the property of the company in kind among the shareholders ;

(*r*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations ;

(*s*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, enfranchise, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company ;

(*t*) To do all or any of the above things as principal, agents, contractors, or otherwise, and by or through trustees, agents or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others ;

(*u*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects ;

(*v*) The word "company" in clauses (a) to (s) both inclusive, shall be deemed to include any person, partnership or other body or persons, whether incorporated or not, and whether domiciled in Canada or elsewhere.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "S. Lennard & Sons, Limited," with a

capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars, divided into 3,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the Town of Dundas, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 8th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
6-1 Under-Secretary of State.

The Nova Scotia Transportation Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of August, 1918, incorporating Arthur Carson McMaster, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, barrister-at-law, Alice McIntosh, Hazel Caroline Perkins, Bertha Aurelia Farley and Myrtle Irene Perkins, of the City of Ottawa, in the said Province of Ontario, stenographers, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To build, construct, hire, purchase, work and charter steamships and other vessels of any class and to establish and maintain lines or regular services of steamships or other vessels and generally to carry on the business of ship builders and ship-owners, and to enter into contracts for the carriage of mails, passengers and goods, and either by its own vessels or by the vessels or conveyances of others ; to carry on the business of merchandise carriers, ship-owners, warehousemen, wharfingers, barge-owners, lightermen and forwarding agents ;

(*b*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*c*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company ;

(*d*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired ;

(*e*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*f*) To take or otherwise acquire and hold, shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*g*) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*h*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable and benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object ;

(*i*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company ;

(*j*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade ;

(*k*) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof ;

(*l*) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined ;

(*m*) To lend money to customers and others having dealing with the company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons ;

(*n*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*o*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company ;

(*p*) To apply for, secure, acquire by assignment, transfer, purchase, or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any charter, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, rights or privilege, which any government or authority or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to grant and to pay for, aid in and contribute towards carrying the same into effect, and to appropriate any of the company's shares, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof ;

(*q*) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered, or to be rendered, in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares in the company's capital, or any debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business ;

(*r*) To procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country and to designate persons therein according to the laws of such foreign country to represent this company and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit ;

(*s*) To raise and assist in raising money for, and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or other securities or otherwise, any other company or corporation, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such company, corporation, or by any other person or persons with whom the company may have business relations ;

(*t*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations ;

(*u*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company ;

(*v*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with other ;

(*w*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Nova Scotia Transportation Company, Limited". The amount of capital stock of the said company is to be one thousand shares without nominal or par value, provided, however, that the said company shall carry on its business with a capital of five thousand dollars, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

The company shall be deemed to be a private company under the provisions of "The Companies Act" and its amendments.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 7th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
6-1 Under-Secretary of State.

The Holeproof Hosiery Company of Canada, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 30th day of July, 1918, increasing the capital stock of "The Holeproof Hosiery Company of Canada, Limited," from the sum of fifty thousand dollars to the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, such increase to consist of three thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada this 7th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
6-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Eastern Pulp Company of Canada, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 1st day of August, 1918, incorporating Gerald Augustine Coughlin, advocate; Francis George Bush, bookkeeper; George Robert Drennan, stenographer; Michael Joseph O'Brien, clerk ; and Charles Alderic Laurendeau, student ; all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To import, export, manufacture, buy, sell and deal in pulp, paper, cardboard and wood products of all kinds, and to act as agents for manufacturers of and dealers in all such commodities as well as to deal as principal or agent in all ingredients for use in connection with the manufacture of such commodities ;

(*b*) To act as agents, commission agents, vessel agents, cartage agents, wharfingers, warehousemen, forwarders and carriers by land and water ;

(*c*) For the purposes aforesaid to carry on the business of engaging, receiving, transporting and delivering merchandise upon freight or for hire between any port or ports, the business of owning or chartering vessels therefor ; the business of operating vessels in such service ; the business of contracting or arranging for the transportation of merchandise to or from any of such ports by rail, boat or otherwise, or to any inland or coast place or places ;

(*d*) To acquire, erect, maintain, operate and manage storehouses, warehouses and other plant and equipment necessary for the purposes of the company ;

(*e*) To acquire, hold and own shares in other corporations doing business in whole or in part of a like nature and to pay for the same either in cash or in part cash or to issue fully paid-up shares of the company in payment or part payment therefor, or otherwise, as may be arranged, and to sell or otherwise deal with the same, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the Companies Act ;

(*f*) To remunerate any person for services rendered to the company or for any property or rights acquired by the company in such manner as the company may deem expedient and more particularly, with the approval of the shareholders, by the issue and allotment of shares, bonds or other securities of the company, fully paid-up and non-assessable ;

(*g*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, licenses, concessions and the like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use or any secret or other information as to any invention or process and to turn to account, sell, lease or otherwise deal in such patents, licenses or concessions ;

(*h*) To enter into any arrangements for the sharing of profits, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or intending to carry on any business which this company is authorized to carry on or is capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit the company ;

(*i*) To sell, lease, alienate or otherwise dispose of the undertaking and assets of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration and upon such terms and conditions as the company may deem expedient, and more particularly to accept as consideration shares, bonds or debentures of any other company carrying on business similar in whole or in part to the business carried on by the company ;

(*j*) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in specie any property or assets of the company as and when the company may determine ;

(*k*) To carry on or do any of the businesses, acts and things aforesaid, either as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, or by or through trustees, agents or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with another or others ;

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Eastern Pulp Company of Canada, Limited," with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into 5,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 6th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
6-1 Under-Secretary of State.

W. Forbes Alloway, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 1st day of August, 1918, incorporating John Thomas Hackett and Felix Winfield Hackett, advocates ; Jules Bruneau, student-at-law, and Clara Thomas and Margaret Teresa Darragh, stenographers, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :

(*a*) To act as agent for others in the investment of funds or the promotion of companies and undertakings and to conduct the general business of a holding, investment, promoting and brokerage corporation and real estate agency ;

(*b*) To manage, act as holding fiscal or financial agent or otherwise as agent for or on behalf of any company, the shares, debentures, bonds, securities or other property of which are held by this company or respecting which this company has given any guarantee or other undertaking or with which it has business dealings or relations ;

(*c*) To purchase, take or lease, or otherwise acquire, to hold, sell or otherwise dispose of and to manage property, moveable or immoveable, land or any right or interest therein, water powers-power sites, timber limits or licenses, mines, mining rights, mining licenses, quarries, oil wells and products of quarries and min-

eral lands, or any interest therein, and to improve, subdivide, develop and build upon such properties ;

(*d*) To contract for, build, construct and equip public and private works of every description, and to acquire, purchase, hold, sell, dispose of, supply. manufacture and produce all manner and kinds of material for use in the construction and equipment of such public and private works ;

(*e*) To acquire the property rights, good-will and other assets and privileges of, or take over as a going concern the business of any person or company carrying on any business or industry allowed under this Act, and to enter into contracts for the supply of services to the company, and for the acquisition of the rights of any person or company under contracts for the furnishing of works or materials and to pay for the same and services and benefits of whatsoever nature rendered to the company in shares of the company, paid up in whole or in part ;

(*f*) To apply for, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire any patents, brevets d'invention, licenses, concessions or the like conferring exclusive or limited right to use any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company and to use, exercise, lease, sell or grant licenses in respect thereof, or otherwise turn to account the property or rights so acquired ;

(*g*) To enter into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession, amalgamation or otherwise with any person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefi this company, and to lend money to guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist in promoting and become a shareholder in any subsidiary, allied or other person or company ;

(*h*) To subscribe for, purchase or otherwise acquire, to own, hold, sell, assign, transfer or otherwise dispose of and deal with shares in the capital stock, bonds, debentures or other evidences of indebtedness created by any other companies and while the holder thereof to exercise all the rights and privileges of ownership, including the right to vote in respect thereof notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of said Act ;

(*i*) To invest and deal with the money of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined ;

(*j*) To distribute any of the property of the company in specie among its members ;

(*k*) To procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country ;

(*l*) To do all and everything necessary, suitable, convenient or proper for the accomplishment of any one or more of the purposes or the attainment of any one or more of the objects herein enumerated or incidental to the powers herein named or which shall at any time appear conducive or expedient for the protection or benefit of the corporation, either as holders of or interested in any property or otherwise ;

(*m*) To do all the foregoing things whether alone or in conjunction with others and whether as principals, factors, or agents for any other companies or persons, or by or through any factors, trustees or agents or on commission ;

(*n*) The word 'company' in classes (a) to (m) both inclusive shall be deemed to include any person, partnership or other body of persons, whether incorporated or unincorporated and whether domiciled in Conada or elsewhere.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of " W. Forbes Alloway, Limited," with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, divided into 250 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

The company shall be deemed to be a private company under the provisions of " The Companies Act" and its amendments.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 6th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
6 1 Under-Secretary of State.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners of Canada hereby give public notice that applications will be received from candidates qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada:—

A junior legal officer in the Department of Insurance at an initial salary at the rate of $1,600 per annum. In addition to being a graduate from a recognized law school, candidates must have taken in their Arts Course honour mathematics, or mathematical classes equivalent thereto. The successful candidate will be required to report for duty not later than 1st October. The appointment will be temporary until 1st April, 1919, and permanent thereafter. Candidates must be between the ages of twenty-four and thirty on the 26th of August, 1918.

A clerk in the Department of the Naval Service, in Grade "F" of the First Division, at an initial salary of $1,200 per annum. Candidates must have had experience in the supply of stationery, printed forms, furniture, etc., and understand the methods by which these forms are produced, and be familiar with the ordinary methods of printing, binding, proof-reading, etc. Preference will be given to candidates with a knowledge of the forms and books used by the ships and dockyards of the Naval Service for navigation purposes and for the purpose of returns called for by the Naval regulations, and also of Government regulations in connection with the Naval Service.

A Medical Attendant in the Department of Indian Affairs, at a salary of $500 per annum. The duties of the office will be to render professional service to Indians living in the vicinity of the city of Victoria and also to all sick destitute Indians of the various Agencies who may be visiting Victoria and to furnish necessary medicines. It is not expected that this attendant will devote his whole time to the Indian Service. Candidates must be members of the medical profession in good standing, holding a license to practice medicine in the province. They should also reside in Victoria.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 26th day of August next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

WM. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 18th July, 1918. 3–4

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 48 of 1918.

(Atlantic No. 27)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(122) Cape Breton island—East coast—Glace bay —Change in position of range lights.

Former notices.—No. 129 (349) of 1907; and No. 113 (295) of 1917.

(1) FRONT RANGE LIGHT

New position.—The front range lighthouse has been moved from the outer end of the north pier at the entrance to Glace cove to a point 300 feet farther in on the north pier.

Lat. N. 46° 12′ 10″, Long. W. 59° 56′ 50″

Character of light.—Fixed red light.

(2) BACK RANGE LIGHT

New position.—The back range lighthouse has been moved to a point 15½ feet northwestward of its old position; 1600 feet 212° 30′ (S. 58° 30′ W. mag.) from the front range lighthouse.

Character of light.—Fixed red light.

Note.—The new alignment of the range lights is 15½ feet northwestward of and parallel to the old alignment.

Buoy.—A wooden cask buoy, painted red, will be moored at the outer end of the submerged portion of the north pier. Vessels entering the harbour should pass well to the southeastward of this buoy.

N. to M. No. 48 (122) 10-7-18.

Variation in 1918: 26° W.
Authority: Departmental records.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 2727, 1651, 2516 and 2666.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, page 48.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: Nos. 468 and 469.
Departmental File: No. 20468R.

NEW BRUNSWICK

(123) East coast—Tabusintac gully—Hydrographic note —Buoys moved.

Hydrographic note.—Tabusintac gully has broken through the line of the outer sand dunes about two miles north of the position shown on Admiralty chart No. 1715. In this northerly gully there is about 7 feet water, whereas in the southerly gully there is not over 2½ feet.

Buoys moved.—The buoys marking Tabusintac gully have been moved from the southerly gully to the northerly gully. They comprise one red can buoy, moored in 3 fathoms water off the entrance to the gully, and 3 spar buoys marking the best water over the bar at the gully.

N. to M. No. 48 (123) 10-7-18.

Authority: Report from N. B. Supt. of Lights.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 1715 and 2034.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, page 290.
Departmental File: No. 19651.

QUEBEC.

(124) St. Francis river—Change in positions of range day beacons.

Former notice.—No. 111 (375) of 1914.

(1) ALLARD TRAVERSE RANGE

New position of front beacon.—1800 below the club-house; on an island near the west bank of St. Francis river, just inside its mouth, near the front light of St. Francis river inner range.

Height.—10 feet, from ground to top of beacon.

New position of back beacon.—150 feet 291° 30′ (N. 52° 30′ W. mag.) from the front beacon.

Height.—18 feet, from ground to top of beacon.

Note.—The beacons are in the same alignment as formerly.

(2) BIBEAU TRAVERSE RANGE.

New position of front beacon.—On west side of St. Francis river, 208 feet 5° (N. 21° E. mag.) from the back beacon.

Height.—16 feet, from ground to top of beacon.

Note.—The front beacon was moved back 95 feet in the line of range.

N. to M. No. 48 (124) 10-7-18.

Variation in 1918: 16° W.
Authority: Departmental records.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 2783 and 2830b.
Canadian Naval charts: Nos. 8 and 23.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot above Quebec, 1912, page 70.
Departmental File: No. 34159.

QUEBEC.

(125) Quebec—Exhibition of signals on Pointe à Carcy wharf discontinued; and signals are now displayed from Customhouse.

Owing to the Quebec Harbour Commissioners flagpole, situated on Pointe à Carcy wharf, where the signals are now shown, not being satisfactory for showing night signals, that dating from July 20th, 1918, the flagpole on the Customhouse will be utilized for showing both day and night signals, and those on the flagpole on Pointe à Carcy wharf discontinued.

N. to M. No. 48 (125) 10- -18.

Authority: Departmental records.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 319, 315 and 2830a.
Canadian Naval Charts: Nos. 21, 24 and 208.
Publications: St. Lawrence Pilot below Quebec, 1916, pages 159 and 156; and St. Lawrence Pilot above Quebec, 1912, pages 16 and 13.
Departmental File: No. 34295.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 10th July, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

NOTICE.

Government of Canada Publications.

THE following list of recent Government publications is inserted in the *Canada Gazette* in conformity with Order in Council (P.C. 1522) of 28th October, 1915, which calls for the publication of such lists from week to week.

Where a publication is marked with an asterisk (*) requests for the volume or report in question should be made to the department affected. In all other cases, applications should be addressed to the Chief of Distribution, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa. When the title appears in English it will be understood that the volume is printed in English ; when the title is in French, it means that the report is printed in the French language. The price quoted for publications should in every case accompany the application.

AVIS.

Publications du Gouvernement du Canada.

LA liste suivante des récentes publications du gouvernement est insérée dans la *Gazette du Canada*, en conformité de l'arrêté en conseil (C.P. 1522) du 28 octobre 1915, qui exige que ces listes soient publiées d'une semaine à l'autre.

Lorsqu'une publication est marquée d'un astérisque (*) les demandes au sujet du volume ou du rapport en question devront être adressées au Ministère qui la publie. Dans tous les autres cas, il faudra s'adresser au Chef de la Distribution, département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques, Ottawa. Lorsque le titre est publié en anglais, il est entendu que c'est la version anglaise du volume qui est imprimée ; lorsque le titre est en français, cela signifie que c'est la version française qui est imprimée. Le prix indiqué pour les publications devra dans chaque cas accompagner la demande.

AGRICULTURE.

Annual Report of the Veterinary Director General for year ending March 31, 1917, 20 pp 0.05
Rapport annuel des Fermes Expérimentales du Dominion pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 160 pp. 0.10
* Agricultural Gazette of Canada for August, 1918..... 0.10
* La Gazette Agricole du Canada, juillet 1918 ..... 0.10
* Patent Office Record and Register of Copyrights and Trade Marks, April, 1918..... 0.20
* Seasonable Hints (Prairie edition), July, 1918, 16 pp. Free.
* Tuberculosis : plain statement of facts regarding the disease, prepared especially for farmers and others interested in live stock, 24 pp. Free.
* Labour Saving Devices on the Irrigated Farm (Dominion Experimental Farms). Exhibition Circular No. 72, 4 pp. Free.
* Fruit Crop Report No. 2 (July, 1918) 8 pp. Free.
* Advice to the Beginner in the Selection of Breeding Stock (Live Stock Branch) Pamplet No. 4, 14 pp. Free.
* Peach Canker (Dominion Experimental Farms). Bulletin No. 37, 36 pp. Free.
* Fruit Crop Report No. 3 (August 1918), 8 pp. Free.
* Pure-Bred Dairy Cattle, the Canadian record of performance (Live Stock Branch). Report No. 10, 88 pp. Free.
* A new plan for Cow Testing (Dairy and Cold Storage Branch). Circular No. 24, 8 pp. Free.

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

Judgments, Orders, Regulations, and Rulings (fortnightly edition). Vol. VIII, No. 9. (August 1st.)
Single numbers. 0.20
Annual subscription..... 3.00

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Rapport de la Commission pour l'exercice terminé le 31 août 1917, 120 pp..... 0.10

CUSTOMS.

Rapport du Ministère (tableaux des importations et des exportations) pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 900 pp..... 0.80

FINANCE.

* Budget Speech delivered by Hon. A. K. Maclean, M.P., Acting Minister of Finance, Tuesday, April 30, 28 pp. Free.

INLAND REVENUE.

* Witch Hazel : Bulletin No. 402, 8 pp. Free.
* Ground Allspice : Bulletin No. 403, 24 pp. Free.
* Phosphate de soude : Bulletin No. 393, 32 pp. Gratuit.
* Vins et liqueurs : Bulletin No. 392, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Huile à salade : Bulletin No. 396, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Sucre : Bulletin No. 397, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Marmelade : BulletinNo. 399, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Grape Juice : Bulletin No. 405, 20 pp. Free.
* Piment moulu : Bulletin No. 403, 24 pp. Gratuit.

INTERIOR.

Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch, 1916-17, 110 pp..... 0.10
* Forest Fires in Canada, 1914-15-16, 46 pp. Free.
* Peace River District (its resources and opportunities), 48 pp. Free.
* Immigration—Facts and Figures, 24 pp. Free.
* Wood-Using Industriesof Quebec (Forestry Branch, Bulletin No. 63), 90 pp. Free.
* Decisions of the Geographic Board of Canada for June-July, 1918, 4 pp. Free.
* Nomenclature of the Mountains of Western Canada, approved by the Geographical Board, 4 pp. Free.

LABOUR.

Tenth report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation for year ending March 31, 1917, 112 pp. 0.10
* Labour Gazette, July, 1918, 97 pp..... 0.03
* La Gazette du Travail, juillet 1918, 104 pp..... 0.03
* Labour Organization in Canada for calendar year 1917, 226 pp. Free.

MARINE.

List of Vessels on the Registry Books of the Dominion of Canada on December 31, 1917, 290 pp..... 0.20

MILITIA.

* Pension Regulations for those serving in the Naval Forces of Canada and the Canadian Expeditionary Force, 16 pp. Free.

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA PUBLICATIONS—*Continued*.

MINES.

* Preliminary Report of the Mineral Production of Canada during year 1917, 20 pp. Free.
* Museum Bulletin No. 27, Contributions to the Mineralogy of Black Lake area, Quebec, by Eug. Poitevin and R. P. D. Graham. Free
* Memoir 103. Timiskaming County, Quebec, by M. E. Wilson. Free.
* Analyses of Canadian Fuels—Part I.—Maritime Provinces. Free.
* " " Part II.—Quebec and Ontario. Free.
* " " Part III.—Manitoba. Free.
* " " Part IV.—Alberta and the Northwest. Free.
* " " Part V.—British Columbia and the Yukon. Free.
* Annual report on the Mineral Production of Canada during the calendar year 1916, 346 pp. Free.

NAVAL SERVICE.

Rapport annuel de la direction des pêcheries pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 500 pp 0.30
* Tide Tables for the Eastern Coasts of Canada for year 1919, 84 pp. Free.
* Tide Tables for the Pacific Coast of Canada for year 1919, 64 pp. Free.

PUBLIC INFORMATION BUREAU.

* Revelations of Prince Lichnowsky, 24 pp. Free.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Annual report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1917, 94 pp 0.1

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Statutory List—Containing the names of all persons residing and carrying on business in neutral countries with whom persons in Canada are prohibited from trading, 74 pp 0.20
Rapport annuel du secrétaire d'Etat pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 180 pp 0.15

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

* Judgment and Reasons in the matter of an application on behalf of George Edwin Gray for a writ of habeas corpus, 24 pp. Free.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1918, 40 pp 0.05
Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada, March, 1918 ..... 0.20
Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, report of the, for year ending August 31, 1917, 144 pp 0.10
Census of Prairie Provinces (Population and Agriculture), 422 pp 0.30
* Monthly Bulletin of Agric. Statistics, June, 1918. Free.
* Bulletin mensuel de la Statistique Agricole, Juin 1918. Gratuit.
* Trade Bulletin, No. 758. Free.
* Canada's Opportunity for Exports of Food (by R. J. McFall, Ph.D.), 16 pp. Free.

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS.

War Purchasing Commission, second report of the—Jan. 1st, 1917, to March 31st, 1918, 164 pp 0.15
* **Atlas of Canada.** 124 pp. 17 x 12, 80 maps, 64 diagrams. 12 pp. statistics, cloth and leather binding 3.00
Debates of Senate of Canada, 1918 (English), one volume, bound (in the press) 3.00
Debates of House of Commons of Canada, 1918 (English), 2 volumes, bound, per set (in the press) 5.00
Statutes of Canada, 1918 (in the press) 2.50
Statuts du Canada, 1918 " " 2.50
* **Tables of Values,** of Bonds for $100 yielding 5% to 8%, correct to the nearest sixth decimal, 125 pp, issued by the Department of Insurance 5.00
Women's War Conference, report of the, February 28-March 2, 1918, 48 pp. Free.
"Labour and the War": Speeches delivered in the Canadian House of Commons, April 26, 1918, and before the Canadian Club, Ottawa, April 27, 1918, by Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, 12 pp. Free.

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

OFFICE: RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA.

Fish recipes, Vegetable recipes and **Bread recipes,** each 0 05
Fruit and Vegetables (Canning, Drying and Storing) 0.05
* **War Meals:** Practical suggestions to save Beef, Bacon, Wheat and Flour to meet the War-needs Overseas, 12 pp. Free.
* **Can for Victory:** Pamphlet No. 2, 16 pp. Free.
* **Food Service:** hand-book for speakers, 16 pp. Free.
* **La victoire par les conserves:** Feuillet No. 2, 16 pp. Gratuit.
* **Canadian Food Bulletin,** July 6, 1918, No. 17, 12 pp. Free.
* **Food Laws:** Manual of Orders in Council and Orders of the Canada Food Board relating to the Production, Conservation and Distribution of Food, 72 pp. Free.

COAL.

"Coal Resources of the World," per set of 3 vols., with large Atlas accompanying 12.50
(NOTE:—This publication, which was intended for world-wide distribution, is now, consequent upon the stock on hand and the difficulty in disposing of copies on the continent of Europe, offered at half the original cost.)

1918-19 **1918-19**

STATEMENT

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the Dominion of Canada, as by returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st July, 1917 and 1918.

PUBLIC DEBT.			1917	1918
LIABILITIES.			$ cts.	$ cts.
FUNDED DEBT—				
Payable in Canada			466,406,215 46	887,489,319 13
do in London			362,703,312 40	362,703,312 40
do in New York			75,357,000 00	75,873,000 00
Temporary Loans			334,450,808 01	251,313,130 72
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund			6,079,562 29	6,001,560 92
Dominion Notes			182,336,444 29	286,371,360 92
SAVINGS BANKS—	1917.	1918.		
Post Office Savings Banks	$42,472,061 17	$40,360,370 22		
Dominion Government Savings Banks	13,583,857 65	12,295,646 61		
			56,055,918 82	52,656,016 73
Trust Funds			10,596,297 82	10,822,648 92
Province Accounts			11,920,481 20	11,920,481 20
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts			36,515,528 55	28,106,366 83
Total Gross Debt			1,542,421,568 84	1,973,257,197 77
ASSETS.				
INVESTMENTS—				
Sinking Funds			14,035,525 12	16,818,396 17
Other Investments			140,930,870 65	294,457,903 31
Province Accounts			2,296,327 90	2,296,327 90
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts			524,781,617 40	487,361,080 81
Total Assets			682,044,341 07	800,933,708 19
Total Net Debt 31st July			860,377,227 77	1,172,323,489 58
do do to 30th June			840,973,167 66	1,154,007,715 29
Increase of Debt			19,404,060 11	18,315,774 29

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Month of July, 1917.	Total to July 31st, 1917.	Month of July, 1918.	Total to July 31st, 1918.
REVENUE—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	12,035,604 18	56,005,043 15	11,937,039 67	53,928,376 63
Excise	1,932,569 57	7,618,872 38	2,408,955 60	8,604,943 49
Post Office	1,693,887 00	6,443,887 00	1,500,000 00	6,300,000 00
Public Works, including Railways and Canals	2,697,050 64	8,485,930 89	3,515,933 52	10,024,083 99
Miscellaneous	1,522,949 89	4,650,917 45	5,521,419 08	13,096,768 46
Total	19,882,061 28	83,204,650 87	24,883,347 87	91,954,172 57
EXPENDITURE	14,357,084 53	24,693,046 12	15,296,575 84	32,894,902 58
EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.				
War	23,038,043 38	43,688,530 77	24,620,824 25	44,008,552 37
Public Works, including Railways and Canals	620,169 46	2,698,973 48	—161,455 22	1,694,461 63
Railway Subsidies				
Total	23,658,212 84	46,387,504 25	24,459,369 03	45,703,014 00

The above statement represents only the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

J. C. SAUNDERS,
Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance

Certified correct,
J. G. MACFARLANE, Chief Accountant and Dominion Bookkeeper.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, August 6, 1918.

6-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE

Provincial	$ 27,746 25	Gold held June 30th, 1918, by the Minister of Finance	120,181,363 47
Fractional	1,153,550 55		
$1	15,169,212 50		
$2	11,981,025 50		
$4	41,687 00		
$5	4,250,292 50	Gold reserve to be held on Savings Banks. Deposits—	
$50	4,500 00	10 p.c. on $52,297,458.12 under The Savings Banks Act	5,229,745 81
$100			
$500	2,184,500 00	Gold held for redemption of Dominion Notes	$114,951,617 66
$1,000	3,570,000 00		
$500 Legal Tender Notes for Banks	131,000 00		
$1,000 " " "	1,031,000 00		
$5,000 " " "	241,795,000 00		
	$ 281,339,514 30	Dominion Notes outstanding against deposits of approved securities, under Finance Act, 1914	$ 108,095,000 00

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

$1	$ 11,296 50
$2	6,060 00
$5	4,199 75
$10	2,180 00
$20	860 00
$50	650 00
$500	2,500 00
	$ 27,746 25

J. E. ROURKE,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th of July, 1918

2–tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of June, 1918.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
EXCISE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	296,223 92	
Malt Liquor	1,415 55	
Malt	128,109 78	
Tobacco	1,729,725 45	
Cigars	91,692 42	
Manufactures in Bond	11,241 70	
Acetic Acid	1,122 33	
Seizures	681 24	
Other Receipts	3,587 47	
Total Excise Revenue		2,263,799 86
Methylated Spirits		35,391 70
Ferry		388 50
Inspection of Weights and Measures		15,199 27
Gas Inspection		5,364 80
Electric Light Inspection		7,281 95
Law Stamps		849 05
Other Revenues		919 15
War Tax		664,436 67
Grand Total Revenue		2,993,630 95

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Asst. Deputy Minister.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, July 24, 1918

5–tf

POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of April, 1918.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Savings Bank Act, Chap. 30, Rev. Stat. Can., 1906.)

DR. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE in hands of Minister of Finance on 31st March, 1918	41,283,478 84	WITHDRAWALS during the month	962,590 04
DEPOSITS in Post Office Savings Bank during the month	1,021,214 12		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—			
PRINCIPAL $			
INTEREST accrued from 1st April to date of transfer			
DEPOSITS transferred from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada	7,915 05		
INTEREST allowed to depositors on accounts closed during month	0 47	BALANCE at the credit of depositors' accounts on 30th April, 1918	41,350,018 44
	42,312,608 48		42,312,608 48

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.

Certified,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER,
Superintendent Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th June, 1918.

6-tf

POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of May, 1918.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Savings Bank Act, Chap. 30, Rev. Stat. Can., 1906.)

DR. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE in hands of Minister of Finance on 30th April, 1918	41,350,018 44	WITHDRAWALS during the month	858,089 90
DEPOSITS in Post Office Savings Bank during the month	940,335 71		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—			
PRINCIPAL $	174,143 30		
INTEREST accrued from 1st April to date of transfer			
DEPOSITS transferred from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada	7,122 25		
INTEREST allowed to depositors on accounts closed during month	1,355 08	BALANCE at the credit of depositors' accounts on 31st May, 1918	41,614,884 88
	42,472,974 78		42,472,974 78

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.

Certified,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER,
Superintendent Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 11th July, 1918.

6-tf

STATEMENT of the Balance at Credit of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks on the thirtieth of March, 1918. Published in accordance with Revised Statutes, Chapter 30, Section 39.

BANKS.	Balance on February 28, 1918.	Deposits March, 1918.	Total.	Withdrawals for March, 1918.	Balance on March 30, 1918
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	507,993 84	4,077 00	512,070 84	3,807 20	508,263 64
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	1,096,883 91	26,103 81	1,122,987 72	24,036 55	1,098,951 17
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,823,301 36	27,452 00	1,850,753 36	30,311 93	1,820,441 43
New Brunswick :—					
Newcastle	237,966 65	1,864 00	239,830 65	7,977 83	231,852 82
St. John	4,591,535 24	57,835 44	4,649,370 68	71,534 82	4,577,835 86
Nova Scotia :—					
Barrington	102,122 19	145 00	102,267 19	404 85	101,862 34
Guysboro'	95,007 03	1,311 00	96,318 03	1,165 67	95,152 36
Halifax	2,328,592 88	51,113 02	2,379,705 90	35,775 22	2,343,930 68
Kentville	237,554 23	3,149 00	240,703 23	6,013 62	234,689 61
Lunenburg	435,643 74	3,072 00	438,715 74	10,292 81	428,422 93
Port Hood	71,400 45	541 00	71,941 45	25 00	71,916 45
Shelburne	218,534 89	1,360 86	219,895 75	2,745 12	217,150 63
Sherbrooke	78,788 81	289 10	79,077 91	664 68	78,413 23
Totals	11,825,325 22	178,313 23	12,003,638 45	194,755 30	11,808,883 15

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th April, 1918.

42-t

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules:

1. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3. **The rates are as follows: Notices, first insertion, ten cents per agate line (fourteen to the inch); subsequent insertions, five cents per line. Translation of documents, forty cents per one hundred words.**

A provisional remittance should accompany the copy; the amount of which should be calculated as follows:

First insertion:
Flat charge for title and signature..... $1 00
Add two cents per word actual count.....
Translation, if any, to be made, at 40 cents per 100 words.....
Other insertions:
Flat charge for title and signature..... 0 50
Add one cent per word actual count.....
Multiply by number of such other insertions.....

Total.....

After the first insertion an invoice will be made showing the exact amount due, the amount received and any difference over or under in the remittance will be adjusted.

NO ADVERTISEMENT IS INSERTED FOR A LESS CHARGE THAN ONE DOLLAR.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions:—

Notices of applications for divorce—14 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—3 calendar months.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—5 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent under Loan Companies Act (per O. in C. published in *Gazette* of 15th June, 1901)—2 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Interim Copyrights—1 insertion.

The Companies Act—Change of chief place of business, of by-laws, etc.—1 insertion.

Works in navigable waters, approval of plans, etc.—5 insertions.

Notices received up to 12 o'clock noon on Thursdays will be inserted in the following Saturday morning's *Gazette*.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

J. de LABROQUERIE TACHE,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery.
Ottawa, 24th December, 1914.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

As Revised and brought in force 22nd March, 1916.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during at least three months before the consideration by the Committee on Divorce of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the district in Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia or the Northwest Territories, or in the county or union of counties in other provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining district or county or union of counties.

Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the district, but otherwise shall be published in one newspaper in both languages. If a notice given for any session of Parliament is not completed in time to allow the petition to be dealt with during that session the petition may be presented and dealt with during the next ensuing session, without any further publication of such notice.

A copy of the said notice and a copy of the petition to be presented shall, at the instance of the applicant, and not less than two months before the consideration by the Committee of the petition, be served personally, when that can be done, on the person from whom the divorce is sought, who is hereinafter called "the respondent."

If the residence of the respondent is not known or personal service cannot be effected, then, if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Committee that all reasonable efforts have been made to effect personal service, and, if unsuccessfull, to bring such notice and petition to the knowledge of the respondent, what has been done may be deemed and taken by the Committee sufficient service.

No petition for a bill of divorce shall be presented to the Senate after the first sixty days of the Session.

The petition of an applicant for bill for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, the names in full of the parties thereto, their ages and occupations, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the domicile and residence of each of the parties at the time of the marriage, their matrimonial domicile, residence, and any change thereof, the material facts upon which the petitioner relies as the grounds on which relief is asked, and the nature of the relief prayed for.

The petition should also negative connivance at, or condonation of the wrong complained of and collusion in the application for divorce.

The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the petitioner, under *The Canada Evidence Act, 1893*.

The copy of the petition served upon the respondent shall have endorsed thereon, or appended thereto, he following information:—

(*1*) The petitioner's residence at the time of service.

(*2*) A Post Office address in Canada at which letters and notices for the petitioner may be delivered.

(*3*) The name and address of the solicitor, if any, acting for the petitioner.

(*4*) If such solicitor's address is not at Ottawa, the name and address of some agent for him at Ottawa, upon whom all notices and papers may be served.

(*5*) That if the respondent desires to oppose the granting of the divorce and to be heard by the Senate Committee on Divorce, the respondent must send a notice to that effect to the Clerk of the Senate at the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, within two months from the date of service upon the respondent, and must in the notice to the Clerk of the Senate give:—

(*a*) The respondent's residence at the time of sending such notice.

(*b*) A Post Office address in Canada at which letters and notices for the respondent may be delivered.

(*c*) The name and address of the solicitor, if any, acting for the respondent.

(*d*) If such solicitor's address is not at Ottawa, the name and address of some agent for him at Ottawa upon whom all notices and papers may be served.

(*6*) That, if the respondent does not so notify the Clerk of the Senate, the petition may be considered, and a bill of divorce founded thereon may be passed, without any further notice to the respondent.

(*7*) When the petition is one by a husband for a divorce from his wife, that, if the wife shows to the

satisfaction of the Senate Committee on Divorce that she has, and is prepared to establish upon oath, a good defence to the charges made by the petition, and that she has not sufficient money to defend herself, the Committee may make an order that her husband shall provide her with the necessary means to sustain her defence, including the cost of retaining Counsel and the travelling and living expenses of herself and of witnesses summoned to Ottawa on her behalf.

No petition for a bill of Divorce shall be considered by the Committee unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred and ten dollars, ($210).

The petition when presented to the Senate shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy of the notice and of a copy of the petition.

A copy of every petition for a Bill of Divorce, or relating to any matter arising out of an application for divorce, and of every document and paper accompanying such petition or produced in evidence before the Committee, shall be furnished to the Committee by the person on whose behalf the petition, document or paper is presented or produced.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Clerk of the Senate.

THE SENATE.

Notices for Private Bills.

EXTRACTS FROM THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE.

107. All applications to Parliament for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever, shall be advertised by a notice published in the *Canada Gazette*, such notice shall clearly and distinctly state the nature and object of the application, and shall be signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same; and, when the application is for an Act of Incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice.

In addition to the notice in the *Canada Gazette* aforesaid a similar notice shall be given as follows:—

A. When the application is for an Act to incorporate,—

1. *A Railway or Canal Company:*—In some leading newspaper published in the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal is to be constructed.

2. *A Telegraph or Telephone Company:*—In a leading newspaper in the principal city or town in each Province or Territory in which the company proposes to operate.

3. A company for the *construction of any works* which in their construction or operation might specially affect a particular locality; or for obtaining any *exclusive rights or privileges;* or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others:—In a leading newspaper in the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

4. A Banking Company; An Insurance Company; A Trust Company; A Loan Company; or an Industrial Company, without any exclusive powers:—In the *Canada Gazette* only.

5. And, if the works of any company (incorporated or to be incorporated) are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, such intention shall be specially mentioned in the notice; and the applicants shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered letter to the clerk of each county council and of each municipal corporation which may be specially affected by the construction or operation of such works, and also to the Secretary of the Province in which such works are, or may be located; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

B. When the application is for the purpose of amending an existing Act.

1. For an extension of any line of railway, or of any canal; or for the construction of branches thereto;—the same *mutatis mutandis* as for an Act incorporate a Railway or Canal Company.

2. For an extension of the time for the construction or completion of any line of railway, or of any canal, or of any telegraph or telephone line, or of any other works already authorized:—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company, or is authorized to be.

3. For the extension of the powers of a company (when not involving the granting of any exclusive rights); or for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of any company; or for increasing or altering its bonding or other borrowing powers; or for any amendment which would in any way affect the rights or interests of the shareholder or bondholders or creditors of the company:—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company is situated.

C. All such notices, whether inserted in the *Canada Gazette* or in a newspaper shall be published at least once a week for a period of five consecutive weeks; and, when published in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, shall be in both the English and French languages; and *Marked* copies of each issue of all newspapers containing any such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate, endorsed "Private Bill Notice"; or a statutory declaration as to due publication may be sent in lieu thereof.

Every notice by registered letter shall be mailed in time to reach the Secretary of the Province and the Clerk of each County Council and municipal corporation not less than five weeks before the consideration of the petition by the Committee on Standing Orders; and a statutory declaration establishing the fact of such mailing shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate.

108. No petition praying for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or of a Canal Company, or for an extension of the line of any existing or authorized railway or canal, shall be considered by the Standing Orders Committee, until there has been filed with the Committee a map or plan, showing the proposed location of the works, and each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal, or any branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed.

109. Before any petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a toll bridge is presented to the Senate the person or persons intending to petition for such bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding rules, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, and the intervals between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels; and shall also mention whether they intend to erect a drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of the same.

110. No petition for any Private Bill (except a Bill of Divorce) is received by the Senate after the first three weeks of each Session; nor may any Private Bill be presented to the Senate after the first four weeks of each Session; nor may any Report of any Standing or Special Committee upon a Private Bill be received after the first six weeks of each Session.

114. Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, if it is intended that the Bill shall originate in the Senate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for the translation of the same by the officers of the Senate, and the printing of 600 copies in English and 200 in French. The applicant shall also pay the Clerk of the Senate, immediately after the second reading and before the consideration of the Bill by the Committee to which it is referred, a sum of $200, with the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt for the same with the Clerk of such Committee.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Clerk of the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RULES RELATIVE TO PETITIONS AND PRIVATE BILLS.

Petitions for Private Bills.

88. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House if presented within the first six weeks of the session, and every Private Bill shall be pre-

sented to the House within two weeks after the petition therefor ha been favourably reported upon by the Examiner or by the Committee on Standing Orders, and no motion for the suspension of this Rule shall be entertained unless a report has been first made by the Committee on Standing Orders recommending such suspension and giving their reasons therefor.

Instruction to Committees.

97. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called on two separate occasions for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

Deposit of Bills and Fees.

89. (1) Any person desiring to obtain any Private Bill, shall deposit with the Clerk of the House, at least eight days before the meeting of the House, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same; the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the Department of Public Printing, and if such Bill is not deposited by the time above specified the applicant shall, in addition to the charges for printing and translation pay the sum of five dollars for each and every day which intervenes between the said eighth day before the meeting of the House and the date of the filing of the Bill; but such additional charge shall not exceed in the aggregate in any one case the sum of two hundred dollars.

2. After the second reading of a Bill and before its consideration by the Committee to which it is referred, the applicant shall in every case pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and a fee of two hundred dollars.

Additional charges.

3. The following charges shall also be levied and paid in addition to the foregoing, viz.:—

(*a.*) When any Rule of the House is suspended in reference to a Bill or the Petition therefor, for each such suspension	$100 00
(*b.*) When a Bill is presented in the House after the eighth week of the session and before the end of the twelfth week	100 00
(*c.*) When a Bill is presented in the House after the twelfth week of the session	200 00
(*d.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $250,000 and does not exceed $500,000	100 00
(*e.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $500,000 and does not exceed $750,000	150 00
(*f.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $750,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000	200 00
(*g.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $1,000,000 and does not exceed $1,500,000	300 00
(*h.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $1,500,000 and does not exceed $2,000,000	400 00
(*i.*) For every additional million dollars or fractional part thereof	100 00

4. When a Bill increases the capital stock of an existing company, the additional charge shall be according to the foregoing tariff upon the amount of the increase only.

5. When a Bill increases or involves and increase in the borrowing powers of a company without any increase in the capital stock the additional charge shall be $300.

6. If any increase in the amount of the proposed capital stock or borrowing powers of a company be made at any stage of a Bill, such Bill shall not be advanced to the next stage until the charges consequent upon such change have been paid.

7. In this Rule the term "proposed capital stock" includes any increase thereto provided for in the Bill; and where power is taken in a Bill to increase at any time the amount of the proposed capital stock, the additional charge shall be levied on the maximum amount of such proposed increase which shall be stated in the Bill.

8. The additional charges provided for in this Rule shall also apply to Private Bills originating in the Senate; provided, however, that if a petition for any such Bill has been presented in this House within the first six weeks of the session, the additional charge made under paragraphs *b* or *c* of subsection 3 shall not be levied thereon.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Clerk House of Commons.

RULES RELATIVE TO NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

91. All applications to Parliament for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever, shall be advertised by a Notice published in the *Canada Gazette;* such Notice shall clearly and distinctly state the nature and objects of the application, and shall be signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same; and when the application is for an Act of incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice. If the works of any company (incorporated, or to be incorporated) are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, such intention shall be specifically mentioned in the notice; and the applicants shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered letter to the Clerk of each county or municipality which may be specially affected by the construction or operation of such works, and also to the Secretary of the Province in which such works are or may be located; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

In addition to the notice in the *Canada Gazette* aforesaid, a similar notice shall also be published in *some leading newspaper*, as follows:—

A. When the application is for an Act to incorporate:

1. *A Railway or Canal Company:*—In the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal is to be constructed.

2. *A Telegraph or Telephone Company:*—In the principal city or town in each Province or Territory in which the company proposes to operate.

3. A company for the *construction of any works* which in their construction or operation might specially affect the particular locality; or for obtaining any *exclusive rights or privileges;* or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation affect the rights or property of others:—In the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

4. A Banking Company; An Insurance Company; A Trust Company; A Loan Company; or an Industrial Company without any exclusive powers:—In the *Canada Gazette* only.

B. When the application is for the purpose of amending an existing Act:

1. For an extension of any line of railway, or of any canal, or for the construction of branches thereto:—In the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which such extension or branch is to be constructed.

2. For the continuation of a charter or for an extension of the time for the construction or completion of any line of railway, or of any canal, or of any telegraph or telephone line, or of any other works already authorized; or for an extension of the powers of a company (when not involving the granting of any exclusive rights); or for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of any company, or for increasing or altering its bonding or other borrowing powers; or for any amendment which would in any way affect the rights or interests of the shareholders or bondholders or creditors of the company:—In the place where the head office of the company is situated, or is authorized to be.

(C.) When the application is for the purpose of obtaining for any person or existing corporation any exclusive rights or privileges or the power to do any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others:—In the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

All such notices, whether inserted in the *Canada Gazette* or in a newspaper, shall be published at least once a week, for a period of five consecutive weeks; and when published in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, shall be in both the English and French languages; and if there be no newspaper in a locality where a notice is required to be given, such notice shall be given in the next nearest locality wherein a newspaper is published; and proof of the due publication of notice shall be established in each case by statutory declaration; and all such declarations shall be sent to the Clerk of the House endorsed, "Private Bill Notice."

(D.) Every such notice by registered letter shall be mailed in time to reach the Secretary of the Province and the Clerk of such County Council and Municipal Corporation not less than two weeks before the consideration of the petition by the Examiner or the Committee on Standing Orders, and a statutory declaration establishing the fact of such mailing shall be sent to the Clerk of the House.

(E.) All private bills for Acts of incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such bills;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the bill indicating the provisions thereof in which the *General Acts* is proposed to be departed from;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any committee passes upon the *clauses*.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Clerk House of Commons.

The attention of Applicants to Parliament for Railway Charters is hereby drawn to the following Rules of the House of Commons with regard to the filing of maps:—

MAP OR PLAN, WITH PETITION.

93. "No petition praying for the incorporation of a "railway company, or of a canal company, or for an "extension of the line of any existing or authorized "railway or canal, shall be considered by the Examiner "or by the Standing Orders Committee until there "has been filed with that committee a map or plan, "showing the proposed location of the works, and "each county, township, municipality or district "through which the proposed railway or canal, or any "branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed."

MAPS, PLANS AND EXHIBITS, WITH BILLS.

94. "No bill for the incorporation of a railway "or canal company or for changing the route of the "railway or of the canal of any company already "incorporated shall be considered by the Railway "Committee until there has been filed with the com-"mittee, at least one week before the consideration "of the bill:—'

(*a*.) "A map or plan drawn upon a scale of not "less than half an inch to the mile, showing the "location upon which it is intended to construct "the proposed work, and showing also the lines of "existing or authorized works of a similar character "within, or in any way affecting the district, or any "part thereof, which the proposed work is intended "to serve; and such map or plan shall be signed "by the engineer or other person making the same;"

(*b*.) "An exhibit showing the total amount of "capital proposed to be raised for the purpose of the "undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed "to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, "bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the "amount of each, respectively."

NOTICE is hereby given that Eva St. Lawrence Cronk, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a bill of divorce from her husband, Robert Cecil Cronk, of the said City of Ottawa, telegraph operator, on the grounds of bigamy, adultery and desertion.

Dated at Ottawa this 10th day of July, A.D. 1918.

EVA ST. LAWRENCE CRONK.

BRAY & RETALLACK,
Canada Life Building,
75 Sparks Street, Ottawa,
3–14 Her solicitors

NOTICE is hereby given that Gladys Agnes Wilson, of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a bill of divorce from her husband, Edmund John Edward Hawkins, on the grounds of adultery, cruelty and desertion.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this twentieth day of May, 1918.

GLADYS A. WILSON,
Applicant.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Solicitors for applicant. 48–14

NOTICE is hereby given that Vernon Baln Bailey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a bill of divorce from his wife, Anna Bailey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, upon the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, this 3rd day of June, A.D., 1918.

NESBITT & MARKHAM,
26 Queen St., East,
50-14 Solrs. for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Lillian North, formerly Lillian Thompson, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, married woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Frank North, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

Dated at Toronto this 18th day of June, A.D. 1918.

LILLIAN NORTH,
by her solicitors,
ROBINETTE, GODFREY, PHELAN & LAWSON,
52–14 76 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

NOTICE is hereby given that William Lewis Evans, of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, manager, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, for the purpose of obtaining a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Meta Rogers, of New York, in the United States of America, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 7th day of July, 1918.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Solicitors for Applicant,
2–14 169 St. James Street, Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Burton Mattin, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, munition worker and formerly Sergeant 75th Battalion, C.E.F., will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Lillie Mattin, formerly residing at 569A St. Clarens Avenue, Toronto, and now believed to be residing in the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Toronto, Province of Ontario, the 7th day of July, 1918.

FLETCHER KERR,
156 Yonge Street,
Toronto.
2–14 Solicitor for Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Claudius Henry Sherk, of the Village of Humberstone, in the County of Welland in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill annulling his marriage with his wife, Mary Booth Sherk (formerly Mary Booth), now residing in the City of Buffalo, in the County of Erie, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, and at present living at 349 Landon Street, in the said City of Buffalo, on the ground of refusal to procreate or to consumate the marriage.

Dated at the Town of Port Colborne, in the County of Welland, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1918.

LOUIS KINNEAR,
Solicitor for Claudius Henry Sherk.

SMITH AND JOHNSON,
Barristers, Ottawa Agents. 4-14

NOTICE is hereby given that Wilmot Orley Wiles, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Machinist, a Corporal in the British Army at present on furlough, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lillian May Wiles, of the said City of Toronto, married woman, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, Province of Ontario, 4th day of May, 1918.

C. W. PLAXTON,
411-414 Continental Life Bldg.,
Toronto,
46-14 Solicitor for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Edwin Scott, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, mechanic, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Harriet Henrietta Fegan Scott, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, this 1st day of August, A.D. 1918

W. H. HODGES,
2 Toronto St.,
Toronto,
6-14 Solicitor for the Applicant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 124.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent (being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the 3rd day of September next, to shareholders of record of 15th August.

By order of the Board,

C. E. NEILL,
General manager.

Montreal, Que., 16th July, 1918. 3-7

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 148.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and three-quarters per cent for the current quarter, being at the rate of eleven per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after the 3rd day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of August next.

By order of the Board,

THOS. F. HOW,
General manager.

The Bank of Toronto,
Toronto, 17th July, 1918. 3-5

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 47.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of five per cent (5%) per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the three months ending the 31st of August, 1918, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Tuesday, the 3rd day of September, 1918. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th day of August to the 31st day of August 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. COOPER MASON,
Acting General Manager.

Toronto, 10th July, 1918. 4-5

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R. S. C. CHAPTER 115.

THE British Canadian Lumber Co poration, Limited hereby gives notice that it has under section 7 of said Act deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District at Prince Rupert, B. C., a description of the site and the plan of wharf, buildings, etc., proposed to be built on Masset Inlet, Graham Island, in front of part of Lot 1438 (Timber License 6152 P) and Lot 2810 Queen Charlotte Islands District, B. C.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice The British Canadian Lumber Corporation, Limited will, under section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works, at his office in the City of Ottawa, for approval of the said site and plan and for leave to construct the said wharf, building, etc.

Dated Vancouver, B. C., this 16th day of May, 1918

THE BRITISH CANADIAN LUMBER CORPORATION, LIMITED.

By E. A. CLEVELAND.
Civil Engineer,
4-4 Vancouver, B. C,

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R.S.C., CHAPTER 115.

NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to chapter 115, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, Halifax Shipyards, Limited, has deposited with the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, and in he office of the Registrar of Deeds at Halifax, Nova Scotia, a description of the site and plans of proposed works in Halifax Harbour.

And further take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, Halifax Shipyards, Limited, will apply under section 7 of the said Act to the Minister of Public Works for approval of said site and plans.

Dated at Ottawa this 19th day of July, A.D. 1918.

PRINGLE & GUTHRIE,
Solicitors at Ottawa for
4-5 Halifax Shipyards, Limited.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

DIVIDEND No. 108.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent, being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared for the current three months, and that the said dividend will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the third day of September, 1918, to the shareholders of record at the close of business on the 19th of August next.

By order of the Board,

D. M. FINNIE,
General Manager.

Ottawa, Ont., 15th July, 1918. 4-5

THE BANK OF MONTREAL AND THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal will be held at the Head Office of said Bank in the City of Montreal, P.Q., on the tenth day of September, 1918, at the hour of 12 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of

(*a*) considering and if thought fit approving, with or without amendment, a provisional agreement for the sale by the Bank of British North America and the purchase by the Bank of Montreal of the assets of the Bank of British North America, on the terms and conditions expressed in said agreement, a copy of which may be inspected at the Head Office of the Bank of Montreal, and a copy of which will be mailed to any shareholder on request; and

(*b*) authorizing and approving such increase of the capital stock of the Bank of Montreal, not exceeding 40,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, as may be necessary to provide for the payment of shares of the said Bank to the Bank of British North America, as provided by the agreement so approved; and

(*c*) authorizing the Directors and Officers of the Bank of Montreal, in its name and on its behalf, to do, execute and perform all acts, deeds, documents, matters and things necessary or convenient to be done or performed by said Bank for executing and carrying out the terms and conditions of the agreement so approved.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager.

4-6

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND NO. 126.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of nine per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of the Union Bank of Canada, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at its banking house in the City of Winnipeg, and also at its branches, on and after Tuesday, the 3rd day of September, 1918, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of August, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

H. B. SHAW,
General Manager.

Winnipeg, 18th July, 1918. 4-4

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R.S.C., CHAPTER 115.

THE Capilano Timber Company, Limited, hereby gives notice that it has, under section 7 of said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District of Vancouver, B.C., a description of the site and plan of booming ground proposed to be constructed in Burrard Inlet on a portion of the foreshore known as Lot 2655, in front of part of Block 27 in the subdivision of Block 266, Group 1, New Westminster District.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of first publication of this notice the Capilano Timber Company, Limited, will, under section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works, at his office in the City of Ottawa, for approval of said site and plan and for leave to construct the said booming ground.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 18th of July, 1918.

CAPILANO TIMBER COMPANY, LIMITED,
By E. A. CLEVELAND,
Civil Engineer,
Vancouver, B.C.

5-4

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT,

R.S.C. 115.

THE Sault au Recollet Land & Power Company Incorporated hereby gives notice that it has under section seven of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry Districts of Hochelaga & Jacques Cartier, at the City of Montreal, and of Laval at the town of St. Rose, P.Q., a description of the site and plans of a dam, power house and works appurtenant thereto, proposed to be built in the Rivière des Prairies at Sault au Recollet, in front of and adjacent to cadastral lots 492, 493 and 503.

And take notice that at ten o'clock in the forenoon of Wednesday, August 21, 1918, the Sault au Recollet Land & Power Company Incorporated will under section 7 of the said Act apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa for approval of the said site and plans, and for leave to construct the said dam, power house and works appurtenant thereto.

Dated at Montreal this 16th July, 1918.

SAULT AU RECOLLET LAND & POWER CO., INCORPORATED.
Per A. W. ROBERTSON,
Secretary

3-4

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent (1½%) for the quarter ending 31st July, inst., [being at the rate of six per cent (6%) per annum], on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the head office and branches of the Bank on and after the 15th day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th of July to the 31st of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

A. H. WALKER.
General Manager.

Toronto, 10th July, 1918. 2-5

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and a quarter per cent (2¼%) (being at the rate of 9% per annum) has been declared by the directors of the Banque d'Hochelaga, on the paid-up capital stock of the Bank for the quarter ending on the 31st day of August, 1918. This dividend, bearing No. 110, will be payable at the main office or at the branches of the Bank, on or after the first day of September, 1918, to the shareholders of record at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of August 15th, 1918.

By order of the Board,

BEAUDRY LEMAN,
General manager.

5-5

BANK OF HAMILTON.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent (twelve per cent per annum) on the paid-up capital of the Bank, for the quarter ending 31st August, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on 3rd September next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th to 31st August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. P. BELL,
General manager.

Hamilton, 29th July, 1918. 5-5

HOOTON CHOCOLATE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AT a special general meeting of the shareholders of Hooton Chocolate Company, Limited, duly called for the purpose, and held at the office of Mills, Raney & Dewar, 806 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 7th day of August, 1918, the following by-law was enacted as By-law No. 36 of the company, and was approved by unanimous vote of the shareholders present.

Moved by A. M. Dewar and seconded by E. F. Raney that the following special by-law be passed and enacted as by-law No. 36 of the company :

Whereas by Letters Patent incorporating Hooton Chocolate Company, Limited, dated July 24th, 1918, only three Directors are named, and it is desirable that there should be five Directors, be it enacted and it is hereby enacted as a Bylaw of the Company that the number of Directors be increased forthwith from three to five.

Carried unanimously.

I certify that the foregoing Bylaw was passed at a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of Hooton Chocolate Company, Limited, held this 7th day of August, 1918.

E. F. RANEY,
Secretary.

6–1

THE CHATHAM, WALLACEBURG & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of shareholders of the Chatham, Wallaceburg & Lake Erie Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, Toronto, Canada, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the annual statements of the directors ; considering, and if deemed advisable, confirming the action of the directors in passing By-law No. 13 of the company entitled " A by-law changing the hour for holding the annual meeting of shareholders of the company," the election of directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before such meeting.

R. G. O. THOMSON,
Secretary.

6-4

CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Eastern Canadian Union Conference Corporation of Seventh-day Adventists.

WHEREAS it is provided by 6-7 George V., chapter 56, being an act to incorporate The Eastern Canadian Union Conference Corporation of Seventh-day Adventists, that the provisions of the said act shall not be exercised or become effective until all the rights and property held and enjoyed by the Eastern Canadian Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, the Ontario Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, the Quebec Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, and the Maritime Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, and each of them, have been transferred to the said the Eastern Canadian Union Conference Corporation of Seventh-day Adventists, and evidence of such transfer satisfactory to the Secretary of State of Canada has been filed with the said Secretary of State of Canada ;

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that evidence of such tranfer of said rights and property to The Eastern Canadian Union Conference Corporation of Seventh-day Adventists has been filed with the Secretary of State of Canada.

Dated at Ottawa, this 1st day of August, 1818.

(Signed) M. BURRELL,
Secretary of State.

6–2

RIMOUSKI FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Rimouski.
No. 4894.
} SUPERIOR COURT.

Under the Winding-up Act and its amendments,

IN THE MATTER OF : The Rimouski Fire Insurance Company,

In liquidation,

&

THEODORE MEUNIER, Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned liquidator has prepared the statement required by section 180 of the Winding-up Act and that a duly certified copy of such statement has been fyled on the third day of August, 1918, in the office of the Superintendent of Insurance at Ottawa, in compliance with section 182 of the Winding-up Act, and all interested parties are requested to govern themselves accordingly.

Dated at Rimouski, P.Q., this fifth day of August, 1918.

THEODORE MEUNIER,
Liquidator.

6-1

MIDLAND IRON & STEEL COMPANY.

SCHEDULE " A " attached to minutes of meeting of Directors held on the 28th day of June, 1918, at the hour of thirty minutes past three o'clock in the afternoon.

BY-LAW NUMBER THREE,

Entitled a By-law to increase the number of the company's directors.

WHEREAS the number of the directors of Midland Iron & Steel Company, Limited, is seven, and it is expedient that the number should be increased ;

Now, therefore, the said Midland Iron & Steel Company, Limited, enacts as follows :—

That section number one of by-law number one of the company be amended to read as follows :—

The Board of Directors of the said company be and the same is hereby increased from seven directors to nine directors, of whom three shall constitute a quorum.

Dated this 28th day of June, 1918.

DAVID S. PRATT,
[L.S.] President.
MILTON E. TULLY,
Secretary.

I, the undersigned, secretary of Midland Iron & Steel Company, Limited, do hereby certify under the seal of the company that the foregoing by-law was duly passed at a meeting of the directors held on the 28th day of June, 1918, and that the same was duly approved, sanctioned and confirmed by the unanimous vote of all the shareholders of the company present at a special general meeting duly called for considering the said by-law and held on the said 28th day of June, 1918.

Midland, Ontario, 28th June, 1918.

[L.S.] M. E. TULLY,
Secretary.

6-1

QUINZE AND BLANCHE RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Quinze and Blanche River Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 150 Middle Street, in the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, on Wednesday, the fourth day of September, 1918, at the hour of 2 p.m., for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business connected with and incidental to the undertakings of the company.

H. GREENE,
Secretary-treasurer.

Dated at Ottawa this 3rd day of August, A.D. 1918.

6-1

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after Tuesday, the third day of September next, to shareholders of record of 31st July, 1918.

By order of the Board,

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General manager.

Montreal, 19th July, 1918. 4-5

THE TORONTO TERMINALS RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto Terminals Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company in Montreal, Tuesday, September 10th, 1918, at 12.30 o'clock p.m., for receiving a report from the directors, for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business connected with or incidental to the undertaking of the company.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 5th, 1918. 6-5

RUTLAND AND NOYAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

ST. THOMAS, P.Q., August 9, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Rutland and Noyan Railway Company will be held at the Head Office of the company at Noyan Junction, in the Parish of St. Thomas, County of Missisquoi, in the Province of Quebec, on the 4th day of September, 1918, at 11 o'clock, a.m.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE,
Asst. Secretary.

6-4

LACHINE, JACQUES CARTIER & MAISONNEUVE RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Lachine, Jacques Cartier & Maisonneuve Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 94 McGill Street, in the City of Montreal, Quebec, on Tuesday, 3rd September, 1918, at 11 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of electing directors of the Company and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

FRANK SCOTT,
Secretary.

Montreal, Que., August 3rd, 1918. 5-4

ERIE, LONDON AND TILLSONBURG RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Erie, London & Tillsonburg Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the Town of Tillsonburg, Ont., on Monday, the 9th day of September, 1918, at 1.30 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of electing directors of the Company and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

FRANK SCOTT,
Secretary.

Tillsonburg, Ont., August 3rd., 1918. 5-4

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND NO. 126.

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending 31st of August next, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, 3rd September, 1918, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 17th day of August, 1918.

By order of the Board,

JOHN AIRD,
General Manager

Toronto, 19th July, 1918. 5-5

THE INDIAN RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the general annual meeting of the shareholders of the Indian River Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, 70 St. Paul Street, in the City of Quebec, on Wednesday, September the 4th, 1918, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

GEORGE PARENT,
Secretary.

5-4

AUDITORS APPOINTED UNDER SECTION 56 OF THE BANK ACT FOR THE YEAR 1918-1919.

(The abbreviation "C.A." after each name means Chartered Accountant.)

Andrews, W. S., C.A.	4 Beaumont Road, Toronto.
Barber, Henry, C.A.	18 Wellington Street E., Toronto.
Barton, H. M., C.A.	Of Messrs. Barton, Mayhew & Company, 157 St. James Street, Montreal.
Bélanger, Oct., C.A.	101, rue Saint-Pierre, Québec.
Bunnell, A. K., C.A.	Brantford, Ont.
Carstairs, J. A., C.A.	55 St. Andrews Gardens, Toronto.
Cinq-Mars, A., C.A.	Duluth Building, 50 Notre Dame Street, W., Montreal.
Clarkson, G. T., C.A. Dilworth, R. J., C.A. Gordon, H. D. Lockhart, C.A. Greenshields, George A., C.A. Shiell, R.	Of Messrs. Clarkson, Gordon & Dilworth, Wellington Street West, Toronto.
Creak, George, C.A. Cushing, Lemuel, C.A. Hodgson, Chas. A., C.A.	Of Messrs. Creak, Cushing & Hodgson, 80 St. François-Xavier Street, Montreal.
Cunningham, Chas. F., C.A.	210 Booth Building, Ottawa.
Desmarteau, Alex., C.A.	60 Notre Dame Street East, Montreal.
Harcourt, Vivian, C.A. Page, F. Palmer, C.A. White, F. F., C.A. Tansley, Gordon, C.A.	Of Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Company, Merchants Bank Building, Montreal.
Edwards, George, C.A. Edwards, Arthur Harper, C.A. Edwards, Hugh Percival, C.A. Thompson, William Herbert, C.A.	Of Messrs. Edwards, Morgan & Co., chartered accountants, Toronto.
Palmour, Charles J. G., C.A. Whinney, Arthur Francis, C.A.	Of Messrs. Whinney, Smith & Whinney, London and New Yoak, c/o Messrs. Edwards, Morgan & Co., Toronto.
Fisk, A. K., C.A. Skelton, C. Harold, C.A.	Of Messrs. A. K. Fisk Skelton & Co., Eastern Townships Bldg. Montreal.
Falls, F., C.A.	Chatham, Ont.
Godfrey, O. J., C.A.	Indian Head, Sask.
Gonthier, George, C.A. Midgley, H. E., C.A.	Of Messrs. Gonthier & Midgley, 103 St. François-Xavier Street, Montreal.
Grant, Thomas, C.A.	Regina, Sask.
Helliwell, John F., C.A. Maclachlan, W. M., C.A.	Of Messrs. Helliwell, Maclachlan & Co., 525 Seymour Street, Vancouver.

AUDITORS APPOINTED UNDER SECTION 56 OF THE BANK ACT FOR THE YEAR 1918-1919.—*Con.*

(The abbreviation "C.A.) after each name means Chartered Accountant.)

Henderson, James A., C.A.	309 Tegler Building, First St., Edmonton.
Henderson, W. A., C.A.	Of Henderson, Reid & Company, 508 Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg.
Hope, A. E. Middleton, C.A.	263 St. James Street, Montreal.
Hyde, John, C.A.	303 Merchants Bank Building, Montreal.
Hyde, J. Reid, C.A.	Montreal.
Hardy, J., C.A	Of Messrs. Jenkins & Hardy, 15½ Toronto Street, Toronto.
Jenkins, Thos., C.A.	
Jones, Sydney H., C.A.	Trinity College, Toronto.
LaRue, J. A., C.A.	Of Messrs. LaRue & Trudel, 126 St. Peter Street, Quebec.
Trudel, Eug., C.A.	
Turner, F. C. S., C.A.	Of Messrs. F. C. S. Turner & Co., 5th Floor, Trust & Loan Building, Winnipeg.
Langley, J. P., C.A.	McKinnon Bldg., Toronto.
Lefaivre, R. E., C.A.	147 Mountain Hill, Quebec.
Macdonald, J. A., C.A.	Of Messrs. Macdonald and Bryan, Ottawa.
Bryan, Stuart, C.A.	
Bowman, Archibald, C.A.	Of Messrs. Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Company, 1603 Royal Bank Building, Toronto.
Marwick, James, C.A.	
Benton, A. A., C.A.	260 St. James Street, Montreal.
Mitchell, S. Roger, C.A.	1011 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg.
Dewar, Douglas, C.A.	570 Hastings Street, West, Vancouver.
Stewart, Andrew, C.A	
Cole, Alfred W., C.A.	Of Messrs. Macintosh Cole and Robertson, 157 St. James Street, Montreal.
Macintosh, Preble, C.A.	
Robertson, D. Binny, C.A.	
Currie, G. S., C.A.	Of Messrs. George C. McDonald & Co., 179 St. James Street, Montreal
McDonald, George C., C.A.	
Plimsoll, Arthur H., C.A.	210 Milton Street, Montreal.
Neff, A. C., C.A.	70 Victoria Street, Toronto.
Pontifex, B., C.A.	Excelsior Life Building, Toronto.
Brodie, Alexander Bertram, C.A.	Of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., Dominion Express Building, Montreal.
Dickinson, Arthur Lowes, C.A.	
May, George Oliver, C.A.	
McClelland, Donald McKenzie, C.A.	
Price, Frank Steane, C.A.	
Waterhouse, Nicholas Edwin, C.A.	
Rooke, G. C., C.A.	Regina, Sask.
Campbell, S. R., C.A	Of Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons, 142 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal.
Cross A., C.A.	
Grant, J. A., C.A	
Ross, A. F. C., C.A.	
Ross, Jas. G., C.A.	
Ross, John W., C.A.	
Scott, Gordon W., C.A.	
Richardson, Sinclair G., C.A.	Bank of Hamilton Building, Hamilton.
Bell, Joseph, C.A.	Of Messrs. Riddell, Stead, Graham & Hutchison, 80 St. François-Xavier Street, Montreal.
Hodges, W. E., C.A.	
Jutchison, James, C.A.	
Graham, J. Maxtone., C.A.	
Jamieson, Henry T., C.A.	
Patterson, John, C.A.	
Riddell, Alex. F., C.A.	
Stead, Austin C., C.A	
Winter, George E., C.A.	
Robertson, A. Scott, C.A.	202 Southam Building, Montreal.
Robertson, John B., C.A.	Of Messrs. Robertson, Robinson & Company, 24 King Street West, Toronto.
Robinson, George A., C.A.	
Griggs, B. F., C.A.	Of Messrs. Ronald, Griggs & Company, Winnipeg.
Ronald, W. Sidney, C.A.	
Robson, John J., C.A.	Of Messrs. Robson, Ritchie & Company, 211 McGill Street, Montreal.
Savage, E. B., C.A.	86 Notre Dame Street W., Montreal.
Wilson, William, S., C.A.	Of Geo. A. Savage & Co., Commercial Union Building, Montreal.
Scott, C. S , C.A.	Spectator Building, Hamilton.
Scott, John, C.A.	290 Garry St., Winnipeg.
Sharp, F. W., C.A.	Of Messrs. Sharp, Milne & Company, Power Building, Montreal.
Brimacombe, Lewis, C.A.	Of Messrs. Smith, Brimacombe & Company, 180 St. James Street, Montreal.
Smith, H. Meredith, C.A.	
Spence, R. F., C.A..	84 King St., Toronto.
Stewart Robert, C.A.	147 Mountain Hill, Que.
Stevenson, A. W., C.A.	263 St. James Street, Montreal.
Apedaile, J. L., C.A.	Of Messrs. George A. Touche & Company, Lewis Building, Montreal.
Hawkins, L. Whittem, C.A.	
Niven, John B., C.A.	
Robertson, Campbell H. D., C.A.	
Robinson, Malcolm H., C.A.	
Tait, Andrew Wilson., C.A.	
Touche, George A., M.P., C.A	
Townsend, Sherman E., C.A.	202 Confederation Life Chambers, Toronto.
Vigeon, Harry., C.A.	Of Messrs. Vigeon & Company, 2 Leader Lane, Toronto.
Vigeon, H. Frank., C.A	
Webb, T. Harry, C.A.	1302 C.P.R. Bldg., Toronto. — Of Messrs. Webb, Read, Hegan, Callingham & Co.
Bennett, E. James, C.A.	
Read, Edward S., C.A.	610 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg.
Hegan, Charles R., C.A.	
Sutherland, James B., C.A.	430 Lougheed Bldg., Calgary.
Young, J. Haydn, C.A.	904 Credit Foncier Bldg., Vancouver.
Thompson, Ed. D. C., C.A.	408 Tegler Bldg., Edmonton.
Ferrie, Richard, C.A.	Of Messrs. Wilson, Ferrie & Company, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.
Wilson, Robert, C.A.	

Montreal, August 1st, 1918.

HENRY T. ROSS,
Secretary Canadian Baker's Association.

6-2

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Il a plu à SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire les nominations suivantes :

OTTAWA, 29 juillet 1918.

L'honorable FARQUHAR STUART MACLENNAN, juge puiné de la cour Supérieure pour la province de Québec ; THOMAS S. ROBB, de la cité de Montréal, dans la dite province de Québec, secrétaire de la "Shipping Federat on of Canada", et JOHN MICHAEL WALSH, de la cité de Québec, dans la dite province de Québec, secrétaire du Conseil fédéré des Métiers et du Travail de Québec et Lévis : commissaires pour s'enquérir et faire rapport sur le malaise existant dans la province de Québec entre les firmes engagées dans l'industrie de la construction des navires et leurs employés spécialement en ce qui a rapport aux salaires, travail à la pièce, heures de travail, travail supplémentaire et autres conditions du travail et à la nature et cause des griefs avancés.

LOUIS JOHN BOY, de Prince Rupert, dans la province de la Colombie Britannique : Inspecteur mesureur temporaire des navires et de leur aménagement pour les marins, pour le port de Prince-Rupert, dans la dite province, au lieu et place de H. M. Dunn.

—

ELMER MORGAN, de Bear River, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse : officier des pêcheries avec le rang d'inspecteur des pêcheries dans et pour ladite province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, avec les pouvoirs d'un juge de paix pour toutes les fins de la *Loi des pêcheries*, au lieu et place de Walter Purdy, décédé.

—

La démission de l'inspecteur des pêcheries T. W Evans, de St-Augustin, dans la province de Québec est acceptée, pour prendre effet du 31 mars 1918.

PROCLAMATIONS.

DEVONSHIRE.
[L.S.]
CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs du Dominion du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dit Dominion, à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé à mardi, le treizième jour du mois d'août courant, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa. SACHEZ MAINTENANT, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et à chacun de vous, de vous trouver avec Nous, en Notre Parlement du Canada, en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, MARDI, le DIX-SEPTIÈME jour du mois de SEPTEMBRE prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dit Dominion du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN : Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière ; membre de Notre très honorable Conseil Privé ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, en Notre dit Dominion, ce HUITIÈME jour d'AOUT, en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit, et de Notre Règne la neuvième.

Par ordre,
FRANCIS CHADWICK,
JAMES G. FOLEY,
Greffier adjoint de la Couronne en
6-tf Chancellerie pour le Canada.

—

[La proclamation suivante a paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 2 août 1918.*]

DEVONSHIRE.
[L.S.]
CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A tous ceux à qui les présentes parviendront ou qu'icelles pourront de quelque manière concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION d'amnistie conditionnelle concernant ceux des hommes de la classe I sous l'empire de la *Loi concernant le Service Militaire, 1917*, qui ont désobéi à notre Proclamation du 13 octobre 1917, ou aux ordres de se rapporter pour le service, ou qui sont déserteurs ou absents sans permis de la Force expéditionnaire canadienne :

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Sous-ministre de la Justice, Canada. } ATTENDU qu'un nombre considérable d'hommes de la classe I sous l'empire de la *Loi concernant le Service Militaire, 1917*, appelés au service actif dans la Force expéditionnaire canadienne pour la défense du Canada par Notre proclamation du 13 octobre 1917, bien qu'ils soient par là devenus légalement enrôlés dans le service militaire canadien,

Ont fait défaut de se rapporter pour le service, suivant qu'ils en étaient légalement requis sous l'empire de ladite *Loi concernant le Service Militaire* et des règlements promulgués en conséquence, y compris Notre Arrêté en conseil en date du 20 avril dernier,—

Ou ont déserté,

Ou se sont absentés sans permis de Notre Force expéditionnaire canadienne ;

Et attendu qu'il est représenté que la situation grave et regrettable dans laquelle ces hommes se trouvent, est due, dans bien des cas, au fait que, nonobstant l'information et l'injonction fournies par Notre dite proclamation, ils ont mal compris leur devoir ou leur obligation, ou ont été induits en erreur par les conseils de gens mal inspirés, déloyaux ou séditieux ;

Et Attendu que Nous désirons, dans la mesure possible, éviter l'infliction des lourdes pénalités édictées par la loi pour la punition des offenses graves dont ces soldats se sont rendus coupables,—et leur fournir l'occasion, dans une période de temps limitée, de se rapporter et mettre leurs services à la disposition de la Force expéditionnaire canadienne, comme ils sont légalement

tenus de le faire et comme cela est nécessaire à la défence de la Puissance du Canada.

SACHEZ MAINTENANT que dans l'exercice de Nos pouvoirs, et de Notre bon vouloir et plaisir, Nous proclamons, déclarons, publions et portons à la connaissance de tous, que les pénalités édictées par la loi ne seront pas imposées ou exigées au sujet des hommes appartenant à la classe I sous l'empire de la *Loi concernant le Service Militaire, 1917*, qui ont désobéi à Notre proclamation susdite, ou qui, ayant reçu avis de Nos registraires ou députés registraires de se rapporter à une date passée, ont manqué de se rapporter ainsi ; ou qui, s'étant rapportés et ayant obtenu un congé, ont manqué de se rapporter à l'expiration de leur congé ou qui ont déserté de Notre Force expéditionnaire, pourvu que ceux concernés se rapportent pour le service le ou avant le 24 août 1918.

Et nous avertissons strictement tous les hommes ainsi concernés et leur signifions solennellement, ainsi qu'à ceux qui emploient, reçoivent, cachent ou assistent ceux-là dans leur désobéissance, que s'ils persistent dans leur défaut de se rapporter, dans leur absence ou dans leur désertion jusqu'à l'expiration de la date en dernier lieu mentionnée, ils seront poursuivis et punis avec toutes les rigueurs et la sévérité de la loi, et deviendront passibles du jugement de nos cours martiales qui seront assemblées pour juger ces cas, ou de tous autres tribunaux compétents ; et aussi que ceux qui emploient, reçoivent, cachent ou assistent ces hommes, deviendront eux-mêmes strictement soumis aux mêmes pénalités que les coupables principaux et sujets aux mêmes punitions, pénalités, forfaitures que la loi met à la disposition des autorités pour la punition desdites offenses.

Pourvu que rien de ce qui est contenu dans Notre présente proclamation ne soit interprété comme diminuant l'obligation dans laquelle se trouvent ces hommes de se rapporter au service le plus tôt possible, ou comme leur accordant l'immunité contre l'arrestation ou la détention qui pourrait être effectuée dans l'intervalle dans le but de les forcer à l'exercice du service militaire ; Notre intention étant seulement de ne pas prononcer ou de remettre les pénalités encourues jusqu'à présent pour défaut de se rapporter, pour absence sans permis ou pour désertion, dont seraient passibles les hommes décrits plus haut, qui le ou avant le 24 août prochain seront rentrés dans l'exercice des devoirs militaires auxquels ils sont astreints.

De tout ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets, et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis de prendre connaissance, d'obéir strictement et se conformer à Nos présents commandements, directions et exigences, et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN: Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor-Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière ; membre de Notre très honorable Conseil privé ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre Cité d'OTTAWA, ce PREMIER jour d'AOUT en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit, et de Notre règne la neuvième.

Par ordre,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

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ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[1838]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 25e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Président suppléant du Conseil privé et sous l'empire des pouvoirs conférés par la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, ou autrement, de sanctionner par les présentes le règlement suivant, qui a été rédigé par le Contrôleur du combustible et est par lui recommandé pour approbation.

RÈGLEMENT.

1. Ni houille, ni huile combustible ne seront consommées, brûlées ou employées pour un yacht privé quelconque, ni ne lui seront fournies pour une fin quelconque, sauf pour la cuisine ou pour lui permettre d'atteindre son port de destination par la voie la plus courte possible pour naviguer en sûreté ; toute personne qui enfreint ce règlement est coupable de délit et passible, sur conviction sommaire, d'une amende n'excédant pas $500 ou d'emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas un mois, ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

2. L'expression "yacht privé" pour les fins du règlement qui précède signifie tout bateau qui ne navigue pas sous les ordres du gouvernement du Canada ou pour bénéfice et dont la force motrice est en tout ou en partie la houille ou l'huile combustible.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1821]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 25e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du Ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, daté le 12e jour de juillet 1918, représentant que les règlements régissant les réserves forestières fédérales défendent de faire la pêche autrement qu'à la ligne à main et à la ligne traînante dans les eaux de l'Alberta au sud de la borne nord du township 55.

Les fonctionnaires du service ont fait rapport que plusieurs lacs du township 52, rang 26, à l'ouest du 5e méridien, dans la réserve forestière des Montagnes Rocheuses de la division d'Athabaska abondent en poisson blanc et en brochet ; que depuis plusieurs années, ces lacs ont fourni du poisson aux colons des environs sans diminution appréciable de la quantité et que vu la mise en vigueur des règlements prohibitifs susmentionnés sera une cause de privation pour les colons qui ont été accoutumés à se servir de filets pour leur approvisionnement de poisson dans ces lacs.

Le ministre, par conséquent, demande l'autorisation d'accorder des permis de pêche dans ces lacs pour consommation domestique pour les années 1918, 1919 et 1920. Il ne sera pas accordé plus de 12 permis par année. Ces permis seront pour 100 pieds de filet tramaillé de cinq pouces et demi de maille. L'honoraire sera de $4 pour les sujets britanniques résidents. Chaque permis ne couvrira que la saison d'été ou d'hiver, selon le cas.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
6-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

C. P. 1158.

HÔTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA

MARDI, le 14e jour de mai 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Ministre de l'Intérieur, d'approuver par les présentes les règlements suivants régissant la concession gratuite de terres fédérales aux colons sous le régime de la Loi d'établissement de soldats, 1917.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

RÉGLEMENTS RÈGISSANT L'ÉTABLISSEMENT DES SOLDATS, CANADA, 1918

AUTORITÉ.

1. Les présents règlements sont faits et approuvés sous l'empire de la Loi d'établissement de soldats, 1917, soit la "Loi ayant pour objet d'aider les soldats revenus au pays à s'établir sur des terres, et ayant aussi pour objet d'augmenter la production agricole".

INTERPRÉTATION.

2. Dans les présents règlements, à moins que le texte n'exige autrement:

(*a*) "Loi" signifie la Loi d'établissement de soldats, 1917;

(*b*) "Commission" signifie la Commission d'établissement de soldats;

(*c*) "colon" signifie toute personne à laquelle s'applique la définition de ce mot dans la loi;

(*d*) "agent" ou "agent des terres fédérales" signifie une personne employée à ce titre sous le régime des dispositions de la Loi des terres fédérales;

(*e*) "sous-agent" signifie un sous-agent sous le régime des terres fédérales;

(*f*) "représentant local" signifie toute personne nommée par la Commission d'établissement de soldats pour agir en qualité de représentant de la Commission dans un district particulier quelconque, et ayant tels devoirs et pouvoirs qui peuvent lui être assignés par la Commission;

(*g*) "terres fédérales", ou "terres" ou "terre" signifie toutes terres du Canada auxquelles s'appliquent les présents règlements;

(*h*) "inscription de soldat" signifie une inscription gratuite sur les terres fédérales accordée par le Ministre à un colon recommandé par la Commission;

(*i*) "inscription" peut signifier une inscription de soldat ou une inscription accordée sous l'empire de la Loi des terres fédérales;

(*j*) "concession de soldat" signifie le terrain pour lequel une inscription de soldat a été accordée sous l'empire des dispositions des présents règlements;

(*k*) "homestead", "homestead acheté", "préemption" signifie un terrain possédé par inscription de homestead, de homestead acheté ou de préemption, respectivement, sous le régime de la Loi des terres fédérales.

DÉFINITION DE "COLON".

3. L'inscription sur les terres fédérales sous le régime des dispositions des présents règlements peut être accordée à toute personne recommandée par la Commission qui est un "colon" ainsi que défini par la loi.

4. Les personnes suivantes sont des "colons" aux termes de la loi:

(*a*) Toute personne qui a servi dans les forces navales ou militaires expéditionnaires du Canada au cours de la présente guerre et qui a quitté le service avec un dossier honorable ou qui a été honorablement licenciée;

(*b*) Toute personne qui a été engagée en service actif au cours de la présente guerre dans les forces navales ou militaires du Royaume-Uni ou de tous dominions ou toutes colonies autonomes britanniques et qui a quitté le service avec un dossier honorable ou qui a été honorablement licenciée;

(*c*) Toute personne qui, étant sujet britannique résidant au Canada avant la guerre, a été engagée en service actif à l'un des théâtres de la guerre dans l'une ou l'autre des forces navales ou militaires d'aucun des alliés de Sa Majesté dans la présente guerre et qui a quitté le service avec un dossier honorable ou qui a été honorablement licenciée;

(*d*) La veuve de toute telle personne décrite au paragraphe (*a*), (*b*) ou (*c*) ci-dessus qui est décédée en service actif.

COMMENT ÉTABLIR SON DROIT COMME "COLON".

5. Toute personne qui se considère qualifiée comme colon et désire jouir des privilèges des présents règlements doit soumettre à la Commission tous renseignements qui permettront à la Commission de déterminer qu'il est une personne à laquelle s'applique

Formule de renseignements préliminaires.

la loi. Ces renseignements doivent être donnés sur la formule de renseignements préliminaires émise par la Commission et qu'on peut obtenir en s'adressant à la Commission d'établissement de soldats à Ottawa ou à un quelconque de ses représentants locaux qui, au besoin, doit aider le colon à remplir la formule.

Certificats de congé.

6. Dans le cas d'un colon qui a servi dans les forces expéditionnaires canadiennes, la Commission consultera le Département de la Milice concernant ses états de service; dans tous les autres cas la personne qui demande un prêt doit envoyer son certificat de congé honorable (on conseille pour cette fin de se servir de lettres chargées seulement), ou une copie certifiée par le représentant local ou par un notaire public dûment autorisé et pratiquant, ou tout autre témoignage jugé nécessaire pour permettre à la Commission de se prononcer sur son droit.

Attestation du droit.

7. Après que le droit au titre de colon a été établi d'une manière satisfaisante, une déclaration de tel droit sur une formule "d'attestation" signée par le président de la Commission est délivrée au colon. Cette "attestation" n'est pas transférable et doit être présentée et remise lorsque la demande formelle d'inscription est faite.

RÉSERVES DE TERRAINS.

Réserve de terrains.

8. La Commission peut demander la mise en réserve de terres fédérales disponibles pour les fins de la Loi.

Terrains spécialement réservés.

9. Dans le cas où un terrain réservé sous l'empire de la Loi est requis pour quelque fin spécifique en rapport avec l'établissement des soldats, ou s'il a une valeur particulière à cause de sa situation ou autrement, ou s'il est constaté que quelqu'un a sur ce terrain un droit qui n'était pas connu lorsqu'il a été réservé pour l'établissement des soldats, la Commission peut soustraire ce terrain à l'inscription de soldats, soit avant ou après qu'il a été ouvert à l'inscription, et le réserver pour en disposer comme il peut être jugé à propos.

Annulation de la réserve.

10. Si, de l'avis de la Commission, un terrain quelconque qui a été réservé sous l'empire de la Loi n'est pas propre à l'établissement des soldats, la Commission peut demander l'annulation de la réserve.

Déchéance de toutes réserves.

11. Toutes les réserves de terrain sous l'empire de la Loi tomberont en déchéance trois ans après la fin de la présente guerre.

Terres boisées closes à l'inscription.

12. Un quart de section contenant plus de vingt-cinq acres de "bois marchand" n'est pas ouvert à l'inscription, et si on obtient l'inscription d'un terrain qui, quoiqu'il ne soit pas réservé à l'époque, a une certaine valeur à cause du bois marchand qui s'y trouve, l'inscription peut être annulée; toutefois, dans le cas où une inscription est ainsi annulée aucune compensation n'est donnée à l'inscrit pour la valeur du bois sur le terrain.

Arpentage et annonce.

13. Nulle terre ne peut faire l'objet d'une inscription sous le régime des présents règlements tant qu'elle n'a pas été arpentée en conformité des dispositions de la Loi des arpentages fédéraux, et tant qu'avis du fait qu'elle doit faire l'objet d'une inscription à une date à être énoncée dans cet avis n'a pas été affiché durant au moins trente jours dans le bureau des terres du district dans lequel la terre est située, et n'a pas été inséré dans au moins un journal publié dans ce district et un journal publié dans la capitale provinciale; et l'impression et la publication de l'avis doivent être faites de la manière réglée par la Commission.

Trente jours d'avis dans le cas de nouveaux arpentages.

Il est du devoir de l'agent, à la demande de la Commission, d'annoncer toute nouvelle terre arpentée réservée sous le régime de la loi et d'afficher promptement des avis dans son bureau et dans chacun des bureaux des sous-agents dans son district.

Avis de dix jours dans tous autres cas.

14. Dans le cas d'autres terres que des terres nouvellement arpentées l'agent, lorsqu'il sera notifié par la Commission d'ouvrir à l'inscription un terrain quelconque sous le régime des présents règlements, en fera l'annonce pendant dix jours, à moins que la Commission n'ordonne autrement, en affichant dans son bureau un avis exposé à l'inspection publique, donnant la date et l'heure de l'affichage et la date où le terrain sera ouvert à l'inscription. Cet avis sera en la forme prescrite par la Commission et une copie en sera promptement adressée par l'agent à chacun des sous-agents et aux représentants de la Commission dans son district, ainsi qu'au maître de poste le plus rapproché du terrain, afin que cet avis soit affiché dans leurs bureaux respectifs.

Inscription de soldats sur terres réservées.

15. Les terres réservées sous le régime de la loi, qui de l'avis de la Commission ne conviennent pas aux fins générales de l'établissement des soldats, seront de temps à autre ouvertes à l'inscription des soldats pour tout colon qualifié à faire cette inscription sous le régime des présents règlements, sauf lorsque les présents règlements prescrivent ou que la Commission ordonne autrement.

Inscription de homestead sur terres réservées.

16. Excepté lorsque les présents règlements prescrivent autrement, aucun terrain réservé sous le régime de la loi et disponible pour l'inscription des soldats ne sera censé être réservé à l'exclusion de toute personne qui, étant un colon ou un membre d'un corps ou effectif quelconque servant avec les forces de la Grande-Bretagne ou d'un de ses alliés durant la présente guerre, désire exercer son droit de homestead sur ce terrain sous l'empire des dispositions de la Loi des terres fédérales.

Inscription de soldats sur terres non réservées.

17. Le droit d'inscription de soldat peut être exercé par tout colon qualifié comme tel sous le régime de la Loi sur tout fonds qui, bien que réservé alors pour les fins de la loi, est ouvert à l'inscription de homestead sous l'empire des dispositions de la Loi des

terres fédérales. Une demande d'inscription de soldat sur tel terrain par une personne qualifiée réservera ce terrain *ipso facto* pour les fins de la loi.

Renseignements quant aux terres.

18. Tout colon en perspective peut se procurer des renseignements généraux concernant les terres ouvertes pour l'établissement des soldats en s'adressant à la Commission d'établissement des soldats, Ottawa, ou à tout représentant de la Commission ailleurs.

On peut se procurer des renseignements précis quant à savoir si un terrain particulier est ouvert à l'inscription de soldats en s'adressant à l'agent des terres fédérales du district où le terrain est situé.

DEMANDE D'INSCRIPTION.

Bureau d'enregistrement.

19. La demande d'inscription de soldat peut être faite en la forme prescrite par la Commission par celui qui a reçu une attestation sous le régime de la loi au bureau de l'agent des terres fédérales pour le district où le terrain est situé, qui sera le bureau d'enregistrement des inscriptions de soldat pour tel district.

Demande faite ailleurs.

20. La demande d'inscription de soldat peut aussi être faite à un agent ou sous-agent des terres fédérales ou à un représentant local de la Commission ou à toute autre personne autorisée par la Commission à recevoir telle demande pour transmission au bureau d'enregistrement, mais nulle demande ainsi faite n'aura d'effet avant d'avoir été reçue à ce bureau.

Avis par télégraphe.

Toutefois, lorsqu'une demande d'inscription de soldat est ainsi faite, la personne qui la reçoit peut aux frais de l'inscrit envoyer par télégraphe un avis de la réception de la demande au bureau d'enregistrement; si le terrain est alors disponible il sera réservé pour le requérant jusqu'à ce que la demande ait été reçue.

Aucune autre demande.

21. Lorsque la demande d'inscription de soldat est faite à un endroit quelconque autre que le bureau d'enregistrement, la personne qui reçoit la demande n'en acceptera aucune autre pour inscription sur le même terrain avant qu'il ait été décidé de la première demande au bureau d'enregistrement.

Demande en personne.

22. Toute demande d'inscription de soldat, sauf ainsi que ci-dessous prescrit, se fera par le colon en personne.

Demande par procuration.

23. La demande d'inscription par procuration n'est permise que dans le cas d'une personne qui fait l'inscription pour un époux, une épouse, un père, une mère, un fils, une fille, un frère ou une sœur, lorsqu'elle est dûment autorisée à le faire en la forme prescrite, ou dans le cas d'une personne qui, pour des raisons spéciales, a obtenu la permission de la Commission de faire l'inscription en faveur d'un colon.

Le fondé de pouvoirs doit se présenter devant l'agent des terres fédérales du district; les sous-agents et représentants locaux ne sont pas autorisés à accepter les demandes d'inscription par procuration.

Le colon en faveur duquel l'entrée est faite doit avant l'expiration de six mois de la date de l'inscription se présenter en personne à l'agent et lui faire une déclaration qu'il réside déjà ou qu'il doit commencer à résider sur le terrain, et dans ce dernier cas qu'il y résidera avant l'expiration des six mois. Si le colon ne se présente pas l'agent, à moins que la Commission ne décide autrement, annulera l'inscription sans avis à l'expiration de six mois après la date de l'inscription.

Temps.

24. La demande d'inscription de soldat ne doit se faire que dans les heures régulières du bureau tous les jours excepté les dimanches et les jours de fête établis par la loi.

Déclaration de l'inscrit.

25. Quiconque demande une inscription de soldat doit faire une déclaration en la forme prescrite par la Commission qu'au meilleur de sa connaissance le terrain pour lequel il s'inscrit appartient à la classe des terres ouvertes à l'inscription et qu'il n'y réside personne, et il doit dire quelles améliorations y ont été faites, s'il y en a, et leur valeur; pourvu que lorsque telle déclaration est subséquemment trouvée incorrecte en quelque point important l'inscription soit sujette à l'annulation.

Ancien honoraire.

26. Aucun honoraire ne sera exigé pour l'inscription de soldat, mais on peut exiger du colon qu'il paie la valeur des améliorations sur le terrain, s'il y en a, ainsi que toute charge ou dette sur le terrain.

Demande de terrains non disponibles.

27. Une demande d'inscription sur un terrain qui n'est pas disponible pour l'inscription lorsque cette demande est faite ne donnera pas au colon une priorité de droit dans le cas où le terrain deviendrait disponible.

CERTIFICAT D'INSCRIPTION.

Ce qui constitue une inscription.

28. Lorsqu'une demande est faite en la manière ci-dessus décrite pour un terrain ouvert à l'inscription sous le régime des dispositions des présents règlements, l'agent ou le fonctionnaire qui agit pour lui acceptera cette demande et délivrera au colon un certificat d'inscription, et l'acceptation par l'agent, ou le fonctionnaire agissant pour lui, de ladite demande et l'émission du certificat constituent une inscription de soldat sous le régime des dispositions des présents règlements.

Certificat.

29. Le certificat d'inscription donne droit au colon de prendre, occuper, employer et cultiver le terrain pour lequel il est inscrit et d'en garder possession à l'exclusion de toute autre personne et d'intenter des poursuites pour violation de propriété; et le terrain ne peut être saisi en exécution de jugement avant l'émission des lettres patentes;

toutefois, l'occupation, l'usage et la possession du terrain pour lequel l'inscription est ainsi faite sont sujets aux dispositions de la loi ou des règlements établis sous l'empire de cette loi ou de leur modification.

PROPRIÉTÉ DU DROIT D'INSCRIPTION.

Squatter et colon voisin.

Squatter avant l'arpentage.

30. Une personne qui s'est de bonne foi établie sur un terrain agricole et y a fait des améliorations avant l'arpentage et qui l'occupait et y résidait ordinairement lors de l'arpentage, si elle est qualifiée pour une inscription de soldat sous le régime des présents règlements, aura le premier droit à l'inscription pour le terrain sur lequel elle est ainsi établie; pourvu que ce droit soit exercé dans les six mois après qu'un avis par écrit que le terrain est ouvert à l'inscription a été donné par l'agent à tel colon, ou a été affiché dans un endroit bien en vue sur le terrain. Toutefois, l'inscription de soldat ne sera pas permise pour plus d'un quart de section.

Squatter après l'arpentage.

31. L'occupation du terrain après l'arpentage, sans inscription ainsi que prescrit par les présents règlements, ne donne aucun droit sur ce terrain à celui qui l'occupe, et il peut être expulsé comme violateur de la propriété et les améliorations qu'il y a faites peuvent être confisquées au bénéfice de la Couronne.

Un jour de priorité au colon voisin.

32. Le jour où un terrain quelconque doit être ouvert à l'inscription après qu'un avis a été donné ou affiché en la manière ci-dessus décrite, le privilège d'inscription sur ce terrain est restreint à un colon qualifié pour l'inscription qui occupe un quart de section voisin soit comme homestead ou en vertu d'une inscription de soldat, ou qui a obtenu la patente de homestead pour tel quart de section et en est encore le propriétaire, ou qui était un squatter avant l'arpentage de ce quart de section.

CONFLITS DE DEMANDES.

Détermination de la priorité.

33. Dans le cas où il y a plus qu'un colon qui réclame le premier droit à l'inscription sous l'empire de l'article précédent, la priorité des demandes sera déterminée par la priorité des dates de leurs inscriptions respectives, ou par le commencement de leur résidence dans le cas de squatters avant l'arpentage.

34. Afin d'assurer la considération voulue des droits des personnes qui réclament la priorité, l'agent recevra toutes les demandes d'inscription qui lui sont offertes sous l'empire de l'article précédent, s'il en est requis, mais il ne délivrera aucun certificat d'inscription pour le terrain avant la fermeture des bureaux le jour où le premier droit d'inscription est examiné, ou avant le matin du jour suivant.

Demande à un sous-agent.

Toutefois, si l'agent est averti ce jour-là par télégraphe ou autrement, par un sous-agent ou un représentant local, que ce dernier a reçu une demande d'inscription d'une personne réclamant priorité de droit d'inscription pour le terrain concerné, et s'il est évident d'après les registres que cette personne, en raison de la priorité de la date de son inscription ou du commencement de sa résidence sur le homestead voisin a un meilleur droit que tout autre qui se présente en personne pour l'inscription, l'agent retiendra le terrain jusqu'à ce que la demande faite au sous-agent ou représentant local ait été reçue.

Maladie de l'inscrit.

De plus, si à cause de maladie ou pour une autre raison suffisante donnée à l'agent, un colon qui d'après les registres a un premier droit d'inscription sur tous les autres qui la demandent est incapable de se présenter en personne ce jour-là, l'agent peut retenir le terrain pour ce colon pendant un délai raisonnable en faisant rapport immédiatement de toutes les circonstances du cas à la Commission.

Cas douteux.

Si l'agent doute de la priorité du droit d'un colon, il n'accordera pas l'inscription du terrain concerné, mais saisira la Commission de la question.

Terrain ouvert à tout colon.

35. Tout terrain qui après avoir été annoncé par un avis affiché de la manière ci-dessus prescrite n'a pas fait l'objet d'une inscription par un colon voisin le premier jour où ce terrain a été ouvert à l'inscription, ou qui n'a pas été réservé pour une des raisons ci-dessus mentionnées, sera ouvert à l'inscription le jour suivant à tout colon qualifié pour l'inscription sous le régime des présents règlements.

CONDITIONS DE L'INSCRIPTION.

Etendue.

36. Une inscription de soldat ne sera pas pour plus qu'un quart de section de cent soixante acres plus ou moins.

Minéraux et eau.

37. Une inscription de soldat ne donne aucun droit au sel, à la houille, le pétrole, le gaz naturel, l'or, l'argent, le cuivre, le fer, ou autres minéraux dans ou sous le terrain couvert par telle inscription, ni propriété ou intérêts exclusifs ou autres, ni droit ou privilège exclusifs en rapport avec un lac quelconque, une rivière, une source, un ruisseau ou autre cours d'eau dans ou bornant ou traversant le terrain couvert par l'inscription.

Terres améliorées.

38. L'inscription pour un terrain sur lequel des améliorations ont été faites ne peut être accordée que sur paiement par l'inscrit de la valeur de telles améliorations, ainsi que déterminée par la Commission. Si l'inscrit ne paie pas cette valeur, l'inscription peut être annulée.

Grain de semence et autres charges.

39. L'inscription pour un terrain grevé d'une charge en faveur de la Couronne ne peut être accordée que sur paiement de telle dette par l'inscrit.

Réserve pour chemins.

40. Toute inscription de soldat peut être accordée subordonnément aux droits de la province de prendre sans compensation, en tout temps avant l'émission des lettres patentes, tout terrain qui peut être requis pour des chemins, mais n'excédant pas quatre acres dans un même quart de section.

Inscription pour seul bénéfice du colon.

41. Toute inscription sera pour le seul usage et bénéfice de celui qui l'obtient et non pour l'usage ou le bénéfice d'une autre personne ou d'autres personnes quelconques.

Déclaration quant aux obligations.

42. La Commission, s'il est jugé nécessaire, peut exiger qu'un inscrit pour un homestead de soldat fournisse la preuve, par déclaration ou autrement, qu'il remplit ses obligations d'établissement dans chaque année qui suit la date de son inscription.

Nulle compensation pour bois.

43. Un quart de section de terrain sur lequel ne se trouve pas plus que 25 acres de "bois marchand," mais sur lequel se trouve plus que 25 acres de bois de chauffage ou de bois dont on peut faire des poteaux de clôture, n'est pas ouvert à l'inscription, à moins que l'inscription ne soit accordée à la condition qu'elle sera sujette à l'émission de permis sur le reste du quart de section après que l'inscrit aura choisi, sujet à approbation, vingt-cinq acres pour son propre usage.

Terrains requis pour eau, etc.

44. Si après qu'une inscription a été obtenue on constate que le terrain ou une partie du terrain concédé est nécessaire pour la protection de sources d'approvisionnement d'eau ou pour l'établissement ou la construction d'usines nécessaires au développement de l'énergie hydraulique, la commission peut en tout temps avant l'émission des lettres patentes annuler l'inscription ou en soustraire toute partie du terrain pour lequel elle a été accordée, mais lorsque le terrain est requis pour l'emplacement ou la construction d'usines nécessaires au développement de l'énergie hydraulique, en autant seulement que le terrain est nécessaire pour cette fin; toutefois, aucune inscription ne sera annulée sous l'empire des dispositions de ce paragraphe avant que l'inscrit ait reçu une compensation pour toutes améliorations qu'il a faites sur le terrain, le chiffre de cette compensation devant être fixé par arbitrage si l'inscrit refuse d'accepter la compensation offerte par la Commission.

OBLIGATIONS D'ÉTABLISSEMENT.

Conditions générales.

Conditions générales.

45. De tout inscrit pour un homestead de soldat il sera exigé, avant l'émission des lettres patentes, sauf ainsi que ci-après prescrit:

(*a*) qu'il ait possédé le fonds pour ses propres compte et avantage exclusifs durant trois années;

(*b*) qu'il ait résidé sur le fonds ou dans son voisinage ainsi que ci-dessous prescrit au moins six mois au cours de chacune de trois années à compter de la date de l'inscription ou de la date du commencement de résidence;

(*c*) qu'il ait cultivé chaque année telle étendue de ce fonds que la Commission trouve suffisante;

(*d*) qu'il y ait construit une maison habitable;

(*e*) qu'il ait complètement payé le prêt qui lui a été fait sur ce fonds sous le régime des dispositions des règlements régissant les prêts pour l'établissement de soldats, ainsi que l'intérêt sur ce prêt et autres charges s'il y en a;

(*f*) qu'il soit sujet britannique, sauf ainsi qu'autrement prescrit.

RÉSIDENCE.

Inscription parfaite.

46. Tout inscrit sera requis de remplir les conditions de son inscription dans les six mois de la date de telle inscription en prenant possession du terrain en personne et en y établissant sa résidence; si les conditions de l'inscription ne sont pas ainsi remplies dans ce délai, elle est sujette à annulation.

Toutefois, la Commission peut prolonger le délai pour compléter l'inscription de six mois additionnels pour cause suffisante.

Résidence.

47. "Résidence" pour les fins des présents règlements sera par le colon en personne sur le terrain pour lequel il s'est inscrit ou dans le voisinage du terrain ainsi que ci-dessus prescrit. Cette résidence sera dans une maison qui est le véritable domicile du colon pendant telle période de résidence. Ne sera pas acceptée la résidence par un membre de la famille du colon ou par toute autre personne comme fondé de pouvoirs.

Voisinage.

48. L'inscrit peut remplir ses obligations de résidence en résidant sur une ferme d'une étendue d'au moins 80 acres située à une distance d'au plus neuf milles de son homestead en ligne directe (à l'exclusion de la largeur des réserves pour chemins rencontrées dans le mesurage):

(*a*) s'il est le seul propriétaire de telle ferme;

(*b*) si cette ferme lui appartient par inscription de homestead ou autrement sous le régime des dispositions de la Loi des terres fédérales;

(*c*) si cette ferme appartient exclusivement au père, à la mère, l'épouse, le mari, le fils, les filles, le frère ou la sœur de l'inscrit et est occupée par lui ou par elle, ou si elle est possédée et occupée par tel parent sous le régime des dispositions de la Loi des terres fédérales ou des présents règlements.

Résidence concurrente ne compte pas.

49. Nulle période de résidence que réclame un colon pour obtenir la patente d'un terrain qu'il occupe sous l'empire de la Loi des terres fédérales ne peut en même temps être comptée comme résidence en rapport avec sa concession de soldat.

CULTURE.

Si le colon réside sur le homestead.

50. Lorsqu'un colon réside sur le terrain pour lequel il s'est inscrit sous le régime des présents règlements il doit mettre en culture un total d'au moins trente acres de ce terrain, dont vingt acres doivent être récoltés.

Si résidence ailleurs.

51. Si la résidence du colon est ailleurs ainsi que prescrit il doit mettre en culture au moins cinquante acres, dont trente doivent être récoltés.

La mise en culture d'une étendue raisonnable est requise durant chaque année.

Terrains pierreux et boisés.

52. Lorsqu'en raison de la nature du terrain les conditions relatives à la culture sembleraient excessives, la Commission peut réduire l'étendue du terrain à cultiver, après que ce terrain a été inspecté par un des fonctionnaires de la Commission.

BÉTAIL.

Bétail.

53. Lorsque le homestead ne convient pas à la culture mais est propre à l'élevage du bétail, la Commission, sur demande de l'inscrit et après inspection du terrain, peut permettre à l'inscrit de substituer l'élevage du bétail à la culture.

L'inscrit qui a obtenu le privilège de substituer l'élevage du bétail à la culture devra garder sur le terrain dans chacune des trois années, soit pour le pâturage d'été ou pour l'alimentation en hiver, le bétail suivant qui doit lui appartenir exclusivement:

(*a*) la première année, cinq têtes;

(*b*) la deuxième année, dix têtes;

(*c*) la troisième année, et chaque année subséquente jusqu'à ce qu'il obtienne la patente, seize têtes.

L'inscrit qui élève ainsi du bétail devra entourer tout le terrain d'une clôture solide à la satisfaction de la Commission.

Bâtiments pour bétail.

54. Des bâtiments convenables pour l'accommodation du nombre de bestiaux qu'a le colon en toute année seront érigés sur le homestead, mais si les conditions de résidence sont remplies conformément aux dispositions relatives aux homesteads voisins, ces bâtiments peuvent se trouver sur le terrain où réside le colon.

INSCRITS DÉCÉDÉS.

Représentant légal peut remplir conditions.

55. Advenant le décès d'une personne inscrite sous le régime des présents règlements avant le parfait accomplissement des conditions nécessaires à l'obtention des lettres patentes, les obligations de résidence seront suspendues. Les conditions autres que la résidence et la naturalisation seront remplies par le représentant légal de l'inscrit décédé.

Inscriptions incomplètes.

56. Si l'inscrit meurt avant le parfait accomplissement des conditions de l'inscription de la manière prescrite par les présents règlements, son inscription peut être annulée. Toutefois, si l'assurance satisfaisante est donnée que la succession sera administrée et que les prescriptions des règlements seront observées, la Commission peut prolonger le délai pour remplir les conditions d'inscription.

INSCRITS ALIÉNÉS.

Inscrits aliénés.

57. Si un inscrit devient aliéné ou mentalement incapable et, pour cause de cette aliénation ou incapacité mentale, dans l'impossibilité d'achever de remplir les conditions nécessaires pour obtenir les lettres patentes, les obligations de résidence et de naturalisation seront suspendues. Les conditions autres que celles de la résidence peuvent être remplies par le curateur ou le curateur aux biens de l'inscrit ou par quiconque, à la mort de ce dernier, aurait été son représentant légal.

LETTRES PATENTES.

Preuve de l'accomplissement des obligations.

58. Après que l'inscrit a rempli les conditions d'établissement ci-dessus prescrites il peut en présenter la preuve. Cette preuve sera sous forme de déclaration sous serment par l'inscrit, corroborée par une déclaration sous serment de deux personnes désintéressées résidant dans le voisinage.

La déclaration de l'inscrit et de ses témoins sera faite devant un fonctionnaire dûment autorisé par la Commission à recevoir telle preuve.

Inscrits décédés et aliénés.

59. Advenant le décès d'un inscrit, ou dans le cas où un inscrit devient aliéné ou mentalement incapable, la preuve de l'accomplissement des conditions de la concession sera faite par telle personne ou telles personnes et de telle manière que la Commission jugera satisfaisante.

Perte de droits à défaut de preuve.

60. Si la preuve de l'accomplissement des conditions d'inscription n'a pas été fournie, ainsi que prescrit, dans les cinq ans de la date de l'inscription, le droit de l'inscrit en rapport avec le homestead est sujet à déchéance sur l'ordre de la Commission.

Lettres patentes.

61. Si la preuve de l'accomplissement des conditions d'inscription a été soumise ainsi que prescrit, et que la Commission est satisfaite de cette preuve, la Commission s'il n'y a aucune charge sur le terrain pour un prêt fait sous le régime des règlements régissant les prêts pour l'établissement des soldats, recommandera l'émission de la

patente à l'inscrit, ou au cas du décès de l'inscrit, à son représentant légal, ou au nom du défunt lui-même, si la loi de la province où le terrain est situé ne pourvoit pas à la nomination d'un représentant personnel.

Patente émise qu'après remboursement du prêt.

62. Si la preuve de l'accomplissement des conditions d'établissement a été acceptée par la Commission, mais qu'il y a une charge sur le terrain pour des avances faites sous l'empire de la loi, la Commission retardera l'émission de la patente jusqu'à ce que le terrain ait été dégrevé de cette charge.

Certificat quant à la preuve.

63. Dans les cas mentionnés dans l'article précédent l'inscrit, ou au cas de son décès la personne qui aurait droit de recevoir la patente si toutes les conditions avaient été remplies, peut recevoir un certificat de la Commission déclarant que les conditions d'établissement ont été remplies et que sur paiement de la dette contractée sous le régime de la loi les lettres patentes seront délivrées à la personne qui a droit de les recevoir conformément aux présents règlements.

ÉCHANGE D'INSCRIPTIONS.

Quand deux colons peuvent échanger.

64. Deux inscrits quelconques dont les inscriptions sont en règle peuvent pour cause obtenir de la Commission la permission d'échanger leurs inscriptions respectives pourvu que la Commission soit satisfaite que la garantie donnée par un colon qui a obtenu un prêt sous le régime de la loi n'est pas diminuée par cet échange.

ABANDON DE L'INSCRIPTION.

Abandon et réinscription.

65. A la discrétion de la Commission, permission peut être accordée à l'inscrit d'abandonner le terrain pour lequel il s'est inscrit en faisant une déclaration en la forme prescrite par la Commission et il peut lui être permis de s'inscrire pour un autre terrain disponible pour cette fin.

En cas de prêt.

66. Lorsque l'inscrit, ayant obtenu un prêt de la Commission, a créé sur le homestead une charge ou un lien qui n'a pas été acquitté, le privilège d'abandon et de réinscription ne peut être accordé qu'à condition que la dette soit transférée au terrain pour lequel la nouvelle inscription est faite et seulement lorsque la Commission est satisfaite que la garantie du prêt ne sera pas diminuée par la transaction.

Abandon en faveur d'un parent.

67. Lorsqu'une inscription est en règle l'inscrit peut à la discrétion de la Commission obtenir la permission d'abandonner son homestead en faveur d'un père, une mère, une sœur, une fille, un frère, une épouse, ou un mari qui est qualifié pour l'inscription de soldat sous le régime des présents règlements, aux conditions que la Commission peut prescrire.

ANNULATION DE L'INSCRIPTION.

Raisons pour annulation.

68. Une inscription peut être annulée pour une des raisons suivantes:—

(*a*) Si l'inscrit en une année quelconque ne remplit pas les conditions d'établissement prescrites;

(*b*) Si une inscription a été obtenue ou accordée par erreur, ou sous de fausses représentations ou par fraude;

(*c*) Si un inscrit qui a obtenu un prêt de la Commission d'établissement de soldats ne paie pas les versements sur le principal et l'intérêt aux dates où ils sont payables, ou ne se conforme pas aux conditions du prêt;

(*d*) Si l'inscrit ne paie pas les améliorations ou les charges sur le terrain en rapport avec le grain de semence ou les secours accordés, ou autre dette d'un inscrit ou d'un propriétaire précédent du terrain;

(*e*) Si l'inscrit a cédé, hypothéqué ou transféré, ou s'il a consenti à céder, hypothéquer ou transférer son homestead, à moins qu'il ne soit autrement prescrit.

Effet de l'annulation.

69. Lorsqu'une inscription a été annulée pour une raison quelconque, tous les droits de l'inscrit sur son homestead cessent et se terminent dès lors; mais la Commission peut à sa discrétion rembourser à la personne qui a fait les améliorations, en tout ou en partie, l'argent reçu à compte de telles améliorations de celui qui possède ou occupe subséquemment le terrain.

ADMINISTRATION.

70. En ce qui concerne les règlements ci-dessus qui ont rapport à la mise en réserve des terrains, à l'annulation de ces réserves, aux catégories de terrains ouverts à l'inscription, à l'annonce ou l'affichage, aux inscriptions, au règlement des conflits dans les demandes de terrain, à l'accomplissement des conditions d'inscription, à la preuve de l'accomplissement de ces conditions, à l'émission des lettres patentes, à l'échange des inscriptions, à l'abandon des inscriptions soit sans conditions ou en faveur d'un parent, et à l'annulation des inscriptions, partout où il est prescrit que la Commission doit agir, elle le fera par l'entremise du département de l'Intérieur.

DATE DE LA MISE EN VIGUEUR.

71. Les présents règlements entreront en vigueur à une date qui sera fixée par la Commission.

[Les deux arrêtés en conseil suivants ont paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté le *30 juillet 1918.*]

[1868]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 27e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que depuis la promulgation de l'arrêté en conseil du 18 juillet 1918 (C.P. 1775), défendant l'exportation du Canada, sauf sur permis, d'une liste d'articles spécifiés, la Commission du commerce de guerre des Etats-Unis a ajouté à la liste des articles qui ne peuvent être exportés des Etats-Unis, sauf sur permis, la liste additionnelle ci-annexée d'articles dont l'exportation est aussi prohibée ;

Et attendu que la Commission du commerce de guerre des Etats-Unis a demandé la prohibition de l'exportation du Canada de ces articles, sauf sur permis, pour les raisons et les fins exposées dans le dit arrêté en conseil du 18 juillet 1918 (C. P. 1775).

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du président suppléant de la Commission du commerce de guerre du Canada, de décréter par les présentes que l'exportation du Canada de tous articles dont est prohibée l'exportation des Etats-Unis, sauf sur permis, et qui sont énumérés dans le tableau ci-annexé, soit par les présentes prohibée, sauf sur permis approuvé par la Commission du commerce de guerre du Canada.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

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TABLEAU.

Asphalte.
Breuvages, non-alcooliques, contenant du sucre.
Celluloïde.
Pellicules, comme suit :
Pellicules pour photographie animée et autres, non exposées, exposées mais non développées, et exposées et développées.
Machines de navires, parties de.
Pellicules de photographie animée et autres, non exposées, exposées mais non développées, et exposées et développées.
Journaux, vieux.
Breuvages non alcooliques, contenant du sucre.
Sesquisulfure phosphoreux.
Plaques photographiques, non exposées, exposées mais non développées, et exposées et développées.
Plaques photographiques, non exposées, exposées mais non développees, et exposées et développées.
Photographie, plaques non exposées, exposées mais non développées, et exposées et développées.
Sesquisulfure phosphoraux.
Stéarine.
Suif.
Appareils de télégraphie.
Valérienne.
Bois, y compris billes.—Bois rond, ouvré, scié, ou équarri.
Bois d'œuvre.—Ouvré de toutes dimensions, pour les usages commerciaux, y compris le bois pour les crosses de fusils, les hélices d'aréoplanes, les bois plaqués pour les charpentes d'aéroplanes et d'hydroplanes, les bois pour la construction des pièces d'artillerie, les manches pour les outils nécessaires à la guerre ; noyer, acajou, merisier coupé pour les parquets.
Articles en partie ouvrés dont la fabrication doit être parachevée au point de destination lorsqu'ils sont fabriqués de certains bois spécifiés, tels que pupitres et barils dits " K/D ", bois pour meubles, parquets, tonnellerie, etc.

5-2

[1807]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 19e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le département des Travaux Publics a demandé la mise en réserve d'un terrain à House River, comprenant 85 acres, dans le quart nord-est de la section 18, township 83, rang 16, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta, pour les fins d'une station de télégraphe;

Et attendu que le terrain en question est disponible d'après les archives du département de l'Intérieur, et peut être décrit plus minutieusement comme suit ;

Commençant à un poteau en fer sur la borne est de la section 13, township 83, rang 16, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, à une distance de 655.38 pieds vers le sud le long de la dite borne est à partir de l'angle nord-est de la dite section ; de là franc ouest sur une distance de 50 pieds jusqu'à un poteau en fer ; de là, franc sud, sur une distance de 204 pieds jusqu'à un poteau en fer ; de là, continuant dans la même direction sur une distance de 27 pieds ; de là, franc ouest, sur une distance de 102·47 pieds ; de là, vers le sud, 17 degrés et 32 minutes est astronomiquement, sur une distance de 213,885 pieds jusqu'à un poteau en fer ; de là, vers le sud, 43 degrés et 39 minutes est, astronomiquement, sur une distance de 137·40 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'à un poteau en fer sur la dite borne est de la dite section 18 ; de là, vers le nord, en suivant la dite borne est sur une distance de 540·60 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'au point de départ, le tout contenant 0·85 acres, plus ou moins, ainsi qu'indiqué sur le plan ci-annexé.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes que le dit terrain soit par le présent arrêté transféré au département des Travaux Publics pour les fins susdites.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1806]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 19e jour de julllet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que par l'arrêté en conseil, C.P. 813, du 4 avril 1918, le ministre de l'Intérieur a été autorisé à transférer de Sa Majesté le Roi George V, représenté par le ministre de l'Intérieur, à Sa Majesté le Roi George V, représenté par le ministre des Travaux Publics pour la province d'Alberta, cette partie du quart sud-est de la section 29, township 54, rang 22, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, comprenant 153.24 acres, ainsi que cette partie du quart nord-est de cette même section comprenant 158.73 acres; et attendu qu'il avait été compris que les terrains ci-haut décrits devraient être cédés à Sa Majesté représentée par le ministre des Travaux Publics pour la province d'Alberta.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, de déclarer et d'ordonner par les présentes que le titre à la possession de tels terrains, soit : cette partie du quart sud-est de la section 29-54-22-0, 4e méridien, contenant 153.24 acres, ainsi que cette partie du quart nord-est de cette même section contenant 158.73 acres, soit par les présentes cédé à Sa Majesté le Roi George V, représenté par le ministre des Travaux Publics pour la province d'Alberta, le reste de chacun de ces quarts de section ayant déjà été cédé à la Couronne pour la province d'Alberta pour les fins d'un chemin, tous droits aux mines et minéraux qui s'y trouvent en ayant été réservés, que le produit soit solide, liquide ou gazeux avec plein droit d'exploiter le dit terrain, d'y pénétrer et d'en occuper autant qu'il sera nécessaire pour l'exploitation efficace des dits m néraux.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1851]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 27e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que sous l'empire des prescriptions actuelles un homme doit se présenter au registraire et peut être mis en service quand il appartient à une classe appelée au service sous le régime de la *Loi du service militaire*, parce qu'il à atteint l'âge de dix-neuf ans, est devenu veuf et dans l'un ou l'autre cas appartient autrement à cette classe, mais ceci ne s'applique pas à un homme qui bien qu'il soit sous tous autres rapports membre de cette classe ne résidait pas en Canada et n'y avait pas résidé depuis le 4 août 1914, lorsqu'il remplit en premier lieu toutes les conditions requises pour l'incorporer à cette classe ;

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et en vertu des pouvoirs conférés par la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, et la *Loi du service militaire, 1917*, d'établir le règlement suivant, qui est par les présentes établi et promulgué en conséquence :

Règlement.

Tout homme qui devient résidant du Canada après qu'a été promulguée une proclamation appelant au service, sous le régime de la *Loi du service militaire de 1917*, la classe à laquelle il aurait appartenu s'il eût été en Canada à la date de telle proclamation, doit dans les dix jours après qu'il est devenu résidant comme susdit se présenter au registraire ou sous-registraire de la province ou de la partie de la province où il réside et être placé en service actif ainsi que prescrit par la dite loi, ou par les règlements établis sous le régime de cette loi, et jusqu'à ce qu'il soit ainsi placé en service actif il est censé être en congé sans solde.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1850]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Ottawa, samedi, le 27 jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que lors de la mise en vigueur des dispositions statutaires concernant la Force Aérienne Royale, les hommes servant dans le Corps Royal d'Aviation ont été transférés à la Force Aérienne Royale, mais il fut prescrit que tout homme ainsi transféré pourrait dans les trois mois de la date de la promulgation en Canada (10 avril 1918) demander et obtenir l'annulation de son transfert, étant ainsi relevé de toute autre obligation militaire ;

Et attendu que certains des hommes auxquels s'appliquent les dispositions qui précèdent sont des hommes qui, étant sujets aux prescriptions de la *Loi du Service militaire de 1917* et des proclamations sous le régime de cette loi, étant sujets au service militaire à moins d'obtenir l'exemption, mais avaient accompli tout ce qu'exigeait ladite loi et les proclamations, et avaient obtenu leur congé du Corps Expéditionnaire Canadien afin de pouvoir servir dans le Corps Royal d'Aviation ;

Et attendu qu'il n'existe aucune disposition en vertu de laquelle, s'ils ont obtenu leur congé de la Force Royale Aérienne, ils peuvent maintenant être de nouveau requis de faire du service militaire dans le Corps Expéditionnaire Canadien, et qu'il est désirable que telle disposition soit faite ;

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et en vertu des pouvoirs conférés par la *Loi du Service militaire de 1917* et la *Loi des mesures de guerre de 1914*, et autrement conférés, de faire le règlement suivant, qui est par les présentes fait et promulgué en conséquence :

RÈGLEMENT.

(1) Aucun congé du Corps Expéditionnaire Canadien accordé à un homme quelconque pour lui permettre de s'enrôler et faire du service militaire dans le Corps Royal d'Aviation ou la Force Aérienne Royale n'aura pour effet d'exempter cet homme du service militaire sous le régime des dispositions de la *Loi du service militaire de 1917* et des proclamations sous l'empire de cette loi, sauf durant telle période qu'il peut continuer à servir dans le Corps Royal d'Aviation ou la Force Aérienne Royale ; et s'il a ou a obtenu son congé du dit corps ou de la dite force sans y avoir servi, de manière à être sujet aux dispositions de la cinquième exception de l'annexe à la *Loi du service militaire de 1917*, il se présentera au registraire ou sous-registraire compétent sous le régime de la *Loi du service militaire de 1917* et pourra être placé en service actif dans le Corps Expéditionnaire Canadien, et il pourra lui être ordonné de se présenter pour le service dans ce corps par ordre dudit registraire ou sous-registraire

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1852]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 27e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et en vertu des pouvoirs conférés par la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, d'établir par les présentes le règlement suivant :

Règlement.

Le règlement sanctionné par l'arrêté en conseil du 24 février 1918, conférant des pouvoirs au Commissaire en chef de la police fédérale quant à la résidence, le déplacement ou l'emploi des étrangers de nationalité ennemie, ou des sujets britanniques naturalisés qui étaient antérieurement sujets de nations en guerre avec Sa Majesté, est par les présentes modifié en retranchant du paragraphe (*b*) les mots suivants : "et qui sont devenus citoyens britanniques par naturalisation dans les derniers cinq ans.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1811]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 19 juillet 1918.

PRESENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que dans le Code des Ordonnances concernant le commerce avec l'ennemi, C.P. 1023, du 2 mai 1916, il est déclaré que c'est une infraction des dites ordonnances de trafiquer ou avoir des relations avec une personne qui réside ou exerce une industrie dans un territoire occupé par un Etat ou un souverain qui est alors en guerre avec Sa Majesté ;

Et attendu que par un arrêté en conseil du 28 juin 1918 (C. P. 1594) certain territoire en Russie a été déclaré être un territoire occupé par l'ennemi ;

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Secrétaire d'Etat et en vertu des dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, de décréter et déclarer, et il est par les présentes décrété et déclaré que pour les fins du Code des Ordonnances concernant le commerce avec l'ennemi, les provinces des Cosaques du Don et de Koutaïs sont ajoutées au territoire en Russie qui est considéré être occoupé par l'ennemi.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1869]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 27e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que depuis la promulgation de l'arrêté en conseil du 18 juillet 1918 (C.P. 1776), défendant l'importation au Canada, sauf sur permis, d'une liste d'articles spécifiés, la Commission du commerce de guerre des Etats-Unis a ajouté à la liste des articles qui ne peuvent être importés aux Etats-Unis, sauf sur permis, la liste additionnelle ci-annexée d'articles dont l'importation est aussi prohibée.

Et attendu que la Commission du commerce de guerre des Etats-Unis a demandé la prohibition de l'importation au Canada de ces articles, sauf sur permis, pour les raisons et les fins exposées dans le dit arrêté en conseil du 18 juillet 1918 (C.P. 1776).

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du président suppléant de la Commission du commerce de guerre du Canada, de décréter par les présentes que l'importation au Canada de tous articles dont est prohibée l'importation aux Etats-Unis, sauf sur permis, et qui sont énumérés dans le tableau ci-annexé, soit par les présentes prohibée, sauf sur permis approuvé par la Commission du commerce de guerre du Canada.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

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TABLEAU.

1. Antimoine, minerai d'antimoine ou tout extrait chimique d'antimoine.
2. Asphalte.
3. Balata.
4. Toile à tenture.
5. Cacao (fèves de cacao).
6. Caféine, caféina, théine ou trimethylxanthine.
7. Caséine ou lactarine.
8. Fèves de ricin et huile de ricin.
9. Chrome, minerai de chrome, ou tout alliage de chrome avec le fer ou extrait chimique de chrome.
10. Chromite.
11. Cobalt, minerai de cobalt, ou tout alliage de cobalt et de fer ou extrait chimique de cobalt.
12. Amande de noix de coco, hachée, séchée ou préparée.
13. Huile de noix de coco.
14. Minerai de cuivre, et concontrés de cuivre contenant moins que 60% de cuivre.
15. Copra.
16. Corindon.
17. Coton.
18. Emeri,
19. Alliages de fer, tous.
20. Lin.
21. Graine de lin.
22. Creusets en graphite.
23. Gomme-gutte (joclatong).
24. Gomme-gutte, résidus de.
25. Gypse.
26. Chanvre.
27. Peaux, cuir, peaux tannées, articles en cuir.
28. Diamants pour l'industrie.
29. Iridium.
30. Minerai de fer.
31. Jute.
32. Kaboc.
33. Manganèse, minerai de manganèse, ou tout alliage de manganèse et de fer ou extrait chimique de manganèse.
34. Mica.
35. Minerai de molybdène, ou tout alliage de molybdène et de fer ou extrait chimique de molybdène.
36. Sable de monasite.
37. Minerai de nickel, matte, ou tout alliage de nickel et de fer ou extrait chimique de nickel.
38. Verre d'optique.
39. Huile de palmier.
40. Platine.
41. Riz.
42. Articles en caoutchouc.
43. Caoutchouc, déchets de, refondus.
44. Laque.
45. Fibre d'agavé.
46. Sodium, potassium ou nitrate de calcium.
47. Huile de fèves soja.
48. Sucres.
49. Substances à tanner.
50. Etain, en barres, blocs, gueuse ou grains.
51. Minerai d'étain et concentrés d'étain, ou tout extrait chimique d'étain.
52. Titanium, minerai de titanium, ou tout alliage de titanium et de fer ou extrait chimique de titanium.
53. Tabac.
54. Tungstène, minerai de tungstène, ou tout alliage de tungstène et de fer ou extrait chimique de tungstène.
55. Vanadium, minerai de vanadium ou tout alliage de vanadium et de fer ou extrait chimique de vanadium.
56. Ivoire végétal ou noix de tagua.
57. Blé et farine de blé.
58. Wolframite.
59. Laine.

5–2

[1779]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 18e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre suppléant de la Milice et de la Défense, de décréter par les présentes que l'arrêté en conseil du 21 mai 1918, concernant le solde des personnes à l'emploi civil du Gouvernement absentes au service dans les forces de Sa Majesté ou d'un des alliés de Sa Majesté soit par les présentes modifié de manière à ce que la date du 15e jour de juillet, mentionnée dans le paragraphe 3 du dit arrêté, se lise le 1er jour d'octobre 1918; car il a été jugé que ce délai est requis avant que les prescriptions du dit arrêté puissent être observées de manière satisfaisante.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1828]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 25e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que M. John Inglis McLean, de Fort Vermillion, Province d'Alberta, a demandé la concession gratuite du quart sud-ouest de la section 27, township 108, rang 12, à l'ouest du 5e méridien, dans la dite province d'Alberta, en vertu du fait qu'il occupait ce terrain à la date de l'extinction du titre indien;

Et attendu qu'il a été établi que M. McLean était réellement en possession du terrain en question à la date de la conclusion du traité indien n° 8 à l'été de 1899,—

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur et en vertu des dispositions de l'article 76 de la *Loi des terres fédérales*, d'autoriser pour les présentes la concession gratuite à M. McLean du quart sud-ouest 27, township 108, rang 12, à l'ouest du 5e méridien, contenant 160 acres, plus ou moins.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
6–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1819.]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 25e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

Attendu que le Département des Affaires des sauvages a demandé la mise en réserve du cimetière des sauvages de House River, petite étendue de terrain d'à peu près deux acres dans le quart nord-est de la section 18, township 83, rang 16, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta, et qui a été affectée à cette fin durant plusieurs années ;

Et attendu que le terrain en question est disponible d'après les archives du Départment de l'Intérieur et peut être décrite plus minutieusement comme suit :—

Commençant à un point sur la borne est du quart nord-est de la section 18, township 83, rang 16, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta, à une distance de 655.38 pieds vers le sud et le long de ladite borne est, à partir de l'angle nord-est dudit quart de section; de là franc ouest sur une distance de 50 pieds jusqu'à un poteau en fer; de là et dans la même direction sur une distance de 27 pieds jusqu'à un point qui, pour les fins de la présente description, est dit " Point A "; de là franc ouest jusqu'à intersection avec la rive droite de la rivière Athabaska ainsi qu'indiqué sur une carte ou plan d'arpentage du dit township approuvé et confirmé à Ottawa, le 22 juin 1918, par Edouard Deville, arpenteur général des terres fédérales, et déposé au département de l'Intérieur; de là vers le nord-ouest en suivant ladite rive jusqu'à une ligne tracée parallèlement à la ligne s'étendant franc nord du point A et 300 pieds perpendiculairement au nord de cette dernière ligne; de là franc est le long de ladite ligne parallèle jusqu'à intersection avec ladite borne est dudit quart de section nord-est ; de là vers le sud en suivant la dite borne est sur une distance de 69 pieds plus ou moins, jusqu'au point de commencement, et contenant deux acres plus ou moins et ainsi que décrit sur le plan ci-annexé.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes que le terrain ci-haut décrit soit par les présentes transféré au département des Affaires des Sauvages pour les fins d'un cimetière.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
6-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1830]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 25e jour de juillet 1918.

PRESENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, daté le 9 juillet 1918, représentant que la compagnie dite " North American Reindeer Company," ayant son bureau principal à South Bend, Indiana, a demandé des privilèges de pâturage gratuits pour une période de trente ans, pour faire l'élevage des rennes sur l'étendue de terrain indiquée en rose sur la carte ci-annexée et décrite comme étant située dans la partie nord de la province du Manitoba, ainsi que dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, comprenant un territoire borné au nord par le 61e degré de latitude nord, à l'est par la Baie-d'Hudson, au sud par la rivière Churchill, les lacs Indian et Granville ainsi que les eaux qui les rallient, et à l'ouest par la rivière Reindeer, le lac Reindeer et le 102e parallèle de longitude, et contenant une superficie de 75,850 milles carrés, plus ou moins.

L'introduction du renne dans l'Alaska par les Etats-Unis a eu pour résultat de fournir un approvisionnement sûr de nourriture aux natifs et des moyens efficaces de transport ; de même qu'au cours des dernières années une quantité considérable de viande provenant du renne a été exportée à Seattle et aux points de la côte du Pacifique. Les régions nord des Territoires du Nord-Ouest sont considérées comme exceptionnellement propres à l'élevage du renne. L'industrie de l'élevage de troupeaux de rennes dans les territoires devrait être d'une grande valeur comme approvisionnement sûr de nourriture pour la population aborigène ; l'emploi du renne comme animal de trait permettra d'explorer efficacement le pays et, en définitive, les troupeaux de rennes devraient contribuer pour une large part à l'approvisionnement de viande du reste du Canada. Cependant, l'introduction du renne dans les régions australes de ce pays comporte un risque considérable ainsi que de fortes dépenses et nécessite de l'expertise dans le soin de ces animaux, et si l'initiative d'une telle entreprise est assumée sur une grande échelle par des particuliers ou par une corporation, de manière à lui assurer un succès raisonnable, le Ministre est d'avis que le Dominion devrait seconder tels particuliers et corporations en leur accordant des privilèges gratuits de pâturage pour une période limitée.

Le ministre demande par conséquent l'autorisation d'accorder des permis de pâturage gratuits pour les rennes dans la région ci-haut décrite, pour une période n'excédant pas trente (30) ans, à tous particuliers ou corporations qui établissent le sérieux de leur entreprise à la satisfaction du Ministre de l'Intérieur.

Pourvu, toutefois, que tous tels permis comportent telles conditions et restrictions que le Ministre peut juger à propos; qu'en aucun cas ces privilèges soient exclusifs et que tous tels permis soient subordonnés à tous tels règlements que le Gouverneur en conseil peut prescrire de temps à autre.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
6-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1822]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 25e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du Ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, daté le 10e jour de juillet 1918, représentant que le 14 février 1911 M. William Armstrong, de Portage-La-Prairie, en réponse à sa demande d'acheter les droits de surface de la moitié nord de la subdivision légale 15 de la section 23, township 32, rang 9, à l'ouest du méridien principal pour l'emplacement d'un moulin, a été avisé du fait qu'il pouvait acheter ce terrain au prix de $10 l'acre, ainsi qu'un certain nombre de concessions minières accordées dans cette région, à condition cependant qu'un moulin y soit érigé pour telles fins que déterminées par le Ministre de l'Intérieur et à la satisfaction de ce dernier, et pourvu de plus que ledit terrain soit complètement utilisé pour l'exploitation des gisements de gypse de cette localité.

Le paiement total du prix de vente de ce terrain a été fait au prix spécifié et il a été établi à la satisfaction du Ministre de l'Intérieur qu'un moulin convenable y a été érigé et que le terrain a été utilisé pour les fins requises.

Le Ministre, par conséquent, demande l'autorisation de clore la vente au requérant des droits de surface de la moitié nord de la subdivision légale 15, section 23, township 32, rang 9, à l'ouest du méridien principal.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
6-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1823]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 25e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du Ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, daté le 11e jour de juillet 1918, représentant qu'un certain nombre de squatters ont soumis leurs réclamations à son département concernant certaines parties du quart nord-ouest de la section 6, township 3 rang 12, à l'est du méridien principal, ce terrain étant situé près de la station de Badger sur le chemin de fer Canadien Nord. Le rapport fait mention qu'il a été jugé opportun de subdiviser le terrain en question en petits lots couvrant chacun les améliorations d'un des requérants et de permettre ensuite à ces derniers d'acheter ces lots à un prix à être fixé par estimation.

Cette subdivision a été arpentée d'après les instructions de l'Arpenteur général des terres fédérales et le plan en a été enregistré au bureau des titres de terres, à Winnipeg.

Le Ministre, par conséquent, demande l'autorisation de vendre les lots de ladite subdivision au prix déterminé par un fonctionnaire du département de l'Intérieur et aux conditions ordinaires des lots de ville, savoir, le montant total du prix de vente lors de la vente ou un quart du prix de vente à cette date et le reste en trois versements consécutifs égaux, avec intérêt de cinq pour cent par an.

Le Comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
6-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1775]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 18e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que la Commission du commerce de guerre des Etats-Unis a soumis à licence l'exportation de divers articles, et attendu qu'il est de temps à autre ajouté à la liste de ces articles et qu'elle est modifiée selon les exigences de la guerre, et surtout dans le but de conserver le tonnage et de procurer plus de navires pour le transport en Europe des troupes et des approvisionnements ;

Et attendu qu'il a été représenté par la Commission du commerce de guerre des Etats-Unis que le but de ces restrictions est jusqu'à un certain point manqué vu que le Gouvernement du Canada n'a pas imposé de restrictions semblables sur les exportations ;

Et attendu qu'il est désirable que le Gouvernement du Canada coopère autant que possible avec le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis dans le contrôle des exportations pour les fins mentionnées.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Ministre des Finances, de décréter par les présentes que l'exportation du Canada de tous articles dont l'exportation des Etats-Unis est sujette à licence et qui sont énumérés dans la liste ci-annexée soit par les présentes prohibée, sauf sur une licence approuvée par la Commission du commerce de guerre.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
6-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

TABLEAU.

Acétaldéhyde.
Acétanilide.
Acétate de cellulose.
Acétates, tous.
Acide acétique, glacial.
Acétique anhydride.
Acétone.
Acides comme suit :
  Acétique.
  Carbolique (phénol) et ses dérivés.
  Hydrocyanique.
  Hydroflourique.
  Nitrique et ses sels.
  Picrique.
  Phosphate.
  Phosphorique.
  Sulfurique.
Instruments aéronautiques.
Machines aéronautiques, leurs parties et accessoires.
Alcool.
Alcool de bois.
Aloès.
Aloïne.
Alliages, acier.
Alliages, contenant de l'étain.
Alliages, nickel.
Alliages, acier.
Alpaca, articles en.
Alpac, métal (Argent d'Allemagne et argent de nickel) et articles contenant les mêmes.
Alpaca, brut.
Alun.
Alun, ammoniaque.
Alun, chrome.
Alun, ferrique.
Alun, potasse.
Alumine, sulfate d'.
Aluminium et tous articles contenant 10 pour cent ou plus (en poids) d'aluminium.
Coton américain.
Fil de coton américain.
Amidoazobenzol.
Amidophénol.
  (Paraamidophénol.)
Ammoniaque et ses sels.
Alun d'ammoniaque.
Ammoniaï anhydre.
Bromure d'ammonium.
Carbonate d'amonium.
Chlorure d'ammonium.
Nitrate d'ammonium.
Sulfate d'ammonium.
Munitions.
Phosphore amorphe.
Ammoniaque anhydre.
Huile d'aniline.
Sels d'aniline.
Instruments de défense contre les machines aériennes, appareils et accessoires.
Métal antifriction, en barres et en gueuse et de toutes formes, sauf partie intégrale d'une machine complète.
Antimoine et articles contenant de l'antimoine.
Antimoine, noir d'.
Antimoine, minerai.
Antimoine, oxide d'.
Antimoine, sels.
Antimoine, sulfate d'.
Antimoine, sulfure.
Antiphlogistine.
Armes.
Arsénate de plomb.
Arsénate de soude.
Arsenic et ses composés.
Soie artificielle, non ouvrée.
Asbeste, comme suit :
  Brute.
  Fibres, toutes qualités.
  Fibres pour papier.
  Poudre d'.
  Fibre pour bardeau.
Soude de cendre.
Frêne, douves.
Frêne.
Cendres, bois blanc.
Atropine et belladonne.
Manches de haches faits de frêne, mérisier et chêne.
Graisses à essieux et autres graisses minérales.
Dos, porc, gras.
Bacon.
Sacs, fibre végétale, excepté sacs en coton.

Sacs, jute.
Fibres végétales, excepté sacs en coton.
Balata.
Boules de naphtalène.
Baume de Copahu.
Baume de Tolu.
Lames de scies à ruban.
Barium, chlorate.
Barium, nitrate de.
Barium, peroxyde.
Barium, sulphate de (blanc fixe).
Ecorce, quinquina et ses produits.
Orge.
Orge, farine et fleur.
Barres, feuillard d'acier.
Farine de fèves de soja.
Huile de fèves de soja.
Haricots.
Fèves, comme suit :
En conserve.
de ricin.
de coco.
de soja.
d'amarante.
Coussinets, comme suit :
Antifriction, sauf partie intégrale d'une machine complète.
Babbitt, sauf partie intégrale d'une machine complète.
Bœuf, produits du (en conserve et frais).
Betterave, sirop de.
Belladone et atropine.
Cuir à courroie.
Benzaldehyde.
Benzine (de coaltar).
Benzine (de pétrole).
Benzine, huile.
Benzoate de soude.
Benzol et ses dérivés.
Bichromate de potasse.
Bichromate de soude.
Billettes, acier.
Ficelle d'engerbage.
Lunettes (jumelles).
Bouleau.
Bouleau, douves.
Bouleau, bois.
Biscuits.
Bismuth, sels.
Bisulfate de soude.
Antimoine, noire
Plombagine et articles qui en sont fabriqués.
Lames, scies (circulaires, à tronçonner, à ruban).
Blanc fixe (sulphate de barium)
Fourneaux, hauts (foyer ouvert)
Etain en blocs.
Acier, premier affinage.
Sulfate de cuivre (vitriol).
Plaques de bouilloires et tous autres types de plaques d'acier de un huitième de pouce d'épaisseur et plus, excédant 6 pouces de largeur, et cercles de plus de 6 pouces de diamètre, ouvrées ou non.
Tubes à chaudières
Chaudières, marines.
Chaudières, navires.
Os, fleur.
Os, pulvérisés.
Os, farine.
Livres, papier.
Machines à forage, horizontales ou verticales.
Appareils à forage (verticaux de toutes grandeurs.)
Forage, tubes, tubage de puits d'huile).
Bouteilles, capsules en fer-blanc.
Bronze et tous articles contenant 10 pour cent ou plus de bronze.
Bronze, tubes.
Bronze, plaques.
Bronze, feuilles.
Bronze, tuyaux.
Pain.
Brasseurs, grains pour.
Bromure d'ammoniaque.
Bromure de potasse.
Bromure de soude.
Bromure.
Brome et produits de
Sarrasin.
Farine de sarrasin.
Toile à tenture.
Beurre.
Beurre de cacao.
Beurre, noix de coco.
Beurre, pistaches de terre.
Beurre, substituts.
Câble (fer et acier), 6 fils et plus.
Câbles, chaîne à mailles cloutées.
Tourteaux, graine de coton.
Tourteaux oléagineux.
Nitrate de calcium.
Compas.
Poil de chameau, produits de
Poil de chameau, brut.
Détective (photographie).
Camphre (camphre, eucalyptol, menthol, thymo
Bonbons.
Canne, sirop de
Haricots en conserve.
Bœuf en conserve.
Maïs en conserve.
Pois en conserve.
Saumon en conserve.
Tomates en conserve.
Tuna en conserve.
Cantharides.
Capsules, bouteilles (fer-blanc).
Acide carbolique (phénol) et ses dérivés.
Carbone, bisulfure.
Carbone, électrodes.
Carbone, tétrachlorure.
Carbonate d'ammoniaque.
Pigeons voyageurs.
Voitures, chemins de fer (assemblées et non assemblées et leurs parties).
Sacs, tissu à, soie, propres à contenir de la poudre.
Cachemire, produits de.
Cachemire, brut.
Tubage, puits d'huile (boring tubes).
Tuyau, fonte.
Ricin, fèves de.
Ricin, huile de.
Ricin, huile sulfurée.
Bétail.
Fumier de bétail.
Potasse caustique.
Soude caustique.
Cellulose, acétate de.
Céréales.
Cerium et articles contenant du.
Chaînes, mailles cloutées et mailles ouvertes.
Charbon de bois.
Châtaignes, extraits de.
Chataignier, bois.
Bois de Chine, huile de.
Barium, chlorate de.
Potasse, chlorate de.
Soude, chlorate de.
Chlorates.
Chloxhenzole (monochlorihenzol).
Chlorure d'ammoniaque.
Chlorure d'étain.
Chlorine.
Chloroforme.
Chocolat.
Alun chromique.
Chromium, composé chimiques de, et leurs produits.
Chromiun, minerai de, et tout métal et alliage de fer et de chromium.
Mandrins, à tour,
Quinquina, écorce et ses produits.
Scies circulaires, lames.
Déchets de laine et fil.
Tissus (soie) pour sacs à poudre.
Girofle, huile de.
Charbon.
Cobalt, composés chimiques de.
Cobalt, minerai et tout métal de, et alliage de ce métal avec le fer.
Cacao, feuilles et produits.
Cocaïne.

Cacao.
Cacao, fèves de.
Cacao, beurre de.
Cacao, poudre de.
Noix de coco, beurre de.
Noix de coco, huile.
Huile de foie de morue.
Café.
Coke.
Tubes, croulants, fer-blanc.
Boussoles.
Feuilles métalliques contenant de l'étain.
Composés de saindoux.
Lait condensé (compris le lait en poudre, le lait évaporé et le lait en conserve de toutes sortes.)
Condenseurs.
Confiseries, y compris les bonbons de chocolats.
Récipients, vides, en fer-blanc.
Copahu, baume de.
Cuivre, comme suit :
  Lingots.
  Baguettes.
  Déchets.
  Outils.
  Fil.
Tous articles contenant 10 pour cent ou plus (en poids) de cuivre.
Cuivre, composés chimiques de.
Tuyaux de cuivre.
Sulphate de cuivre (vitriol).
Copra.
Copra, huile de.
Maïs.
Maïs, en conserve.
Maïs, farine de
Maïs, recoupe de.
Maïs, gruau de.
Maïs (bouillie indienne).
Blé-d'Inde (maïs).
Maïs, fleur de.
Maïs, huile de.
Maïs, sirop de.
Maïs, amidon de,
Foyers ondulés, de navires.
Cosmétiques, pâtes de toilette, contenant des sels de mercure.
Coton américain.
Coton, égyptien et des Iles.
Coton, filasse de.
Coton, graine de.
Graine de coton, tourteaux de.
Graine de coton, fleur de.
Graine de coton, huile de.
Coton, fil de, comme suit :
  Américain, long.
  Egyptien.
  Des Iles.
Biscuits secs.
Creusets, graphite.
Creusets, platine.
Asbeste, brut.
Huile, brute.
Cyanure.
Cyanure de potasse.
Cyanure de soude.
Cyanures (tous).
Cyanogène, dérivés de.
Huile à cylindres.
Dentisterie, or pour.
Dentisterie, instruments pour.
Dentisterie, platine pour.
Dentisterie, articles de.
Dextrine.
Diamants pour l'industrie.
Diamants et pierres précieuses de toutes sortes.
Digitaline.
Digitale et ses produits.
Dimethylaniline.
Dimethylketine.
Dinitrohenzol.
  (Métantnitrobenzol).
Dinitrochlorbenzol.
Dinitrophenol.
Diphenylamine.
Bisolfure de carbone.
Phosphates biacides.
Forts mécaniques, radial.
Forets (carbone et à torsion).
Forts, torsion.
Fleur à colle sèche.
Teintures (non compris les couleurs pour artistes, les peintures à émailler, pigments secs ou en pâte.)
Coton égyptien.
Fil de coton égyptien.
Electrondes, carbone
Electrondes, graphites.
Emeri, grain et poudre.
Emetine.
Réceptacles vides, fer-blanc.
Huile à machines.
Sel Epson.
Ergot.
Ether
Ethylmentholkeltine.
Eucalyptol.
Lait évaporé.
Explosifs.
Extraits, comme suit :
  Pour tannage des peaux, tous.
  Châtaignes.
  Quebracho.
  Sumac.
Cosmétiques, contenant des sels de mercure.
Farina.
Porcs, dos gras.
Aliments pour le bétail.
Feutre (pour les papetiers),
Ferrio alun.
Ferrocerium.
Ferrochrome.
Ferrocobalt.
Perrocianure de potasse.
Ferromanganèse.
Ferromolybdène.
Ferrosilicon.
Ferrotitanium.
Ferrotungstène.
Ferroouranium.
Ferrovanadium.
Engrais, mixtes.
Fibres, végétales, toutes, sauf de coton (y compris de cocotier, lin, jute, chanvre, magasy, raméal, agavé, istle, tampico, manille, crotolaire et autres).
Fibres, produits de fibres végétales, sauf du coton.
Fibres, des usines d'asbeste, toutes sortes.
Limes, attrition (non compris limes à ongles, mais toutes les autres, y compris limes d'émeri).
Cuir mégissé, chèvre et chevreau.
Cuir mégisssé, mouton et agneau.
Foyer de chaudières (marine), parties de.
Poisson, tuna en conserve.
Lin et tous articles contenant du lin, comme suit :
  Fleur.
  Orge.
  Os.
  Sarrasin.
  Maïs.
  Colle sèche.
  Emeri.
  Riz.
  Seigle.
  Blé,
Fluorure de soude.
Fourrages.
Feuilles métalliques contenant de l'étain.
Formaldehyde.
Réservoirs de lampes (fer-blanc).
Bœuf frais, produits du
Huiles pour chauffage.
Foyers, comme suit :
  Ondulés, pour navires.
  Ondulés, dits Morrisson.
  Ouverts, de hauts fourneaux.
  D'acier.
Huile, gaz.
Gazoline.
Coton absorbant, pour hôpitaux et fins médicales.
Générateurs, pour réflecteurs.

Argent d'Allemagne, argent de nickel et métal d'alpaca et articles contenant ces métaux.
Acide acétique, glacial.
Verre, d'optique.
Gants, cuir, veau.
Gants, cuir, cheval.
Glucose.
Glycerine.
Or, ouvré, et articles contenant de l'or.
Or, dentisterie.
Grains, comme suit :
Pour les brasseurs.
D'émeri.
Graphite et articles de.
Graisses, comme suit :
Lubrifiantes et autres, graisses d'huile minérale.
Broyeurs, internes, simples et universels.
Recoupes, maïs.
Os moulus.
Lentilles polies.
Gaiac, résine de.
Guano.
Guayule.
Gomme, laque.
Gomme, opium et ses produits.
Gutta-jeetalong.
Gutta-percha.
Gutta-siak.
Scies à découper, lames de.
Poil, comme suit :
Alpaca, articles en.
Alpaca, brut.
Chameau, brut.
Cachemire, articles en.
Cachemire, brut.
Poil de chèvre, brut.
Ainsi que tous tels poils et articles en, déchets, sous-produits, chiffons, etc.
Cheval, brut.
Jambons.
Lanternes portatives, huile à
Manches de hache, houe, pic, rateau, masse, bèche, pelle, faits de frêne, merisier, noyer et de chêne.
Bois franc, cendre de.
Harnais, cuir pour.
Chanvre et ses produits.
Peaux.
Acier à outils.
Houes, manches de (frêne, merisier, noyer et chêne).
Bouillie de maïs.
Coton absorbant, hôpital.
Poil de cheval, brut.
Chevaux.
Humus.
Presses hydrauliques.
Acide hydrocyanique.
Acide hydrofluorique.
Hyoscine.
Jusquiame.
Hyposulfite de soude.
Bouillie de maïs.
Diamants pour l'industrie.
Lingots, cuivre.
Lingots, acier.
Instruments comme suit :
Aéronautiques.
Contre attaques aériennes.
Dentisterie.
Forage, puits d'huile, et accessoires.
Optique.
Chirurgie.
Sucre interverti, sirop de.
Iodine.
Ipécac.
Irridium.
Fer, gueuse.
Tuyau, fonte.
Plaques en fer, y compris chaudières de navires, réservoirs, et toutes autres plaques de fer de un huitième de pouce d'épaisseur et plus fortes, et de plus de 6 pouces de largeur, et cercles de plus de 6 pouces de diamètre, unies ou ouvrées.
Fer, riblons.
Jalap.
Bijouterie.
Jute et ses produits, convertis en sacs, gunny, ficelle d'engerbage, etc.
Huile de charbon.
Ketone, methylethyl.
Ketone, ethylmethyl.
Ustensiles de cuisine, fer-blanc.
Laque et toutes ses variétés.
Laque, produits de.
Lampes, bassins de fer-blanc.
Plâtre à engrais.
Huile à lanterne.
Lanternes, fer-blanc.
Saindoux.
Saindoux, composés de.
Saindoux, neutre.
Saindoux, substituts du.
Tours, de toutes sortes.
Tours, mandrins de.
Plomb, acétate de.
Cuir, comme suit :
Courroie.
Mégissé, chèvre et veau.
Mégissé, mouton et agneau.
A gants, veau.
A gants, cheval.
A harnais.
A courroies.
Déchets de tonte.
A chaussures, veau.
A chaussures, côté mégissé.
A chaussures, cheval.
A semelle.
A sangles.
Feuilles, cacao et ses produits.
Lentilles, polies et d'optique.
Toile.
Fleur de graine de lin.
Huile de graine de lin.
Filasse, coton.
Locomotives, et parties de.
Huiles lubrifiantes.
Bois, comme suit :
Frêne.
Merisier.
Châtaignier.
Sapin.
Acajou.
Chêne.
Bois de placage et placage de toutes sortes.
Bois de québracho.
Epinette blanche.
Noyer.
Pin jaune, mesurant 12 pcs par 12 pcs et plus, et 25 pds de long et plus.
Macaroni.
Machines, comme suit :
Aéronautiques, leurs parties et accessoires.
Forage (horizontales et verticales).
Forage (radiales).
A moudre, usage particulier et général (sauf les machines à main).
Forage, puits à huile, et accessoires.
Machines—Outils, comme suit :
Polisseurs, internes, unis et universels.
Foreurs, horizontaux et verticaux.
Tours, toutes grandeurs.
A moudre, unis et universels (excepté machines à main).
Raboteuses mécaniques.
A forer, radiales.
Fonderies.
Foreurs verticaux, de toutes grandeurs.
Magnésite.
Magnésium.
Magnésium, sulphate de
Acajou.
Acajou, douves
Maïs (blé-d'inde).
Malt.
Malt, gemmules.
Manganèse, composés chimiques de.
Manganèse, minerai, et tout métal et alliage de ce métal avec le feu.

Manganèse, oxide de.
Fibres de manille et articles en fibre de manille.
Fumier, bétail.
Engrais, pommes de terre.
Fumier, mouton.
Sirop d'érable.
Chaudière de navires.
Machines de navires.
Foyer, parties de.
Turbines à vapeur, marines.
Farine, comme suit:
  Orge.
  Os.
  Maïs.
  Graine de coton.
  Graine de lin.
  Tourteaux.
  Pistaches de terre.
  Seigle.
  Fèves soja.
Coton absorbant, médecine.
Produits pharmaceutiques, brevetés.
Menthol.
Mercure et ses composés.
Métaux, comme suit:
  Alpaca (Argent d'Allemagne et argent de nickel) et articles contenant ces métaux.
  Antifriction, barres et gueuses de toutes formes, sauf si partie intégrale d'une machine complète.
  Babbitt, barres et gueuses de toutes formes, sauf si partie intégrale d'une machine complète.
  Caractères d'imprimerie.
  Blanc.
Potasse métallique.
Etain métallique.
Methylethyl ketone.
Métadinitrobenzol.
  (Dinitrobenzol).
Mica.
Mica, éclats de.
Micromètres.
Lait, comme suit :
  Condensé.
  Evaporé.
  Poudre.
  Conserves de toutes sortes.
  Sucre de.
Machines, laminoirs.
Graisse minérale.
Huiles minérales.
Fer spéculaire (spiegeleisen).
Engrais mixtes.
Poil de chèvre, articles de.
Poil de chèvre, brut.
Mélasse.
Molybdène.
Molybdenum.
Molybdenum, composés chimiques de
Monazite.
Monochlorbenzol.
  (Chlorbenzol).
Foyers à surface ondulée dits "Morrison".
Morphine et ses dérivés.
Mules.
Huiles de moutarde.
Naphte.
Naphtalène et ses dérivés.
Naphtalène, boules de
Saindoux neutre.
Papier à journaux.
Nickel et tous articles contenant 10% et plus (en poids) de nickel.
Nickel, alliages de.
Nickel, composés chimiques de.
Argent de nickel (argent d'Allemagne et métal d'alpaca) et articles contenant ces métaux.
Nitrates, comme suit :
  Ammoniaque.
  Barium.
  Calcium.
  Potasse.
  Argent.
  Soude.
Acide nitrique et ses sels.
Acétanilide nitrique.
  (Paranitroactanilide).
Nitroniline.
Nitrobenzol.
Nitrocrézol.
Nitrochlorbenzol.
  (Paranitrochlorbenzol).
Nitronaphtalènes.
Nitrophenol.
  (Paranotrophenol.)
Nitrotoluol.
  (Orthonitrotholuol.)
  (Paranitrotholuol.)
Nitroodimethylaniline.
Nitroxylole.
Peignures, soie.
Peignures, laine.
Nouilles.
Novaculite.
Noix vomique et ses produits.
Chêne.
Chêne, douves.
Chêne, pièces.
Etoupe.
Farine d'avoine.
Avoine.
Avoine, produits de l'.
Avoine roulée.
Tourteaux oléagineux.
Farine de tourteau.
Huile de girofle.
Huile de bois de santal.
Tubage de puits d'huile.
Outillage à forage de puits d'huile, machines et accessoires.
Huiles, comme suit :
  Aniline.
  Lubrifiantes et autres graisses huileuses minérales.
  Benzine (de pétrole).
  Ricin.
  Ricin, sulfuré.
  Bois de Chine.
  Girofle.
  Noix de coco.
  Foie de morue.
  Copra.
  Maïs.
  Graine de coton.
  Crue.
  A cylindres.
  A machines.
  Combustible.
  Gaz.
  Gazoline.
  Lanterne portative.
  Kérozène.
  Lanterne.
  Graine de lin.
  Lubrifiante.
  Minérale.
  Moutarde.
  Naphte.
  Olive.
  Palmier.
  Parafine.
  Pistaches.
  Pétrole.
  Graine de navette.
  Bois de santal.
  Fèves soja.
Oléomargarine.
Huile d'olive.
Hauts fourneaux, foyer ouvert.
Chaînes, mailles ouvertes.
Gomme d'opium et ses produits.
Verre d'optique.
Instruments d'optique.
Lentilles d'optique.
Minerai, comme suit :
  Antimoine.
  Chromium et tout métal de, ou tout alliage de ce métal avec le fer.
  Cobalt, et tout métal de, et tout alliage de ce métal avec le fer.

Manganèse et tous métaux et tout alliage de ce métal avec le fer.
Strontium.
Etain.
Tungstène, tout métal de, ou tout alliage de ce métal avec le fer.
Orthonitrotoluol :
(Nitrotoluol).
(Paranitrotoluol).
Orthotoluidine :
(Paratoluidine).
(Toluidine).
Antimoine, oxide de.
Manganèse, oxide de.
Zinc, oxide de (zinc blanc).
Palladium.
Huile de palmier.
Papier, comme suit :
Livres.
Journaux.
Affiches.
D'imprimerie.
Feutres de fabricants de papier.
Papier, asbeste.
Paramidophenol.
(Amidophenol).
Paraffine.
Paraffine, huile de.
Paraffine, cire de.
Paranitraniline.
(Nitroacetanilide).
Paranitrochlorbenzol.
(Nitrochlorbenzol).
Paranitrophenol.
(Nitrophenol).
Parannitrotoluol.
(Nitrotoluol).
(Orthonitrotoluol).
Paratoluidine.
(Toluidine).
(Orthotoluidine).
Pâtes, soupe.
Remèdes brevetés.
Beurre de pistaches.
Fleur de pistaches.
Huile de pistaches.
Pois.
Pois, en conserve.
Pois, graine de.
Permanganate de potasse.
Peroxyde de barium.
Pétrole.
Phénol (acide carbolique) et ses dérivés.
Phénolphtaléine.
Phosphate, acide.
Phosphate de soude.
Phosphate, biacide.
Phosphures.
Acide phosphorique.
Etain phosphoré.
Phosphore.
Phosphore, amorphe.
Phosphore, jaune,
Détectives (photographie).
Manches de piques, faits de frêne, de merisier, de noyer et de chêne.
Acide picrique.
Pigeons voyageurs.
Fer en gueuse.
Etain en gueuse.
Philocarpine.
Pin, jaune, mesurant 12 pcs par 12 pcs et plus ou 25 pds de longueur et plus.
Tuyau, fonte.
Tuyau, bronze.
Tuyau, cuivre.
Plâtre, engrais.
Raboteuses mécaniques.
Tôle étamée.
Fer-blanc.
Tôle, laminoirs.
Plaques de bronze.
Plaques de cuivre.
Plaques, fer et acier, y compris plaques pour navires, chaudières, réservoirs, et toutes autres plaques de fer et d'acier de de pouce et plus d'épaisseur et de plus de 6 pouces de large, et cercles de plus de 6 pouces de diamètre, unis ou ouvrés.
Platine et articles contenant du
Platine pour la dentisterie.
Plombagine et ses produits.
Bois en feuilles et placages de toutes sortes.
Lard.
Produits du porc.
Timbres-poste, oblitérés ou non.
Papier à affiches.
Potasse.
Potasse, comme suit :
Alun.
Bromure de
Bichromure de
Caustique.
Chlorate de
Citrate de
Cyanure de
Ferrocyanure.
Nitrate de
Permanganate de
Potassium et ses composés.
Potassium métallique.
Engrais de pommes de terre.
Poudrette.
Poudre de cacao.
Lait pulvérisé.
Pierres précieuses de toutes sortes.
Produits du bœuf, conserves.
Lait en conserve, toutes sortes.
Presses hydrauliques.
Caractère d'imprimerie.
Papier d'imprimerie.
Composés brevetés.
Prussiate de soude.
Laine peignée.
Pyrites.
Pyromètres, accessoires et thermo-couples.
Extraits de quebracho.
Bois de quebracho.
Mercure.
Quinine et ses composés.
Foret mécanique radiale.
Appareils de radiotélégraphie et accessoires.
Radium.
Chiffons, laine et estame.
Wagons de chemins de fer, assemblés et non assemblés, et parties de.
Manches de rateaux, de frêne, merisier, noyer et chêne.
Huile de graine de navette.
Soie brute.
Alésoirs.
Caoutchouc, refondu.
Réflecteurs.
Résine, gomme laque.
Timbres du revenu, oblitérés ou non.
Riz.
Fleur de riz.
Rivets, étamés.
Baguettes de cuivre.
Avoine roulée.
Laminoirs, plaques.
Racine de sénéga.
Câble, manille.
Câble de fil de fer et d'acier, de 6 fils ou plus.
Caoutchouc.
Caoutchouc, articles en.
Caoutchouc refondu.
Caoutchouc, déchets de.
Soie caoutchoutée, pour la fabrication des aéroplanes.
Seigle.
Seigle, farine de.
Seigle, fleur de.
Saccharine.
Sel ammoniac.
Sel de soude.
Saumon, en conserves.
Salpêtre.
Sels, comme suit :—
Ammoniaque.

Aniline.
Antimoine
Bismuth.
Epsom.
Acide nitrique.
Acide sulfurique.
Zinc.
Maïs, bouillie de.
Sable, asbeste.
Santal, huile de.
Scies, lames de, ciculaires et à ruban.
Scammonine (jalapine).
Schappe (soie)
Laine dégraissée.
Déchets de cuivre.
Riblons, fer et acier.
Déchets de caoutchouc.
Déchets de fer-blanc.
Coton des îles.
Fil de coton des îles.
Réflecteurs et parties de, et générateurs.
Graines de betteraves.
Pois de semence.
Seedlac.
Racine de senega.
Sextants.
Moutons (d'une tonte).
Sheelite.
Moutons.
Fumier de mouton.
Barres d'acier.
Feuilles de bronze.
Feuilles de cuivre.
Laque.
Bardeaux, asbeste.
Chaudières de navires.
Plaques de navires, fer et acier, et tontes autres plaques de fer et d'acier de $\frac{1}{4}$ de pouce et plus d'épaisseur et de plus de 6 pouces de large, et cercles de plus de 6 pouces de diamètre, unis ou ouvrés.
Boussoles.
Cuir à chaussures, veau.
Cuir à chaussures, côté mégissé.
Cuir à chaussures, cheval.
Douves (chêne, merisier, acajou, noyer).
Manches de pelles en frêne, merisier, noyer et chêne.
Soie, comme suit :—
Artificielle, ouvrée.
Tissu à sacs, propre à servir de sacs à poudre.
Nouilles.
Brute.
Caoutchouctée, propre à être utilisée dans la fabrication des machines aériennes.
Schapps.
Tissu.
Déchets.
Argent, ouvré, et articles contenant de l'argent.
Argent, d'Allemagne (argent de nickel et d'alpaca) et articles en.
Nitrate d'argent.
Argent contenant de l'étain.
Sirop, comme suit :
Betterave.
Canne.
Maïs.
Sucre interverti.
Erable.
Agavé et articles en
Peaux.
Plaques, acier.
Manches de marteaux, en frêne, merisier, noyer et chêne.
Shettern.
Soude, comme suit :—
Arseniate de
Cendre.
Bichromate de
Caustique.
Nitrate de
Prussiate de
Sulfate de
Sodium.
Sodium, comme suit :
Benzoate.
Bisulphate.
Bisulphate.
Bromure.
Chlorate.
Cyanure.
Fluorure.
Hyposulphate.
Phosphate.
Sulphate.
Sulfrite.
Soudure.
Cuir à semelles.
Suie.
Pâte à soupe.
Fleur de fèves soja.
Fèves soja.
Manches de bêches, faits de frêne, merisier, noyer et chêne.
Spaghetti.
Etain, spécialités.
Zinc du commerce.
Epices.
Spiegeleisen (fer spéculaire).
Eclats de mica.
Malt, gemmules.
Epinette blanche.
Soie tissée.
Timbres, oblitérées et non oblitérées, comme suit :
Postaux.
Revenu.
Autres du même genre.
Amidon, maïs.
Douves (chêne, frêne, merisier, acajou, noyer).
Acier, comme suit :
Alliages.
Billettes.
Loupes.
Tubes de chaudières.
Limes, abrasives (non compris limes de manicures, mais toutes autres).
A outils.
Lingots.
Tubage de puits d'huile.
Plaques, y compris les plaques de chaudières marines, réservoirs, et toutes autres sortes de plaques d'aceir de 1-8 de pouce d'épaisseur et plus et de plus de 6 pouces de largeur et d'une circonférence de plus de six pouces de diamètre, ouvrées ou non.
Riblons.
Barres laminées.
Plaques.
Câble en fil de fer, câble ou toron consistant de six fils et plus.
Foyers en acier.
Pierres précieuses de toutes sortes.
Torons (fer et acier) consistant en 6 fils ou plus.
Cuir à courroies.
Minerais de strontium.
Strophontine.
Strephanthus.
Strychnine.
Chaînes à mailles cloutées.
Câble en chaîne à mailles cloutées.
Sucre.
Graines de betterave à sucre.
Sucre de lait.
Sulfate d'alumine.
Sulfate d'amoniaque.
Sulfate d'antimoine.
Sulfate de barium (blanc fixe).
Sulfate de cuivre (vitriol).
Sulfate de magnésie.
Sulfate de soude.
Sulfate de zinc.
Sulfure d'antimoine.
Sulfure de sodium.
Sulfite de sodium.
Huile de ricin sulfurée.
Soufre.
Acide sulfurique.
Extraits de sumac.
Etain, divers.
Chaufferies.
Suderphosphate.

Instruments chirurgicaux.
Services de table en étain, non plaqué en argent.
Tachymètres.
Matériel pour réservoirs.
Plaques à réservoir, fer et acier et toutes autres sortes de plaques de $\frac{1}{8}$ de pouce d'épaisseur et plus et de plus de 6 pouces de largeur et cercles de plus de 6 pouces de diamètre, unis ou ouvrés.
Extraits de tannin, tous.
Tapioca.
Thé.
Plaques texmo.
Tétrachlorure, carbone.
Tétrachlorure d'étain.
Tétrachlormrihans.
Tetranitroanilum.
Tetranitromethylaniline.
Tetranitrothynaniline.
Thermo-couples pour pyromêtres.
Thorium et articles contenant du.
Thymol.
Etain, comme suit :
Sapin.
Tout alliage métallique contenant de l'étain.
Blocs.
Capsules de bouteilles.
Chlorure de étain.
Tubes (en télescope).
Composé d'.
Receptacles vides.
Fer-blanc.
Ustensiles de cuisine.
Bassins de lampes,
Lanternes.
Métallique.
Minerai.
Phosphorisé.
Greuse.
Plaques.
Déchets.
Articles de table contenant de l'étain.
Articles en.
Divers.
Articles de table non plaqués en argent.
Tetrachlorure.
Rivets étamés.
Jouets.
Titanium.
Tolidine.
Toluène.
Toluidine.
(Orthotoluidine).
(Paratoludine).
Tolu, beaume de.
Toluol.
Toluol, dérivés de.
Tomates en conserves.
Outils, cuivre.
Etoffe de laine.
Jouets, étaim.
Trinitrophenol.
Trinitrothenuol.
Tubes, chaudières.
Tubes, forage (tubage de puits d'huile.)
Tubes, bronze.
Tubes, fer-blanc.
Tubes, cuivres.
Tuna, en conserve.
Tungstène, tout composé chimique de.
Tungstène, minerai et tout métal de ou alliage de ce métal avec le fer.
Tuébines, marine, à vapeur.
Ficelle d'engerbage.
Forêts à vis.
Caractères d'imprimerie et métal pour.
Uranium.
Ustensiles de cuisine, étaim.
Vanadium.
Vanilline.
Vernis.
Fibres végétales, moins coton (y compris la fibre du coco, de lin de jute, de chanvre, maguey, ramie, agavé, istle tampico, manille, sunn et autres.)
Fibres végétales, articles de, excepté le coton.
Fèves.
Bois de plaquage et entrebeis de toutes sortes.
Vératrine.
Vermicelle.
Machines à forer, verticales.
Machines à forer, verticales, de toutes grandeurs.
Vitriol, bleu.
Noyer.
Noyer, douves.
Soie, déchets de.
Déchets, laine.
Déchets, drap.
Cire, parafine.
Froment.
Farine de froment.
Froment, produits de.
Métal blanc.
Fil, cuivre.
Câble, fil de fer, câble ou toron (fer et acier) de 6 fils et plus.
Appareils radiographiques et de télégraphie sans fil et accessoires.
Wolframite.
Bois comme suit :—
Frêne.
Mérisier.
Chataigner.
Sapin.
Acajou.
Chêne.
Quebracho.
Epinette blanche.
Placage et entrebois de toutes sortes.
Noyer,
Pin jaune mesurant 12 pcs par 12 pcs et plus et 25 pds long et plus.
Alcool de bois.
Laine, comme suit :—
Brute (en suin).
Etirée
Empaquetée.
Laine, articles de.
Laine, produits de.
Laine, recoupe de.
Laine, chiffons de.
Laine, fils de.
Estame, produits de.
Estame, recoupe de.
Estame, articles de.
Estames, nouilles de.
Estame, chiffons de.
Estame, drap.
Estame, déchets de.
Estame, fil de.
Coton, fil de.
Américain.
Egpptien.
Iles.
Fils, laine.
Fils, estame.
Pin jaune, mesurant 12 pcs. par 12 pcs. et plus, ou 25 pds. de long et plus.
Phosphore jaune.
Zinc, de commerce.
Oxide de zinc (zinc blanc).
Zinc, sels de,
Sulfate de zinc.
Zinc blanc (oxide de zinc). 6-2.

[1798]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 27e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le ministre suppléant du Commerce et de l'Industrie soumet des règlements faits par le Contrôleur du combustible, en vertu de l'autorité qui lui est conférée par le paragraphe (3) de l'arrêté en conseil du 12 juillet 1917 (C.P. 1887), concernant l'importation, la vente et la distribution de la houille en Canada, et en recommande l'approbation ;

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, sous l'empire des dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, d'approuver, ratifier et confirmer les dits règlements, et le Contrôleur du combustible et toutes les personnes mentionnées dans les dits règlements sont par les présentes investis des pouvoirs nécessaires pour mettre en pleine vigueur les dits règlements.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

RÈGLEMENTS TOUCHANT L'IMPORTATION, LA VENTE ET LA LIVRAISON DE LA HOUILLE ÉMIS PAR LE CONTROLEUR DU COMBUSTIBLE DU CANADA.

En vertu de l'autorité qui lui est conférée par le paragraphe (2) de l'arrêté en conseil du 12 juillet 1917 (C. P. 1887), le soussigné fait les règlements suivants régissant le prix, l'importation, la vente et la livraison de la houille :

(1) Les règlements du Contrôleur du combustible, datés le 15 mars 1918 et approuvés par arrêté en conseil du 20 mars 1918 (C.P. 664), sont modifiés en ajoutant au paragraphe (18) les alinéas suivants :

(*b*) En calculant les frais d'administration afin de déterminer le prix coûtant de la houille le marchand doit y inclure directement ou indirectement toute charge, frais ou coût relativement aux items suivants :

(1) L'intérêt sur le capital placé en terrains, bâtiments, outillage ou autres meubles et immeubles en tant qu'ils concernent le commerce de la houille.

(2) L'intérêt sur les obligations, débentures, autres dettes ou argent emprunté. On peut cependant ajouter l'intérêt sur les comptes réels de pratiques aux taux courants des banques.

(3) Montants attribuables au fonds d'amortissement pour le rachat d'obligations, de débentures, ou pour autres remboursements.

(4) Taxe sur le revenu, excédent de profits ou autres taxes d'affaires, sauf cependant les droits perçus par les départements des Douanes et du Revenu de l'Intérieur sur la houille importée des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

(5) Déboursés pour améliorations permanentes, outillage ou autres frais attribuables au compte du capital.

(6) Frais de loyer pour cours, bâtiments et outillage.

(*c*) Les salaires et les dépenses des fonctionnaires ou associés ne seront pas augmentés au-dessus de ceux de l'année 1914 en proportion plus grande que les salaires ont augmenté dans d'autres industries. Un marchand peut ajouter son salaire aux frais d'exploitation, mais en proportion raisonnable seulement.

(*d*) La dépréciation des bâtiments ou de l'outillage peut être chargée à des intervalles réguliers, de telle manière qu'à la fin de la durée de ces bâtiments ou de cet outillage ou lorsqu'ils deviendront surannés il existera un fonds égal au premier placement et basé sur la durée probable des bâtiments et de l'outillage, à partir de la date où ils ont été construits ou acquis.

(*e*) Si un marchand augmente le prix de vente de la houille pour faiblage de poids, le chiffre de telle augmentation devra être fixé par computation et non par estimation.

(*f*) Si un marchand tamise de la houille et vend le menu charbon provenant de cette opération à un prix moindre que le prix de vente fixé conformément aux prescriptions des paragraphes 13, 14 et 15 des présents règlements, cette différence peut être répartie proportionnellement sur le coût des diverses grosseurs de houille provenant de ce tamisage.

(*g*) Les marchands qui font le commerce de détail ainsi que le commerce de gros doivent répartir leurs frais d'exploitation sur chaque branche de leur commerce, et cette répartition doit être en proportion raisonnable avec la moyenne de tels frais et des frais fixes des marchands qui ne font que le commerce de détail seul ou le commerce de gros seul.

(*h*) Toute la houille vendue aux consommateurs doit porter la même proportion de frais d'exploitation et de frais fixes par tonne, et il n'est pas permis à un marchand de répartir ses frais d'exploitation et ses frais fixes en plus grande proportion sur une variété, une qualité ou une grosseur quelconque de houille que sur une autre.

(*i*) Les escomptes et les rabais qui, pour argent comptant ou pour toute autre considération, peuvent être accordés à un acheteur par un marchand ne doivent pas être censés augmenter les frais d'exploitation et les frais fixes en calculant le prix de vente de la houille.

(*k*) Sur la recommandation de l'Administrateur du combustible, le Contrôleur du combustible peut fixer les frais de réception, manutention, livraison et exploitation pour toute municipalité par un avis au Commissaire du combustible par l'entremise de l'Administrateur du combustible.

(2) Tout détailleur de houille est tenu d'afficher dans un endroit bien en vue de la partie de son bureau à laquelle le public a accès un avis bien lisible, imprimé ou clavigraphié, contenant une liste des prix de détail de toutes les sortes et grosseurs de houille dont il fait commerce, y compris les escomptes s'il y en a.

(3) Le paragraphe 17 des dits règlements est modifié en y ajoutant l'alinéa suivant :

(*b*) Le fonctionnaire en charge de la branche du combustible du bureau Fédéral des Statistiques est par les présentes constitué un agent dûment autorisé du Contrôleur du Combustible.

C. A. MAGRATH,
Contrôleur du Combustible.

6-2

[1907.]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à son Excellence le Gouverneur-général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et en vertu des pouvoirs conférés par la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, ou autrement, de décréter par les présentes que les dispositions de la convention concernant le Service Militaire des citoyens des Etats-Unis en Canada, et de Canadiens aux Etats-Unis, entreront en vigueur et auront force de loi à partir du 30 juillet 1918, date où la dite convention a été ratifiée par Sa Majesté et par le Président des Etats-Unis, ainsi que prescrit par l'article VI de ladite convention.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

CANADA.

RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT LES DEMANDES DE CANADIENS POUR EXEMPTION DIPLOMATIQUE DU SERVICE MILITAIRE AUX ETATS-UNIS.

1. La Convention du Service Militaire entre la Grande-Bretagne et les Etats-Unis en rapport avec le Canada s'applique à tous les sujets britanniques du sexe masculin aux Etats-Unis agés de 20 à 44 ans, ces deux âges inclus, comprenant ceux qui, ayant obtenu leurs premiers papiers : (a) sont nés ou ont été naturalisés en Canada et qui, avant de se rendre aux Etats-Unis, résidaient ordinairement en Grande-Bretagne ou au Canada, ou dans toute autre partie des possessions de Sa Majesté auxquelles le service obligatoire a été appliqué par statut, ou en dehors des possessions britanniques ; ou (b) ne sont pas nés ou n'ont pas été naturalisés en Canada, mais qui avant de se rendre aux Etats-Unis résidaient ordinairement en Canada. Ces derniers sont dans les présentes appelés Canadiens.

II. Les Canadiens de l'âge militaire actuel des Etats-Unis, soit 21 à 30 ans, ces deux âges compris, peuvent, durant une période de soixante jours de la date de l'échange des ratifications de la convention, s'enrôler volontairement dans le corps expéditionnaire canadien à tout bureau de la Mission de recrutement britannique ou canadienne, ou peuvent s'adresser pour l'enrôlement à tout agent consulaire anglais ou tout comité civil de recrutement. Si, durant cette période ils ne s'enrôlent pas, ils deviennent sujets, à moins d'être exemptés, au service militaire sous l'empire des lois des Etats-Unis.

III. Les Canadiens n'ayant pas l'âge militaire actuel des Etats-Unis sont sujet aux mêmes prescriptions, sauf que la période pour l'enrôlement volontaire sera de trente jours de la date qui peut être fixée pour leur enregistrement sous le régime des lois des Etats-Unis.

IV. On peut obtenir tous les renseignements voulus quant aux conditions du service dans le corps expéditionnaire canadien, la solde, l'allocation de séparation, etc., en s'adressant à un bureau quelconque de la Mission de recrutement britannique ou canadienne. Voici une liste de ces bureaux :

Etat.	Ville.	Adresse.
New-York	New-York	511 5e avenue (bur-chef).
"	New-York	220 ouest, 42e rue.
"	Buffalo	333 rue principale.
Massachusetts	Boston	44 rue Bromfield.
Ohio	Cleveland	112 Edifice Lenox.
Pennsylvanie	Philadelphie	Angle n-e 17e & Chestnut.
Maine	Portland	402 Edifice Fidelity.
Rhode Island	Providence	184 rue Washington.
District de Col.	Washington	703 15e rue.
Maryland	Baltimore	311 rue Baltimore ouest.
Illinois	Chicago	140 rue Dearborn sud.
"	Chicago	54 rue ouest Adams.
Michigan	Détroit	30 Carré Cadillac.
Minnessota	Duluth	15 4e avenue ouest.
"	Minnepolis	410 2e avenue sud.
Missouri	Kansas City	922 rue principale.
Washington	Spokane	603 avenue Sprague.
"	Seattle	115 rue James.
Californie	San-Francisco	268 rue Market.
"	Los-Angeles	Edifice San-Fernando.

V. L'ambassadeur anglais à Washington a le pouvoir d'accorder aux canadiens l'exemption du service militaire aux Etats-Unis durant les périodes respectives susdites de soixante et de trente jours, selon le cas ; et le Sénat des Etats-Unis ayant approuvé la Convention, les canadiens peuvent maintenant demander telle exemption, subordonnément aux régles et restrictions suivantes :

1. Seuls peuvent faire cette demande ceux qui, au cas où ils n'ont pas droit à l'exemption, décident de s'enrôler dans le corps expéditionnaire canadien. Les autres Canadiens qui désirent demander l'exemption peuvent s'adresser, sous l'empire des lois et règlements locaux, aux bureaux d'exemption des Etats-Unis.

2. Les Canadiens qui, aux conditions ci-dessus mentionnées, désirent demander l'exemption diplomatique peuvent présenter leur demande par écrit, attestée par un affidavit ou une déclaration solennelle, au directeur de la branche du service militaire du département de la Justice, à Ottawa, et le requérant doit dans chaque cas déclarer (i) ses noms et prénoms tout au long; (ii) le lieu de sa naissance; (iii) son adresse; (iv) son âge; (v) son occupation ; (vi) sa position quant à une épouse et famille; (vii) s'il a ses premiers certificats d'enregistrement ou non; et, s'il est enregistré sous le régime de la loi et des règlements du service militaire sélectif des Etats-Unis, il doit aussi donner (viii) le nom et le numéro du bureau local; (ix) son numéro de série; (x) son numéro d'ordre; (xi) sa classe; (xii) le résultat de son examen médical.

Le requérant doit aussi inclure deux photographies (non montées) ou donner de sa personne une description suffisante pour les fins d'identification, comprenant les détails suivants : (1) âge ; (2) grandeur ; (3) poids; (4) couleur des yeux ; (5) teint ; (6) couleur des cheveux ; (7) marques distinctives, s'il y en a.

3. La demande doit être faite par celui pour qui l'exemption est demandée, et approuvée d'une ou plus des raisons suivantes, qui doivent être spécifiées :

(*a*) Qu'il est membre de la réserve régulière ou auxiliaire de Sa Majesté, ainsi que défini par l'*Army Act*.

(*b*) Qu'il est membre des forces milltaires levées par le gouvernement d'une des possessions de Sa Majesté, autre que le Canada, ou par le gouvernement de l'Inde.

(*c*) Qu'il sert dans la Marine Royale ou dans le corps militaire de la Marine Royale, ou dans le Service Naval du Canada, ou qu'il est membre du Corps Expédition naire Canadien.

(*d*) Que depuis le 4 août 1914 il a servi dans les forces militaires ou navales de la Grande-Bretagne ou de ses alliés sur un des théâtres de la guerre et qu'il a été honorablement congédié.

(*e*) Qu'il est ministre de la religion ou membre d'un ordre reconnu, de caractère exclusivement religieux, ou ministre d'une dénomination religieuse existant en Canada le 29 août 1918.

(*f*) Qu'il est opportun dans l'intérêt national qu'au lieu d'être employé dans le service militaire il soit engagé dans un autre travail d'importance nationale, dans lequel il est habituellement engagé ou pour lequel il a des aptitudes spéciales, comme par exemple les missions ou délégations anglaises ou canadiennes. La demande d'un employé basée sur ces raisons doit être appuyée par un affidavit ou une déclaration solennelle de son patron.

(*g*) Qu'il est opportun, dans l'intérêt national, qu'il soit instruit ou exercé pour tout travail d'importance nationale pour le Canada pour lequel il s'instruit ou s'exerce actuellement.

(*h*) Qu'il est impropre au service militaire à cause de maladie ou d'infirmité, ainsi que certifié par les officiers médicaux attachés à la Mission de recrutement anglaise et canadienne.

Il est essentiel que l'engagement suivant soit ajouté à l'affidavit ou la déclaration solennelle à l'appui de sa demande :

" Je prends l'engagement solennel que s'il est déclaré que je n'ai pas droit à l'exemption je m'enrôlerai, lorsque j'en serai requis par le Directeur de la branche du service militaire du département de la Justice à Ottawa, ou autre autorité canadienne compétente, dans le corps expéditionnaire canadien et me présenterai pour le service au temps et à l'endroit désigné, conditionnellement au paiement de mes frais de voyage raisonnables à cette fin."

Une des conditions de l'exemption sera aussi que le réquérant réponde promptement à toutes questions concernant sa demande d'exemption qui peuvent lui être posées par le Directeur ou autre autorité compétente canadienne.

Les certificats d'exemption accordés sous le régime des présents règlements sont sujets à revision, restriction, extension ou annulation pour cause.

Le délai pour la prise en considération des demandes d'exemption étant strictement limité, les Canadiens qui désirent faire cette demande sous le régime des présents règlements doivent comprendre qu'il est important de présenter leur demande aussitôt que possible.

ANNEXE.

Convention concernant le service de citoyens des Etats-Unis au Canada et de Canadiens aux Etats-Unis.

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Empereur de l'Inde, étant convaincus que les citoyens des Etats-Unis en Canada et les sujets britanniques canadiens aux Etats-Unis retourneront dans leurs pays pour se soumettre au service militaire dans son armée ou s'enrôleront dans l'armée du pays où ils séjournent, ont résolu de souscrire à une convention à cette fin et ont conformément nommé leurs plénipotentaires le président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Robert Lansing, secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis et Sa Majesté britannique le comte de Reading, lord juge en chef d'Angleterre, haut commissaire et ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentaire en mission spéciale aux Etats-Unis, qui, après s'être communiqués

leurs pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont adopté la convention suivante, dont suivent les divers articles :

Article I.

Tous les citoyens de sexe masculin des Etats-Unis en Canada (ci-après appelés Américains) et tous les sujets britanniques de sexe masculin aux Etats-Unis (*a*) qui sont nés ou ont été naturalisés en Canada et qui, avant de se rendre aux Etats-Unis, résidaient ordinairement en Grande-Bretagne ou au Canada ou dans toute autre partie des possessions de Sa Majesté auxquels le service obligatoire a été appliqué ou pourra être appliqué par statut, ou en dehors des possessions britanniques ; ou (*b*) ne sont pas nés ou n'ont pas été naturalisés en Canada, mais qui avant de se rendre aux Etats-Unis résidaient ordinairement en Canada (ci-après appelés Canadiens), à moins qu'avant le délai fixé par cette convention ils ne s'enrôlent dans les forces de leur propre pays ou qu'ils retournent aux Etats-Unis ou au Canada, respectivement, seront sujets au service militaire et auront droit à l'exemption ou au congé sous le régime des lois et règlements de temps à autre en vigueur dans leur pays ; pourvu qu'en ce qui concerne les Américains en Canada les âges militaires soient les âges spécifiés par les lois des Etats-Unis qui prescrivent le service mititaire obligatoire ; et en ce qui concerne les Canadiens aux Etats-Unis, les âges du service militaire seront jusqu'à nouvel ordre de 20 à 44 ans, ces deux âges compris.

Article II.

Les Américains et les Canadiens des âges précités qui désirent entrer dans le service militaire de leur propre pays, doivent s'enrôler ou doivent quitter le Canada ou les Etats-Unis, selon le cas, pour entrer dans le service militaire de leur propre pays ayant l'expiration de soixante jours après la date de l'échange des ratifications de la présente convention, s'ils sont sujets au service militaire dans le pays où ils se trouvent à la dite date ; ou, s'ils ne sont pas ainsi sujets au service militaire, avant l'expiration de trente jours après la date où ils le deviennent ; ou, quant à ceux qui ont obtenu des certificats d'exemption sous l'empire de l'article 3 de la présente convention, avant l'expiration de trente jours après la date où leur certificat devient nul, à moins d'avoir été antérieurement renouvelé ; ou, quant à ceux qui demandent des certificats d'exemption sous l'empire de l'article 3 et dont les demandes sont refusées, avant l'expiration de trente jours après la date de ce refus, à moins que la demande n'ait été antérieurement accordée.

Article III.

Le gouvernement des Etats-Unis, par l'entremise du consul général à Ottawa, et le gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique, par l'entremise de l'ambassadeur anglais à Washington, peuvent émettre des certificats d'exemption de service milltaire aux Américains et aux Canadiens, respectivement, sur demande ou autrement, dans les soixante jours de la date de l'échange des ratifications de la présente convention ou dans les trente jours de la date où ces citoyens deviennent sujets au service militaire sous l'empire de l'article I, pourvu que les demandes soient faites ou que les certificats soient accordés avant leur entrée dans le service militaire de l'un ou l'autre pays. Ces certificats peuvent être spéciaux ou généraux, temporaires ou conditionels, et peuvent être modifiés, renouvelés ou révoqués à la discrétion du gouvernement qui les accorde. Tant que les certificats sont en vigueur les personnes qui les ont obtenus ne seront pas sujettes au service militaire dans le pays où elles se trouvent.

Article IV.

Le gouvernement des Etats-Unis et le gouvernement du Canada, respectivement, faciliteront autant que possible le retour des Canadiens et des Américains qui désirent retourner dans leur pays pour le service militaire, mais ne seront pas responsables pour le transport ou les frais de voyage de ces personnes.

Article V.

Nul citoyen ou sujet de l'un ou l'autre pays qui, sous l'empire des prescriptions de la présente convention, entre au service militaire de l'autre pays ne sera censé, à cause de ce service, avoir perdu sa nationalité ou devoir allégeance quelconque aux Etats-Unis ou à Sa Majesté britannique, selon le cas, après que la présente convention sera expirée ou après qu'il aura obtenu son congé

Article VI.

La présente convention sera ratifiée par le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, sur l'avis et du consentement du Sénat des Etats-Unis, et par Sa Majesté britannique, et les ratifications seront échangées à Washington ou à Londres aussi tôt que possible. Elle entrera en vigueur à la date où les ratifications seront échangées et restera en vigueur jusqu'à l'expiration de 60 jours après que l'une ou l'autre des parties contractantes aura donné à l'autre avis de son terme. Tout citoyen ou sujet de l'un ou l'autre pays au service militaire de l'autre sous le régime de la présente convention sera alors congédié aussi tôt que possible.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente convention et y ont apposé leurs sceaux.

Fait en double à Washington le troisième jour de juin de l'année de Notre Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit.

ROBERT LANSING [SCEAU].
6–2 READING [SCEAU].

COMMISSION DES CHEMINS DE FER.

CHEMIN DE FER MONTRÉAL ET COMTÉS DU SUD.

Ordre n° 27508.

COMMISSION DES CHEMINS DE FER DU CANADA.

Jeudi, le 1er jour d'août, A.D. 1918.

SIR HENRY L. DRAYTON, K.C.,
Commissaire en chef.

S. J. MCLEAN,
Commissaire.

EN CE QUI CONCERNE la demande de la Compagnie de chemin de fer "Montréal et Comtés du Sud," appelée ci-après la "Compagnie requérante," faite en vertu des articles 327 et 331 de la *Loi des Chemins de fer*, pour l'approbation de ses tarifs fondamentaux maxima pour fret, par mille C.R.C. n° 33 et son tarif fondamental, maximum, pour voyageurs.

Liasses Nos. 12256.4 et 12256.3.

Les dits tarifs fondamentaux pour fret et voyageurs ayant été présentés sur les bases permises par la Commission par son Ordre 27456, daté du 27 juillet 1918.

Il est ordonné que les dits tarifs fondamentaux maxima, par mille, pour le fret C. R. C. n° 33 et le dit tarif fondamental, maximum, pour les voyageurs C. R. C. n° 21, de la compagnie requérante, soient par le présent adoptées, sujets à l'observation des dispositions des articles 327 et 331 de la *Loi des chemins de fer*, avant qu'ils soient mis en vigueur.

H. L. DRAYTON,
Commissaire en chef,
Commission des chemins de fer du Canada.

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COMMISSION DES CHEMINS DE FER DU CANADA.

Examinée et certifiée comme étant une vraie copie, en vertu de l'article 23 de la *Loi des chemins de fer.*

F. A. D. CARTWRIGHT,
Secrétaire de la Commission des chemins de fer du Canada.

Ottawa, 2 août 1918.

C.R.C., n° 33. Augmentation. F.D. n° 26,
Cancelle C.R.C. n° 5. Cancelle F.D. n° 5

CHEMIN DE FER MONTRÉAL ET COMTÉS DU SUD.

Tarifs fondamentaux pour fret, par mille, entre les stations du chemin de fer "Montréal et Comtés du Sud," régis par la classification canadienne du fret.

Applicables en l'absence de tarifs cotant des taux plus bas.

MINIMA.—Aucun envoi de fret, d'un consignateur à un consignataire, ne sera chargé pour moins de 100 liv. au taux de la 1re classe ; charge minimum, 35 cents.

Distances.	Classification en cents par 100 liv.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
N'excéd'nt pas 5 milles.	9	8	7	6	4½	4½	4½	3½	3½	3½
Au-dessus de 5 et pas plus de 10 milles.	11½	9	8	7	6	6	4½	4½	4½	4½
" 10 " 15 "	14	12½	10½	9	7	7	6	6	6	4½
" 15 " 20 "	16	14	12½	10½	8	7	7	7	7	6
" 20 " 25 "	18½	16	14	11½	9	8	7	8	8	6
" 25 " 30 "	20½	18½	16	12½	10½	9	8	9	8	7
" 30 " 35 "	23½	20½	17½	15	11½	10½	8	9	9	7
" 35 " 40 "	25¼	22	19½	16	12½	11½	9	10½	9	8
" 40 " 45 "	27½	24	20	17½	14	12½	9	10½	9	8
" 45 " 50 "	27½	24	20	17½	14	12½	10½	11½	10½	8

Publié à Montréal le 24 juillet 1918.

En vigueur le 3 août 1918.

Publié par

W. B. POWELL,
Gérant général.

Publié par autorité de l'ordre 27456 de la Commission des chemins de fer pour le Canada.

C.R.C. N° 21.
Cancelle C.R.C. N° 4.

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER MONTRÉAL ET COMTÉS DU SUD.

Tarif fondamental des taux maxima (annulant le tarif fondamental des taux maxima mis en vigueur le 7 octobre 1913).

N° 10.

Le taux maximum pour voyageurs entre Montréal Qué., et Saint-Lambert, Qué., est de 15 cents.

Entre toutes autres stations sur les lignes de cette compagnie ; décimal deux huit sept cinq (·2875) de cent par mille.

Fractions au-dessous de 2½ cents ne seront pas comptées, de 2½ cents jusqu'à 5 cents, seront comptés pour 5 cents.

En vigueur le 3 août 1918.

Publié le 24 juillet 1918.

W. B. POWELL,
Gérant général,
Montréal, Québec.

Publié par autorité de l'ordre 27456, juillet 1918, de la Commission des chemins de fer pour le Canada.

6–1

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA.

LES Commissaires du Service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de candidats capables de remplir les situations suivantes dans le Service civil du Canada :

Un légiste junior dans le département des Assurances à un traitement initial de $1,600 par année. En plus d'être gradués de la faculté de droit d'une université reconnue, les candidats doivent avoir apporté une attention spéciale aux mathémathiques dans leur cours des arts. Le candidat choisi devra entrer en fonction pas plus tard que le 1er octobre. La nomination sera à titre temporaire jusqu'au 1er avril 1919 et à titre permanent ensuite. Les candidats doivent être entre 24 et 30 ans le 26 août 1918.

Un commis dans le département du Service naval dans le grade "F" de la première division à un traitement initial de $1,200 par année. Les candidats doivent avoir eu de l'expérience dans la papeterie, des formules imprimées, de fournitures de bureau, et connaître les méthodes suivies dans la préparation de ces formules. Ils doivent connaître les méthodes ordinaires suivies dans l'impression, la reliure, la correction des épreuves, etc. Préférence sera donnée aux candidats connaissant les formules et les livres en usage sur les vaisseaux et dans les chantiers maritimes du département du Service naval pour fins de navigation relativement aux rapports que demandent les règlements de la marine et aussi les règlements du gouvernement relativement au Service naval.

Un médecin dans le département des Affaires des sauvages à un traitement de $500 par année. Les devoirs de ce fonctionnaire consisteront à rendre des services professionnels aux sauvages demeurant aux environs de Victoria, et aussi aux sauvages indigents des différentes agences qui peuvent visiter Victoria et à fournir les remèdes nécessaires. Le médecin choisi n'aura pas à consacrer tout son temps au service des sauvages. Les candidats doivent être des membres en règle de la profession médicale, détenteurs d'une licence pour pratiquer la médecine dans la province. Ils doivent demeurer à Victoria.

Les formules d'inscription, dûment remplies, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil pas plus tard que le 26 août prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules du Secrétaire de la Commission, à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 18 juillet 1918. 3-4

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA.

LES Commissaires du service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part des personnes capables de remplir les situations suivantes dans le service civil du Canada :

Un aide en charge, bureau du surintendant des pêcheries, pour la division occidentale des pêcheries du département du Service naval, dans la subdivision B de la première division, à un traitement initial de $2,100 par année. Les candidats doivent jouir d'un bonne instruction avec de préférence un cours en sciences dans une université. Ils doivent connaître à fond les pêcheries de la Colombie-Britannique et particulièrement les pêcheries du saumon. Ils doivent aussi avoir eu de l'expérience dans le travail de l'administration. Ils ne doivent pas être âgés de plus de trente ans et doivent être des résidents de la Colombie-Britannique. Ce commis aura son bureau à Ottawa.

Un aide dans la division des plantes fouragères des fermes modèles au ministère de l'Agriculture, dans la subdivision B de la deuxième division, à un traitement initial de $1,200. Ce commis aura charge de la production des herbes et du trèfle et la production des graines de plantes à racine. Les candidats doivent être gradués d'un collège agricole reconnu et s'être spécialisés dans l'agriculture.

Les formules de demande, dûment remplies, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil au plus tard le 30 août prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules en s'adressant au Secrétaire de la Commission, à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 25 juillet 1918. 4-4

[L'avis du gouvernement suivant a paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 19 juillet 1918.*]

COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA.

Ordre n° 53.

SUBSTITUTS DE CÉRÉALES.

DANS l'exercice des pouvoirs qui lui ont été conférés par un décret de Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, en date du 12e jour de mars 1918, C.P. 596, et de tous les autres pouvoirs pour la même fin, la Commission des Vivres du Canada, par les présentes ordonne ce qui suit :

1. Aucune personne ne devra manufacturer aucun blé roulé, blé écrasé (Wheat Flakes), gruau de blé ou blé brisé, contenant plus de 80 p. 100 par poids de blé;

Pourvu, cependant, qu'en manufacturant aucun de ces produits du blé entier, duquel le son et la moulée ne sont pas enlevés aucuns substituts ne soient ajoutés.

2. Aucune personne ne pourra manufacturer aucunes pâtes alimentaires ou farines à levain compris contenant plus de 80% par poids de farine de blé.

3. Aucune personne ne devra manufacturer de la farine de sarrasin contenant plus que 35% de farine de blé.

4. Aucune personne ne devra manufacturer aucunes préparations alimentaires du déjeuner, excepté celles qui sont mentionnées dans les sections qui précèdent contenant plus de 50% de blé ou de farine de blé.

5. Le ou avant le 1er août 1918, chaque personne manufacturant aucun des produits mentionnés dans cet Ordre, devra fournir à la Commission des Vivres du Canada un rapport assermenté indiquant les ingrédients et la proportion de ceux-ci contenue dans chacun de tels produits préparés par elle.

6. Cet Ordre entrera en vigueur le 15ième jour de juillet 1918.

7. (*a*) Aucune personne violant aucunes des dispositions de cet Ordre est coupable d'une offense, et sera passible sur une preuve sommaire de culpabilité devant un magistrat de police ou deux juges de paix, d'une pénalité ne dépassant pas mille piastres et de pas moins de cent piastres ; ou d'un emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas trois mois ou des deux, soit l'amende et l'emprisonnement.

Daté à Ottawa, ce 10ième jour de juillet 1918.

COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA,

5-2 HENRY B. THOMSON,
Président.

[L'avis du gouvernement suivant a paru dans le 2e *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 19 juillet 1918.*]

COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA.

Ordre No 54.

EMISSION DE LICENCES AUX MANUFACTURIERS FAISANT USAGE DE SUCRE.

DANS l'exercice des pouvoirs qui lui ont été accordés dans un décret de Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, en date du 12e jour de mars 1918, C.P. 596, et de tous les autres pouvoirs qui lui ont été conférés pour la même fin, la Commission des Vivres du Canada par les présentes ordonne ce qui suit :

1. Le et après le 15 juillet 1918, aucune personne en Canada ne devra, dans la manufacture de bières, d'ales, de liqueurs douces, de fruits de fontaine à soda, de jus de fruit, de sirops, de poudres à dessert ou à gelée, ou de poudres de guimauve (marshmallow) faire usage durant chacun des mois de juillet, août et septembre 1918, de plus de 75% de la moyenne de la quantité mensuelle de sucre employée durant l'année 1917.

2. Le et après le 15 juillet 1918, aucun propriétaire d'une fontaine à soda ou d'un salon de crême à la glace, ne devra, durant chacun des mois de juillet, août et septembre 1918, faire usage de plus de soixante-quinze pour cent de la moyenne de la quantité mensuelle de sucre employée durant l'année 1917.

3. Le et après le 15 juillet 1918, aucune personne en Canada ne devra, sans une permission spéciale, manufacturer pour la vente aucun sucre à glacer, poudres à glacer ou aucune préparation de sucre employée largement pour glacer les gâteaux et les biscuits, l'usage desquels est prohibé.

4. Une licence ne sera accordée pour la manufacture de bonbons, de produits de chocolat, de bières, d'ales ou de liqueurs douces, d'aucune sorte de sirop de fontaine à soda, de poudres de guimauve (marsmallow) ou de poudre à dessert ou à gelée dans lesquelles le sucre est employé, à aucune personne qui ne manufacturait pas ces produits avant et jusqu'au premier jour de mai 1918.

5. Aucun épicier détaillant ne devra vendre du sucre à aucun manufacturier, à moins que tel manufacturier n'ait obtenu une permission spéciale de la Commission des Vivres du Canada d'acheter du sucre d'épiciers détaillants.

6. Les propriétaires de fontaine à soda devront faire usage de fruits frais de saison lorsque la chose sera possible.

7. Les metteurs en conserves qui n'ont pas encore jusqu'ici fabriqué des fruits pour fontaine à soda et des jus de fruits pour fontaine à soda, n'auront pas la permission d'en fabriquer.

8. Les metteurs en conserves qui jusqu'ici ont fabriqué des fruits de fontaine à soda et des jus de fruits devront fournir à la Commission des Vivres du Canada un rapport assermenté indiquant la quantité de sucre employée pour cet usage durant les mois de juillet, août et septembre 1917, et ne devront pas durant les mois de juillet, août et septembre 1918, en fabricant tels fruits ou jus de fruits, faire usage de plus de 50% du sucre employé durant les mois correspondants de 1917.

9. Dans cet Ordre et dans tous les autres Ordres de la Commission des Vivres du Canada, sucre ou sucre de canne voudra dire le sucre soit à l'état brut, demi raffiné ou raffiné fabriqué de la canne à sucre, de la betterave à sucre ou du palmier.

L'usage du sucre modifié de consistance (invert sugar) ou d'aucun produit contenant plus de 10% de sucre de canne ne sera pas permis comme substitut au sucre, excepté la melasse sombre des raffineurs.

10. Aucune personne ne devra faire usage de sucre dans la fabrication du maïs pressé (popcorn) et de ses produits. On pourra faire usage du sirop des raffineurs comme substitut.

11. Cet Ordre entrera en vigueur le 15e jour de juillet 1918.

Licences.

12. Le et après le 1er jour d'août 1918, aucune personne ne devra faire usage de sucre dans la manufacture d'articles par elle manufacturés, avant d'avoir au préalable obteuu une licence de la Commission des Vivres du Canada; excepté les metteurs en conserves, les confiseurs, les boulangers ou les propriétaires d'établissements où l'on donne à manger qui sont porteurs à l'heure qu'il est d'une licence de la Commission, et qui ne manufacturent pas d'articles autres que ceux qui sont compris dans l'Ordre sous lequel ils ont obtenu telle licence.

13. Aucun porteur de licence ne devra, ni directement ni indirectement, acheter avec connaissance de cause aucunes substances alimentaires de ou vendre aucunes telles substances alimentaires à aucune personne obligée d'obtenir une licence de la Commission des Vivres du Canada, et qui n'a pas obtenu telle licence.

14. Chaque porteur de licence devra tenir tels livres, factures, reconnaissances et autres documents et mémoires permettant à la Commission des Vivres du Canada, ou à aucune personne autorisée par elle à cette fin de vérifier aucun rapport ou déclaration que tel porteur de licence est obligé de faire à la Commission des Vivres du Canada.

15. Chaque porteur de licence manufacturant des liqueurs douces, des fruits pour fontaine à soda, des jus de fruits ou sirops, des poudres à dessert ou à gelée, ou des poudres de guimauve (marsmallow) devra placer sur chaque en-tête de lettre, contrat, commande, acceptation de commande, facture, liste de prix, cote et annonce publiée les mots " numéro de licence de la Commission des Vivres du Canada," suivis du numéro de la licence.

16. Chaque porteur de licence devra exposer dans sa maison d'affaires le certificat de licence fourni par la Commission des Vivres du Canada d'après cette Ordre, de telle manière qu'il soit bien en vue du public.

17. Toutes demandes pour des licences devront être faites d'après la formule 15 ci-attachée.

18. Les honoraires suivants devront être payés pour les licences accordées d'après cet Ordre:

Quand la valeur vendue ne dépasse pas $5,000 par année—$2.00.

Quand la valeur vendue ne dépasse pas $10,000 par année—$5.00.

Quand la valeur vendue ne dépasse pas $50,000 par année—$10.00.

Quand la valeur vendue ne dépasse pas $100,000 par année $20.00 et $10.00 pour chaque $50,000 additionnel ou fraction de ce chiffre de la valeur vendue.

19. Toutes les licences expireront le 31ième jour de juillet de chaque année.

20. Les licences ne peuvent pas être assignées ou transportées sans le consentement de la Commission des Vivres du Canada.

21. Chaque porteur de licence devra donner avis par écrit à la Commission des Vivres du Canada d'aucun changement d'adresse, ou d'aucun changement dans l'administration ou le contrôle, ou d'aucun changement dans le caractère du commerce licencié en dedans de dix jours de tel changement ou de tels changements ayant été effectués.

22. Aucune personne violant aucunes des dispositions de cet Ordre est coupable d'une offense et sera passible, sur preuve sommaire de culpabilité devant un magistrat de police ou deux juges de paix, à une pénalité n'excédant pas mille piastres, et de pas moins de cent piastres, ou d'un emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas trois mois, ou des deux, soit l'amende et l'emprisonnement.

Daté à Ottawa, ce 12e jour de juillet 1918.

COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA,

HENRY B. THOMSON,

5-2 Président.

[L'avis du gouvernement suivant a paru dans le 3e *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 19 juillet 1918.*]

COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA.

Ordre n° 55.

SUBSTITUTS DE LA FARINE.

ATTENDU que la quantité de substituts pour la farine de blé est actuellement limitée et pas suffisamment distribuée dans l'est du Canada, et que les boulangers éprouvent des difficultés en manufacturant du pain contenant des substituts ;

Et attendu que les boulangers ont fait valoir le fait qu'en plaçant une étiquette ou papier gommé sur le pain cela comporte un travail de main-d'œuvre considérable qui est difficile à obtenir.

La Commission des Vivres du Canada, par les présentes ordonne—

1. La mise en vigueur des sous-sections (*a*) et (*b*) de la section 3 de l'Ordre n° 50 de cette Commission sera suspendue jusqu'à une date qui sera fixée plus tard.

2. Que la sous-section (*d*) de la section 3 de l'Ordre n° 50 est amendée en retranchant le chiffre "2" qui s'y trouve et en insérant à sa place le chiffre "4".

3. Que la sous-section (*e*) de le section 3 de l'Ordre n° 50 est amendée en enlevant le mot "devra" et le remplaçant par le mot "pourra".

4. Que la section 4 de l'Ordre n° 50 est amendée en enlevant le mot "d'un" dans la première ligne et en insérant à sa place les mots "d'un tel".

5. Que la section 5 de l'Ordre n° 50 est par les présentes révoquée.

6. Les boulangers sont priés de se préparer à l'usage de 20% de substituts, vu que cet usage deviendra obligatoire le plus tôt possible.

Daté à Ottawa, ce 23ième jour de juillet 1918.

COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA.

HENRY B. THOMSON,

5-2 Président.

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA.

LES Commissaires du service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir les situations ci-dessous dans le service civil du Canada :

Un gradué en génie civil dans la division de l'enseignement du département du rétablissement civil des soldats, à un traitement initial de $2,400 par année. Les candidats doivent avoir eu 5 ou 6 ans d'expérience pratique, doivent être capables de résoudre les problèmes relatifs et à la mécanique et à l'électricité et pouvoir installer les machines, etc., ainsi que préparer d'une façon complète et intelligente les devis relatifs à cette installation.

Un dessinateur du génie dans la division de l'enseignement du département du rétablissement civil des soldats, à un traitement initial de $1,800 par année. Préférence sera donnée aux dessinateurs ayant eu de l'expérience dans le travail relatif à l'électricité et à la mécanique et à ceux qui connaissent l'installation des machines, etc. Les candidats doivent aussi être habiles au lettrage.

Les formules d'inscription dûment remplies doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du service civil pas plus tard que le 6 septembre prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules d'inscription du Secrétaire de la Commission, Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission.

W. FORAN,

Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 1er août 1918. 5-4

[L'avis du gouvernement suivant a paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 1er août 1918.*]

LA COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA.

Ordre n° 58.

SUPPRESSION DES RESTRICTIONS SUR LA CONSOMMATION DU LARD.

ATTENDU que les efforts réussis dans la production et la conservation par le peuple de la Puissance du Canada et des Etats-Unis d'Amérique permettent pour le moment la suppression de la restriction sur la consommation du lard.

La Commission des Vivres du Canada, par les présentes, ordonne :

1. Nonobstant quoique ce soit contenu dans l'Ordre n° 46, relativement aux établissements où l'on donne à manger, le lard, tel que défini dans cet ordre, pourra être servi en aucun temps.

Daté à Ottawa, ce 31e jour de juillet 1918.

LA COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA,

HENRY T. THOMPSON,

6-2 Président.

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL.

LES commissaires du Service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir les situations suivantes dans le Service civil du Canada :

Deux aides au Receveur général au ministère des Finances, un à Calgary et un à Regina, à un traitement initial de $2,500 par année, avec une augmentation annuelle de $100 jusqu'à $3,000. Le travail consistera dans l'émission et le rachat des billets du Dominion, et les candidats doivent être d'une honnêteté à toute épreuve et avoir l'expérience des affaires. Préférence sera donné aux candidats ayant de l'expérience dans les affaires de banque.

Deux comptables pour le bureau des aides au Receveur général, un à Calgary et un à Regina, à un traitement initial de $1,500 par année, avec augmentation de $100 jusqu'à $1,800. Les candidats doivent être des comptables d'expérience.

Un administrateur et quatre aides pour le travail relatif aux emprunts de guerre au département des Finances, à un traitement de $3,000 pour l'administrateur et de $2,500 pour les aides. L'administrateur devra être une personne ayant une expérience consommée des affaires, jouissant des qualités nécessaires à l'administration et capable de mettre à exécution les vues et les instructions des chefs du département. Préférence sera donnée à une personne ayant l'expérience des affaires de banque.

Les aides devront être de bons comptables possédant aussi l'expérience des affaires de banque, si possible.

Les nominations aux positions d'administrateurs et d'aides se feront d'abord pour la durée de la guerre, mais il est possible que ces employés soient plus tard absorbés dans le département des Finances.

Les formules de demande d'inscription, dûment remplies, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil pas plus tard que le 12 septembre prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules de demande du secrétaire de la Commission, à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 8 août 1918. 6-4

The Campbell Howard Machine Company, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 25e jour de juillet 1918, constituant en corporation John Thomas Hackett et Felix Winfield Hackett, avocats, Jules Bruneau, étudiant en droit, et Clara Thomas et Margaret Teresa Darragh, sténographes, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Exercer l'industrie de manufacturiers d'outils et machinerie pour travailler le bois et le fer, fondeurs de fer, fabricants d'acier, fondeurs de cuivre, ouvriers en métaux, constructeurs d'usines, machinistes, convertisseurs de fer et d'acier, forgerons, ouvriers en bois, constructeurs, électriciens, ingénieurs de système d'aqueduc, mineurs, préparateurs et fondeurs de minerais ; conduire, gérer et exploiter des fonderies, ateliers de construction de machines, fabriques et établissements pour machines motrices, structures métailliques, construction de ponts et tous autres établissements ou bâtiments nécessaires ou convenant pour aucune des industries de la compagnie ; manufacturer, construire, réparer, acheter, vendre, louer, échanger, trafiquer et disposer d'articles, outils, machines, machines-outils, instruments, quincaillerie de tous genres, locomotives, machines à vapeur stationnaires et autres, tracteurs, appareils électriques, compresseurs à air et à vapeur, outils et machinerie pour les mines et le pompage, chaudières et généralement des outils de tout genre et description, machinerie de tout genre et description, articles de tout genre et description composés ou manufacturés totalement ou partiellement de fer, acier ou métal, ou de bois ou autre matière ou combinaison de matériaux ;

(*b*) Construire, acheter, posséder, détenir, louer, affréter, employer, naviguer, gérer, exploiter, maintenir et réparer des bateaux à vapeur, bateaux à voiles et bateaux de tous genres, y compris des remorqueurs, chalands, traversiers et tous autres bateaux, qu'ils soient destinés aux fins de guerre, de commerce ou aucune autre fin et que leur pouvoir moteur soit à vapeur, à l'électricité, gaz, huile ou autre substance, ainsi que tous matériaux, articles, outils, machinerie et accessoires entrant dans, propre ou convenant à leur construction, réparation, maintenance ou équipement, et avec leurs machines motrices, chaudières, machinerie et accessoires de tout genre et appareils et ameublement de tout genre, ports, chemins, quais, bassins, ateliers maritimes, cales sèches, jetées, élévateurs, ateliers, entrepôts, hangards à fret, bureaux, têtes de ligne de chemin de fer et de bateaux, commodités pour allèges et toutes autres commodités et édifices propres ou convenant à l'industrie, eau, gaz, travaux électriques, tunnels, ponts, viaducs, canaux et travaux semblables d'amélioration intérieure ou d'usage ou d'utilité publics, appareils de toute description pour charger, charroyer, décharger et livrer du charbon et des cargaisons de toute description, exercer, dans toutes leurs branches, pour les fins susdites, les industries de constructeurs de navire, voituriers de marchandises de toute description et de voyageurs, expéditeurs, effréteurs, négociants, entrepositaires, propriétaires de quais, propriétaires de bassins, marchands de grains et de combustible, négociants de cargaisons de toute description ; entreprendre les travaux pour élever, déplacer, redresser les vaisseaux qui ont été totalement ou partiellement coulés, échoués ou endommagés, exercer l'industrie d'une compagnie d'épaves et en percevoir les charges ;

(*c*) Exercer l'industrie de manufacturiers et négociants en armements, plaques de blindage, petites armes, armes à feu et d'autres armes de toutes descriptions et toutes leurs parties, fournitures et accessoires et toute espèce de machines et appareils nécessaires ou utiles à la production de tels articles ; manufacturer, acheter, vendre, louer, échanger, construire, réparer, trafiquer et disposer de canons, affûts, mitrailleuses, torpilles, mines sous-marines, canons, carabines, fusils, pistolets, révolvers, fusils à air, pistolets à air et toutes autres armes de toutes descriptions, plombs, balles, obus, mitraille, boulets, poudre, matières explosives et toutes autres substances, quellesque soient leur nature et leurs compositions, ainsi que les différents articles employés dans leur fabrication, leurs sous-produits, les articles qui en sont totalement ou partiellement composés, et tous les matériaux, substances, accessoires et choses requises par ou se rapportant à la fabrication, préparation, adaptation, usage, tir ou emploi des armes, explosifs et munitions ou leur emballage, emmagasinage, transport ou disposition ;

(*d*) Manufacturer, produire, acheter, vendre ou autrement acquérir, disposer, trafiquer et employer de la force motrice de toute description, qu'elle provienne ou qu'elle soit produite de la vapeur, électricité, gaz, huiles, chutes d'eau, barrages, marées ou autres substances ou choses pouvant être utilisées comme pouvoir moteur ou desquelles la force motrice est produite pour la mise en opération de navires, moteurs et machinerie de toute description ; construire, maintenir des poteaux, lignes et lignes de transmission pour la distribution du pouvoir et pour les fins générales de l'industrie de la compagnie, pourvu que les ventes, distribution et transmission du pouvoir et de l'énergie électrique, hydraulique ou autre, en dehors des terres de la compagnie, soient soumises aux règlements municipaux et locaux les concernant ;

(*e*) Miner, manufacturer, préparer pour le marché, mettre sur le marché, vendre et autrement disposer de minerais de fer et autres et de tous articles ou produits dans la fabrication ou composition desquels le métal est un facteur ; acquérir par achat, location ou autrement, toutes mines, droits miniers et terres et tous intérêts dans iceux ; les explorer, travailler, exercer ; développer, et exploiter, fondre, traiter et préparer des minerais, métaux et minéraux de tous genres pour le marché ;

(*f*) Construire, maintenir et exploiter sur la propriété de la compagnie tous travaux, tramways, lignes de garage, lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone sur les terres possédées ou contrôlées par la compagnie, ponts, réservoirs, flumes, barrages et tous autres travaux ou commodités pouvant directement ou indirectement permettre d'atteindre aucun des objets de la compagnie ;

(*g*) Exercer aucune autre industrie (manufacturière ou autre) qui pourrait être convenablement exercée en rapport avec son industrie ou, directement ou indirectement, de nature à augmenter la valeur ou à rendre profitable aucune des propriétés ou des droits de la compagnie ;

(*h*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir la totalité ou aucune partie des affaires, propriétés et passif, d'aucune personne ou compagnie exerçant une industrie, que cette compagnie est autorisée d'exercer, ou possédant aucune propriété convenant aux objets de cette compagnie, et les payer en actions ordinaires ou priorité de la com-

pagnie totalement ou partiellement libérées ou par actions, débentures ou autres valeurs de la compagnie ;

(*i*) S'associer ou conclure toute autre convention au sujet du partage des profits, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, l'aventure conjointe, la concession réciproque ou autrement avec toute compagnie qui exerce ou exécute, ou est à la veille d'exercer ou exécuter toute industrie ou transaction que cette compagnie peut exercer ou exécuter, ou toute industrie ou transaction susceptible d'être conduite de façon à, directement ou indirectement, profiter à cette compagnie, et prêter des fonds, garantir les contrats ou autrement aider toute personne et prendre ou autrement acquérir des actions et valeurs de toute telle compagnie, et les vendre, détenir, émettre de nouveau, avec ou sans garantie, ou autrement en trafiquer ;

(*j*) Prendre ou autrement acquérir et détenir des actions d'aucune autre compagnie ayant des objets en tout ou partie semblables à ceux de cette compagnie ou aucune autre industrie pouvant être, directement ou indirectement, avantageusement exercée pour cette compagnie, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de ladite loi;

(*k*) Conclure des arrrangements avec aucun gouvernement ou autorité suprême, municipale, locale ou autre qui seront de nature à atteindre les objets de la compagnie ou aucun d'eux, et obtenir de ces gouvernements ou autorités tous les droits, privilèges et concessions que la compagnie jugera convenable d'obtenir, et exécuter, exercer et se conformer à tous tels arrangements, ententes, droits, privilèges et concessions;

(*l*) Promouvoir toute compagnie ou compagnies dans le but d'acquérir toute ou aucune des propriétés et engagements de cette compagnie ou pour aucune autre fin qui semblera de nature à profiter directement ou indirectement à la compagnie ;

(*m*) Généralement acheter, prendre à bail ou en échange, louer ou acquérir autrement tous les biens meubles et immeubles et les droits et privilèges nécessaires ou convenables pour les fins de son industrie ;

(*n*) Placer et disposer des fonds de la compagnie non immédiatement requis de telle manière qu'il en sera décidé de temps à autre ;

(*o*) Prêter des fonds aux clients ou autres ayant des relations avec la compagnie ; garantir l'exécution des contrats par telles personnes ;

(*p*) Rémunérer toute compagnie pour services rendus ou à rendre en plaçant ou aidant à placer ou garantissant le placement d'aucune actions de la compagnie ou au sujet de la formation ou promotion de la compagnie ou la conduite de ses affaires ;

(*q*) Vendre ou disposer de la totalité ou d'une partie des biens et entreprises de la compagnie, comme une industrie active, pour la compensation que la compagnie jugera à propos, et en particulier pour les actions, débentures, obligations ou autres valeurs de toute autre compagnie ayant des objets en totalité ou en partie semblables à ceux de la compagnie ;

(*r*) Adopter pour faire connaître les affaires de la compagnie tels moyens qui seront jugés opportuns et en particulier par des annonces dans les journaux, circulaires, par l'achat et l'exposition des travaux d'art ou d'intérêt, la publication de livres et périodiques et par la distribution de prix, récompenses et dons ;

(*s*) Obtenir aucun acte du parlement ou ordre provisoire permettant à cette compagnie de mettre à exécution aucun de ses objets ou pour effectuer aucune modification à la constitution de cette compagnie ou pour aucune autre fin qui semblera opportune, et s'opposer à toute procédure ou demande, directement ou indirectement, de nature à porter préjudice aux intérêts de la compagnie ou aux intérêts de toute compagnie dans laquelle cette compagnie est intéressée ;

(*t*) Vendre, améliorer, gérer, développer, échanger, louer, disposer, faire valoir ou autrement trafiquer de tout ou partie de la propriété et des droits de la compagnie ;

(*u*) Faire toutes autres choses nécessaires ou utiles et pour atteindre les objets ci-dessus ;

(*v*) Faire toutes ou aucune des choses ci-dessus comme principaux, agents, entrepreneurs, fidéicommissaires ou autrement et par l'entremise de fidéicommissaires, agents ou autrement et seuls ou conjointement avec d'autres ;

(*w*) Le mot compagnie dans les paragraphes (*a*) à (*y*), tous deux inclusivement, sera censé inclure toute personne, société ou autre corps de personnes incorporés ou non incorporés ;

(*x*) S'amalgamer avec toute autre compagnie ayant des objets en tout ou en partie semblables à ceux de cette compagnie ;

(*y*) Distribuer aucune des propriétés de la compagnie en espèces parmi les actionnaires.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "The Campbell Howard Machinery Company, Limited," avec un capital-actions de six cent cinquante mille dollars, divisé en 6,500 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec. La compagnie sera censée être une compagnie privée, en vertu des dispositions de la *Loi des compagnies* et de ses amendements.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 29e jour de juillet 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
6-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

The Ingersoll Machine Company, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'État du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 24e jour de juillet 1918, constituant en corporation Louis Athanase David et Louis Philippe Crépeau, tous deux du conseil du Roi, Segfried Hinson Read Bush, avocat, George Whittaker, comptable, et John Parker Callaghan, étudiant en droit, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Exercer l'industrie de fondeurs de fer, manufacturiers de machinerie, munitions et équipement de tous genres, fabricants d'outils, fondeurs de cuivre, ouvriers en métaux, fabricants de machines motrices et de chaudières, constructeurs d'usines, machinistes, convertisseurs de fer et d'acier, forgerons, ouvriers en bois, constructeurs, ingénieurs-électriciens et ingénieurs de systèmes d'aqueduc ; acheter, vendre, manufacturer, réparer, convertir, modifier, louer et disposer de machinerie, instruments, matériel roulant et quincaillerie de tous genres, y compris l'industrie d'importateurs et d'exportateurs par rail, eau ou air ; exercer l'industrie de manufacturiers d'outils pour travailler le fer et le bois, y compris les instruments, accommodations, machines-motrices, accessoires électriques, compressurs d'air, chaudières, dynamos, générateurs, composés ou manufacturés en tout ou en partie de fer, acier ou autre métal ou bois, nécessaires à l'industrie de la compagnie ;

(*b*) Acquérir, entreprendre la totalité ou toute partie de l'industrie, propriété et engagements de toute compagnie exerçant une industrie que la compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou possédant des propriétés convenant aux fins de cette compagnie et les payer en actions priorité ou ordinaires de la compagnie, complètement ou partiellement libérées ou en obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs de la compagnie ;

(*c*) S'associer ou conclure des conventions au sujet du partage des profits, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques ou autrement avec aucune compagnie exerçant ou engagée, ou à la veille d'exercer ou entreprendre une industrie ou transaction que cette compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou entreprendre ou toute industrie ou transaction capable d'être conduite, directement ou indirectement, pour le bénéfice de cette compagnie ; et prêter des fonds, garantir les contrats ou autrement assister telle personne et prendre ou autrement acquérir les actions et valeurs d'aucune telle compagnie, les vendre, détenir, réémettre, avec ou sans garantie, ou autrement en disposer ;

(*d*) Prendre ou autrement acquérir et détenir des actions de toute autre compagnie ayant des objets en tout ou en partie semblables à ceux de la compagnie ou exerçant une industrie capable d'être, directement ou

indirectement, conduite avantageusement pour la compagnie, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la dite loi ;

(*e*) Conclure des arrangements avec aucun gouvernement ou autorité suprême, municipale, locale ou autres qui seront de nature à atteindre les objets de la compagnie ou aucun d'eux, et obtenir de ces autorités tous les droits, privilèges, franchises et concessions que la compagnie jugera convenable d'obtenir, et exécuter ou exercer et se conformer à tous tels arrangements, droits, privilèges et concessions ;

(*f*) Etablir, supporter ou aider à établir et supporter des associations, institutions, fonds, fidéicommis, accommodations, pouvant être avantageux aux employés ou ex-employés de la compagnie ou de ces prédécesseurs en affaires, ou les personnes dépendant ou apparentées de telles personnes, et octroyer des pensions et des gratuités, faire des paiements aux assurances, souscrire, garantir des paiements dans un but de charité ou de prévoyance ou pour aucune exposition ou pour aucune fin publique, générale ou utile ;

(*g*) Promouvoir toute compagnie ou compagnies aux fins d'acquérir tout ou partie des biens et engagements de cette compagnie, ou pour toute autre fin censée profitable, directement ou indirectement, à la compagnie ;

(*h*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir tout brevet d'inventions, marques de fabrique, licences, concessions et autres choses semblables, conférant des droits exclusifs ou non exclusifs, limités de les employer, ou aucun secret ou autre information concernant aucune intervention qui semblera d'une nature avantageuse pour cette compagnie, directement ou indirectement, les utiliser, développer, exploiter ou octroyer des licences ou autrement faire valoir les biens, droits ou informations ainsi acquis :

(*i*) Généralement acheter, prendre à bail ou en échange, louer ou autrement acquérir toute propriété personnelle et tous droits ou privilèges que la compagnie jugera nécessaires ou utiles pour les fins de ses affaires ;

(*j*) Placer et disposer des fonds de la compagnie non immédiatement requis de telle manière qu'il en sera déterminé de temps en temps ;

(*k*) Prêter des fonds aux clients et autres, ayant des relations avec la compagnie, et garantir l'exécution des contrats par toute telle personne ;

(*l*) Rémunérer toute personne ou compagnie pour services rendus ou à rendre en plaçant ou en aidant à placer, ou en garantissant le placement d'aucune action du capital de la compagnie, ou aucune obligation, débentures, ou autres valeurs de la compagnie ou à propos de la fondation ou promotion de la compagnie ou la conduite de ses affaires ;

(*m*) Vendre, ou disposer de tout ou partie des biens et entreprises de la compagnie, comme une industrie active ou autrement, pour telle compensation que la compagnie jugera opportune et en particulier pour des actions, débentures, obligations ou valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ayant des objets en tout ou en partie semblables à ceux de la compagnie ;

(*n*) Distribuer en nature aucune des propriétés de la compagnie pour les actionnaires ;

(*o*) Faire toutes ou aucune des choses ci-dessus comme principaux, agents, entrepreneurs ou autrement ou par l'entremise de fidéicommissaires, agents ou autrement et seuls ou conjointement avec d'autres.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "The Ingersoll Machine Company, Limited," avec un capital-actions de cinq cent mille dollars, divisé en 5,000 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 29e jour de juillet 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

6-1

Montreal Cereal & Milling, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, et des lois l'amendant, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 6e jour d'août 1918, constituant en corporation Joseph Sanche et Stanislas Leblanc, négociants, Louis Napoléon Paul et Alphonse Paul, comptables, et Evariste Sanche, boulanger, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :

(*a*) Manufacturer, transformer, acheter, vendre, importer, exporter ou échanger, faire le commerce en gros et détail de toutes sortes d'épices, de grains, fruits et de tous autres produits alimentaires et de luxe, de toutes sortes de produits chimiques et articles de toilette, et en disposer de la façon que la compagnie jugera dans ses intérêts;

(*b*) Manufacturer, distiller l'alcool, acides, éthers, et les essences ou tous autres produits provenant de la distillation des grains ou de tous autres végétaux;

(*c*) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre, échanger ou autrement acquérir, détenir, posséder, céder ou autrement disposer et faire le commerce de marchandises, effets, articles et biens de tous genres;

(*d*) Emmagasiner (storage, cold storage) pour la compagnie ou pour d'autres compagnies ou des individus, toutes sortes de marchandises ou produits, qu'elle qu'en soit la nature ;

(*e*) Manufacturer, produire, acheter, vendre ou échanger tous produits de tabac, cigares, cigarettes, aussi toutes autres marchandises ou articles qui sont en rapport avec ce genre de manufacture ou commerce ;

(*f*) Posséder des immeubles, mobiliers, outillages ou toutes autres valeurs nécessaires pour l'industrie ou le commerce de la compagnie, soit pour son administration ou à titre de valeurs commerciales ou comme garantie ;

(*g*) Faire les affaires ci-haut énumérées comme agents à commission et courtiers, pour acheter, vendre, échanger ou administrer toutes sortes de commerce ou manufactures ;

(*h*) Acquérir des licences, des marques de commerce, des patentes, des recettes, des inventions, secrets ou autres informations utiles à la compagnie ; de pouvoir payer aucune ou toutes ces acquisitions comme tout ce qui est mentionné dans la présente charte, avec des parts du fonds capital ou des débentures de la présente compagnie en obligations ou autrement ;

(*i*) Acquérir comme industrie active ou autrement, et aux clauses et conditions qui seront agréées, les affaires de tout individu, maison ou société faisant un commerce de spécialités, de gros et de détail, d'épicerie, de grains ou de tous autres produits alimentaires, pharmaceutiques, ou de ferronnerie et de matériaux de construction ;

(*j*) Distribuer en espèces ou autrement, selon que la chose sera décidée par les actionnaires, tous biens de la compagnie entre ses membres, et particulièrement les actions, obligations, débentures et autres valeurs de toute autre compagnie formée dans le but de prendre à son nom la totalité ou une partie de l'actif ou du passif de la présente compagnie ;

(*k*) Placer et affecter les deniers disponibles de la compagnie en la manière qui sera déterminée de temps à autre par les actionnaires ;

(*l*) Faire des avances de fonds, garantir les contrats ou autrement aider les clients ou autres ayant des relations d'affaires avec la compagnie, et acquérir et détenir des valeurs de toutes sortes, mobilières ou immobilières, ou marchandises pour créances, engagements et obligations dues à la compagnie ;

(*m*) Se fusionner avec toute compagnie faisant un commerce en tout ou en partie semblable à celui de la compagnie ;

(*n*) Former d'autres compagnies dans le but d'étendre le commerce et l'industrie de la présente compagnie, d'émettre des débentures, de posséder des actions et débentures d'autres compagnies faisant le même genre d'affaires;

(*o*) Rémunérer par des paiements en deniers comptants, ou avec l'approbation des actionnaires, par l'émission d'actions acquittées de la compagnie ou de ses

obligations et débentures, ou de toute autre manière, toute personne ou corporation pour services rendus en plaçant ou en aidant à placer, en garantissant le placement de toutes actions du capital de la compagnie, de toutes obligations ou autres valeurs de la compagnie, au sujet de la formation ou promotion de la compagnie ou autrement;

(*o*) Faire tout ce qui sera nécessaire, convenable ou propre à l'accomplissement des fins ou de nature à atteindre l'un quelconque des objets ci-dessus énumérés ou qui semblera profitable à la corporation à une époque quelconque, et en général, exercer toute autre industrie (manufacturière ou autre) que la corporation jugera capable d'être convenablement exercée en rapport avec l'industrie ci-dessus ou censée accroître directement ou indirectement la valeur des biens ou droits de la corporation ou les rendre profitables ;

(*q*) Acquérir, recevoir, posséder, louer, échanger, aliéner tous les biens meubles et immeubles nécessaires aux fins de la compagnie et disposer des dits biens de toute façon ;

(*r*) Souscrire, accepter, endosser, négocier toutes lettres de change, billet promissoires, chèques et autres effets négociables ;

(*s*) Acquérir, posséder, louer, garantir, vendre ou échanger des actions, stock ou débentures ou garanties de toutes corporations faisant le même genre d'affaires que la présente compagnie ;

(*t*) Acheter, louer, détenir et acquérir tout commerce d'une nature semblable à celui exploité par la compagnie, soit en tout ou en partie, aussi toutes franchises et les payer soit en actions, débentures ou autres valeurs de la compagnie ou autrement ;

(*u*) Faire toutes choses et exercer tous les pouvoirs et faire toutes les affaires en rapport avec la mise en opération des objets pour lesquels la compagnie est incorporée ;

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Montreal Cereal & Milling, Limited," avec un capital-actions de six cent mille dollars, divisé en 60,000 actions de dix dollars chacune, et dont le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 8e jour d'août 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
6-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

P. Poulin & Cie, Ltée.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 1er août 1918, constituant en corporation Frédéric Emile Audet, notaire, Richard Weiss, industriel, Ernest Dorval, agent manufacturier, Joseph Emile Côté, comptable, et Charles Auguste Honoré Bertrand, avocat, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Faire le commerce en gros et en détail de toutes marchandises, matières et choses servant à l'alimentation et en particulier, mais sans limitation à ces objets seulement, de volailles, de gibier, de viandes de toutes sortes, de beurre, d'œufs, de fromage, de poissons, de fruits, de légumes, domestiques ou importés ; importer ou exporter tout produit ou matière servant en quelque manière à l'alimentation ;

(*b*) Faire le commerce de plumes, de crins, d'herbes, ou de lits, d'oreillers, de coussins, de matelas, de chaises, de meubles ou autres objets de même nature ;

(*c*) Faire la culture de la terre, l'élevage, l'abatage et le dressage des animaux ;

(*d*) Lancer tout autre commerce par manufacture ou autrement jugé par la compagnie conforme à ses entreprises, ou de nature à augmenter directement ou indirectement sa valeur ou à mettre à profit ses biens ou droits, manufacturer la glace, la vendre, la distribuer ;

(*e*) Acheter, vendre, acquérir ou louer toutes choses ou droits mobiliers ou immobiliers, terres, propriétés, machineries, instruments et entrepôts frigorifiques, nécessaires aux fins du dit commerce et les hypothèquer ;

(*f*) Acquérir, acheter, revendre, en tout ou en partie, ou engager, donner en garantis, toutes licences, brevets, franchise ou privilèges émanant de tous pouvoirs publics ou municipalités ;

(*g*) Conclure tous arrangements de fusion, sociétés, co-opérations, concessions mutuelles avec toutes personnes ou compagnies exerçant ou sur le point d'exercer ou formées en vue d'exercer tous commerces capables de profiter à la compagnie de quelque manière que ce soit, leur prêter de l'argent, garantir tous contrats ou engagements conclus de leur part, acquérir leurs actions ou obligations, les détenir, revendre, ou engager avec ou sans garantie, ou autrement contracter sur icelles ;

(*h*) Acquérir, acheter, posséder et vendre les actions, obligations, débentures, droits ou hypothèques de toutes autres compagnies et les engager, et donner en garantie ou autrement transiger sur icelles ;

(*i*) Emettre, recevoir, tirer, accepter, endosser ou souscrire tous billets, lettres de change, chèques, lettres de voiture, lettres de crédit ou autres effets négotiables ou transférables ; engager toutes personnes ou compagnie, ou s'engager par contrat ou obligation ;

(*j*) Disposer en tout ou en partie des biens de la compagnie, pour toute considération jugée convenable, en particulier pour toutes actions, débentures, obligations, droits ou hypothèques de toute autre compagnie;

(*k*) Satisfaire à toutes obligations, à toutes dettes, ou à tous engagements de la compagnie aux moyens d'actions, obligations, ou de débentures de la compagnie ; émettre à cette fin, et à toutes autres fins, telles obligations ou débentures ; émettre des share-warrants à telles fins que prévues par la loi ;

(*l*) Etablir, à tous endroits du Canada, tous bureaux, toutes places d'affaires, agences ou succursales et y conclure toutes affaires en rapport avec les fins ci-dessus énumérées;

(*m*) Attribuer tous nombres d'actions du capital de la compagnie sous forme d'actions entièrement ou partiellement libérées à toutes personnes, en considération de services, faveurs ou autre motif valable, échanger telles actions contre tous droits ou biens mobiliers ou immobiliers, tout roulant actif ou valeur autre qu'en argent;

(*n*) Faire toutes autres choses se rapportant de quelque manière aux objets ci-dessus désignés.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "P. Poulin & Cie, Limitée," avec un capital-actions de deux cents mille dollars, divisé en 2,000 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 6e jour d'août 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
6-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois d'avril 1918.

(Fourni au Ministre des Finances conformément à la Loi des caisses d'épargne, chap. 30, Statuts Revisés Can., 1906.)

DT. AV.

	$ c.		$ c.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances au 31 mars 1918	41,283,478 84	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois	962,590 04
DÉPÔTS à la caisse d'épargne des Postes durant le mois	1,021,214 12		
DÉPÔTS transférés des caisses d'épargne du gouvernement durant le mois :—		Différence *(en moins)* entre l'évaluation des intérêts et le montant actuellement accumulé et converti en principal au 31 mars 1917 :	
PRINCIPAL $		Evaluation $	
INTÉRÊT acquis au 1er avril jusqu'à la date du transfert		Actuel	
DÉPÔTS transférés de la caisse d'épargne des Postes du Royaume-Uni à la caisse d'épargne des Postes du Canada	7,915 05		
INTÉRÊT alloué aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	0 47	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 30 avril 1918	41,350,018 44
	42,312,608 48		42,312,608 48

Certifié,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'épargne.

R. M. COULTER,
Sous-maître général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 19 juin 1918.

6–tf.

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de mai 1918.

(Fourni au Ministre des Finances conformément à la Loi des caisses d'épargne, chap. 30, Statuts Refondus Can., 1906.)

DT. AV.

	$ c.		$ c.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances au 30 avril 1918	41,350,018 44	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois	858,089 90
DÉPÔTS à la Caisse d'épargne des Postes durant le mois	940,335 71		
DÉPÔTS transférés des Caisses d'épargne du Gouvernement durant le mois :—			
PRINCIPAL $	174,143 30		
INTÉRÊT acquis du 1er avril jusqu'à la date du transfert			
DÉPÔTS transférés de la Caisse d'épargne des Postes du Royaume-Uni à la Caisse d'épargne des Postes du Canada	7,122 25		
INTÉRÊT alloué aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	1,355 08	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 31 mai 1918	41,614,884 88
	42,472,974 78		42,472,974 78

Certifié,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargne.

R. M. COULTER,
Sous-maître général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 11 juillet 1918.

6–tf

1918-19 **1918-19**

ÉTAT

DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE ET DU REVENU ET DES DÉPENSES de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 juillet 1917 et 1918.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.			1917.	1918.
PASSIF.			$ c.	$ c.
DETTE FLOTTANTE—				
Payable au Canada			466,406,215 46	887,489,319 13
Payable à Londres			362,703,312 40	362,703,312 40
Payable à New-York			75,357,000 00	75,873,000 00
Prêts temporaires			334,450,808 01	251,313,130 72
Fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques			6,079,562 29	6,001,560 92
Billets du Dominion			182,336,444 29	286,371,360 92
CAISSES D'ÉPARGNES—	1917.	1918.		
Caisses d'épargnes des Postes	$42,472,061 17	$40,360,370 22		
Caisses d'épargnes du Gouvernement	13,583,857 65	12,295,646 61		
			56,055,918 82	52,656,016 73
Fonds en fidéicommis			10,596,297 82	10,822,648 92
Comptes des provinces			11,920,481 20	11,920,481 20
Divers, et comptes de banques			36,515,528 55	28,106,366 83
Total de la dette brute			1,542,421,568 84	1,973,257,197 77
ACTIF				
PLACEMENTS—				
Fonds d'amortissement			14,035,525 12	16,818,396 17
Autres placements			140,930,870 65	294,457,903 31
COMPTES DES PROVINCES			2,296,327 90	2,296,327 90
DIVERS, ET COMPTES DE BANQUES			524,781,617 40	487,361,080 81
Total de l'actif			682,044,341 07	800,933,708 19
Total de la dette nette au 31 juillet			860,377,227 77	1,172,323,489 58
" " 31 juin			840,973,167 66	1,154,007,715 29
Augmentation de la dette			19,404,060 11	18,315,774 29

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de juillet 1917.	Total au 31 juillet 1917.	Mois de juillet 1918.	Total au 31 juillet 1918.
REVENU :	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Douanes	12,035,604 18	56,005,043 15	11,937,039 67	53,928,376 63
Accise	1,932,569 57	7,618,872 38	2,408,955 60	8,604,943 49
Département des Postes	1,693,887 00	6,443,887 00	1,500,000 00	6,300,000 00
Travaux publics, y compris les chemins de fer et canaux	2,697,050 64	8,485,930 89	3,515,933 52	10,024,083 99
Divers	1,522,949 89	4,650,917 45	5,521,419 08	13,096,768 46
Total	19,882,061 28	83,204,605 87	24,883,347 87	91,954,172 57
DÉPENSES	14,357,084 53	24,693,046 12	15,296,575 84	32,894,902 58

DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Guerre	23,038,043 38	43,688,530 77	24,620,824 25	44,008,552 37
Travaux publics, y compris chemins de fer et canaux.	620,169 46	2,698,973 48	1,161,455 22	1,694,461 63
Subventions aux chemins de fer				
Total	23,658,212 84	46,387,504 25	24,459,369 03	45,753,014 00

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du département des Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

J. C. SAUNDERS,
Assistant-Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,

J. G. MACFARLANE, comptable en chef et teneur de livres du Dominion.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES, Ottawa, 6 août 1918

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous:

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."

2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.

3. Les taux sont comme suit: Avis, première insertion, dix cents la ligne agate (quatorze lignes au pouce); insertions subséquentes, cinq cents par ligne. Traduction de documents, quarante cents par cent mots.

Une remise provisoire devra accompagner la copie dont la somme peut être computée comme suit:

Première insertion:
Pour le titre et la signature..... $1 00
Ajoutez deux cents par mot pour le reste.....
Traduction, si elle doit être faite, à 40 cents par 100 mots.....
Autres insertions:
Pour le titre et la signature..... 0 50
Ajoutez un cent par mot pour le reste.....
Multipliez par le nombre de ces insertions.....

Total.....

Une facture sera expédiée aussitôt après la première insertion indiquant le montant exact dû, le montant reçu, et toute différence dans la remise, en moins ou en plus, sera réglée.

AUCUNE ANNONCE N'EST INSÉRÉE POUR MOINS D'UN DOLLAR.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous:

Les avis de demandes de divorce—14 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—3 mois de calendrier.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes en vertu de l'*Acte des compagnies de prêt* (A. C. publié dans la *Gazette* 15 juin 1901)—2 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Droits provisoires d'auteurs—1 insertion.

Lois des compagnies—Changement du principal lieu d'affaires, du nombre de directeurs, etc.—1 insertion.

Protection des eaux navigables, approbation des plans des travaux, etc.—5 insertions.

Les avis reçus jusqu'à midi le jeudi, seront insérés dans la *Gazette* du samedi suivant.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cents, et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ,
Imprimeur du Roi et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.
Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques.
Ottawa, 24 décembre 1914.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

SENAT.

SUBSTANCES DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

Telles que revisées et mises en vigueur le 22 mars 1916.

Tout pétitionnaire en divorce doit annoncer son intention de demander un bill de divorce, par un avis spécifiant contre qui et pour quelle cause le divorce sera demandé; il fait insérer cet avis, pendant trois mois au moins avant la prise en considération par le comité des divorces de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux—du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de sa séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan, l'Alberta, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province; et à défaut de ce nombre de journaux, l'avis doit se publier dans le district, dans le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins.

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba, les insertions doivent se faire dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district; autrement, elles se font en anglais et en français au même journal. Si l'avis donné pour une session expire trop tard pour qu'il puisse être statué sur la pétition pendant cette session, la pétition pourra être présentée et accueillie à la session suivante sans nouvelle publication d'avis.

Une copie de cet avis et une copie de la pétition qui sera présentée doit, à la diligence du pétitionnaire et au moins deux mois avant la prise en considération de la pétition par le comité, être signifiée en main propre si cela est possible, à la personne contre laquelle le divorce sera demandé, ci-après appelée "partie défenderesse".

Si la résidence de la partie défenderesse n'est pas connue, ou que la remise de l'avis ne peut être faite en ses mains, s'il est prouvé, d'une manière jugée satisfaisante par le comité, que tous les efforts raisonnables ont été faits pour opérer la signification en main propre, et, en cas d'inutilité de ces efforts, pour porter l'avis et la pétition à la connaissance de la partie défenderesse, ces diligences peuvent être tenues pour une suffisante notification.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est recevable après l'expiration des soixante premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce doit être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énonce sommairement le fait du mariage, en indiquant les noms au long, l'âge et l'état des parties, en quel temps, en quel lieu et par qui a été faite la célébration; le domicile et la résidence de chacune des parties à l'époque du mariage, leur domicile conjugal, leur résidence et tout changement qui en aurait eu lieu; les traits essentiels sur lesquels est fondée la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé.

La pétition doit aussi contenir l'assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu ni connivence, ni pardon pour les torts qui donnent lieu à la plainte, ni collusion dans la demande en divorce.

Les allégations de la pétition doivent être appuyées d'une déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite conformément à l'*Acte de la preuve en Canada, 1893*.

La copie de la pétition signifiée à la partie défenderesse portera en endos ou en annexe les renseignements suivants:

(*1*) La résidence du étitionnaire à l'époque de la signification.

(*2*) Une adresse postale en Canada à laquelle les lettres et avis pour le pétitionnaire puissent être délivrés.

(*3*) Le nom et l'adresse de l'avocat, s'il y en a un, agissant pour le pétitionnaire.

(*4*) Si cet avocat n'a pas d'adresse à Ottawa, le nom et l'adresse de quelque agent le représentant à Ottawa à qui tous avis et pièces puissent être signifiés.

(*5*) Si la partie défenderesse veut s'opposer à la demande en divorce et être entendue par le comité des divorces du Sénat, elle doit adresser un avis à cet effet au greffier du Sénat aux édifices du Parlement, Ottawa, dans les deux mois de la signification faite à la partie défenderesse et donner dans cet avis au greffier du Sénat:

(*a*) La résidence de la partie défenderesse à l'époque de l'envoi de l'avis.

(*b*) Une adresse postale en Canada à laquelle les lettres et avis pour la partie défenderesse puissent être délivrés.

(*c*) Le nom et l'adresse de l'avocat, s'il y en a un agissant pour la partie défenderesse.

(*d*) Si cet avocat n'a pas d'adresse à Ottawa, le nom et l'adresse de quelque agent le représentant à Ottawa, à qui tous avis et pièces puissent être signifiés.

(*6*) Si la partie défenderesse ne notifie pas ainsi le greffier du Sénat, la pétition peut être prise en considération, et un bill de divorce basé sur cette pétition peut suivre son cours sans autre avis à la partie défenderesse.

(7) Lorsque la pétition est présentée par un mari pour obtenir le divorce contre sa femme, si celle-ci fait voir au comité d'une manière satisfaisante qu'elle peut opposer et qu'elle est prête à produire sous serment de bons moyens de défense contre les accusations portées dans la pétition, et qu'elle n'a pas l'argent nécessaire pour faire valoir ces moyens, le comité peut rendre un ordre que son mari ait à lui fournir la somme nécessaire pour qu'elle puisse présenter sa défense en retenant les services d'un conseil, payer ses frais de voyage et de séjour et ceux des témoins assignés de sa part à Ottawa.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est prise en considération par le comité que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $210.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation au Sénat doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis et d'une déclaration établissant qu'une copie de l'avis de la pétition a été signifiée.

Une copie de toute pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce, ou relative à quelque demande de divorce,—et une copie de tous documents et papiers accompagnant cette pétition, ou à produire devant le comité, devra être fournie par la personne au nom de laquelle la pétition, les documents ou les papiers seront présentés ou produits.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Greffier du Sénat.

SENAT.

Avis de bills privés.

EXTRAIT DES RÈGLES DU SÉNAT.

107. Toute demande au Parlement, pour obtenir un bill privé, de quelque nature qu'il soit, doit être annoncée par avis inséré à la *Gazette du Canada;* cet avis doit indiquer d'une manière claire et précise la nature et l'objet de la demande, être signé par les pétitionnaires ou en leur nom et contenir l'adresse des signataires; et si elle a pour objet l'obtention d'un acte constitutif, il faut donner aussi dans l'avis le nom de la compagnie projetée.

Outre l'avis à insérer dans la *Gazette du Canada*, il doit en être publié un semblable, comme il suit:—

A) Lorsque la demande a pour objet l'obtention d'un acte constituant en corporation,—

1. Une *compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal*, —dans un des principaux journaux de la principale cité ou ville ou le principal village de chaque comté ou district par où passerait le chemin de fer ou le canal dont la construction est projetée;

2. Une *compagnie de télégraphe ou de téléphone*, —dans un des principaux journaux de la principale cité ou ville de chaque province ou territoire où elle se propose d'opérer;

3. Une *compagnie pour la confection de travaux quelconques*, dont la confection ou l'exploitation intéresserait spécialement telle localité particulière; ou une compagnie tendant à obtenir des droits ou privilèges exclusifs, ou l'autorisation de faire une chose dont l'opération pourrait porter atteinte aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui,—dans un des principaux journaux de l'endroit ou des endroits que l'acte demandé intéresse;

4. Une *compagnie de banque;* une *compagnie d'assurance;* une *compagnie de crédit;* une *compagnie de prêt;* ou une *compagnie industrielle*, sans pouvoirs exclusifs,—dans la *Gazette du Canada* seulement.

5. Et si les travaux d'une compagnie (constituée ou à constituer) doivent être déclarés d'utilité générale pour le Canada, cette intention sera spécifiquement mentionnée dans l'avis; et les requérants feront envoyer par lettre enregistrée une copie de cet avis au secrétaire de chaque conseil de comté et de chaque corporation municipale spécialement intéressée dans la construction ou l'exploitation de ces travaux, ainsi qu'au secrétaire de la province dans laquelle ces travaux sont ou seront situés; et la preuve de l'accomplissement de cette prescription par les requérants devra s'établir par une déclaration statutaire.

B) Lorsque la demande a pour objet de modifier un acte existant,—

1. Afin de prolonger une ligne de chemin de fer ou un canal, ou de construire des embranchements qui s'y relient, l'avis sera le même, *mutatis mutandis*, que celui pour l'obtention d'un acte constituant en corporation une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal;

2. Afin de proroger le délai fixé pour la confection ou l'achèvement d'une ligne de chemin de fer, d'un canal, d'une ligne télégraphique ou téléphonique, ou d'autres travaux quelconques déjà autorisés,—dans un des principaux journaux de l'endroit où la compagnie a son siège ou est autorisée à avoir son siège;

3. Afin d'étendre les pouvoirs d'une compagnie (sans attribution de pouvoirs exclusifs); d'accroître ou de réduire le capital-actions d'une compagnie, ou d'augmenter ou modifier sa faculté d'émettre des obligations ou de faire des emprunts, ou d'effectuer des changements pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou intérêts des actionnaires, obligataires ou créanciers de la compagnie,—dans un des principaux journaux du lieu de la situation de son siège.

C) Dans tous ces cas, les avis insérés soit à la *Gazette du Canada* ou dans les journaux, doivent se publier au moins une fois par semaine pendant cinq semaines consécutives; et, lorsqu'ils se publient dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba, ils doivent être en langue anglaise et en langue française. Il faut envoyer au greffier du Sénat des exemplaires *marqués* de chaque numéro de tous les journaux contenant l'avis, avec, sur le pli de la feuille, les mots: *"Avis de bill privé"*; ou l'on peut transmettre, au lieu des journaux, une déclaration statutaire que l'avis a été dûment publié.

Tout avis par lettre enregistrée sera déposé à la poste à temps pour parvenir au secrétaire de la province et au greffier de chaque conseil de comté et de chaque corporation municipale cinq semaines au moins avant la considération de la pétition par le comité des Ordres permanents; et une déclaration statutaire établissant le fait du dépôt à la poste sera transmise au greffier du Sénat.

108. Nulle pétition pour la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou d'un canal existant ou autorisé, n'est prise en considération par le comité des Ordres permanents, à moins qu'il n'ait été déposé devant le comité une carte ou un plan indiquant le tracé proposé des travaux ainsi que les comtés ou les districts par où doit passer le chemin de fer, le canal, l'embranchement ou le prolongement qu'on veut construire.

109. Avant d'adresser au Sénat la pétition pour en obtenir la permission de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, la ou les personnes qui ont l'intention de faire cette pétition doivent, en donnant l'avis prescrit par les règles précédentes mentionner en même temps et de la même manière, les péages qu'elles se proposent de percevoir, l'étendue du privilège, la hauteur des arches, l'espace libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des trains de bois et des bateaux; en outre, mentionner si le pont sera mobile ou non, et indiquer les dimensions de la partie mobile.

110. Aucune pétition en obtention d'un bill privé n'est reçue par le Sénat après les trois premières semaines de la session; aucun bill privé ne peut lui être présenté après les quatre premières semaines de la session; aucun rapport d'un comité permanent ou spécial sur un bill n'est reçu après les six premières semaines de la session.

114. Toute personne qui voudra obtenir un bill privé, si elle se propose de la présenter au Sénat, devra déposer entre les mains du greffier de cette Chambre, huit jours avant la réunion du Parlement, une copie du bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française avec une somme d'argent suffisante pour en payer la traduction, laquelle sera faite par les traducteurs du Sénat, et payer l'impression de 600 exemplaires anglais et de 200 exemplaires français; elle aura pareillement à verser entre les mains du greffier du Sénat, aussitôt après la deuxième lecture du bill, et avant la prise en considération par le comité auquel il aura été renvoyé, une somme de $200, avec les frais d'insertion de l'acte au corps des Statuts; et elle remettra au commis-greffier du comité un reçu constatant le versement de ces sommes.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Greffier du Sénat.

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

RÈGLES RELATIVES AUX PÉTITIONS ET AUX BILLS PRIVÉS.

88. (1) Les pétitions pour bills privés ne sont reçues par la Chambre que si elles sont présentées pendant les six premières semaines de la session, Mettout bill privé sera présenté à la Chambre dans les deux semaines à compter de l'époque où l'examinateur ou le comité des ordres permanents auront fait un rapport favorable sur la pétition, et nulle motion à l'effet de suspendre cette règle ne sera acceptée, à moins qu'au préalable le comité des ordres permanents n'ait présenté un rapport recommandant cette suspension et exposant les raisons la motivant.

Instructions aux comités.

97. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être discutées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommendation que ces bills soient retirés.

Dépôt de bills et honoraires.

89. (1) Toute personne qui voudra obtenir un bill privé sera tenu de déposer entre les mains du greffier de la Chambre, au moins huit jours avant la réunion de la Chambre, un exemplaire de ce bill en anglais ou en français, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression, la traduction en devant être faite par les fonctionnaires de la Chambre, et l'impression par le département des impressions publiques, et si pareil bill n'est pas déposé dans le délai ci-dessus prescrit, le solliciteur devra, en sus des frais d'impression et de traduction, payer la somme de cinq dollars pour chaque jour qui s'écoulera entre le dit huitième jour avant la réunion de la Chambre et la date de la présentation du bill; mais ces taxes additionnelles ne devront pas dépasser en totalité la somme de deux cents dollars.

2. Après la deuxième lecture d'un bill et avant son examen par le comité auquel il a été renvoyé, celui qui en fait la demande doit dans tous les cas verser le prix de l'impression de la loi dans les statuts ainsi qu'un droit de deux cents dollar

Taxes supplémentaires

3. Les taxes suivantes seront également imposées et payées, en sus de celles qui précèdent, savoir:—

(*a*) Lorsqu'une règle de la Chambre est suspendue relativement à un bill, ou à la pétition de ce bill pour chaque suspension.....	$100 00
(*b*) Lorsqu'un bill est présenté dans la Chambre après la huitième Semaine de la session et avant la fin de la douzième.....	100 00
(*c*) Lorsqu'un bill est présenté dans la Chambre après la douzième semaine de la session.....	200 00
(*d*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $250,000, et n'excède pas $500,000.....	100 00
(*e*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $500,000, et n'excède pas $750,000.....	150 00
(*f*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $750,000, et n'excède pas $1,000,000.....	200 00
(*g*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $1,000,000, et n'excède pas $1,500,000.....	300 00
(*h*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $1,500,000, et n'excède pas $2,000,000.....	400 00
(*i*) Pour chaque million ou fraction de million de dollars additionnel....	100 00

4. Quand l'objet d'un bill est d'augmenter le capital social d'une compagnie existante, le droit additionnel est déterminé selon le tarif ci-dessus, mais n'est calculé que sur le montant de la majoration.

5. Quand un bill est à l'effet d'augmenter ou tend augmenter pour une compagnie sa faculté d'emprunter sans qu'il y ait augmentation du capital social, le droit additionnel est de $300.

6. Si, à quelque phase d'un bill, il est apporté quelque augmentation au chiffre du capital social projeté d'une compagnie, ou à celui de sa faculté d'emprunter, le bill ne passe pas à la phase subséquente tant que les droits découlant de ce changement n'ont pas été versés.

7. Dans la présente règle, l'expression "capital social projeté" comprend toute augmentation de ce capital prévue dans le bill, et dans les cas où un bill accorde le pouvoir d'augmenter, à quelque date que e soit, le montant du capital social projeté, le droit additionnel sera prélevé sur le chiffre maximum de telle augmentation projetée, tel qu'il en est fait mention dans le bill.

8. Les taxes supplémentaires prescrites en la présente règle s'appliqueront aussi aux bills privés prenant naissance au Sénat, sauf, toutefois, que si une pétition demandant pareil bill privé a été présentée en cette Chambre dans les six premières semaines de la session, la taxe supplémentaire imposée sous l'empire des alinéas *b* ou *c* de l'article 3, ne sera pas exigée.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLES RELATIVES AUX AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

91. Toutes demandes, quelles qu'elles soient, adressées au Parlement pour bills privés, devront être précédées d'un avis dans la *Gazette du Canada;* le dit avis devra énoncer clairement et distinctement la nature et l'objet de la demande, et devra être signé par les postulants ou en leur nom avec les adresses des signataires; et lorsque la demande aura pour objet un acte constitutif, le nom de la compagnie projetée devra être donné dans l'avis. Et si les travaux de quelque compagnie (constituée ou à être constituée en corporation) doivent être déclarés à l'avantage général du Canada, cette intention sera spécifiquement mentionnée dans l'avis; et les postulants feront adresser une copie du dit avis, par lettre enregistrée, au greffier de chaque comté ou municipalité qui pourra être spécialement concernée dans la construction ou l'exploitation des dits travaux, et aussi au secrétaire de la province dans laquelle les dits travaux sont ou pourront être situés; et une déclaration conforme à la loi devra attester que cette formalité a été remplie par les postulants.

Outre l'avis susdit à publier dans la *Gazette du Canada*, un avis semblable devra aussi être publié dans *quelque journal important* comme suit:—

A) Lorsque la demande sera faite pour un acte constituant en corporation,—

1. *Une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal:*—Dans la principale cité et ville ou dans le principal village dans chaque comté où devront être construits le chemin de fer ou le canal projetés.

2. *Une compagnie de télégraphe ou de téléphone:*—Dans la principale cité ou ville dans chaque province ou territoire où la compagnie se propose de faire des opérations.

3. *Une compagnie pour la construction de travaux quelconques* de nature à produire un changement dans une localité particulière par suite de leur construction ou exploitation; ou pour obtenir quelques *droits ou privilèges exclusifs*; ou pour faire quelques opérations pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou à la propriété de particuliers:—Dans la localité ou les localités qui pourraient être atteintes par la législation projetée.

4. Une *compagnie de banque;* une *compagnie d'assurance;* une *compagnie de fidéicommis;* une *compagnie de prêt;* ou une *compagnie industrielle*, sans pouvoirs exclusifs quelconques:—Dans la *Gazette du Canada* seulement.

B) Lorsque la demande sera aux fins d'amender un acte existant,—

1. Pour le prolongement de quelque ligne de chemin de fer ou de quelque canal, ou pour la construction d'embranchements des dits chemin de fer ou canal:—Dans la principale cité, la principale ville ou le principal village dans chaque district ou comté devant être traversé par le prolongement ou cet embranchement.

2. Pour la prolongation d'une charte ou du délai fixé pour la construction ou l'achèvement d'une ligne de chemin de fer, d'un canal, ou d'une ligne de télé-

graphe ou de téléphone quelconques, ou de tous autres travaux déjà autorisés; ou pour l'extension des pouvoirs d'une compagnie (lorsque cela n'implique pas la concession de droits exclusifs); ou pour l'augmentation ou la réduction du capital social de quelque compagnie; ou pour augmenter ou modifier ses pouvoirs d'émettre des obligations ou de contracter des emprunts, ou pour tout amendement pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou intérêts des actionnaires ou des porteurs d'obligations ou des créanciers de la compagnie:—Dans la localité où le bureau principal de a compagnie est ou doit être autorisé à s'établir.

C) Lorsque la demande a pour objet d'obtenir pour une personne ou une corporation déjà constituée des droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou le pouvoir de faeir quelque chose dont l'accomplissement pourrait porter atteinte aux droits ou aux biens d'autres personnes dans la localité ou les localités particulières que l'acte projeté pourrait atteindre.

Tous ces avis, qu'ils soient insérés dans la *Gazette du Canada* ou dans un journal, devront être publiés au moins une fois par semaine pendant une durée de cinq semaines consécutives; et en ce qui concerne les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, ils devront y être publiés en anglais et en français; et dans le cas où il n'y aura¡t pas de journal dans une localité où l'avis doit êtr e donné, cet avis sera donné dans la localité la plus rapprochée dans laquelle il se publie un journal; et la preuve de la publication régulière de l'avis sera établie dans chaque cas par une déclaration conforme à la loi; et toutes ces déclarations devront être transmises au greffier de la Chambre et être endossées "Avis de bill privé".

D) Tout pareil avis sera transmis par la poste par lettre enregistrée de manière à parvenir au secrétaire de la province, et au greffier du conseil de comté et de la corporation municipale, au moins deux semaines avant que l'Examinateur ou le comité des ordres permanents ne prennent la pétition en délibération, et une déclaration conforme à la loi et établissant ce dépôt à la poste, sera adressée au greffier de la Chambre.

E) Tous bills privés pour actes constitutifs devront être dressés de manière à incorporer, par mode de renvoi, les clauses des actes généraux se rapportant aux détails auxquels ces bills doivent pourvoir; l'on devra énoncer les raisons spéciales de toute déviation de ce principe, ou de l'introduction d'autres dispositions relatives à ces détails, et une note devra être annexée au bill pour indiquer les dispositions du bill au sujet desquelles l'on propose de s'écarter de l'*acte général;* les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette *règle,* devront être remodelés par les promoteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais avant qu'aucun comité passe à l'examen de leurs *clauses.*

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Greffier de la Chambre des Communes.

Quiconque désire obtenir du Parlement une charte de chemin de fer, devra observer les règles ci-dessous, établies par la Chambre des Communes, au sujet de la production de cartes:—

CARTE OU PLAN ACCOMPAGNANT LA PÉTITION.

93. "L'Examinateur ou le comité des Ordres permanents ne prendra connaissance d'aucune pétition demandant la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer, ou d'une compagnie ayant pour objet la construction d'un canal, ou demandant un prolongement de la ligne d'un chemin de fer ou d'un canal existant ou autorisé, avant que soit produit devant ce comité une carte ou un plan, indiquant l'emplacement projeté des ouvrages, et chaque comté, township, municipalité ou district à travers lesquels le chemin de fer, le canal, l'embranchement ou le prolongement projeté, doit être construit."

CARTES, PLANS ET PIÈCES ACCOMPAGNANT LES BILLS.

. "Nul bill tendant à la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal ou à l'effet de changer le tracé du chemin de fer ou du canal d'une compagnie déjà constituée, ne sera mis à l'étude par le comité des Chemins de fer, à moins qu'il n'ait été produit devant le comité, au moins une semaine avant l'examen du bill—

(*a*) "Une carte ou un plan à une échelle d'au moins un demi-pouce au mille et indiquant le territoire sur lequel il est question de construire les ouvrages projetés, et indiquant aussi les ouvrages analogues existants ou autorisés, dans la région ou partie de la région que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou qui ont quelque effet sur la dite région; et cette carte ou ce plan doit porter la signature de l'ingénieur ou autre personne qui l'a fait;

(*b*) "Une pièce faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de consacrer aux fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de se le procurer, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, d'obligations, de débentures ou d'autres valeurs, et le montant respectif à réaliser de chacun de ces chefs."

AVIS est donné par le présent que Gladys Agnès Wilson, de la cité et du district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son époux, Edmund John Edward Hawkins, pour cause d'adultère, cruauté et abandon.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20e jour de mai 1918.

GLADYS A. WILSON,
Requérante.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Procureurs de la requérante. 48–14

AVIS est donné par le présent que William Lewis Evans, de la cité et du district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, gérant, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse, dame Meto Rogers, de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère et abandon.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, le septième jour de juillet 1918.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Procureurs du réquérant,
189, rue Saint-Jacques,
2–14 Montréal.

AVIS DIVERS.

BANQUE ROYALE DU CANADA.

DIVIDENDE N° 124.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de trois pour cent (au taux de douze pour cent par année) sur le capital payé de cette banque a été déclaré pour le trimestre courant, et sera payable à la banque et à ses succursales, à compter de mardi, le 3e jour de septembre prochain, aux actionnaires enregistrés le 15 août.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

C. E. NEILL,
Gérant général.

Montréal, P.Q., 16 juillet 1918. 3–7

BANQUE UNION DU CANADA.

DIVIDENDE No 126.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende au taux de neuf pour cent, par année, a été déclaré sur le capital payé de la Banque Union du Canada pour le trimestre courant, et sera payable à la banque, en la cité de Winnipeg, et à ses succursales, dès et après mardi, le troisième jour de septembre 1918, aux actionnaires enregistrés à la clôture des affaires, le 16e jour d'août prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 août 1918, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

H. B. SHAW,
Gérant général.

Winnipeg, 18 juillet 1918. 4–4

LOI CONCERNANT LA PROTECTION DES EAUX NAVIGABLES.

CHAPITRE 115, STATUTS REVISÉS DU CANADA, 1905.

LA compagnie dite "The Sault au Recollet Land & Power Company," Incorporée, donne avis par les présentes qu'elle a, en vertu de l'article 7 du dit acte, déposée au bureau du ministre des Travaux publics, à Ottawa, et dans le bureau du régistrateur du district, pour l'enregistrement des terres des districts d'Hochelaga et Jacques-Cartier, dans la cité de Montréal, du district de Laval, dans la ville de Sainte-Rose, P. Q., une description du site et des plans d'un barrage, usine de force motrice et travaux en relevant qu'elle se propose de construire dans la Rivière des Prairies au Sault au Récollet en face et mitoyens des lots 492, 493 et 503 du cadastre.

Et prenez avis qu'à dix heures de l'avant-midi du mercredi 21 août 1918, la compagnie dite "The Sault au Recollet Land & Power Company, Incorporated," en vertu de l'article 7 du dit acte, fera sa demande au ministre des Travaux publics, à son bureau, dans la cité d'Ottawa, pour l'approbation du site et des plans ci-dessus mentionnés et pour la permission de construire les dits barrage, usine de force motrice et travaux en relevant.

Donné à Montréal, ce 16ième jour de juillet 1918.

SAULT AU RECOLLET LAND & POWER CO., INCORPORATED,
Par A. W. ROBERTSON.
Secrétaire.

3-4

LA COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE CONTRE L'INCENDIE DE RIMOUSKI.

CANADA
PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC
District de Rimouski,
No. 4894.
} COUR SUPÉRIEURE

EN VERTU DE LA LOI DES LIQUIDATIONS ET SES AMENDMENTS.

DANS L'AFFAIRE DE: La compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Rimouski,

En liquidation,

et

THÉODORE MEUNIER, Liquidateur.

AVIS est par les présentes donné que le liquidateur soussigné a préparé la liste requise par la section 180 de la *Loi des liquidations* et qu'une copie dûment certifiée de la dite liste a été produite le 3 août 1918, au bureau du Surintendant des Assurances à Ottawa, en obéissance à la section 182 de la dite loi des liquidations, et toutes personnes intéressées sont priées d'agir en conséquence.

Daté à Rimouski, ce cinquième jour d'août 1918.

THÉODORE MEUNIER.
Liquidateur.

6-1

LA BANQUE DE MONTREAL ET LA BANQUE DE L'AMÉRIQUE BRITANNIQUE DU NORD.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'une assemblée générale des actionnaires de la Banque de Montréal sera tenue au siège social de la dite banque, dans la cité de Montréal, P. Q., le dixième jour de septembre 1918, à l'heure de midi, dans le but :

(*a*) de prendre en considération et d'approuver, s'il en est jugé opportun, avec ou sans amendement, un arrangement provisoire pour la vente par la Banque de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord et l'achat par la Banque de Montréal, de l'actif de la Banque de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, aux termes et conditions stipulés dans le dit arrangement, copie duquel peut être consultée au siège social de la Banque de Montréal, et copie duquel sera adressée par la poste à tout actionnaire sur sa demande ;

(*b*) d'autoriser et approuver toute augmentation du capital-actions de la Banque de Montréal, n'excédant pas 40,000 actions à la valeur au pair de $100 chacune, pour pourvoir, comme il en sera nécessaire, au paiement en actions de la dite banque à la Banque de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, tel que pourvu par l'arrangement ainsi approuvé ;

(*c*) d'autoriser les directeurs et officiers de la Banque de Montréal, en son nom pour son compte, de faire, exécuter, accomplir tous les actes, écrits, documents, matières et choses nécessaires et appropriés devant être faits ou exécutés par la dite banque pour exécuter et réaliser les termes et conditions de l'arrangement ainsi approuvé.

Daté ce 25ième jour de juillet 1918.

Par ordre du Comité d'administration,
FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
Gérant-général.

4-6

BANQUE DE MONTREAL.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de deux et demi pour cent sur le capital versé de cette institution a été déclaré pour le trimestre courant, payable le et après mardi, le 3e jour de septembre prochain, aux actionnaires enregistrés le 31 juillet 1918.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 19 juillet 1918. 4–5

THE INDIAN RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

AVIS est par les présentes donné que l'assemblée générale des actionnaires de la "Indian River Railway Company" sera tenue au bureau de la compagnie, 70 rue Saint-Paul, Québec, mercredi, le 4 septembre 1918, à trois heures de l'après-midi.

Par ordre,
GEORGE PARENT,
Secrétaire.

5–4

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

AVIS est par les présentes donné qu'un dividende de deux et un quart pour cent (2¼ %) (soit au taux de 9% par année) a été déclaré par les administrateurs de la Banque d'Hochelaga, sur le capital versé de la banque, pour le trimestre finissant le 31 août 1918. Ce dividende, portant le n° 110, sera payable au bureau principal ou aux succursales de la banque, le ou vers le 1er septembre 1918, aux actionnaires inscrits dans les livres à 3 heures de l'après-midi le 15 août 1918.

Par ordre du conseil d'administration,
BEAUDRY LEMAN,
Gérant général.

5–5

CHEMIN DE FER LACHINE, JACQUES-CARTIER ET MAISONNEUVE.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Lachine, Jacques-Cartier et Maisonneuve aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, n° 94, rue McGill, en la cité de Montréal, Québec, mardi, le 3 septembre, à 11 h. a.m., dans le but d'élire des directeurs de la compagnie et d'expédier les autres affaires de la compétence de l'assemblée.

FRANK SCOTT,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, Qué., 3 août 1917. 5–4

TORONTO TERMINALS RAILWAY CO.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la Toronto Terminals Railways Company aura lieu au bureau-chef de la compagnie, à Montréal, mardi, le 10 septembre 1918, à 12.30 p.m., dans le but de recevoir un rapport des directeurs, élire des directeurs et expédier d'autres affaires reliées à l'entreprise de la compagnie.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 5 août 1918. 6–5

CHEMIN DE FER RUTLAND ET NOYAN.

SAINT-THOMAS, P.Q., 9 août 1918.

AVIS est donné que l'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie du chemin de fer Rutland et Noyan aura lieu au bureau-chef de la compagnie, à Noyan-Junction, daus la paroisse de Saint-Thomas, comté de Missisquoi, province de Québec, le 4e jour de septembre 1918, à 11 heures a.m.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE,
Secrétaire.

6–4

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The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1918.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Notices, documents or advertisements received after twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, will not be published in "The Canada Gazette" of the following Saturday, but in the next number.

J. de L. TACHÉ,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

AVIS IMPORTANT.

Les avis, documents ou annonces reçus après midi, le jeudi de chaque semaine, ne seront pas publiés dans la "Gazette du Canada" du samedi suivant, mais dans le numéro subséquent.

J. de L. TACHÉ,
Imprimeur du Roi et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The 24th of AUGUST is the LAST DAY upon which pardon IS GRANTED to those who are deserters or who have failed to report to the Military authorities.

The EXTREME PENALTY OF THE LAW will be visited upon defaulters AFTER THAT DATE.

AVIS IMPORTANT

Le 24 août est le DERNIER JOUR de grâce acccordé POUR LE PARDON aux déserteurs et à ceux qui ne se sont pas rapportés aux autorités Militaires.

Les PEINES LES PLUS SÉVÈRES DE LA LOI seront infligées aux réfractaires APRÈS CETTE DATE.

PROCLAMATIONS.

DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to Tuesday, the thirteenth day of the month of August, instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of the month of

SEPTEMBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, this EIGHTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By command,

FRANCIS CHADWICK,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

6-tf

DEVONSHIRE.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION PROHIBITING TRADING WITH CERTAIN PERSONS OR BODY OF PERSONS OF ENEMY NATIONALITY OR ENEMY ASSOCIATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS by Our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-second day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and published in Our *Canada Gazette* of the Twentieth day of July One thousand nine hundred and eighteen We did proclaim variations in and additions to the list of persons and firms with whom trading was prohibited on the part of all persons resident, carrying on business or being in the Dominion of Canada;

AND WHEREAS the Statutory Black List operative in the United Kingdom has been further varied and added to by Orders in Council dated the Seventeenth and Twenty-fourth days of May in the present year;

AND WHEREAS Our Governor in Council has authorized the issue of a Proclamation declaring that the Canadian Statutory List be varied and added to as set forth in the schedules hereto, which said schedules appended to the above mentioned Orders in Council contain the further variations in and additions to the said Statutory Black List operative in the United Kingdom.

NOW KNOW YE that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada and pursuant to the powers vested in Us by the War Measures Act, 1914, We hereby proclaim and declare that the said Canadian Statutory List of persons with whom trad-

DEVONSHIRE.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A tous ceux à qui les présentes parviendront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT:

PROCLAMATION À L'EFFET DE PROHIBER LE COMMERCE AVEC CERTAINES PERSONNES OU ASSOCIATIONS DE PERSONNES DE NATIONALITÉ ENNEMIE OU D'ASSOCIATION ENNEMIE.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Sous-ministre de la Justice, Canada. } ATTENDU que par Notre proclamation en date du vingt-deuxième jour de juin en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit et publiée dans Notre *Gazette du Canada* du vingtième jour de juillet, mil neuf cent dix-huit, Nous avons proclamé les variations et les additions à la liste des personnes et firmes avec lesquelles il est défendu à toutes personnes résidant, faisant affaires ou se trouvant dans le Dominion du Canada, de faire un commerce quelconque;

ET ATTENDU que la liste noire statutaire en vigueur dans le Royaume-Uni a été ultérieurement changée et que des ajoutés y ont été faits par des décrets en date des dix-septième et vingt-quatrième jours de mai, de la présente année;

ET ATTENDU que Notre Gouverneur en conseil a autorisé la publication d'une proclamation déclarant que la liste statutaire canadienne avec les changements et les ajoutés tels qu'énoncés dans les annexes, lesquelles dites années jointes aux décrets ci-dessus mentionnés contiennent les changements et les ajoutés à la dite liste noire statutaire en vigueur dans le Royaume-Uni.

SACHEZ DONC que par et avec l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada et en conformité des pouvoirs qui nous sont conférés par la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, Nous proclamons et déclarons par la présente que la liste statutaire canadienne

ing was prohibited on the part of all persons resident, carrying on business or being in the Dominion of Canada is varied and added to as set forth in the said schedules hereto appended.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. *Witness*: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our most Honourable Privy Council Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this Twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

des personnes avec lesquelles il n'était pas permis à toutes personnes résidant, faisant affaires ou se trouvant dans le Dominion du Canada de faire le commerce soit changée et que des ajoutés y soient faits tel qu'établi dans les dites annexes jointes à la présente proclamation.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis de prendre connaissance et d'agir en conséquence.

En foi de quoi, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. Témoin: Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor-Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière; membre de notre très honorable Conseil privé; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-SEPTIÈME jour de JUILLET en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit, et de Notre règne la neuvième.

Par ordre,
THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

SCHEDULE "A"

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

Argentina.

Goldschmdit, Mauricio (partner of Warburg & Goldschmidt, Buenos Aires).
Warburg, Jorge (partner of Warburg & Goldschmidt, Buenos Aires).

Brazil.

Empresa Graphica Rio Grandense, Rua dos Andradas 447, Porto Alegre.
Franco, Harmodio, Rua Sete de Setembro 88, Porto Alegre.
Schlick, Alfredo, & Company, Rua da Assemblea 14, and Rua Quitanda 47, Rio de Janeiro.

Chile.

Jacob, A., & Company (successors of Burmeister & Company), Plaza Anibal Pinto 211, Valparaiso.
Mertens & Roepke, Maipu Esquina, Independencia, Valdivia.

Colombia.

Bischoff, Ed. (see Bischoff & Company).

Greece.

Ehrlich, Max, Athens.

Guatemala.

Maegli & Company, Guatemala City.

Hayti & Dominican Republics.

Lopez, Don Rafael B., Moca, Santo Domingo.

Netherlands.

Expedite-Kantoor, "Steenkoklen' (see "Steenkolen" Expedite-Kantoor).
Gonnermann & Company, Friesche Varkensmarkt 2-10, Haarlem.
Hemsoth, Wilhelm, See & Schiffahrt, A/G., Westerstraat 3, Rotterdam.
Kempchen, Wilhelm, Snr., N/V., Stationsplein 3a, Rotterdam.
Leiberich, Hermann, Stationsplein 19, Utrecht.
Mayer, H., Seinpostduin 1, Scheveningen, and Hofweg 11, The Hague.
Meyer, Dr. Paul, Amsterdam.
Smit, P. van, Jr., Nederlandsche Stoomsleepdienst v/h., Boomjes 119a, Rotterdam.
"Steenkolen" Expedite-Kantoor en Steenkolen H/V., Westerkade 2, and Wilhelminakade 3, Rotterdam.
"Vrachtvaart" Maatschappij, Prins Hendrikstraat 16, Rotterdam.
Wolf, Wilhelm, Boompjes 65B, Rotterdam.

Netherland East Indies.

Hollandia Hotel, Cheribon.
Java American Import Maatschappij, Samarang.
Liebl, G., Wlingi, Java.
Mendels, J., Samarang.
Pabst, Eduard, Samarang.
Weissberg, D., Samarang.

Norway.

Goldstück, Hainze & Company, Kongensgt, 2, Christiania.
Skandinavisk Kabel & Gummifabriker, Kr. Augustasg. 10, Christiania.

Persia.

Hadwiger & Saenger (Maison de Commerce de Luxe), Teheran.
Maison de Commerce de Luxe (see Hadwiger & Saenger).

Portuguese West Africa, Portuguese Guinea Fernando Po & Rio Muni.

Atayi, E., Fernando Po.

Spain.

Abramson, Maximo, Calle Conde Montornes 20, & Plaza Poeta Liorente 2, Valencia.
Bockstoever, Wilhelm, Calle Princesa 55, Barcelona.
Comabella, Pujol, y Cia (see Pujol Comabella y Cia).
Devantier, Carl, Reina 39-41, Madrid.
Ferbeck, José (alias Ferbeche), Plaza Ensanché 5, Bilbao, and Calle Zorilla 11, 20, Madrid.
Flix, Sociedad Electro-Quimica de (manager Otto Pagelson), Calle Valencia 236, and Calle Princesa 21, Barcelona; and Flix.
Haendel, Kurt, Camino Bajo de San Isidro 2, Madrid.
Haferkamp, Otto, Plaza Ensanché 5, Bilbao.
Hesperides Sociedad (see Productos Ibericos).
Orth, Hugo, Gran Via 36, Valencia.
Pagelsen, Otto (see Flix, Sociedad Electro-Quimica de).
Peleteria Española, La (Bruch y Soltan), Consejo de Ciento 286, Barcelona.
Productos Ibericos, Madrid and Valencia.
Pujol Comabella y Cia, Reina 39-41, Madrid; and Calle de la Independencia 113, Barcelona.
Schreitmüller, Adelaide, Hotel Inglaterra, Seville.
Sociedad Electro-Quimica de Flix (see Flix, Sociedad Electro-Quimica de).
Spandau. Guillaume (see Spandau Port & Company).
Spandau, Port & Company, Balmes 161, Barcelona.

Sweden.

Hammarström Bröderna, O. Hamngatan 5, Gothenburg.

Venezuela.

Gossewisch, Theodor, Valencia.
Manuel, Franco, La Merida and Maracaibo.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Acosta & Company, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Delcampo, Carlos, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Brazil.

Carvalho, Paes & Company, Fundicas Indigena, rua Camerino 150, Rio de Janeiro.
Holzborn, Erneste, Rua das Princezas, Bahia.
Lopes, Pedro, & Company, Sao Paulo.
"Polis o Dea," & Company, Florianopolis.
Sequeira, Luis, Rio de Janeiro.
Vianna, Silva, Rua General Camera 60, Para.

Greece.

Baroun, Solomon & Levi, Volo.
Damas, Constantine, Calamata.

Honduras.

Guillen & Dolo, Trojillo.

Norway.

Grüner, M. F., Ovre Slotsgt. 15, Christiania.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Argentina.

15 Feb., 1918.—Sieburger, Juan Christian, y Hijos, Calle Talcahuano 82, Buenos Aires.

Honduras.

15 Feb., 1918.—Castellon, Alberto Bu, Juticalpa.
15 Feb., 1918.—Funes, Juan B., San Juancito and La Cieba.
15 Feb., 1918.—Mendoza, Liberato, Comayagüela.

Netherlands.

29 Feb., 1916.—Mohrmann, J., & Company, Handelsverseeniging Voorhee, Keizersgr. 228, Amsterdam.

Spain.

20 July, 1917.—Bruch y Soltau (La Peleteria Espanola), Consejo de Ciento 286, Barcelona.
29 Feb., 1916.—Hinderer, Carlos, Calle del Barquillo 28B, and Genova 10, Madrid.
29 Feb., 1916.—Linhoff, Carlos (sucesore de Gross & Linhoff), Malaga. Also Gross & Linhoff (see Linhoff, Carlos).
10 Nov., 1916.—Siderurgia y Maquinaria Extranjera, Calle Martinez Cubells 10, Valencia; and Henaos 8, Bilbao.

Venezuela.

5 April, 1918.—Rivas, Fensohn & Company, Caracas and Curacao (see Dutch West Indies).

SCHEDULE "B."

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

Mexico.

Aguirre Hermanos, San Blas.
Aguirre, D. G. Sucs., San Blas, Tepic, Mazatlan.
Alonzo Valentin & Co., Puebla.
Am Grocery Co., Mexico City.
Andai Antonio, Torreon.
Arndt, C., Relojeria Alemana, Mazatlan.
Austin, Carlos, Merida.
Bernal, N. M., Nogales.
Bender, Otto, Miramar.
Blanc, Herman, Guadalajara.
Brandt, John von, Nueve Laredo.
Bruggerhoff, Carlos, San Luis, Potosi.
Burgmeister, Gustave, Masatlan.
Cederbourg, J., Merceria Alemana, Mazatlan.
Cuervo, Jose y Cia, Guadalajara.
Danner, J. G., Mexico City.
Deeg, Carlos, Mexico City.
Degener, Hans, Saltillo.
Degener, Hermance, Mexico City.
Delius, Maz., San Blas.
Dobler, Max, Acaponeta, Nayarit.
Eppstein, Martin, Mazatlan and Nogales.
Escobedo, J. M., Mexico City.
Exportadora Mexicana, La Compania, Mexico City.
Fabrica Papel Loreto, Mexico City.
Feist, Pablo, Mexico City.
Felix, Ernesto, La Francesa, Canana.
Francesa, La, Cananea and Guaymas.
Gaitan, Juan, Mexico City.
Gallo, El Hardware Store of Max, Oaxaca.
Gangoiti, E., San Blas and Tepic.
Gangoiti G., San Blas and Tepic.
Gornez, Fernando C., El Telegraphe, Saltillo.
Gonzalez, Evariste, Saltillo.
Grappengeisser & Behringer, Villa Hermosa.
Greise, Federico, Neuve Laredo and Mexico City.
Guerdiola, Saltillo.
Guilbot, A., Mazatlan.
Hess, Edward, Tepijulapa.
Holm, Alberto, Caxaca.
Internacional, La (Nothol Erico), Torreon.
Jordana, Antonio, Torreon.
Laredo, Pamfilo, Saltillo.
Laubens, Grocery, Co., Mexico City.
Lehmann, Marcus, Guaymas.
Maisterrena y Hijos, Tepic and San Blas.
Martino, Antonio, Mexico City.
Milan, Joaquin, Mazatlan.
Miranda, F. M., Mazatlan.
Navegacion del Pavificio Cia, Mazatlan.
Negociation Commercial Nacional, Torreon and Mexico City.
Osuna, Ignacio G., Mazatlan.
Regeneracion, La Newspaper, Saltillo.
Relojeria, Alemana Arndt C., Mazatlan.
Reyes, Jose, Saltillo.
Ritter, Federico & Co., Mexico City.
Riva, Feleciano de la, Saltillo.
Rohde, Carlos, Hermosillo.
Rubio, Francisco G., Mexico City.
Ruis, E. R., Tampico.
Sask, Hans, Mazatlan.
Sanchez & Co., Jose, Mazatlan.
Schmal, W. F., Ciudad Juarez Chihuahue.
Schmele, Hermanos, Mexico.
Schaumann, Henry, Marida.
Stettner, Mauricio, Mexico City and Guadalajara.
Tamaulipeca de Telefonos Companis, Tampico.
Ubaid y Badin, Torreon.
Ubaid, Joaquin, Torreon and Vera Cruz.
Vargas, A. Sucs., Mexico City.
Weebe, P., Guaymas.
Ygaza, P. de, San Blas and Tepic.

Uruguay.

Arboleya, A. Fernandez, Montevideo.
Brague, Augustin, Montevideo.
Carballo, Juan N., Montevideo.
"Debate, El," Montevideo.
Gieschen, Tebdoro, Montevideo.
Herschmann, Ignacio, Montevideo.
Industria Quimica Argentina S./A., Montevideo.
Loriente, Juan F., Montevideo.
Moreno, Daniel.
Osten, Cornelio, Montevideo.
Panaro, Antonio, Montevideo.
Peluffo, Esteban, Montevideo.
Raedler, Bernardo, Montevideo.
Rein & Company, Montevideo.
Rey, Luis, Montevideo.
Servos, Isidoro, Montevideo. 6-3

[The following Proclamation was first published in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *2nd August, 1918.*]

DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION of conditional amnesty respecting men belonging to Class I under the Military Service Act, 1917, who have disobeyed our Proclamation of 13th October, 1917, or their orders to report for duty, or are deserters or absent without leave from the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada.

WHEREAS considerable numbers of men belonging to Class I under our Military Service Act, 1917, called out on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada under Our Proclamation of 13th October, 1917, although they have thus become by law soldiers enlisted in the Military Service of Canada,

Have failed to report for duty as lawfully required of them under the said Military Service Act and the regulations thereunder, including the Order in Council duly passed on April 20 last,

Or have deserted,

Or absented themselves without leave from our Canadian Expeditionary Force,

And it is represented that the very serious and unfortunate situation in which these men find themselves is due in many cases to the fact that, notwithstanding the information and warning contained in Our Proclamation aforesaid, they have misunderstood their duty or obligation, or have been misled by the advice of ill-disposed, disloyal or seditious persons.

AND WHEREAS we desire, if possible, to avoid the infliction of the heavy penalties which the law imposes for the offences of which these soldiers have thus been guilty, and to afford them an opportunity within a limited time to report and make their services available in our Canadian Expeditionary Force as is by law their bounden duty, and as is necessary for the defence of Our Dominion of Canada.

NOW KNOW YE that we in the exercise of Our powers, and of Our good will and pleasure in that behalf, do hereby proclaim and declare and cause to be published and made known that the penalties of the law will not be imposed or exacted as against the men who belong to Class I under Our Military Service Act, 1917, and who have disobeyed Our Proclamation aforesaid; or who have received notice from any of Our registrars or deputy registrars to report for duty on a day now past and have failed so to report; or who, having reported and obtained leave of absence, have failed to report at the expiry of their leave, or have become deserters from Our Expeditionary Force, provided they report for duty on or before the twenty-fourth day of August, 1918.

And we do hereby strictly warn and solemnly impress upon all such men, and as well those who employ, harbour, conceal or assist them in their disobedience, that, if they persist in their failure to report, absence or desertion until the expiry of the last mentioned day, they will be pursued and punished with all the rigour and severity of the law, subject to the judgment of our courts martial which will be convened to try such cases or other competent tribunals; and also that those who employ, harbour, conceal or assist such men will be held strictly accountable as offenders and subject to the pains, penalties and forfeitures in that behalf by law provided for their said offence.

Provided however that nothing contained in this Our Proclamation is intended to release the men aforesaid from their obligation to report for duty as soon as possible or to grant them immunity from arrest or detention in the meantime for the purpose of compelling them to perform their military duty; Our intention being merely to forego or remit the penalties heretofore incurred for failure to report, absence without leave or desertion incurred by those men of the description aforesaid who shall be in the proper discharge of their military duties on or before the said twenty-fourth day of August, 1918.

Of all of which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FIRST day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

6-3

DESPATCHES, ETC.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, S.W.,
July 9, 1918.

AMENDED STATUTES OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

GEORGE R.I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to all to whom these Presents shall come.

Greeting!

WHEREAS by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the Fourth day of June, 1917, in the Eighth year of Our Reign, We have thought fit and been pleased to institute, erect, constitute and create an Order of Knighthood, to be called and known for ever hereafter by the name, style and designation of "The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire," whereof We, Our heirs and successors for ever shall be Sovereigns;

And whereas by Our aforesaid Letters Patent We did ordain that the said Order should be governed by Statutes and Ordinances and that the Statutes to be observed within the said Order should be established by us and sealed by the Seal of the Said Order which Statutes so given and in future to be given by Us, our hairs and successors, to which the said seal shall be affixed, should be of the same validity and taken and read as if the same and every articles of them had been verbatim recited in the said Letters Patent and passed under the Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland ;

And whereas in conformity with the said Letters Patent of the fourth day of June, 1917, we did enact and issue certain Statutes and Ordinances to be observed within the said order bearing the same date wherein a power was reserved to us, our heirs and successors of annulling, altering, augmenting, interpreting or dispensing with these Statutes and regulations or any part thereof by a notification under the Sign Manual of the Sovereign of the order ;

And whereas We deem it expedient that alterations should be made in the existing Statutes of the said Order :

Now know ye that in pursuance of the power vested in Us by the said Letters Patent We have abrogated and annulled and do hereby abrogate and repeal the said Statutes :

And further know all ye to whom these Presents shall come that We have made, ordained and established, and by these Presents, sealed with the Seal of the said Order, do make, ordain and establish the following Statutes and Ordinances, namely :

1. It is ordained and enjoined that this Order of Chivalry shall be styled and designated in all Acts, proceedings and pleadings The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire as in Our said Letters Patent is directed, and by no other designation.

2. It is ordained that the said Order shall consist of the Sovereign and a Grand Master and of five several classes :—I. "Knights Grand Cross" and "Dames Grand Cross." II. "Knights Commanders" and "Dames Commanders." III. "Commanders." IV. "Officers." V. "Members."

3. It is ordered that We, Our heirs and successors, Kings or Queens Regnant of Our said United Kingdom, are and for ever shall be Sovereigns of this Order, to whom doth and shall belong all power of annulling, interpreting, explaining, or augmenting these and every part of these Statutes.

4. We do hereby ordain, direct and appoint that a Prince of the Blood Royal or such other exalted personage as We, Our heirs and successors shall hereafter appoint shall be Grand Master of the said Order, and shall in virtue thereof be the First or Principal Knight Grand Cross of the said Order, to whose custody shall be confided the Great Seal of the Order, which he shall affix to all Statutes, Ordinances and Instruments according to the regulations touching the issue of every of the said Instruments ; and it is further ordained that it shall be his special duty to enforce the due observance of the Statutes and Ordinances of this Order, and that he shall likewise direct the issue of all letters of Summons whenever the Sovereign shall be pleased to command an Investiture of the said Most Excellent Order.

5. It is ordained that the persons to be admitted to this Order shall be such persons, male or female, as may have rendered or shall hereafter render important services to Our Empire, and that Foreign persons upon whom We may think fit to confer the honour of being received into this Order shall be deemed to be, and described as Honorary Knights Grand Cross or Honorary Dames Grand Cross, Honorary Knights Commanders or Honorary Commanders, Honorary Officers, and Honorary Members, according to the classes in the Order to which they belong.

6. It is ordained that when We, Our heirs or successors shall be pleased to nominate and appoint any person to this Order such appointment shall be made by Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual sealed with the Seal of this Order and countersigned by the Grand Master of the said Order.

7. It is ordained that this Order shall rank next to and immediately after Our Royal Victorian Order, that in all solemn Ceremonies, places and assemblies the Knights Grand Cross of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately after the Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, that the Dames Grand Cross of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately before the wives of Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and may on all occasions have, use and enjoy the appellation and style of Dame before their Christian or first names, that the Knights Commanders of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately after the Knights Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order, that the Dames Commanders of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately before the wives of Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and may on all occasions have, use and enjoy the appellation and style of Dame before their Christian or first names, that the men who are Commanders of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately after the Members of the Third Class of the Royal Victorian Order and the women who are Commanders of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediaty before the Wives of Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, that the men who are Officers of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately after the Members of the Fourth Class of the Royal Victorian Order and the women who are Officers of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately before the wives of Members of the Fourth Class of the Royal Victorian Order, that the men who are Members of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately after the Members of the Fifth Class of the Royal Victorian Order and that the women who are Members of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately before the wives of Members of the Fifth Class of the Royal Victorian Order.

8. It is ordained that the Insignia of the Sovereign of this Order shall be of the same material and fashion as are hereinafter appointed for the Knights Grand Cross, save only those alterations which distinguish Our Royal Dignity.

9. It is ordained that the Grand Master shall wear the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross, the badge of which for the Grand Master shall be augmented in accordance with the commands of the Sovereign.

10. It is ordained that the Knights and Dames Grand Cross of this Most Excellent Order shall upon all great and solemn occasions wear the badge of the Order, which shall consist of a cross patonce, enamelled pearl, fimbriated or surmounted by a gold medallion with a representation of Britannia seated within a circle gules inscribed with the motto, "For God and the Empire," in letters of gold ensigned with the Imperial Crown or, the whole suspended from a purple riband of the breadth of three inches and three-quarters, passing from the right shoulder to the left side, and they shall wear on the left side of their coats or outer garments an oval star composed of eight points and charged with a medallion as above.

11. It is ordained that the Knights Commanders shall wear around their necks a riband of the same colour and pattern as that of the Knights Grand Cross of the breadth of one inch and three-quarters and pendent therefrom the badge of the Knights Commanders of the Order which shall be of similar form and pattern to that appointed for the Knights Grand Cross, but of a smaller size, and also that they shall wear on the left side of their coats or outer garments a silver Star composed of four equal points and four lesser, charged with a medallion as before, and it is ordained that the Dames Commanders shall wear a badge of similar form and pattern as that appointed for Knights Commanders, attached to a riband, also similar to that worn by Knights Commanders, but tied in a bow and worn on the left shoulder, and that they shall wear a like Star.

12. It is ordained that the Commanders shall in the same manner wear the like riband and badge as that appointed for the Knights or Dames Commanders of

the Most Excellent Order, but that they shall not be entitled to wear the Star.

13. It is ordained that the Officers shall wear a badge of similar form and pattern as that appointed for the Commanders of the Orders, but of a smaller size and silver gilt, attached to a riband of the same colour and pattern of the breadth of one inch and a half, attached to the left breast of their coats or outer garments by men, and tied in a bow on the left shoulder by women.

14. It is ordained that the Members shall wear in like manner the same riband and badge as that appointed to Officers of the Order except that the badge shall be in silver.

15. It is ordained that upon the nomination of any person to be a Knight Grand Cross, Dame Grand Cross, Knight Commander, or Dame Commander of this Order, he or she shall be invested with the Insignia of his or her dignity in the Order by Us, Our heirs and successors if he or she be resident at the time in this country, but if he or she be in India by Our Viceroy of India in Our name and on Our behalf, and if he or she be in Canada, Australia, New Zealand or South Africa by Our Governors General of Canada, Australia, New Zealand or South Africa respectively in Our name and on Our behalf; and that on the day of the Investiture the person to be invested shall be introduced into the presence of the Sovereign, the Viceroy of India, or the Governor General of Canada, Australia, New Zealand or South Africa, as the case may be, by the Officer of the Order or other Officer deputed to be in attendance bearing the proper Insignia of the Order, when the Sovreign, Viceroy or Governor General having in the case of Knights Grand Cross and Knights Commanders conferred the Honour of Knighthood upon the person so nominated if he have not previously received the said Honour, will then proceed to invest him or her with the Ensigns of the said Order in the following manner:—The Sovereign, Viceroy or Governor General will invest the new Knight Grand Cross, Dame Grand Cross, Knight Commander or Dame Commander with the riband and badge and will deliver or place on his or her left side the star of the said Order appertaining to his or her dignity.

16. It is further ordained that it shall be competent for Us, Our heirs and successors by a Warrant or Warrants under Our Sign Manual countersigned by the Grand Master and sealed with the Seal of this Order to authorize some distinguished person in Our Service or other person to perform in Our name and on Our behalf the Ceremony of investing Knights Grand Cross, Dames Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, or Dames Commanders with the Insignia of their respective dignities or to permit the Ceremony of Investiture to be dispensed with. And We reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, by Our or their Warrant or Warrants as aforesaid, full power and authority to permit and authorize the person or persons not invested by Us to wear the Insignia and enjoy the privileges appertaining to their respective dignities in as full and ample a manner as if they had been invested by Us, Our heirs and successors.

17. It is ordained that on the promotion of a person to a higher class of this Order the Insignia of the class theretofore worn by him or her shall be returned to the Secretary of the Order for the service of the Order, and that on the resignation or decease of an Official of the Order his Badge of Office shall be restored for the service of the Order.

18. It is ordained that for the greater honour and dignity of the Knights Grand Cross and Dame Grand Cross of this Order it shall and may be lawful for them upon all occasions to bear Supporters to their Arms; and We do by these Presents direct and command Our Garter Principal King of Arms for the time being to grant Supporters to such Knights Grand Cross and Dames Grand Cross of this Order as shall not otherwise be entitled thereto and it shall also be lawful for Knights Grand Cross and Dames Grand Cross of this Order to surround their Armorial Bearings with the circle and motto of the Order and to suspend therefrom a representation of their riband and badge and for Knights Commanders, Dames Commanders, and Commanders of this Order to surround their Armorial Bearings with the circle and motto of the Order and to suspend therefrom a representation of their riband and badge and for the Officers and Members of the Order to suspend a representation of their riband and respective badges from the bottom of the escocheon containing their Armorial Bearings.

19. It is ordained that the Seal of the Order shall have engraved thereon as follows (that is to say) a representation of Britannia surrounded by a circle containing the motto of the Order "For God and the Empire," and that the Statutes of the Order shall be sealed by and with the same.

20. It is ordained that it shall be competent for Us, Our heirs and successors by an Ordinance signed by the Sovereign and sealed with the Seal of the Order to cancel and annul the appointment of any person to this Order, and thereupon his or her name in the Register shall be erased. But that it shall be competent for the Sovereign to restore to the Order any person whose appointment may have been so cancelled and annulled when circumstances render it just and expedient so to do.

21. It is ordained that a medal in connection with the said Most Excellent Order shall be awarded to persons, not being members of the five classes of the said Most Excellent Order, whose services to Our Empire would warrant such mark of Our Royal appreciation.

22. It is ordained that the medal of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire for men and for women shall consist of a circular medal in silver, having on the obverse a representation of Britannia within the circle and motto of the Order and on the reverse Our Royal and Imperial Cypher, and shall be worn on the left side suspended by a ring to a purple riband of one inch and one-sixteenth of an inch in width.

23. It is ordained that it shall be competent for Us, Our heirs and successors by a Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual to cancel and annul the award of any Medal of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, and that thereupon the name of the recipient in the Register shall be erased, but it shall be competent for the Sovereign to restore the medal to any person whose name may have been so erased, when circumstances render it just and expedient so to do.

24. It is ordained that the 24th day of May every year shall henceforth be taken and deemed to be the anniversary of the institution of this Order.

25. It is ordained that the following officials shall be appointed to this Order, that is to say, a

Prelate,

King of Arms,

Registrar,

Secretary,

Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod.

26. It is ordained that the Prelate of this Order shall wear around his neck pendent to a riband similar to that which is assigned to the Knights Grand Cross an escocheon of gold enamelled on a field purpure the badge within the circle and motto of the Order, the whole surmounted by an Imperial Crown. Moreover, it shall be lawful for the Prelate to surround his Armorial Bearings with the circle and motto of this Order.

27. It is ordained that the King of Arms of this Order shall be nominated by Us, Our heirs and successors, and that he shall sedulously attend the Service of the Order. And further it is ordained that he shall wear around his neck pendent to a purple riband an escochson of gold enamelled on a field purpure a representation of Britannia impalling the Arms of the Sovereign surrounded with the circle and motto of the Order and surmounted by an Imperial Crown, that he shall carry the Rod of this Order, which shall have on the two greater squares the Arms of the Order impaled with those of the Sovereign, and on the lesser squares the Arms of the Order, the whole surmounted by and Imperial Crown, and that at all Coronations he shall precede the Knights Grand Cross and shall carry and wear a Crown as Our other Kings of Arms are accustomed to do, which badge, rod and crown shall be of the same

materials with those used and borne by Our Garter Principal King of Arms.

28. It is ordained that the Registrar of this Order shall be the person for the time being holding the office of registrar and secretary of the central chancery of the orders of knighthood, that he shall record all proceedings connected with this Most Excellent Order in a register to be appropriated for that purpose and shall, under the directions of the Grand Master, prepare all Warrants and other Instruments to be passed under the seal of the Order and engross the same, that he shall summon the Knights Grand Cross to attend the Sovereign at all ivestitures of this Order, that he shall wear around his neck pendent to a purple riband an escocheon of gold enamelled on a field purpure the cross of the Order surmounted by a representation of a closed book Gules, clasps Or, within the circle and motto of the Order, the whole surmounted by an Imperial Crown.

29. It is ordained that the Secretary of this Order shall be the person holding for the time being the office of Permanent Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, that he shall collect and tabulate the names of those persons who are to be submitted to Us for admission to this Order or to be awarded the Medal of this Order, that he shall wear around his neck pendent to a purple riband an escocheon of gold enamelled on a field purpure the badge of the Order with two pens saltirewire between the angles in pearl enamel within the circle and motto of the Order, the whole surmounted by an Imperial Crown.

30. It is ordained that the Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod of this Most Excellent Order shall be appointed by Us, Our heirs and successors, shall wear around his neck pendent to a purple riband an escocheon of gold enamelled on a field purpure a representation of Britannia surrounded by the circle and motto of the Order and surmounted by an Imperial Crown, and that he shall carry the Purple Rod of the Order, having at the top an escrol thereon the motto of the Order surmounted by a representation of Britannia.

31. It is ordained that all and every of the officials of this Order shall over and above the duties more specially imposed by the foregoing Statutes execute diligently whatever the Sovereign or Grand Master may be pleased to command touching the interests of the said Order, and that the said Offices of Prelate, King of Arms, Registrar, Secretary, and Gentleman Usher shall be holden during good behaviour.

Lastly.—We reserve to Ourself, Our heirs and successors, full power of annulling, alterning, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting or dispensing with these Statutes and Regulations or any part thereof by a notification under the Sign Manual of the Sovereign of the Order.

Given at Our Court at *Saint James*, the Twelfth day of *April*, 1918, in the Eight year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

GEO. CAVE. 7-1

(*Extract from* The London Gazette *of the 9th July, 1918.*)

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.

Chancery of the Order,
St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell,
London, E.C.I., 6th July, 1918.

THE KING has been graciously pleased to sanction the following appointment to the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England :—

As Lady of Grace.

Emily Colby (Milly), Lady Perley. 7-1

[*Extract from the 2nd Supplement to* The London Gazette *of the 5th July, 1918.*]

War Office,
6th July, 1918.

THE undermentioned Officers have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for valuable services rendered in connection with the War :—

Canadian Force.

Armstrong, Col. G. E., Can. A.M.C.
Badgerow, Hon. Lt.-Col. G. W., Can. A.M.C.
Benson, Maj.-Gen. T
Bickford, Lt.-Col. (T./Col.) H. C.
Biggard, Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) J. L.
Bristol, Maj. E., Central Ontario R.
Colquhoun, Lt.-Col. (A./Col.) M. A., D.S.O., Central Ontario R.
Elliot, Col. (T./Maj.-Gen.) H. M.
Gardner, Lt.-Col. (A./Col.) S. D., M.C., B. Columbia R.
Gaudet, Col. F. M., Quebec R.
Gunn, Lt.-Col. (A./Col.) J. A., D.S.O., Quebec R.
Gwatkin, Maj.-Gen. W. G., C.B.
Gwynne, Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) R. J.
Helmer, Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) R. A.
Hodgins, Maj.-Gen. W. E.
Hogarth, Brig.-Gen. D. McD., D.S.O., Can. A.S.C.
Hughes, Maj.-Gen. G. B., B. Columbia R.
Logie, Maj.-Gen. W. A.
McEachran, Lt.-Col. C., Can. A.V.C.
Montague, Maj. F. F., Manitoba R.
Morrison, Maj. (A./Col.) F S., D.S.O , R. Can. Dns.
Osborne, Bt. Col. (T./Col.) H. C.
Palmer, Lt.-Col. (T./Col.) A. Z.
Perreau, Col. C. N.
Primrose, Col. A., Can. A.M.C.
Rattray, Lt.-Col. (A./Col.) J. G., D.S.O., Alberta R.
Reid, Col. F. A.
Ruttan, Lt.-Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) H. N.
Shannon, Lt.-Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) L. W.

Extract from the London Gazette *of the 12th July, 1918*

Whitehall, 10th July, 1918.

THE King has been pleased to signify his approval of the Imperial Service Medal being granted to the following :—

Barry, John, Blacksmith, Department of Railways and Canals, Moncton, Canada.

Bulmer, Rufus, Engineman, Department of Railways and Canals, Moncton, Canada.

Burke, William Henry, Serjeant, Royal Northwest Mounted Police, Canada.

Callahan, John, Section Foreman, Department of Railways and Canals, Nash Creek, Canada.

Chambers, Thomas, Section Forman, Department of Railways and Canals, Truro, Canada.

Connors, Robert, Section Forman, Department of Railways and Canals, Harcourt Canada.

Donald, Alexander, Engineman, Department of Railways and Canals, Moncton, Canada.

Elliott, James Frederick, Hammerman, Department of Railways and Canals, Moncton, Canada.

Gaddis, Richard Howard, Foreman Tinsmith, Department of Railways and Canals, Moncton, Canada.

Holesworth, Robert Martin, Agent, Department of Railways and Canals, Shubenacadie, Canada.

Irvine, John James, Engineman, Department of Railways and Canals, St. John, Canada.

Leonard, Alfred, Freight Porter, Department of Railways and Canals, St. John, Canada.

Lévesque, Joseph, Trackman, Department of Railways and Canals, Rivière-du-Loup, Canada.

McQuaid, Hugh Peter, Section Foreman, Department of Railways and Canals, Cardigan, Canada.

McQuarrie, Daniel, Engineman, Department of Railways and Canals, Newcastle, Canada.

Moore, Joseph Robert, Engineman, Department of Railways and Canals, Moncton, Canada.

Smith, Richard, Section Foreman, Department of Railways and Canals, New Glasgow, Canada.

Surette, Isiah, Extra Gang Foreman, Department of Railways and Canals, Moncton, Canada.

Thompson, William Milledge, Conductor, Department of Railways and Canals, Moncton, Canada.

Vye, Edward Samuel, Conductor, Department of Railways and Canals, Newcastle, Canada.

[*Extract from the 5th Supplement to* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 9th July 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
12th July, 1918.

THE following are among the decorations and medals awarded by the Allied Powers at various dates to the British Forces for distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign :—

His Magesty the KING has given unrestricted permission in all cases to wear the Decorations and medals in question.

DECORATIONS CONFERRED BY HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

Croix de Guerre.

Brevet Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Henri Gustave Joly de Lotbinière, D.S.O., Royal Engineers.
15991 Corporal (Acting Serjeant) George Holland, Yorkshire Light Infantry (Almonte, Ontario, Canada).

CANADIAN FORCE.

Major Stuart Douglas Armour, Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald de Mowbray Bell, Army Service Corps.
Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) William Robert Bertram, D.S.O., Infantry.
Major Arthur Hardie Bick, Field Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Joseph Daly, C.M.G., D.S.O. Infantry.
Captain Norman Hoyles Daniel, Field Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert John Dawson, D.S.O., Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) James Harold Elmsley, C.M.G., D.S.O., Cav.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Wasbrough Foster, D.S.O., Infantry.
Lieutenant Henry Cousen Haryett, Engineers.
Lieutenant William Sidney McCann, Field Artillery.
Lieutenant George Francis Mason, Infantry.
Major Walter Norwood Moorhouse, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieutenant John Morgan, Infantry.
Colonel Arthur Edward Ross, C.M.G., Army Medical Corps.
Major Richard Stephenson Smith, Engineers.
Captain Harold Gladstone Wood, M.C., Infantry.
Major James Henry Wood, Army Medical Corps.
Lieutenant John A. Young, Engineers.
629353 Serjeant Albert George Adams, Infantry.
4708 Private Frederick Walter Alguire, Army Service Corps.
86136 Bombardier Walter McDonald Archibald, Field Artillery.
86886 Bombardier Alex. Anderson, Field Artillery.
24 Private Frank George Arnold, Infantry.
90023 Acting Bombardier Ernest Ash, Field Arty.
472741 Corporal Harold Stuart Ashdown, Infantry.
802206 Private Robert Rody Ashman, Infantry.
2913 Private Percy Herbert Baker, Cav.
775962 Private Arthur Bandy, Infantry.
420826 Serjeant Matthew Barrett, Infantry.
541809 Serjeant Walter Bartlett, Engineers.
232 Serjeant Arthur Barrow, Army Service Corps.
29530 Serjeant John Punton Baston, Ordnance Corps.
166713 Serjeant Alexander Beach, Pioneer Battalion.
432914 Serjeant (acting Company Quartermaster-Serjeant) John Stewart Bewsher, Infantry
424576 Serjeant Lewis Biggs, Infantry.
13454 Company Serjeant-Major (acting Regimental. Serjeant-Major) Robert Blair, Infantry.
187354 Corporal Frank Bootes, Mounted Rifles.
505437 Serjeant James Theodore Bougue, Engineers.
150036 Private Robert Matheson Bowie, Machine Gun Corps.
80123 Serjeant Douglas Bradbury, Infantry.
11109 Serjeant Leslie Bradley, Infantry.
7719 Serjeant William Leslie Brassey, Infantry.
477103 Corporal Thomas Maurice Bresman, Infantry.
223011 Acting Corporal Roy Leonard Brinton, Infantry.
61193 Serjeant Charles Brusselsmans, D.C.M., Infantry.
79044 Serjeant Neil Bryden, Infantry.
2767 Private Price Sydney Burrows, Army Service Corps.
502794 Serjeant Thomas Henry Burrows, Engineers.
510286 Driver John Campbell, Army Service Corps.
41386 Serjeant James Candlish, Field Artillery.
406278 Serjeant Walter Carter, Infantry.
26533 Serjeant Henry Chanu, Infantry.
403628 Private Thomas Charlton, Infantry.
235064 Private Niels Christensen, Infantry.
153649 Staff-Serjeant William Alexander Christie, Infantry.
130063 Serjeant William Ferrand Clapham, Infantry.
78 Corporal Henry William James Clark, Inf.
59177 Serjeant George Charles Cocke, Infantry.
A/10275 Serjeant Frank Louis Collins, Engineers.
443380 Private John Ludovick Colquhoun, Infantry
202071 Private Andrew Colvin, Infantry.
66240 Serjeant George Howard Philip Conneybeare, Infantry.
24116 Serjeant Henry Copeman, Infantry.
21458 Armament Staff-Sergeant Harry Robertson Cowley, Ordnance Corps.
435821 Serjeant Robert Creighton, Infantry.
55170 Private Albert Victor Currell, Infantry.
57610 Lance-Corporal John Daniel, Infantry.
410260 Corporal Harry Dawkins, Infantry.
65250 Lance-Corporal James Day, Infantry.
41422 Battery Serjeant-Major Frank Elmer Dobson, Field Artillery.
20315 Serjeant William Donald, Infantry.
86419 Serjeant Herbert Edward Dyson, Field Artillery.
36082 Serjeant Robert Arthur Evans, Army Service Corps.
83870 Serjeant Albert Fairbrother, Field Artillery.
53107 Corporal Jack Faulkner, Infantry.
628559 Lance-Corporal (acting Quartermaster-Serjeant) Harry Cameron Fisher, Infantry.
422612 Lance-Serjeant Michel Tyman Flood, Infantry.
68223 Serjeant James A. Fogarty, Infantry.
26546 Serjeant John Foley, Infantry.
105801 Private John Ford, M.M., Infantry.
422456 Company Serjeant-Major Thomas Herbert Ford, Infantry.
33343 Serjeant Thomas Fulthorps, Army Medical Corps.
742045 Private Herbert Patrick Goodspeed, Infantry.
703008 Corporal (acting Serjeant) Leonard McLeod Gould, Infantry.
416411 Serjeant Raymond Goulette, Infantry.
102911 Corporal James Edward Graham, Infantry (Pioneers).
859969 Private John Graham, Infantry.
430805 Private Albert Granger, Infantry.
767033 Serjeant George Alexander Gurr, Infantry (Pioneers).
400848 Corporal Harry Hammond, Infantry.
37476 Corporal Hanley Harper, Field Artillery.
167122 Pioneer Alexander Hartigan, Pioneer Battalion.
177319 Corporal Addison Charles Hastie, Infantry.
59439 Private Joseph Toland Hawkey, Infantry.
875337 Gunner Robert Hetherington, Field Artillery.
5424 Battery Serjeant-Major Thomas Hewitt, Horse Artillery.
760228 Lance-Corporal Rowland Henry Hill, Infantry.
85728 Gunner Harris Roland Hines, Field Artillery.
427674 Serjeant Brakeland Howarth, Field Artillery.
301021 Corporal Francis James Hully, Field Artillery.
808046 Private Frederick Wesley Jackson, Infantry.
255280 Private Herbert Jennett, Engineers.
89072 Battery Serjeant-Major Reginald Hudson Jennings, Headquarters Field Artillery.
500542 Serjeant John Walter Johnston, Engineers.
7597 Acting Serjeant Harry Kelsey, Infantry.

452604 Company Serjeant-Major Sam Kemp, Infantry.
745105 Private George Kennedy, Infantry.
1262247 Private Richard Henry Kernick, Army Service Corps.
115061 Private Evan Edgar Kivell, Cav.
426402 Corporal Arthur George Knight, Infantry.
46164 Serjeant Guy Laffin, Infantry.
628698 Corporal Louis Larsen, Infantry.
222035 Corporal Charles William Latter, Infantry.
180 Serjeant Thomas Dixon Lee, M.M., Engineers.
110319 Staff-Serjeant Charles Philip Levine, Mounted Rifles.
348516 Quartermaster-Serjeant Ernest Machin Lomax, Field Artillery.
420638 Regimental Quartermaster-Serjeant James Low, Infantry.
4853 Battery Serjeant-Major William Lowrie, Horse Artillery.
41039 Serjeant Thomas Henry Macddocks, Field Artillery.
301878 Corporal Fitter William Crombie Marroch, Field Artillery.
55004 Regimental Quartermaster-Serjeant William Frederick Marshall, Infantry.
622871 Private (acting Corporal) William Mortyn, Machine Gun Corps.
252 Serjeant Hubert William Maude, Machine Gun Corps.
502 Serjeant James Edward Mercer, Engineers.
426534 Corporal Charles Milne, Infantry.
164655 Corporal Thompson Leask Milne, Infantry.
69551 Serjeant Richard Moore, Infantry.
75844 Serjeant Leslie Morris, Infantry.
24663 Company Serjeant-Major George Polson Morrison, Infantry.
438971 2nd Corporal (acting Corporal) John Donald Morrison, Engineers.
14576 Regimental Quartermaster-Serjeant Frank Mortley, Cav.
2050 Serjeant William Dudley Munro, Cav.
5437 Company Quartermaster-Serjeant Harry Stanley Murray, Engineers.
71710 Company Serjeant-Major Alexander McCullogh, Infantry.
41176 Battery Serjeant-Major Angus Kenneth McDonald, Field Artillery.
50154 Serjeant White McDonald, Field Artillery.
760567 Private William McDonald, Infantry.
18778 Serjeant C. E. Macdonell, Infantry.
171250 Private John McDowell, Infantry.
A/34355 Corporal William Mutrie McIntosh, Infantry.
1261640 Serjeant Angus Eric Mackay, Garrison Artillery.
22612 Serjeant Edward H. McLay, Infantry.
675727 Private William Andrew McLeod, Infantry.
453590 Serjeant David Gordon McMackon, Machine Gun Corps.
304609 Corporal John Stewart McRae, Field Artillery.
21491 Private James McTurk, Infantry.
248478 Driver Angus Roderick McVicar, Field Artillery.
809 Serjeant Charles Olmstead, Cavalry.
163513 Serjeant Ole Oleson, Infantry.
304018 Serjeant James O'Shea, Field Artillery.
419055 Company Serjeant-Major James Page, Infantry.
412830 Serjeant Edward Albert Victor Palmer, Infantry.
420893 Corporal William Panting, Infantry.
522112 Serjeant Harry Patten, Field Artillery.
65766 Corporal Hugh Mackay Patterson, Infantry.
147242 Private Edward Payette, Infantry.
172374 Corporal Charles Henry Pentney, Mounted Rifles.
460360 Private Peter Prince, Infantry.
302310 Serjeant Norman Everett Prowse, Field Artillery.
331195 Serjeant Arthur Gruzelier Randall, Army Service Corps.
13274 Corporal John Reid, Machine Gun Corps
37321 Private James Reid, Army Service Corps.
477769 Company Serjeant-Major Robert Rvell, Inf.
6234 Quarter master-Serjeant Trumpeter Arthur Alfred Robert, Horse Artillery.
192774 Serjeant Henry Alexander Robertson, Infantry.
171528 Serjeant William Henry Rowlands, Mounted Rifles.
79603 Corporal (acting Serjeant) John Bassett Rust Machine Gun Corps.
541649 Acting Corporal Thomas Warriner Rutherford, Engineers.
122 Serjeant William John Ryan, Field Artillery.
104712 Private George William Salmond, Engineers.
21665 Serjeant James H. Sanders, Infantry.
925 Gunner William Barnard Sanders, Field Artillery.
615 Corporal Francis Edward Savage, Cavalry.
40261 Serjeant Henry Savinon, Field Artillery.
13281 Company Serjeant-Major Robert Sheffield Infantry.
823716 Private Francis Keith Showler, Infantry.
766704 Serjeant Edward Cameron Silvester, Infantry (Pioneers).
910102 Private Ebenezer Tom Sirett, Mounted Rifles.
A/36263 Serjeant Charles Alfred Smith, Infantry.
2794 Lance-Corporal James Smith, Machine Gun Corps.
9068 Serjeant Hugh Vernon Spence, Infantry.
148570 Private Thomas Arnold Spinks, Infantry.
792 Company Serjeant-Major Christopher Spurgeon, Infantry.
119036 Corporal Alexander Steele, Cyclist Battalion.
102140 Serjeant James Strudwick, Infantry.
2203 Serjeant Norman Clair Sutherland, Engineers.
530621 Staff-Serjeant George Swainston, Army Medical Corps.
5217 Serjeant Thomas Giles Terriss, Engineers.
59969 Company Serjeant-Major Samuel Thomas, Infantry.
457170 Private Robert Thomson, Central Ontario Regiment.
703834 Serjeant Charles Frederick Todd, Infantry.
440044 Battery Serjeant-Major William John Toms, Infantry.
476051 Corporal Noel Charles Turnour, Engineers.
85537 Gunner Thomas Turner, Garrison Artillery.
628693 Private Robert Charles Twiddy, Infantry.
510263 Private Percy William Vines, Army Service Corps.
412618 Serjeant Allan Edgar Wade, Infantry.
302900 Gunner Earnest Ward, Garrison Artillery.
2007 Private William Warwick, Machine Gun Corps.
1651 Serjeant Wallace Watkins, Infantry.
25135 Private James Watson, Infantry.
A/393 Serjeant Thomas Watt, Machine Gun Corps.
81937 Private Jesse Hinton Webb, Infantry.
108621 Private Cecil Ernest West, Mounted Rifles.
454864 Private Ruben Whitford, Infantry.
643994 Private Gilbert John Wilmot, Infantry.
175336 Private Herbert James Wilton, Machine Gun Corps.
107606 Company Serjeant-Major David Sandford Wright, Machine Gun Corps.
425517 Private Edward Aaron Youngman, Mounted Rifles.

Yours very truly,
W. H. WALKER,
Acting Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.

[*Extracts from the 4th Supplement to* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 12th July, 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
16th July, 1918.

HIS Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of a Bar to the Military Medal to the undermentioned Non-commissioned Officer and Man :—

790399 Pte. R. A. V. Cheale, M.M., Can. Inf.
(M.M. gazetted 19th November, 1917, see *Canada Gazette* 15th December, 1917.)

56060 Sjt. J. H. Jarvis, M.M., Ontario R., Can.
(M.M. gazetted 28th January, 1918, see *Canada Gazette* 23rd February, 1918.)

HIS Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Military Medal for bravery in the Field to the undermentioned Non-commissioned Officers and Men :—

352168 Pte. T. Bannister, R.A.M.C. (Montreal).
50874 Sjt. F. P. Evans, M.G. Corps (Canada).
6640 L./C. R. McMahon, R. E. (Winnipeg, Can.) Canadian Force.
512252 Pte. C. A. Allen, A.S.C.
59021 Pte. C. R. Armstrong, E. Ontario R.
911979 Pte. R. R. Atkins. M.G. Corps.
204130 Pte. M Babcock, Cent. Ontario R.
5261 Farr./Q.M.-Sjt. Blackleg. R. Can. H.A.
65096 Pte. F. Botsford, Quebec R.
402430 Sjt. G. E. Bowyer, Cent. Ontario R.
522652 Pte. G. Proderick, A.M.C.
61093 Pte. E. Bruneau, Quebec R.
234556 Pte. G Buckingham, Manitoba R.
5954 Gnr. R. G. Chinery, R. Can. H.A.
61564 Pte. F. X. Clermont, Quebec R.
6250 Dvr. G. D. Daniels. R. Car. H.A.
5887 Gnr. W. Denton, R. Can. H.A.
171069 L./C. W. Divorty, Quebec R.
5907 Gnr. C. Docherty, R. Can. H.A.
22047 Cpl. W. C. Dow, Manitoba R.
853639 Pte. R. Fleming, Cent. Ontario R.
871013 Sjt. A. J. Forrest, Rly. Troops.
524673 Pte. R. Forrester, A.M.C.
733464 Pte. J. H. Gardner, Nova Scotia R.
469861 Sjt. W. F. Gauld, Quebec R.
412467 Sjt. W. Glew, Saskatchewan R.
210354 Sjt. S. J. Glynn, Cent. Ontario R.
15252 Sjt. C. C. Greener, Cav.
887614 Pte. A. H. Greenshaw, Saskatchewan R.
486645 Cpl. R. G. Hagen, Quebec R.
123929 Pte. R. Harris, Cent. Ontario R.
414548 L./C. E. Hest, Quebec R.
48976 Spr. G. F. Holl, Rly. Oper. Coy.
745086 Cpl. R. Hollidge, Cent. Ontario R.
22154 Pte. S. R. Hunter, Manitoba R.
781722 Pte. E. E. Jenner, Saskatchewan R.
101057 Pte. T. G. Jones, Saskatchewan R.
802666 Pte. S. Lacelle, Cent. Ontario R.
291719 Pte. W. Lacharité, Quebec R.
113345 Pte. R. H. Langford, A.S.C.
6276 Dvr. J. H. Langmead, R. Can. H.A.
672322 Pte. L. Lareau, Quebec R.
85189 Gnr. J. Marway, R. Can. H.A.
116617 Sjt. E. McDonald, W. Ontario R.
657446 Pte. J. A. McDonald, Cent. Ontario R.
198277 Gnr. J. D. McDonald, Can. G.A.
2419 Sjt. E. Mead, A.S.C
123 Cpl. (A./Sjt.) R. C. Miles, Can. G.A.
827063 Cpl. R. Knight, W. Ontario R.
320980 Dvr. J. E. O'Callaghan, Can. F.A.
320139 Pte. O. Pello, Saskatchewan R.
A/38090 Pte. (L./C.) L. A. Perry, Manitoba R.
1134862 2nd Cpl. O. Petit, Can. E.
201887 Pte. L. R. Putnam, Cent. Ontario R.
829407 L./Sjt. F. Reece, Manitoba R.
142446 Pte. J. Roberts, Cent. Ontario R.
448896 Pte. T. J. Robillard, Quebec R.
198960 L./C. M. Sauerbrei, Saskatchewan R.
657198 L./C. F. Simms, Cent. Ontario R.
936 Pte. W. Strett n, Manitoba R.
195223 Pte. W. Theobald, E. Ontario R.
727184 Pte. E. C. Thompson, Cent. Ontario R.
85556 Farr./Sjt. H. G. Turner, R. Can. H.A.
5974 Gnr. J. Walker, R. Can. H A.
207958 A./Bomdr. G. E. Wells, D.C.M , Can. G.A.
6233 Gnr. I. C. Williams, R. Can. H.A.
645628 Pte. C. E. Willis, Quebec R.
195402 Pte. J. Windover, Cent. Ontario R.
3391 Pte. W. E. Wood, A.S.C.
90169 Gnr. J. B. Woodin, Can. F.A.

Amendments.

The following are the correct descriptions of Men whose names have recently appeared in the *London Gazette*, for the award of the Military Medal :—

(*London Gazette*, dated 23rd February, 1918, see *Canada Gazette* 30th March, 1918.)

781607 Pte. R. T. Marrow, Can. Inf. (Gazetted as Morrow).
727596 Pte. G. C. Smith, Can. Inf.

[*Extract from* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 5th July, 1918.*]

FOREIGN OFFICE,
May 30, 1918.

The KING has been pleased to approve of :—

Mr. James Linn Rodgers as Consul-General of the United States of America at Montreal ;
Mr. Eugène Corriveau as Consul of Montenegro at Quebec.

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[*Extracts from the 3rd Supplement to the* LONDON GAZETTE *of the 16th July, 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
18th July, 1918.

WITH reference to the awards conferred as announced in the *London Gazette* dated 18th February, 1918 (see *Canada Gazette* 6th April, 1918), the following are the statements of service for which the decorations were conferred :—

Awarded a Bar to the Distinguished Service Order.

CANADIAN FORCE.

Lt.-Col. Lorne Talbot McLaughlin, D.S.O., Infy.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He deployed his battalion for the attack under very difficult conditions and heavy fire, captured all his objectives, and consolidated the position. His conduct was an inspiration to all under his command.

Awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

CANADIAN FORCE.

Capt. (A/Maj.) Archie Fairburn Brown, Infy.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in an attack. He led his men over very difficult ground to the capture of the first objective and, when two other company commanders were wounded, he took command of all the assaulting troops and led a successful attack on the final objective. Though he was severely wounded, he remained at the captured position until it was consolidated. His courage and ability were instrumental in securing the success of the attack.

Maj. Albert Desbrisay Carter, Infy., and R.F.C.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He destroyed two enemy aeroplanes, drove down several others out of control, and on two occasions attacked enemy troops from a low altitude. He showed great keenness and dash as a patrol leader.

Capt. John Knox Crawford, Infy.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He commanded two companies in an attack, and when the advance was held up and the situation became critical he rallied his men and led them successfully to the objective, capturing fifty-nine prisoners and five machine guns. His initiative and determination were alone responsible for the success of the operation.

T./Capt. John Ross Macpherson, Infy.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. After a personal reconnaissance he led his company forward and surrounded and captured an enemy strong point together with its garrison, in spite of determined resistance and intense shell fire. His energy and initiative were entirely responsible for the success of the operation which straightened out the line for a further successful attack on the following day.

Awarded a Bar to the Military Cross.

CANADIAN FORCE.

Lt. Andrew Lusk Anderson, M.C., Fld. Arty.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of an ammunition pack train. While he was moving ammunition from an old position the enemy opened a heavy bombardment, but he succeeded in getting all his animals and men clear and saving the ammunition. He delivered the ammunition to the forward position and guided his column back through heavy shell fire with great skill. His courage and

judgment in most difficult circumstances saved many casualties.

Lt. Irving Cecil Hall, M.C., M.G.C.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When two machine guns were put out of action and most of the crews were killed or wounded in an attack, he led two new crews and guns up to the front line through a heavy barrage and reorganized the defence of the position. He set a splendid example of fearlessness and leadership.

Capt. Frederick William Lees, M.C., A.M.C.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He worked untiringly attending to the wounded and superintending their evacuation. Though his aid post was continually under heavy shell fire he carried on his work with an energy and cheerfulness which were a splendid example to all. He saved many lives by his devotion to duty.

Lt. Henry Thomas Lord, M.C., Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He showed great determination and courage in leading his men in spite of strong resistance to the capture of an enemy strong point. Though severely wounded in both legs after the capture of the position he remained on the spot and directed the consolidation. His pluck and endurance were an inspiration to all ranks.

Capt. (A./Maj.) Samuel Kenyon Lount, M.C., Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was in command of a support company during an attack and led it forward to assist in consolidating the captured ground. He showed great ability and initiative in leading his men to the position through an intense barrage with few casualties, and in controlling and encouraging his men at their work under very heavy fire. He did splendid work on this and several other occasions.

Capt. Thomas Patrick O'Kelly, M.C., Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as brigade transport officer during lengthy operations. He went forward every night under constant shell fire to ensure supplies getting through, and only his courage and resource enabled this to be successfully done, as casualties to men and animals were very heavy. His courage and determination were the more conspicuous as, throughout the whole period, he was suffering from a broken shoulder, and in spite of severe pain refused to withdraw until the division was relieved.

Capt. (A./Maj.) (now Maj.) Richard Worrall, M.C., Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while in command of his battalion. He moved about on open ground between his companies reconnoitring the position under heavy fire, and obtained information which was of the greatest value in the subsequent operations. His resolute and courageous conduct and splendid leadership were an inspiration to his battalion.

Awarded the Military Cross.

CANADIAN FORCE.

Lt. George Frederick Adams, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the other officers of his company became casualties he took command of the company and led them through a heavy barrage to reinforce the advance position. During the consolidation he continually exposed himself to the enemy's fire encouraging his men. Through twice buried and badly shaken by bursting shells, he refused to leave the line, and set a splendid example of coolness and courage under very difficult conditions.

Lt. John Macintyre Airth, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the situation was very obscure during an attack and several runners had become casualties in attempts to obtain information, he went forward in daylight over the open for 800 yards under intense fire and obtained most valuable information which resulted in the breaking up of an enemy counter-attack. He showed splendid courage and determinatin.

Capt. Percy Carruther Band, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his company in the attack with the greatest skill and initiative under most difficult conditions. Though wounded, he remained with his men and set them an inspiring example of courage and resource.

Lt. Charles Benjamin Bate, Engrs.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while engaged on the construction of a plank road. His infantry working parties of 250 men were frequently dispersed by shell fire. On each occasion, with the help of his sappers, he collected the party and remained at work until the task was completed.

Lt. Arthur Boyes, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in an attack. When the flank of the battalion became exposed during an attack he used excellent judgment in forming a defensive flank, and by his coolness and contempt of danger inspired his men with such confidence as to avert all danger from the exposed flank.

Lt. Victor William Bunn, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When in charge of a working party, which was heavily shelled, he displayed exceptional skill and courage in manœuvring his men and keeping them together. He personally took two men who had been wounded to a "pill-box," and helped to dress their wounds. His example greatly inspired his men and enabled them to finish their task under very heavy hostile shall fire.

Lt. Gordon Carmichael, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He took command of his company when all the other officers became casualties. Finding it impossible to consolidate the captured ground owing to heavy machine-gun fire and rifle fire from a strong point, he organized and led a successful attack on the position, capturing four machine guns and 18 prisoners. He worked untiringly at securing the position, and it was chiefly owing to his grasp of the situation and able leadership that his company were able to hold their ground against an enemy counter-attack and under heavy fire.

T./Capt. David William Clarkson, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when the enemy attempted to raid his trenches on three occasions. His courage, coolness and leadership were largely responsible for the repulse of the attacks. He directed his men throughout the raids, followed up the retreating enemy, killed one and carried in a wounded prisoner.

Capt. Chester Francis Commins, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He displayed great skill and courage in handling not only his own platoon, but men of other units who had become attached, regulating the pace of the advance behind the barrage by encouraging his men forward and yet checking them as circumstances warranted. Whilst holding the line he was most active and assiduous in his duties, keeping his men in good spirits and visiting posts during heavy bombardments.

Lt. Marmaduke Murray Dillon, M.G. Corps.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during lengthy operations, when in command of four guns. He exhibited the greatest courage and skill, in face of very great difficulties, in placing his guns in position and getting up ammunition. His fine example to his men and his coolness and judgment were entirely responsible for keeping his guns in action.

Lt. Ronald Mackinnon Donaldson, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led forward two platoons to reinforce the front line, and finding that the leading company had suffered considerable casualties, he took command and consolidated the position. He moved about along the line reorganizing and encouraging his men under intense fire, and by his courage and example assisted materially in breaking up enemy counter-attacks.

Lt. Chester William Halstead, Infy.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. His utter disregard for machine-gun fire inspired his men greatly. He, with his plantoon captured 77 prisoners and two machine-guns, the latter being brought into action at once against the enemy. After the captured position had been consolidated, he went forward some 200 yards, where he met an enemy Staff officer, whom, on his refusal to surrender, he promptly killed. He gave a splendid example of courageous energy and dash.

Capt. William McLeod Fletcher, Fld. Arty.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when a mule train carrying ammunition was heavily shelled. By his gallant conduct and courageous example he rallied and steadied the column under intense fire and succeeded in getting them forward to safety. He then organized a party and removed the wounded.

Lt. Adrian Tidmarsh Forsythe, Fld. Arty.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as forward observation officer during an attack. He went forward to the captured position and remained all night in the open, establishing communication under heavy shell fire. During the attack he kept up visual communication under heavy fire for 30 hours, and by his dogged perseverance and courage was able to send back important information.

Capt. George May Foster, A.M.C.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was in charge of the evacuation of the wounded from the front line during the operations, and set a splendid example to his stretcher-bearers by his courage and determination. He led a party to remove several stretcher cases under heavy shell fire, and though wounded himself he attended to their wounds and arranged their removal.

Lt. Sylvester Francis Hannan, Infy.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Though severely wounded before the attack, he led his platoon in the advance and personally accounted for several of the enemy. He captured his final objective and, though suffering severely from his wound, remained with his men until the position was consolidated. He set a splendid example of courage and endurance.

Lt. Bernard Stanley Heath, M.G. Corps.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during offensive operations, when he took over a section of mobile guns and by his coolness under severe shell fire and his good judgment of position materially assisted in holding the captured position until relieved, although he was unsupported and suffered severe losses.

Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. George Airey Jackson, Infy.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led a mule train during an attack over almost impassable ground and through heavy barrages and kept up the supplies of water and rations. He reconnoitred the ground at great risk, his conduct proving a considerable factor in the success of the enterprise.

Lt. Wilson Talmadge Johnston, Infy.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was severely wounded in the head before an attack and, having had his wound attended to, led his platoon in the attack to the second objective, where he collapsed from loss of blood. He would not leave his men until the position had been consolidated, and set a most inspiring example of energy and courage.

Capt. William Walker Kennedy, Infy.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his company in an attack to the final objective in spite of very heavy machine-gun and artillery fire, which caused severe losses, and later, learning that a flank company had lost all its officers, he went over to reorganize the situation. Later, his coolness and courage during a strong counter-attack undoubtedly saved a critical situation.

Lt. John Ernest Hill Laidlaw, Infy.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his company suffered heavy casualties, by his courage and determination he kept the men together and reorganized the company. A large gap in the line occurred on his left, and he at once went out to reconnoitre, and succeeded in gaining touch with the unit on his left and re-established the line. His disregard of danger was a splendid example to his men.

Lt. Edward Charleton Lattin, Infy.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his platoon in the attack and by great daring and coolness reached the final objective. When his company commander became a casualty he took command of the company and, though wounded himself, remained with them until the captured ground was consolidated. He set an inspiring example of energy and courage to his men.

Lt. Reginald Lingford, Infy.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He supervised the installation of signalling lamps under heavy fire and moved up and down the lines throughout the engagement, keeping communications intact, and on one occasion spent over an hour in the open, under intense fire, repairing the wires. He did splendid work under the most difficult conditions.

Capt. Albert Henry Loughton, Infy.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led is company in the attack with great courage and ability. When the company on his right moved beyond their objective to attack a party of the enemy he at once grasped the situation and moved two platoons to fill the gap. He assisted in capturing a "pill-box" with four machine guns and 13 prisoners and showed splendid initiative and courage throughout. Though wounded he remained at duty until his company was relieved.

Lt. Robert Luxton, Railway Troops.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On a battery being subjected to a heavy enemy fire he observed an enemy shell hit one of the dug-outs near the battery. He and two sappers thereupon volunteered their services and went to the dug-out and dressed the wounds of one man whom this officer got away to the dressing station in a lorry. After working tirelessly for half an hour he succeeded in extricating two N.C. O.'s and two men belonging to the battery who had been buried beneath the débris. Though this splendid and gallant work of rescue was carried out under a heavy and harassing fire, the rescuers acted throughout with an utter disregard for their personal safety, and their conduct was worthy of the highest praise.

Lt. Edward Fredrick Malkin, Infy.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On his company commander becoming a casualty he assumed command of the company, and led his men to the objective with great dash and confidence, it being largely due to his courage and leadership that several strong points were overpowered and the line established in schedule time.

Lt. James Ranald McDonald, Infy.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his platoon to the capture of the first and second objectives, and when his company commander was wounded took command of the company. He was then wounded himself, but led his men to the final objective, showing the greatest courage and energy throughout.

Lt. John Godfrey McCaul, Fld. Arty.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as forward observation station in an attack. He went forward and remained all night in the open so as to be ready for the attack. He went forward with the infantry in the attack and sent back valuable information, keeping up communication although his lamp was smashed and one of his signallers wounded by a shell. He showed great coolness under heavy fire.

Lt. Alexander Carew McFarlane, M.G. Corps.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during lengthy operations when in command of four guns. He exhibited the greatest courage and resource, in face of great difficulties, in getting up ammunition

under heavy and continuous shell fire, and keeping his guns in action until relieved. His energy was unceasing, and he set a fine example to all ranks.

Lt. Atholl Munro McNabb, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Though wounded he led his platoon successfully in the assault on the final objective, and when all the other officers of his company became casualties he took command and secured a very difficult position. He set an inspiring example of coolness and courage to his men.

Capt. (A./Maj.) John Russell Millard, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Though wounded prior to the attack in which he led his company, displaying great skill and courage, he remained on duty cheering and encouraging his men. The taking of a strong point was largely due to his perseverance and personal courage. During this period he receive a second wound, but still refused to be evacuated until the position had been consolidated.

Lt. Roland Montgomery, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his platoon with great dash and determination in an attack, capturing twelve prisoners and killing a large number of the enemy. He also captured a machine gun, and when the final objective was reached he showed great skill and judgment in consolidating the position under heavy fire.

Lt. Robert Hartstone Morris, M.G. Corps.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of eight guns. By his courage and personal efforts he not only kept all his guns in action under the most trying conditions and extremely heavy shell fire, but he attended to the wounded, and succeeded in removing them to a place of safety. He set a splendid example to all ranks under him.

Lt. Francis Nicholas Murphy, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Just prior to the attack he brought his pack train, which was carrying water for the assaulting troops, through the forward area under the most trying conditions. Along the road which it was necessary for transport to follow the enemy put down a most intense barrage. In spite of this, his untiring energy and courageous efforts were successful in clearing and repairing the road and he went along, with the result that each man in the battalion went into the attack with a full supply of water.

Lt. William Waldie Murray, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He assembled the battalion for the attack under most difficult conditions and on swampy ground. In spite of intense fire, he got all the assaulting troops into their correct positions, and by his energy and skill in this work contributed largely to the success of the attack. When the objective was reached and communication was most difficult he passed through a heavy barrage and obtained valuable information as to the dispositions of the whole line.

Capt. Alfred Stannage Porter, A.M.C.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He dressed many wounded during the operations, working in the open under intense fire, and set a splendid example of courage and self-sacrifice.

Lt. Henry Thomas Poste, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Sent forward to arrange the relief of the line and reconnoitre the assembly area, he performed this task, and dispositions were accordingly made which later saved the company many casualties. Finding that the regular route was heavily shelled, he discovered a shorter and better route, through which he brought up the company without a casualty. In the attack, on his senior officers becoming casualties, he led his company through the enemy barrage on to the objective with very few casualties. His splendid courage, wonderful initiative and cheerfulness under such great difficulties afforded a wonderful example to all ranks.

Capt. (A./Maj.) George Sherry Robinson, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his company with magnificent determination and courage in an attack, rushing and capturing two enemy machine guns. He gained all his objectives against strong opposition and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. Though severely wounded, he remained with his company for another thirty-six hours and completed the consolidation of the position. He set an inspiring example to his men.

Lt. Stanley Macquana Sproule, Engrs.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a working party building a plank road. The hostile shelling was extremely heavy on all roads and communications, and the infantry were forced to withdraw. He, with his sappers, remained, repaired the damage caused by shells, and rendered the road passable for immediate traffic. His gallant conduct was the greatest inspiration and example to the men under him.

Lt. Charles Breckon Smith, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the troops in advance of his position were driven back on his company, he steadied his men and held his position with great courage and determination in the face of very intense fire. His gallantry undoubtedly saved a most serious situation.

Lt. Thomas Steele, M. G. Corps.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of eight guns. The guns were under a concentrated bombardment, many members of the crews becoming casualties. Although buried many times by shell fire, he exhibited the greatest courage, cheering on his men, caring for the wounded, and keeping his guns in action under the most adverse conditions.

Lt. Harry Cecil Stiver, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Though wounded before the attack, he advanced with his platoon and led them with great gallantry. When some troops in advance were driven back he rallied a party of them and led them forward with his platoon, saving a serious situation by his coolness and leadership.

Lt. William Wallace Taylor, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Though his personal courage and disregard of machine gun fire he captureda hostile machine gun and immediately brought it into action. On his company commander being evacuated, he was the only officer left with the troops, and his cheerfulness at all times materially assisted in keeping up his men's spirits during the heavy bombardment which followed on the consolidation of the position.

Lt. (A./Capt.) Edgar James Thomas, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his company in an attack, capturing his objectives under most difficult conditions, and organized the consolidation wholly regardless of danger. His accurate and comprehensive report on the situation were of the greatest value in the subsequent operations.

Lt. Geoffrey Alfred Wheable, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He, with his company, captured and consolidated the portion of the first objective allotted to them, during which time he was wounded. He, however, remained on duty, and led his company on to the final objective, which he captured, consolidated, and held. His gallant conduct throughout was most praiseworthy.

9066 C./S./M. Frederick Williams, D.C.M., Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his company was moving into the line all his officers became casualties. He, realising the importance of getting men forward, reorganized, and took charge of the company, and led them to their battle positions. After the assault he moved his company up in support of the attacking battalions, and personally superintended the evacuation of the wounded working unceasingly for thirty-six hours with great determination and energy. His cheerfulness, cool judgment and fine leadership were an inspiration to all ranks. 7-1

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[1910]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS under the authority of an order of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council, dated the 14th day of September, 1917, the Province of Manitoba has requested that the land comprised within the public road through Sections 11 and 12, in Township thirteen, Range eleven, east of the Principal Meridian, as shown upon a plan of the said road, approved and confirmed at Ottawa on the 27th day of September, 1917, by Edouard Deville, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, and of record in the Department of the Interior under No. 26336, be transferred to the said province ;

And whereas the lands affected by the said road are unpatented.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, and under the provisions of Section 13 of Chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1906, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the said road comprising 4·39 acres in the north-east quarter of Section 11, 4·21 acres in the north-west quarter of Section 12 and 4·42 acres in the north-east quarter of Section 12 of the said township be transferred to the Crown in the right of the Province of Manitoba.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1912]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 23rd July, 1918, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that letters patent were issued on the 7th November, 1907, to Mr. Arthur Hitchcock of Moosejaw, for the north-west quarter of Section 3, Township 21, Range 7, west of the 3rd Meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan, containing 160 acres, which Mr. Hitchcock had been allowed to purchase at the rate of $3 an acre for a home farm and corral in connection with his ranch.

Subsequently it was ascertained that Mr. Hitchcock's improvements were located upon the north-east quarter of the said Section 3, and in compliance with his request it was decided in 1908 to exchange the north-west quarter of this section for the north-east quarter thereof, provided Mr. Hitchcock filed in the Department of the Interior a duplicate certificate of title in favour of the Crown covering the north-west quarter which had been patented to him.

The lands referred to were recently inspected by an officer of the Department of the Interior, who reported that he found both quarter sections very rough, only fit for grazing purposes and that there is very little difference, if any, in the value thereof, the north-east quarter, which Mr. Hitchcock desires to acquire, being the rougher of the two.

The Minister recommends that the exchange be confirmed and that he be authorized to issue Letters Patent in favour of Mr. Arthur Hitchcock for the said north-east quarter of Section 3, Township 21, Range 7, west of the 3rd Meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan, containing 161 acres, and which is available for the purpose, upon his filing in the Department of the Interior, a duplicate certificate of title in favour of the Crown, free of all encumbrances, covering the said north-west quarter of Section 3, Township 21, Range 7, west of the 3rd Meridian, above referred to.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU
7–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1911]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated the 24th July, 1918, from the Minister of the Interior stating that the south-east quarter of Section 26, Township 40, Range 2, west of the 5th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, containing 160 acres, was, with other lands, vested in the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay, commonly called the Hudson's Bay Company, upon the 3rd day of January, 1907, under the provisions in that behalf contained in the Dominion Lands Act,

The Minister further states that a homestead entry for the said quarter section was, by oversight, granted on the 9th August, 1912, to Mr. Thomas William Ripper, who has been in continuous occupation of the land since 1913, and made valuable improvements thereon.

At the request of the Department of the Interior, the Hudson's Bay Company surrendered the quarter section in question, in order that Mr. Ripper's entry therefor might be confirmed, and selected, in lieu thereof, the north-east quarter of Section 26, Township 32, Range 15, west of the 4th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, containing 160 acres and which has been reserved for the company for some time.

The Minister therefore recommends that this exchange be confirmed under the provisions of section 76 of the Dominion Lands Act, and that letters patent for the said north-east quarter of Section 26, Township 32, Range 15, west of the 4th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, containing 160 acres, and which is available for the purpose, be issued in favour of the Hudson's Bay Company in exchange for the south-east quarter of Section 26, Township 48, Range 2, west of the 5th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, containing 160 acres, above mentioned, and which is now vested in His Majesty King George the Fifth in the right of the Dominion of Canada, and that the homestead entry granted for the last mentioned land on the 9th August, 1912, to the said Thomas William Ripper, be confirmed.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[18–1948]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that for the purpose of promoting efficiency, the Electricity Inspection Districts of Toronto and Belleville, as respectively established by an Order in Council dated the 27th October, 1915, shall be and the same are hereby abolished, and the following Districts established in lieu thereof :—

Toronto, Ontario :—The Inspection District of Toronto to be composed of the Judicial Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, and the Counties of Dufferin, Grey, Peel, Simcoe, Wellington and York.

Belleville, Ontario :—The Inspection District of Belleville to be composed of the Counties of Addington, Durham, Frontenac, Grenville, Haliburton, Hastings, Leeds, Lennox, Northumberland, Peterborough, Prince Edward, Victoria and Ontario.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1805.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 19th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, is pleased to make and doth hereby make the following regulations for the granting of free entries on Dominion lands in the Forty-mile Railway Belt of the Province of British Columbia to settlers under the authority of the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917.

AUTHORITY.

1. These regulations are made and approved under the provisions of The Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, being "An Act to assist Returned Soldiers in settling upon the land and to increase agricultural production."

INTERPRETATION.

2. (*a*) "British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations" means the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the Forty-mile Railway Belt of the Province of British Columbia, as approved by Order in Council of the 17th day of September, 1889, and amendments thereto.

(*b*) "Act" means "The Soldier Settlement Act, 1917."

(*c*) "Board" means "The Soldier Settlement Board."

(*d*) "Settler" means any person who comes within the meaning of that term as defined in the Act;

(*e*) "Agent" or "Agent of Dominion Lands" means a person acting as such under the provisions of the British Columbia Lands Regulations;

(*f*) "Sub-agent' means a Sub-agent under the British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations;

(*g*) "Local Representative" means any person appointed by the Soldier Settlement Board to act in the capacity of a representative of the Board in any particular district, and having such duties and powers as may be assigned to him by the Board;

(*h*) "Dominion Lands" or "lands" or "land" means lands of the Dominion of Canada to which these regulations apply;

(*i*) "Soldier entry" means a free entry on Dominion Lands granted by the Minister to a settler recommended by the Board;

(*j*) "Entry" may mean a soldier entry or an entry granted under the British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations;

(*k*) "Soldier grant" means the Dominion Land for which a soldier entry has been granted under the provisions of these regulations.

(*l*) "Homestead," "purchased homestead," means land held under homestead or purchased homestead entry respectively, under the British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations.

"SETTLER" DEFINED

3. Entry on Dominion Lands under the provisions of these regulations may be granted to any person recommended by the Board who is a "settler" as defined by the Act.

4. The following persons are "settlers" within the meaning of the Act:—

(*a*) Any person who has served in the naval or military expeditionary forces of Canada during the present war and who has left the forces with an honourable record or who has been honourably discharged;

(*b*) Any person who has been engaged in active service during the present war in the naval or military forces of the United Kingdom or of any of the self-governing British Dominions or Colonies, and who has left the forces with an honorable record or who honourably discharged;

(*c*) Any person who, being a British subject resident in Canada before the war, has been engaged in active service at one of the seats of war in either the naval or military forces of any of His Majesty's Allies in the present war, and who has left the forces with an honourable record or who has been honourably discharged;

(*d*) The widow of any such person described in items (*a*), (*b*), or (*c*) above who died on active service.

ESTABLISHING RIGHT AS "SETTLER".

Preliminary Information Form.

5. Any person deeming himself qualified as a settler, and wishing to obtain the benefit of these regulations shall submit to the Board such information as will enable the Board to determine that he is one to whom the Act applies. This information must be given on the Preliminary Information Form supplied by the Board, blank copies of which may be obtained on application to the Soldier Settlement Board, Ottawa, or to any of its local representatives, who, if so desired, will assist the applicant in filling out the form.

Discharge papers.

6. In the case of an applicant who has served in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, the Board will consult the Militia Department concerning his standing; in all other cases the applicant must forward his certificate of honourable discharge (registered mail only is advised for this purpose,) or a copy thereof duly certified by the Local Representative or by a Notary Public, or such other evidence as may be necessary in order that the Board may pass upon the applicant's status.

Attestation as to right.

7. Upon the applicant's right as a settler being satisfactorily established, a statement in the form of an "Attestation" of such right, signed by the Chairman of the Board, shall be issued to the applicant. Such attestation shall not be transferable and shall be surrendered when formal application for entry is made under these regulations.

RESERVATION OF LANDS.

Reservation af lands.

8. The Board may request reservation of available Dominion Lands for the purposes of the Act.

Lands especially set apart.

9. In the event of any parcel of land reserved under the Act being required for some specific purpose in connection with soldier settlement, or being particularly valuable on account of its location or otherwise, or with respect to which it is ascertained that some person has a right the existence of which was not known at the time the land was reserved for soldier settlement, the Board may withhold such parcel of land from general disposition under soldier entry, whether before or after such parcel has been available for entry, and set apart the same for such disposal as may be deemed proper.

Cancellation of reservation.

10. If, in the opinion of the Board, any parcel of land which has been reserved under the Act is not suitable for the purpose of soldier settlement, the Board may request the cancellation of such reservation.

Lapse of all reservations.

11. All reservation of lands under the Act shall lapse three years after the close of the present war.

Timbered lands not open to entry.

12. Land containing more than 2,000 feet B.M. to the acre of merchantable timber is not open to entry until a report made by a Timber Inspector has been submitted to the Department, and if entry is obtained for land which though not reserved at the time, is ascertained to be valuable on account of merchantable timber upon it, the entry may be cancelled, provided that in case an entry is so cancelled no compensation shall be made to the entrant for the value to him of the timber on the land.

LANDS OPEN TO ENTRY.

Surveying and advertising.—Thirty days' notice in case of new surveys.

15. No land shall be open for entry under the provisions of these regulations until it has been surveyed in accordance with the provisions of the Dominion Lands Survey Act, and until notice that it is to be open for

entry upon a date to be set forth in the notice has been posted for at least thirty days in the land office of the District in which the land is situated, and has been published in at least one newspaper in that district and in one newspaper in the provincial capital, and the printing and publication of the notice shall be made in such a manner as is determined by the Board.

It shall be the duty of the Agent, when requested to do so by the Board, to advertise any newly surveyed land reserved under the Act, and to post notices promptly in his office and in each of the offices of the Sub-agents in his district.

Ten days' notice in all other cases.

14. In the case of other than newly surveyed lands, the Agent shall, when notified by the Board to make any land available for entry under these regulations, advertise such land for ten clear days, unless otherwise directed by the Board by posting a notice in his office, available for public inspection, giving date and hour of the posting and the date on which the land will become available. Such notice shall be in the form prescribed by the Board, and a copy of same shall be promptly mailed by the Agent to each of the Sub-agents and to representations of the Board in his district, and to the Postmaster nearest the land, to be posted in their respective offices.

Soldier entry on reserved lands.

15. Lands reserved under the Act which in the opinion of the board are of a class suitable for the general purposes of soldier settlement, shall, except as herein provided, or as otherwise determined by the board, be made available for soldier entry from time to time to any settler who is eligible to make such entry under these regulations.

Homestead entry on reserved lands.

16. Except as herein otherwise provided, any land reserved under the act which is available for soldier entry, shall not be deemed reserved as against any person who, being a settler or a member of any body or force serving with the forces of Great Britain or of any of her allies during the present war, is desirous of exercising his homestead right thereon under the provisions of the British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations.

Soldier Entry on Lands Not Reserved.

17. The right of soldier entry may be exercised by any settler qualified as such under the Act on any parcel of land which, although not reserved for the purposes of the Act at the time, is open to homestead entry under the provisions of the British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations. An application for soldier entry on such land by any person eligible shall *ipso facto* reserve the same for the purposes of the Act.

Information as to Lands.

18. General information concerning lands for soldier settlement may be obtained by any prospective settler on application to the Soldier Settlement Board, Ottawa, or to any representative of the Board elsewhere.

Precise information as to whether any particular parcel of land is open to soldier entry may be secured on application to the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district within which the land is situated.

APPLICATION FOR ENTRY.

Office of Record.

19. Application for a soldier entry may be made in the form prescribed by the Board by the holder of an attestation under the Act at the office of the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district within which the land is situated, which shall be the office of record for soldier entries for such district.

Application made elsewhere.

20. Application for a soldier entry may be made also before any Agent or Sub-agent of Dominion lands or before a local representative of the Board or any other person authorized by the Board to receive such application for transmission to the office of record but any application so made shall have no force or effect until received atthe office of record.

Notice may be wired.

Provided that where an application for a soldier entry is so made, the person receiving the same may, at the expense of the applicant, wire notice of receipt of the application to the office of record, whereupon, if the land is available, it shall be held for the applicant until the application papers are received.

No Second Application.

21. Where an application for soldier entry is made at any place other than the office of record, the person receiving the application shall not receive another application for entry on the same land until the first application has been disposed of by the office of record.

Personal application.

22. Every application for a soldier entry shall, except as hereinafter, be made by lhe settler in person.

Application by proxy.

23. Application for entry by proxy is permitted only in the case of a person making entry on behalf of a husband, wife, father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, when duly authorized to do so in the form prescribed, or in the case of a person who, for special reasons has been given permission by the Board to make entry on behalf of a settler.

The proxy must appear before the agent of Dominion Lands for the district; Sub-agents and local representatives are not authorized to accept applications for entry by proxy.

The settler on whose behalf such entry is made must, before the expiration of six months from the date of the entry, appear personally before the agent and satisfy him by declaration that he is already in residence or on his way to commence such residence, and in the latter case that he will be in residence before the end of six months. Should be fail to make appearance, the agent shall, unless otherwise determined by the Board, cancel the entry without notice at the end of six months from the date of entry.

Time.

24. Application for soldier entry shall be made only during the regular office hours on every day except Sunday and statutory holidays.

Declaration by Applicant.

25. Every applicant for a soldier entry shall make a declaration in the form prescribed by the Board that to the best of his knowledge and belief the land with respect to which his application is made is of the class open for entry and that there is no one in residence thereon, and shall state the improvements on the same, if any, and the value thereof, provided that where such declaration is subsequently found incorrect in any material particular, the entry shall be liable to cancellation.

No fees.

26. No fees shall be charged in connection with a soldier entry, but the applicant may be required to pay the value of the improvements, if any, on the land, and any charge or indebtedness against the land.

Application for lands not available.

27. An apdlication for entry on land which is not available for entry at the time the same is made shall not give the applicant any priority of right in the event of the land becoming available.

CERTIFICATE OE ENTRY.

What constitutes entry.

28. When application is made in the manner hereinbefore described for land open to entry under the provisions of these regulations, the Agent or officer acting for him shall accept it and issue to the applicant a Certificate of Entry, and the acceptance by the Agent, or officer acting for him, of the said application and the iseue of the Certificate of Entry shall constitute a soldier entry under the provisions of these regulations.

Certificate.

29. The Certificate of Entry shall entitle the recipient to take, occupy, use and cultivate the land entered for, and to hold possession thereof to the exclusion of

any other person, and to bring and maintain actions for trespass committed on the said land ; and the land shall not be liable to be taken in execution before the issue of letters patent therefor ; provided that occupancy, use and possession of land so entered for shall be subject to the provisions of the Act, or the regulations thereunder or amendments thereto.

PRIOR RIGHT OF ENTRY.

Squatting.—Squatter and Adjoining Settler.

30. Occupation of any Dominion lands by squatting thereon without entry or without the authority of the Department whether the lands are open for entry, leased, reserved or held under entry given to the squatter no right thereto and he may be ejected as a trespasser and his improvements forfeited to the Crown. Squatting on lands valuable for timber or which are in a timber berth, whether timbered or not, will give no right either to the land or timber and will result in ejectment proceedings and loss of improvements.

Squatter before survey.

31. A person desirous of taking up land by squatting before the survey thereof must first notify the Dominion Land Agent and ascertain whether the land would be otherwise available when surveyed.

One Day Priority to Adjoining Settler.

32. On the day on which any land is to be made available for entry after being advertised or posted in the manner hereinbefore described the privilege of entry thereon shall be restricted to a settler eligible to make entry who holds an adjoining quarter-section under homestead or soldier entry, or who obtained homestead patent for such quarter-section and is still the owner thereof, or who having obtained authority to do so, is a squatter on such quarter-section.

CONFLICTING CLAIMS.

Determining priority.

33. In the event of there being more than one applicant claiming the prior right of entry under the preceding section, the priority of their claims shall be determined by the priority of the dates of their respective entries, or the commencement of residence in the case or squatters before survey.

Due consideration of all claims.

34. To ensure due consideration being given to the rights of all persons claiming priority, the Agent shall receive all applications for entry offering under the preceding section, if requested to do so, but shall issue no certificate of entry for such land until the close of the office hours of the day on which the prior right of entry is considered, or until the morning of the following day.

Application before Sub-agent.

Provided that if the Agent is advised by wire or otherwise on such day by a Sub-agent or a Local Representative of the receipt by him of an application for entry from a person claiming a prior right of entry for the land affected, and it is evident from the records that such person, by reason of the priority of date of his entry for or commencement of residence on the adjoining homestead, has a better claim than any of the other applicants appearing in person, the Agent shall hold the land until such application made before the Sub-agent or Local Representative has been received.

Sickness of applicant.

Provided further that if on account of sickness or other satisfactory reason shown to the agent, a settler who according to the records has a prior right of entry over all other applicants is unable to appear in person on such day, the agent may hold the land for such settler for a reasonable length of time, reporting immediately all the circumstances of the case to the Board.

Doubtful cases.

Provided also that if the agent is in doubt as to the priority of any applicant, he shall not grant entry on the land affected, but refer the matter to the Board for consideration.

Land available to any Settler.

35. Any land which, after having been posted in the manner hereinbefore described has not been entered for by an adjoining settler on the first day on which such land became available for entry, or if it has not been reserved for any of the reasons above-mentioned, it shall be open for entry on the following day to any settler eligible to make entry under these regulations.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY.

Area

36. A soldier entry shall be for not more than a quarter-section of one hundred and sixty acres more or less.

Mineral and water right.

37. A soldier entry shall convey no right to salt, coal, petroleum, natural gas, gold, silver, copper, iron or other minerals within or under the land covered by such entry, nor to the bed, shores or waters of any water course, and is subject to rights of way for ditches or water conduits existing or previously applied for.

Improved lands.

38. Entry for land on which there are improvements may be granted only subject to payment by the entrant of the value of such improvements, as determined by the Board. Should the entrant fail to pay such value, his entry may be cancelled.

Seed grain and other charges.

39. Entry for land against which there is a charge in favour of the Crown may be granted only subject to the payment by the entrant of such indebtedness.

Reservation for Roads.

40. Every soldier entry shall be granted subject to the right of the Province to take without compensation at any time prior to the issue of letters patent any land which may be required for road purposes, not exceeding one-twentieth of the total area covered by the entry as provided by the regulations with request to the establishment of roads in the Forty-mile Railway Belt.

Entry for the sole use of Settler.

41. Every entry shall be for the sole use and benefit of the holder of the same and not for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever.

Declaration as to Duties.

42. The Board may, if deemed necessary, require the holder of a soldier entry to furnish proof, by declaration or otherwise, that he is duly performing his settlement duties in each year subsequent to the date of his entry.

Lands valuable for Timber.

43. Lands containing valuable timber are not open to homestead entry. Lands containing less than 2,000 feet B.M. of merchantable timber to the acre are not classed as timber lands. Lands thought to contain merchantable timber in excess of 2,000 feet to the acre must be inspected by a timber inspector and the report submitted to the department before the land is disposed of. A settler may be required by the agent to make a statutory declaration as to the quantity of merchantable timber which is on the land applied for, and at the discretion of the agent he may withhold the land from entry until a special inspection has been made by a timber inspector and the case submitted to the department for decision.

Lands Required for Water Supply, Etc.

44. If, after an entry is obtained, it is ascertained that the land entered for, or any portion thereof, is necessary for the protection of any water supply or for the location or construction of any works necessary to the development of any water-power, the board may, at any time before the issue of letters patent, cancel the entry or withdraw from its application any portion of the land entered for, but where the land is required for the location or construction of works necessary for the development of any water-power, only in so far as the land is necessary for that purpose ; provided, however, that no entry shall be cancelled under the provisions of this paragraph until the entrant has been compensated for any improvements made by him upon

the land, the amount of such compensation to be fixed by arbitration if the entrant refuses to accept the compensation allowed by the board.

SETTLEMENT DUTIES.

General requirements

45. Every holder of a soldier entry shall, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, be required before the issue of letters patent.

(*a*) to have held the land for his own exclusive use and benefit for three years ;

(*b*) to have resided thereon or in the vicinity thereof as hereinafter provided for at least six months in each of three years from the date of entry, or the date of commencement of residence ;

(*c*) To have cultivated in each year such area of the land entered for as is satisfactory to the Board :

(*d*) To have erected a habitable house ;

(*e*) To have paid in full the loan, if any, and interest thereon made to him on the land entered for under the provisions of the Soldier Settlement Loan Regulations, and other charges, if any ;

(*f*) To be a British subject, except as otherwise provided.

Perfecting entry.

46. Every entrant shall be required to perfect his entry within six months from the date thereof by taking possession in his own person of the land, and by beginning residence thereon, and if the entry is not so perfected within that period, it shall be liable to cancellation.

Provided that on cause shown the board may extend the time for perfecting an entry for an additional six months.

Residence.

47. "Residence" for the purpose of these regulations shall be by the settler in person upon the land entered for or in the vicinity thereof, as hereinafter provided. Such residence shall be in a dwelling house which is the actual home of the settler during such period of residence. Residence by a member of the settler's family or by any other person as proxy on his behalf will not be accepted.

Vicinity.

48. The entrant may perform the required residence duties by living on a farm situated within a distance of nine miles from the land entered for, in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowance crossed in the measurement, in the following cases :

(*a*) If he is the sole owner of such farm ;

(*b*) If such farm is held by him under homestead entry or otherwise under the provisions of the British Columbia Dominion Lands Act Regulations;

(*c*) If such farm is owned solely and occupied by the father, mother, wife, husband, son, daughter, brother, or sister of the entry or if it is held and and occupied by such relative under the provisions of the British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations.

Concurrent residence not counted.

49. Provided any period of residence claimed by a settler towards obtaining patent for any land held by him under the British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations, cannot at the same time be counted as residence in connection with his soldier grant.

CULTIVATION DUTIES.

If residence or grant.

50. Dry Belt : In the dry belt of the Kamloops division unless the land is difficult to clear and cultivate on account of timber, a settler who resides on his homestead is required to break a total of at least 30 acres of the homestead (of which 20 must be cropped) before applying for patent. A reasonable proportion of the cultivation duties must be done during each year.

If residence in vicinity.

Where residence is performed in the vicinity in in accordance with the regulations the total required to be broken is at least 50 acres (of which 30 must be cropped.)

If residence on grant.

51. Timbered Districts : In the Revelstoke district and the timbered portions of the Kamloops district, a settler is required to clear and cultivate eight acres and rough clear and cultivate eight acres. For homestead of eighty acres or less, four acres thoroughly cleared and cultivated and four acres rough cleared and cultivated are required. In the coast districts four acres thoroughly cleared and cultivated and four acres rough cleared and cultivated are required.

Clearing means the thorough removal of slash and stumps. Rough clearing means slashing, piling and burning, and seeding to grass or otherwise cultivating between the stumps.

If residence in vicinity.

Where residence is performed in the vicinity in accordance with the regulations the cultivations duties are increased by one-half, namely, instead of eight acres thorough clearing and eight acres rough clearing, twelve acres thoroughly cleared and cultivated and twelve acres rough cleared and cultivated are required ; and for homesteads of eighty acres or less, six acres thoroughly cleared and cultivated are required.

Thorough clearing accepted as rough clearing.

52. Additional thorough clearing to the extent of one-half of the amount of rough clearing required is accepted in lieu of rough clearing.

Cultivation to be done in three years.

53. Cultivation must be done in each of three years during two of which the breaking must be in crop.

Rough and wooded lands.

54. Within the Forty-mile Railway Belt of British Columbia where owing to the character of the land the requirement with respect to cultivation as stated would appear to be excessive, the Minister may reduce the area required to be cultivated, after the land has been inspected by an officer of the Department of the Interior.

DECEASED ENTRANTS.

Completion of duties by legal representative.

55. In the event of the death of any person holding entry under these regulations before the completion of these requirements for obtaining patent, the requirements as to residence shall be waived. The requirements other than residence and naturalization shall be completed by the legal representative of such deceased entrant.

Unperfected entries.

56. If the entrant dies before perfecting the entry in the manner prescribed by these regulations, his entry shall be liable to cancellation. The Board may, however, on satisfactory assurance being furnished that the estate will be administered, and that the requirements of the regulations will be complied with, extend the time for the performance of duties.

Insane entrants.

57. In the event of an entrant becoming insane or mentally incapable, and by reason of such insanity or mental incapacity unable to complete the requirements for obtaining patent, the requirements as to residence and naturalization are waived. The requirements other than residence may be completed by his guardian, or committee, or any other person who, in the event of his death, would be his legal representative.

PATENT.

Proof of completion of duties.

58. After the completion of the settlement duties hereinbefore prescribed, the settler may file proof of the completion thereof. Such proof shall be in the form of a sworn statement by the entrant, corroborated by the sworn statement of two disinterested parties, resident in the vicinity. The statement of the applicant and his witnesses shall be given before an officer duly authorized by the Board to receive such evidence.

Deceased and insane entrants.

59. In the event of the death of an entrant, or in the event of an entrant becoming insane or mentally incapable, the proof of the performance of the condi-

tions of the grant shall be made by such person or persons, and in such manner as may be satisfactory to the Board.

Forfeiture of right on failure to submit proof.

60. If the proof of the completion of the conditions of entry has not been furnished as herein prescribed, within five years from the date of entry, the right of the entrant in connection with the land entered for shall be liable to forfeiture on the order of the Board.

Patent.

61. If the proof of the fulfilment of the conditions of entry has been submitted as herein prescribed, and such proof is satisfactory to the board, the board will, if there is no charge against the land by reason of a loan granted under the Soldier Settlement Loan Regulations, recommend the issue of patent to the entrant, or in the event of the death of the entrant, in the name of his legal representative, or in the name of the deceased direct, if the law of the province within which the land is situated makes no provision for the appointment of a personal representative.

No Patent until Loan Repaid.

62. If the proof of the performance of the settlement duties has been accepted by the Board, but there is a charge against the land for advances made under the Act, the Board will withhold the issue of patent for such land until such time as the charge has been removed.

Certificate as to Proof.

63. In the cases mentioned in the preceding section, the entrant, or in the event of his death, such person as would be entitled to receive patent, had all the conditions been completed, may receive a Certificate from the Board setting forth that the requisite settlement duties have been completed, and that upon the indebtedness incurred under the Act being discharged, patent shall issue in the name of the person entitled to receive the same under these regulations.

INTERCHANGE OF ENTRIES.

When two settlers may interchange.

64. For cause shown any two entrants whose entries are in good standing may be granted permission by the Board to interchange their respective entries, provided the Board is satisfied that the security furnished by a settler who has obtained a loan under the Act will not be impaired by such interchange.

ABANDONMENT OF ENTRY.

Abandonment and re-entry

65. An entrant may, in the discretion of the Board, be granted permission to abandon the land entered for him upon executing a declaration in the form prescribed by the Board and obtain permission to make another entry for any land available for the purpose.

In Case of Loan.

66. Where the entrant, having secured a loan from the Board, has created a charge or lien on the land entered for which has not been discharged, the privilege of abandonment and re-entry may be granted only subject to the transfer of such indebtedness to the land on which re-entry is to be made and only where the Board is satisfied that the security for the loan will not be impaired by the transaction.

Abandonment in favour of a relative.

67. Where an entry is in good standing, the entrant may, in the discretion of the Board, be granted permission to abandon the land held under entry in favour of a father, mother, sister, daughter, brother, wife or husband, if eligible to make a soldier entry under these regulations subject to such terms and conditions as the Board may prescribe.

CANCELLATION OF ENTRY.

Reason for cancellation.

68. An entry may be cancelled for any of the following reasons:—

(*a*) If the entrant fails in any year to perform the prescribed settlement duties;

(*b*) If entry has been obtained or granted through error, or misrepresentation, or other fraud.

(*c*) If an entrant, being one who has obtained a loan from the Soldier Settlement Board, fails to pay the instalments of principal and interest at the times when they are payable, or fails to comply with any term or condition subject to which the loan is made.

(*d*) If he fails to pay for improvements or any charge outstanding against the land in connection with seed grain, relief or other liability of any previous entrant or holder of the land.

(*e*) If an entrant has assigned, mortgaged or transferred, or agreed to assign, mortgage, or transfer the land held by him under entry, unless otherwise provided.

Effect of Cancellation.

69. Where an entry has been cancelled for any reason, all the rights of the entrant with respect to the land held by him, shall thereupon cease and determine; but the Board may, at its discretion, refund to the person responsible for the improvements, in whole or in part, the money collected on account of such improvements from any subsequent holder or occupant of the land.

Administration.

70. In respect of such of the foregoing regulations as have reference to the reservation of lands, and the cancellation of such reservations, the classes of lands open to entry, the advertising or posting of lands, the granting of entry, the settlement of conflicting claims to land, the performance of the conditions of entry, the proof of the completion of duties, the issue of patent, the interchange of entries, the abandonment of entries either unconditionally or in favour of a relative, and the cancellation of entries, wherever it is provided that action is to be taken by the Board, such action will be carried out through the Department of the Interior.

Effective date.

71. These regulations shall become effective on a date to be fixed by the Board.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1823]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 11th July, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that the Department of the Interior, has had before it the claims of a number of squatters to portions of the northwest quarter of Section 6 in Township 3 and Range 12, east of the Principal meridian, the land referred to being situated near the station of Badger on the Canadian Northern Railway, and that it was considered advisable to subdivide the land in question into small lots so as to cover the claimants' improvements and allow them to purchase the lots at a price to be fixed by valuation.

This subdivision has been surveyed under the instructions of the Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands and the plan thereof has been registered in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that he be authorized to dispose of the lots in the said subdivision at the valuation placed thereon by an officer of the Interior and on the usual terms respecting Government townsites, namely, either the whole of the purchase price at the date of sale or one fourth of the purchase pice at that date and the remainder in three equal consecutive annual instalments, with interest at five per cent per annum.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1827]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 6th July, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that in May, 1903, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at the request of the Department of the Interior, released the following lands which were required for the purpose of an extension to the Stony Indian Reserve :—

Section.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Area.	Remarks. North of Indian Reserve.
15	26	7	5th.	235·30	
17	26	7	5th.	632·80	
19	26	7	5th.	640·00	
21	26	7	5th.	621·10	Except island.
27	26	7	5th.	640·00	
Total.....	..	..	.....	2,769·20	Acres.

In partial exchange for these lands the Canadian Pacific Railway Company applied for lands in the vicinity of their line south of Ashcroft, in the Province of British Columbia, which the company required in order to safeguard their tracks from land slides and which had been reserved for them since 1895. The lands so reserved for the company are as follows ;

Section. Part. No.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Area.	Remarks.
Frac. N.W. ¼ 4	20	24	W.6	151.40	Part not included in Oregon Jack Creek Indian Reserve No. 6 and Lot 561.
N. ½ & S.W. ½ 5	20	24	"	339.31	Part east of Thompson
E. ½ 6	20	24	"	45.31	River and not included
N.E. ¼ 7	20	24	"	0.70	in Lot 561 area for right
W. ½ & S.E. ¼ 8	20	24	"	224.24	of way deducted. Part east of Thompson
S.E. ¼ 18	20	24	"	18.70	River Area for right of
L.S. 11, 13 & 14, 16	20	24	"	120.00	way deducted. Part south and east of
W. ½ & N.E. ¼ 17	20	24	"	226.00	Thompson River, (area for right of way de-
S.E. ¼ 17	20	24	"	160.00	ducted).
Total.....	..	..	.....	1,286.42	Acres.

The company are now applying for the issue of patents covering the lands selected by them in lieu of those released for the extension of the Stony Indian Reserve. The lands applied for being all available according to the records of the Department of the Interior, the Minister, therefore, recommends that the exchange with the company be authorized and that the difference in area on account of this exchange be credited to the company's land grant in the books of the Department of the Interior.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5–4 Clerk of the Privy Council

[1828]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS Mr. John Inglis McLean, of Fort Vermilion, in the Province of Alberta, has made application for a free grant of the S.W. ¼ of section 27, Township 108, Range 12, west of the Fifth meridian, in the said Province of Alberta, by virtue of occupation of the land at the date of the extinguishment of the Indian title ;

And whereas evidence has been submitted showing Mr. McLean to have been in actual occupation of the land in question at the date of the conclusion of Indian Treaty No.8 in the summer of 1899 ;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, and under the provisions of Section 76 of the Dominion Lands Act, is pleased to authorize and doth hereby authorize a free grant of the S.W. ¼ of Section 27, Township 108, Range 12, west of the Fifth meridian, containing 160 acres, more or less, to Mr. McLean.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1830]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Thursday, 25th July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 9th July, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that application has been made by the North American Reindeer Company (incorporated) with headquarters at South Bend, Indiana, for free grazing privileges for a period of thirty years, for the purpose of raising reindeer on the track outlined in pink on the attached map, and described as situated in the northern part of the Province of Manitoba, and in the Northwest Territories, and comprising that territory bounded on the north by the sixty-first degree of north latitude, on the east by Hudson's Bay, on the south by Churchill River, Indian and Granville Lakes and the waters connecting them, and on the west by Reindeer River, Reindeer Lake and the one hundred and second parallel of longitude, containing an area of 75,850 square miles more or less.

The introduction of reindeer into Alaska by the United States has resulted in an assured food supply for the natives and efficient means of transportation ; and within recent years a considerable quantity of reindeer meat has been available for export to Seattle and other pacific coast points. It is considered that the northern areas of the Northwest Territories are exceptionally suitable for reindeer. The development of reindeer herds in the Territories should be of great value in the matter of an assured food supply for the native population ; the utilization of trained reindeer will provide means of transportation and permit of effective exploration of the country ; and eventually the reindeer herds should contribute substantially to the meat supply of the rest of Canada. However, the introduction of reindeer into northern Canada will necessarily involve considerable risk and a large expenditure as well as expert handling and if the pioneer work is undertaken by private individuals or corporations on an extensive scale, sufficient to ensure reasonable success, the minister is of the opinion that such persons or corporations should receive encouragement from the Dominion to the extent of free grazing privileges for a limited term.

The minister, therefore, recommends that he be authorized to grant permits for free grazing privileges for reindeer in the area above described for a period not exceeding thirty years (30 years) to any persons or corporations who establish the bona fides of their enterprise to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior.

Provided that all such permits shall contain such conditions and restrictions as the minister may specify ; that in no case shall the privileges given be exclusive ; and that all permits shall be subject to such regulations as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU
5–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1806]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 19th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the Order in Council, P.C. 813, of the 4th day of April, 1918, the Minister of the Interior was authorized to transfer from His Majesty King George the Fifth as represented by the Minister of the Interior, to His Majesty King George the Fifth as represented by the Minister of Public Works for the Province of Alberta, that portion of the southeast quarter of Section 29, Township 54, Bange 22, west of the 4th Meridian, comprising 153.24 acres, and that portion of the northeast quarter of the same section, comprising 158.73 acres; whereas it was intended that the lands referred to herein should be vested in His Majesty King George the Fifth as represented by the Minister of Public Works for the Province of Alberta

Therefore His Excellency the Governer General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and declare and it is hereby ordered and declared that title to such lands, being that portion of the S. E. ½ of section 29-54-22 W. 4th Meridian, comprising 153.24 acres, and that portion of the North East quarter of the same Section comprising 158.73 acres, shall be and the same is hereby vested in His Majesty King George the Fifth, as represented by the Minister of Public Works for the Province of Alberta, the balance of each of these quarter-sections having been heretofore vested in the right of the Crown for the Province of Alberta for roadway purposes, reserving thereout and therefrom all mines and minerals, whether solid, liquid or gaseous, which may be found to exist within, upon or under such lands, together with full power to work the same, and for this purpose to enter upon, use and occupy the said lands, or so much thereof, and to such extent as may be necessary for the effectual working and extracting of the said minerals.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

4-4

[1907]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and under the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the provisions of the convention relating to military service of citizens of the United States in Canada, and of Canadians in the United States, do come into force and have the force of law as of and from the 30th July, 1918, the date on which the said convention was ratified by His Majesty and by the President of the United States, as provided by Article VI thereof.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

CANADA

REGULATIONS GOVERNING APPLICATIONS OF CANADIANS FOR DIPLOMATIC EXEMPTION FROM MILITARY SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES.

I. The Military Service Convention between Great Britain and the United States in relation to Canada applies to all male British subjects in the United States of the age for the time being of 20 to 44 years, both inclusive, including those who have taken out first papers, (a) who were born or naturalized in Canada and who before proceeding to the United States were ordinarily resident in Great Britain or Canada, or in any other part of His Majesty's Dominions to which compulsory service has been or may be hereafter by law applied, or outside the British Dominions; or (b) who were not born or naturalized in Canada, but who before proceeding to the United States were ordinarily resident in Canada. These are hereinafter called Canadians.

II. Canadians of present United States draft age, namely, 21 to 30 years, both inclusive, may during a period of sixty days from the date of exchange of ratifications of the convention, enlist voluntarily in the Canadian Expeditionary Force at any office of the British or Canadian Recruiting Mission, or may apply for enlistment to any British consular officer, or civilian recruiting committee. If within that period they do not so enlist they shall, unless exempted, become liable to military service under the laws of the United States.

III. Canadians, outside the present United States draft age, are subject to the same provisions, except that the period for voluntary enlistment will be thirty days from the date which may be fixed for their registration under the laws of the United States.

IV. Full information as to the terms and conditions of service with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, pay, separation allowance, etc., may be obtained upon application at any office of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission. The following is a list of these offices:

STATE.	CITY.	ADDRESS.
New York.....	New York City..	511 Fifth Ave. (Headquarters.)
"	New York City.	220 West 42nd Street.
"	Buffalo	333 Main Street.
Massachusetts..	Boston	44 Bromfield Street.
Ohio	Cleveland. ...	112 Lenox Building.
Pennsylvania...	Philadelphia....	N. E. Cor. 17th & Chestnut Sts.
Maine.....	Portland	402 Fidelty Building.
Rhode Island ..	Providence	184 Washington Street.
District of Col..	Washington ...	703 15th Street.
Maryland.....	Baltimore	311 West Baltimore St.
Illinois	Chiçago	140 So. Dearborn Street.
"	Chicago	54 West Adams Street.
Michigan.....	Detroit.....	30 Cadillac Square.
Minnesota.....	Duluth.....	15 Fourth Avenue West.
"	Minneapolis	410 Second Avenue South
Missouri.....	Kansas City....	922 Main Street.
Washington	Spokane.....	603 Sprague Avenue.
"	Seattle	115 James Street.
California	San Francisco...	268 Market Street.
"	Los Angeles	San Fernando Building.

V. The British Ambassador at Washington has power to grant Canadians exemption from military service in the United States within the respective periods of sixty and thirty days aforesaid, as the case may be; and, the Senate of the United States having approved the Convention, Canadians may now apply for such exemption, subject to the following rules or limitations:

1. Only those may apply who elect, in the event of their being found disentitled to exemption, to join the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Other Canadians who desire to claim exemption may apply, under the local laws and regulations, to the United States boards.

2. Canadians electing upon the condition aforesaid to apply for diplomatic exemption may submit their claims in writing, established by affidavit or solemn declaration, to the Director of the Military Service Branch of the Department of Justice at Ottawa, and the applicant must in all cases state (i) his surname and Christian names in full; (ii) his birthplace; (iii) his address; (iv) his age; (v) his occupation; (vi) his position as to wife and family; (vii) whether he has taken out first papers or not; and, if he be registered under the Selective Military Service law and regulations of the United States, he must also give

(viii) the name and number of the local board; (ix) his serial number; (x) his order number; (xi) his classification; (xii) the result of his medical examination.

The applicant must also either enclose two unmounted photographs or give a description of himself sufficient for purposes of identification, including particulars of his (1) Age; (2) Height; (3) Weight; (4) Colour of Eyes; (5) Complexion; (6) Colour of Hair; (7) Marks of identity, if any.

3. The application must be made by the man for whom exemption is claimed, and upon one or more of the following grounds, which must be specified.

(a) That he is a member of His Majesty's regular reserve or auxiliary forces, as by the Army Act.

(b) That he is a member of the military forces raised by the governments of any of His Majesty's Dominions, other than Canada, or by the government of India.

(c) That he is serving in the Royal Navy or in the Royal Marines, or in the Naval Service of Canada, or that he is a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

(d) That he has since 4th August, 1914, served in the military or naval forces of Great Britain or her allies in a theatre of actual war, and has been honourably discharged therefrom.

(e) That he is a clergyman, or a member of recognized order of an exclusively religious character, or a minister of a religious denomination existing in Canada on 29th August, 1917.

(*f*) That it is expedient in the national interest that he should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work of Canadian national importance in which he is habitually engaged, or for which he has special qualifications, as, for instance, British or Canadian missions or business. The application for an employee upon this ground must be supported by an affidavit or solemn declaration of his employer.

(*g*) That it is expedient in the national interest that he should be educated or trained for any work of Canadian national importance for which he is being educated or trained.

(*h*) That he is unfit for military service by reason of ill-health or infirmity, certified by the medical officers attached to the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission.

It is essential that there should be embodied in the applicant's affidavit or solemn declaration in support of his claim an engagement to the following effect:—

"I solemnly undertake and engage that if I be "found disentitled to exemption I will when required so "to do by the Director of the Military Service Branch "of the Department of Justice at Ottawa, or other com- "petent Canadian authority, enlist in the Canadian "Expeditionary Force and report for duty at the time "and place required, subject to payment of my "reasonable travelling expenses for the purpose."

It shall, moreover, be a condition of the granting of exemption that the applicant shall promptly answer in writing any questions touching his claim for exemption which may be notified to him by the Director, or other competent Canadian authority.

Certificates of exemption granted under these regulations shall be subject to be reviewed, limited, extended or withdrawn upon cause shown.

As the time within which applications for exemption may be considered is strictly limited, Canadians who wish to apply under these regulations should realize the importance of submitting their applications at the earliest possible date.

APPENDIX

Convention Relating to the Service of Citizens of the United States in Canada and of Canadians in the United States.

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, being convinced that for the better prosecution of the present war it is desirable that citizens of the United States in Canada and Canadian British subjects in the United States shall either return to their own country to perform military service in its army or shall serve in the army of the country in which they remain, have resolved to enter into a convention to that end and have accordingly appointed as their plenipotentiaries the President of the United States of America, Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Britannic Majesty, the Earl of Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, high commissioner and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary on special mission to the United States, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers found to be in proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Article I.

All male citizens of the United States in Canada (hereinafter called Americans) and all male British subjects in the United States (*a*) who were born or naturalized in Canada, and who, before proceeding to the United States were ordinarily resident in Great Britain or Canada or in any other part of His Majesty's Dominions to which compulsory military service has been or may be hereafter by law applied, or outside the British Dominions; or (*b*) who were not born or naturalized in Canada, but who, before proceeding to the United States, were ordinarily resident in Canada (hereinafter called Canadian) shall, unless before the time limited by this convention they enlist or enroll in the forces of their own country or return to the United States or Canada, respectively, for the purpose of military service, be subject to military service and entitled to exemption or discharge therefrom under the laws and regulations, from time to time in force, of the country in which they are: *Provided*, That in respect to Americans in Canada, the ages for military service shall be the ages specified in the laws of the United States prescribing compulsory military service, and in respect to Canadians in the United States the ages for military service shall be for the time being 20 to 44 years, both inclusive.

Article II.

Americans and Canadians within the age limits aforesaid who desire to enter the military service of their own country must enlist or enroll or must leave Canada or the United States, as the case may be, for the purpose of military service in their own country before the expiration of 60 days after the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention, if liable to military service in the country in which they are at the said date; or, if not so liable, then before the expiration of 30 days after the time when liability shall accrue; or, as to those holding certificates of exemption under Article III of this convention, before the expiration of 30 days after the date on which any such certificate becomes inoperative unless sooner renewed; or as to those who apply for certificates of exemption under Article III, and whose applications are refused, then before the expiration of 30 days after the date of such refusal, unless the application be sooner granted.

Article III.

The Government of the United States, through the consul general at Ottawa, and His Britannic Majesty's Government through the British ambassador at Washington, may issue certificates of exemption from military service to Americans and Canadians, respectively, upon application or otherwise, within 60 days from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention or within 30 days from the date when such citizens or subjects become liable to military service in accordance with Article I, provided that the applications be made or the certificates be granted prior to their entry into the military service of either country. Such certificates may be special or general, temporary or conditional, and may be modified, renewed or revoked in the discretion of the Government granting them. Persons holding such certificates shall, so long as the certificates are in force, not be liable to military service in the country in which they are.

ARTICLE IV.

The Government of the United States and the Government of Canada will, respectively, so far as possible facilitate the return of Canadians and Americans who may desire to return to their own country for military service, but shall not be responsible for providing transport or the cost of transport for such persons.

ARTICLE V.

No citizen or subject of either country who, under the provisions of this convention, enters the military service of the other shall, by reason of such service, be considered, after this convention shall have expired or after his discharge, to have lost his nationality or to be under any allegiance to the United States or to His Britannic Majesty, as the case may be.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by His Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London as soon as possible. It shall come into operation on the date on which the ratifications are exchanged and shall remain in force until the expiration of 60 days after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice of termination to the other ; whereupon any citizen or subject of either country incorporated into the military service of the other under this convention shall be as soon as possible discharged therefrom.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington the third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

ROBERT LANSING. [SEAL.]
6-2 READING. [SEAL.]

[1807.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday the 19th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Department of Public Works has applied for the setting apart of a small parcel of land at House River, comprising eighty-five hundredths acres, in the northeast quarter of Section 18, Township 83, range 16, west of the 4th meridian, in the Province of Alberta, to be used as a telegraph station ;

And Whereas the parcel of land in question is undisposed of according to the records of the Department of the Interior, and may be more particularly described as follows :

Commencing at an iron post on the east boundary of Section 18, Township 83, Range 16, west of the 4th meridian, distant 655·38 feet measured southerly along said east boundary from the northeast corner of said section ; thence due west a distance of 50 feet to an iron post ; thence due south a distance of 204 feet to an iron post ; thence continuing in the same course a distance of 27 feet ; thence due west a distance of 102·47 feet ; thence south 17 degrees and 32 minutes east astronomically, a distance of 213·885 feet to an iron post ; thence south 43 degrees and 39 minutes east astronomically a distance of 137·40 feet more or less to an iron post on the said east boundary of said Section 18 ; thence northerly following the said east boundary a distance of 540·60 feet more or less to the point of commencement and containing by admeasurement 0·85 acres more or less, all as shown on the plan hereto attached.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior is pleased to Order and it is hereby Ordered that the said parcel of land shall be and the same is hereby transferred to the Department of Public Works for the purposes above mentioned.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1820.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Saturday, the 20th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 6th July, 1918, from the acting Minister of the Interior, stating that the Canadian Northern Railway Company has applied for a license to occupy a portion of the bed of the Oldman River for the purpose of constructing and maintaining thereon a railway bridge across the said river, the land applied for being described as follows :

That certain parcel or tract of land, being part of the bed of Oldman river, situate in the southeast quarter of section thirteen, in the ninth township, in the twenty-sixth range, west of the fourth meridian, in the Province of Alberta, on the said section thirteen is shown on a plan of the southeast quarter of the said township approved and confirmed by E. Deville, Surveyor-General of Dominion lands, on the eleventh day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, which said parcel may be more particularly described as follows :—

Bounded on the north by the left bank and on the south by the right bank of Oldman River ; and on the east and west by lines parallel to and forty-nine feet and five tenths of a foot perpendicularly distant on opposite sides of the centre line of the right of way of the Canadian Northern Railway, as the said centre line is shown upon a plan of the said railway showing plan and elevation of proposed crossing of Oldman River, through the said quarter-section, which said plan is signed by A. S. Weekes, Dominion Land Surveyor, on the twenty-third day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of record in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Registration District under number R.W. 87 in Book B.T., a certified copy whereof is on record in the Department of the Interior under number 27050; the parcel herein described containing by admeasurement one acre and five-hundredths of an acre, more or less.

The plan and description of the sight and of the bridge as filed by the company with the Department of Public Works was approved by Order in Council of the 31st July, 1916, under the provisions of Section 233 of the Railway Act, Chapter 37, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, such approval being conditional on the company securing from the Department of the Interior a license of occupation of the bed of the river required for the bridge site.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that he be authorized to issue to the Canadian Northern Railway Company, a license of occupation for that portion of the bed of the Oldman River described above ; the said license to be for such time as the Company may require the bridge site in connection with the operation of the railway and to be at an annual rental of one dollar, payable to the Department of the Interior.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1658]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 6th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS under the provisions of the Order in Council of the 7th December, 1907, certain Dominion lands were set apart to be reserved for the Doukhobor communities during the pleasure of the government ;

And whereas from time to time certain of lands so reserved have been withdrawn from reservation as being no longer required for the purpose for which they were set apart and homestead entries were granted thereon to members of the Doukhobor com-

munities participating in the reserves and to the general public ;

And whereas the Doukhobor Commission which recently visited the reserves with a view to investigating the whole situation recommends the discontinuance of the reserves ;

And whereas it is desirable that the matter be dealt with as promptly as possible in order that any surplus land remaining available after all the rightful claims have been adjusted might be made available for soldier settlement ;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the lands now remaining in the Doukhobor reserves be withdrawn from reservation and be dealt with as the Minister of the Interior may determine, subject to the following regulations :

(1) That the number of Doukobors claiming to be participating in the reserves, who are members of the larger community comprising not more than seven hundred souls, and of the Independent community stated to number not more than five hundred souls be forthwith determined.

(2) Ttat the Doukhobors referred to in Clause 1 hereof as members of the larger community be allowed to purchase land therein at the rate of fifteen acres per soul.

(3) That the land be sold to individuals and titles be taken by the head of each family on the above basis.

(4) That the price at which the land shall be sold be $10.00 per acre and that payment shall be made on such terms as may be satisfactory to the Minister ;

(5) That those of the Doukhobors referred to in Clause 1 hereof as members of the Independent Community who desire to do so, may, in lieu of purchasing their allotments as aforesaid be given an opportunity to secure homestead entries on available lands in the reserve in accordance with the practice hitherto followed by the Department in dealing with such cases ;

(6) That any Doukhobor who is permitted to obtain homestead entry in a Doukhobor reserve shall thereby exhaust his homestead right.

(7) That all available surplus lands remaining in the reserves after all claims have been adjusted be reserved for solder settlement.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1822]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 10th July, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that on the 14th day of February, 1911, Mr. William Armstrong, of Portage la Prairie, was advised in reply to an application made by him, that he would be permitted to purchase the surface rights of the north half of Legal Subdivision 15 of Section 23, Township 32, Range 9, west of the Principal Meridian, at the rate of $10 an acre, as a mill-site in connection with a number of mining leases granted in that vicinity, the sale, however, to be subject to the erection of a mill suitable for the purpose and satisfactory to the Minister of the Interior, and the thorough utilization of the land in connection with the operation of gypsum locations in that locality.

Payment in full has been made of the purchase price of the land of the specified rate, and evidence has been furnished to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior that a suitable mill has been erected, and that the land has been utilized for the purpose for which it was required.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that he be authorized to complete the sale to the applicant of the surface rights of the north half of Legal Subdivision 15 of Section 23, Township 32, Range 9, west of the Principal Meridian.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1821]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 12th July, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that the Regulations governing the Dominion Forest Reserves prohibit fishing in any other manner than by angling and trolling in those waters in Alberta, south of the north boundary of township 55.

It has been reported by the forest officers that there are a number of lakes in township 52, range 26, west 5th meridian, in the Athabaska Division of the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve, which are well supplied with white and jackfish ; that these lakes have furnished a supply of fish to the surrounding settlers for some years past without any appreciable diminution of the supply, and that the enforcement of the prohibitive regulation referred to will, in view of the present shortage of food, result in hardship for the settlers who have been accustomed to use nets in obtaining a supply of fish from these lakes.

The Minister therefore recommends that authority be granted to issue domestic fishing permits for these lakes during the years 1918, 1919 and 1920, not to exceed a total of 12 such permits in each year, for the use of 100 feet of 5½ inch mesh gill net, at a fee of $4.00 for resident British subjects, each permit to cover only the summer or winter season as the case may be.

The committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1819]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS an application has been made by the Department of Indian Affairs for the setting apart of the Indian cemetery at House River, which consists of a small parcel of land, comprising approximately two acres, in the north-east quarter of section 18, township 83, range 16, west of the 4th meridian in the Province of Alberta, which has been used as such for a number of years ;

And whereas the parcel of land in question is undisposed of according to the records of the Department of the Interior, and may be more particularly described ae follows :—

Commencing at a point on the East boundary of the North East quarter of Section 18 in the 83rd Township and 16th Range, West of the 4th Meridian in the Province of Alberta, distant 655.38 feet, measured southerly along the said east boundary from the North-east corner of the said quarter section, thence due West a distance of 50 feet to an iron post ; thence due South a distance of 204 feet to an iron post ; thence continuing on the same course a distance of 27 feet to a point which for the purpose of this description may be described as Point A ; thence due West

to intersection with the right bank of the Athabaska River as shown upon a map or plan of survey of the said township approved and confirmed at Ottawa, on the 22nd day of June, A.D. 1918, by Edouard Deville, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands and of record in the Department of the Interior; thence northwesterly following the said bank to a line drawn parallel with and 300 feet perpendicularly distant northerly from the line drawn due west from the point A; thence due east along the said parallel line to intersection with the said east boundary of said north-east quarter section; thence southerly along said east boundary a distance of 69 feet, more or less, to the point of commencement and containing by admeasurement two acres, more or less, and as shown on the plan hereto attached.

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the parcel of land above described, shall be and the same is hereby transferred to the Department of Indian Affairs for the purpose of a cemetery.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1966.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday the 10th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS there has been laid before His Excellency the Governor General in Council a report from the Minister of Agriculture stating as follows, viz:—

The crop situation over Southern Manitoba, in Southern and Southwestern Saskatchewan and in Southern and part of Central Alberta is exceedingly critical owing to continued dry weather.

A very serious situation has arisen on this account in so far as feed for live stock is concerned particularly in regard to their requirements next winter. The situation strongly indicates that action should be taken to conserve forage and feed of all kinds that our farmers may not be forced to sell their breeding stock so essential to the keeping up of the supply of meat and dairy products needed by Great Britain and the other allies now and in the near future.

It is further important that our breeding stock be kept up to, and if possible increased over, what it is at present, if we are to do our part in the rehabilitation of the stock-breeding industries in Europe once the war is over. That Canada will be called upon to do much in this line is evident already from the fact that delegations from at least one of the war stricken countries are now touring Canada with this end in view.

Therefore, in view of the above, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture and under and by virtue of the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to make the following Regulations and the same are hereby made and established accordingly:

Regulations.

1. No stack of straw remaining from the crops of last year or the product of the crops of the present year, situate in either of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, shall be burned or otherwise destroyed without the written permission of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the Province in which such straw is situate.

(2) Any person violating the provisions of this regulation shall be liable, on summary conviction, under the provisions of Part XV of the Criminal Code, to a fine of not less than ten dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding thirty days or to both fine and imprisonment.

2. The Order in Council of the twelfth day of July, 1918, P.C. 1713, is hereby rescinded and repealed.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1908]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Minister of Justice reports that the regulations established by Order in Council of the 20th September, 1916, for the control and registration of aliens of enemy nationality require amendment in the following respects:—

(*a*) The existing regulations only require aliens of enemy nationality of military age and having no permanent place of residence or abode in Canada, to register. It is deemed expedient that all aliens of enemy nationality over the age of 16 years be required to conform to the regulations.

(*b*) Under the existing regulations registered aliens having permission to travel from one point to another have been obliged to report at points en route. It is deemed expedient that such aliens be relieved of this obligation except when they remain at one place for 24 hours or more.

(*c*) The existing regulations contain no provision exempting registered aliens from obligation to report while employed in unorganized districts where there is no chief officer of police to whom they can report. It is deemed expedient that such aliens be relieved of the obligation to report while employed in such districts.

(*d*) The existing regulations require all registered aliens, including certain aliens of enemy nationality who are nevertheless well known to be friendly aliens in fact, to report monthly to the chief officer of police. It is deemed expedient that certain of these friendly aliens, viz: the Czechs or Members of the Bohemian National Alliance, Turkish subjects who are by race Greeks, Armenians, Syrians, or of other community well known as opposed to Turkish regime and of Christian faith, be exempted from this obligation at the discretion of the chief commissioner of police.

(*e*) Under the existing regulations the offence of departing from any place without permission has been solely within the jurisdiction of courts of the province where the place of departure is situate. It is deemed expedient that the courts at any place where the alien is apprehended be given jurisdiction to deal with the offence.

(*f*) It has been brought to the attention of the Minister of Justice that a large number of registered aliens have failed to comply with the law requiring every male person to be regularly engaged in some useful occupation, and it is deemed expedient that the enforcement of this law be facilitated by requiring registered aliens to established to the satisfaction of the chief officer of police that they have been complying with the law in this respect, before they be granted permission to travel from one place to another.

(*g*) It has been brought to the attention of the Minister of Justice that aliens of enemy nationality who have not registered or who have not obtained the proper permission have hitherto been able to travel from one point to another with little interference. It is deemed expedient, therefore, that such aliens be refused transportation as hereinafter provided.

(*h*) Hitherto the provincial constables have not been included in the term "chief officer of police" within the meaning of the regulations. It is deemed expedient that such provincial constables be given the powers of chief officers of police. It is also deemed expedient that postmasters be given authority to record the reports of registered aliens at points where there is no chief officer of police within a radius of five miles. It is further deemed expedient that the chief officers of police be required to render monthly reports to the chief commissioner of police at Ottawa, as hereinafter provided.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice and under the authority of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The above mentioned Order in Council of the 20th September, 1916, establishing Regulations for the control and registration of aliens of enemy nationality is hereby cancelled and the following regulations are hereby made and sanctioned in lieu thereof :—

1. Every alien of enemy nationality over the age of sixteen years, residing or being in Canada, shall, unless he has previously registered or reported in the manner herein required within twenty days after the publication of these regulations in the *Canada Gazette* attend upon the chief officer of police of the city, town, village, county or district in which such alien of enemy nationality resides or is and report to the said chief officer of police his name, age, place of residence, nationality and occupation, and truly answer all such questions as may be put to him by or on behalf of the said chief officer of police with regard to any of the matters aforesaid, or the causes or purposes of such alien of enemy nationality being within Canada.

2. The said chief officer of police shall, if satisfied that any registered alien of enemy nationality may, consistently with the public interest, be suffered to remain at large, make out and deliver to such alien of enemy nationality a certificate of parole in the form set forth in schedule hereto annexed marked "A," and shall furnish to the chief commissioner of police, Ottawa, a monthly return of such aliens of enemy nationality, in form set forth in schedule "C."

3. It shall be the duty of any alien of enemy nationality to whom is issued a certificate of parole as aforesaid to preserve the same carefully and carry it upon his person and to produce the same for inspection at any time when required by any peace officer or military officer.

4. An alien of enemy nationality to whom any certificate of parole shall have been issued shall not quit or depart from the city, town, village, county or district within which his certificate of parole was issued without first attending upon the chief officer or police who issued the same and declaring to him the cause or purpose of his desire to quit or depart from the city, town, village, county or district aforesaid, and the name of the place to which such alien of enemy nationality intends or desires to go, and he shall thereupon truly answer all such questions as may be put to him by or on behalf of the said chief officer of police touching all or any of the matters aforesaid.

5. The said chief officer of police shall, if satisfied that it is not contrary to the public interest that such alien of enemy nationality should be permitted to quit or depart from the city, town, village, county or district in which the certificate of parole was issued as aforesaid, endorse upon the said certificate of parole, in the form set forth in Schedule "B" hereto, notice to the effect, that the said alien of enemy nationality has been duly granted permission to go to the place therein specified and shall notify the chief commissioner of police, Ottawa, each month on form Schedule "B" of the particulars of such permission.

6. The chief officer may refuse permission to any alien of enemy nationality to depart from any place unless such alien satisfies him that he has complied with the law requiring every male person to be regularly engaged in some useful occupation and that he has been regularly employed for at least 20 days out of the 30 days immediately proceeding his application to depart.

7. All ticket agents and conductors of railway or Steamboat Companies or other officers, shall under penalty of violating these regulations, refuse to sell tickets or give transportation to any alien of enemy nationality, who does not produce certificate of parole with notice of permission to travel from one point to another endorsed thereon (Form B).

8. An alien of enemy nationality having so reported and having obtained the permission referred to in section 5 herein shall not be required to report while en route unless he remain in one place for a period of twenty-four hours or more, but shall immediately upon arrival at his destination attend upon and report to the chief officer of police at such place. The chief officer of police shall furnish to the chief commissioner of police, at Ottawa, according to schedule "E," a monthly list of such persons reporting.

9. Aliens of enemy nationality granted permission to proceed for the purposes of employment to places where there is no chief officer of police to whom they can report shall not be required to report during such period as they remain in the said employment, but shall report immediately upon their return to the place where such permission was granted, or upon arrival at any place where there is a chief officer of police and where they remain for 24 hours or more.

10. An alien of enemy nationality having obtained a certificate of parole shall at regular intervals of one month thereafter attend upon and report to the chief officer of police who issued his certificate of parole, unless in the meantime he shall have obtained permission in manner aforesaid to remove or go to a place outside of the city, town, village county or district within which his certifiate of parole was issued, in which case he shall report at the same intervals to the chief officer of police of the place to which he has removed or gone.

11. The following may at the discretion of the chief commissioner of police be granted exemption from reporting monthly, but shall be governed by all other regulations herein mentioned :—Aliens of enemy nationality of fifty years and over, or those maimed or crippled so as to render them unfit for any military service ; Czechs or members of the Bohemian National Alliance ; Turkish subjects who are by race Greeks, Armenians, Syrians or of other community well known as opposed to Turkish regime, and of Christian faith.

12. Before any alien of enemy nationality shall remove or go from any place at which he is for the time being obliged to report, he shall attend upon the chief officer of police for that place and report in manner aforesaid, and obtain an endorsement upon his certificate of parole in form and effect as hereinbefore required.

13. Any refusal, failure or neglect on the part of any alien of enemy nationality, or of any other person to observe, fulfil and comply with any requirement of these regulations shall constitute an offence punishable by summary conviction under part XV of the Criminal Code, by the imposition of a penalty of imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding $500, or of both such imprisonment and fine, and moreover, any refusal, failure or neglect on the part of any alien of enemy nationality to whom a certificate of parole has been granted to produce and submit to reasonable inspection, whenever required by any peace or military officer, his certificate of parole, shall constitute an offence punishable in like manner by the imposition of a like penalty. The offence of departing from any place without permission may be charged and prosecuted at any place to which the offender may go or where he may be and shall be within the jurisdiction of the court or justices there or at any place where the offender is apprehended.

14. The expression "chief officer of police" as used in these regulations shall mean and include the chief officer of police, chief constable or principal peace officer of any municipality, and any officer or constable of the Royal North West Mounted Police or provincial police exercising authority in any district, and shall include also the successor or representative in office of any such chief officer of police as herein defined. Provided that the said expression for the cities of Montreal and Winnipeg respectively shall include the Registrar of Alien Enemies, and at points where no police officer is located within a radius of five miles, the postmaster may record the reports of aliens of enemy nationality.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

SCHEDULE A.

Certificate of Parole.

This is to certify that..... .at present residing at..... .....a.....subject, of ....years of age, weight about..... pounds ; complexion....., is by law entitled and required to carry this certificate upon his person and to produce it for reasonable inspection as may be required by any peace or military officer, and moreover

to report monthly to the chief officer of police at .....and that he is subject to compliance with the requirements of the law entitled to be at liberty ; provided that he shall not remove or depart from .....without having this certificate duly endorsed.

Dated at.....this.....day of.....1917.

.....
Chief of Police.

Date of Report.	Initials of Officer to whom Reporting.	Date of Report.	Initials of Officer to whom Reporting.	Date of Report.	Initials of Officer to whom Reporting.

SCHEDULE "B."

Endorsement.

The within named.....is granted permission to remove to.....where he shall report immediately and at monthly intervals to the chief of police for that locality.

Dated at .....this.....day of..... 19 .

.....
Chief of Police.

The within named.....is granted permission to remove to.....where he shall report immediately and at monthly intervals to the chief of police for that locality.

Dated at ....this.... .....day of..... 19 .

.....
Chief of Police.

The within named.....
is granted permission to remove to.....
where he shall report immediately and at monthly intervals to the chief of police for that locality.

Dated at.....this.....day of..... .....19 .

.....
Chief of Police.

The within named.....
is granted permission to remove to.....
where he shall report immediately and at monthly intervals to the chief of police for that locality.

Dated at.....this.....day of.....19 .

.....
Chief of Police.

SCHEDULE "C."

Return of Aliens of Enemy Nationality, not previously registered within Canada, to whom Certificates of Parole were granted during month of....., 19 .

.....
Chief of Police.

Date.	No.	Name.	Age.	Address.	Description.	Remarks.

SCHEDULE "D."

Monthly Report.

The undermentioned Aliens of Enemy nationality were granted permission to depart from..... for points mentioned during the month of..... 19 .

.....
Chief of Police.

Date.	No.	Name.	Permitted to proceed to

SCHEDULE "E."

Monthly Report.

The undermentioned Aliens of Enemy nationality reported at.....from points mentioned, during the month of.....19 .

.....
Chief of Police.

Date.	No.	Name.	Last point of registration.

7 2

[1906]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and under the powers vested in His Excellency in Council by the War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that section 106 of the Revised Military Service Regulations as approved on the 2nd March, 1918, shall be and the same is hereby repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof:—

"106. Every person who employs or retains in his service, or harbours, conceals, or in any way assists any man who is a deserter, or is absent without leave from the Canadian Expeditionary Force, shall be guilty of an offence punishable upon summary conviction by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars and not more than five hundred dollars, unless such person proves that he was not aware, and had no reasonable ground to suspect that the man so employed or retained in his service, or harboured, concealed or assisted, was a deserter or absent from the force without leave."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

7–2

[1922.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 30th July, 1918, from the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that by Orders in Council passed on the 26th of August, 1910, and the 10th of May, 1911, there were reserved for the use of the Department of Militia and Defence for the purpose of remount depots and training grounds, all the available lands in Townships 15, 16 and 17, Range 3, West of the Third Meridian, and in Township 15, Range 4, West of the Third Meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan, and all the available lands in Townships 20, 21 and 22, Range 3, West of the 4th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta.

By Order in Council dated the 22nd March, 1918, certain right of way for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company "Bassano Easterly Branch" was transferred back to the Department of the Interior and it is now desired to authorize the latter Department to enter into grazing leases covering the remainder of the said lands.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the Department of the Interior be authorized to enter into grazing and other similar leases covering the lands above described, on the following conditions: That such leases shall not exceed the term of one year, that they shall all expire on the same day which shall be between 1st November and 1st April in any year and that before leases are granted for any year the consent of the Department of Militia and Defence will be obtained.

The committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1925]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and under and by virtue of the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the Order in Council of the 4th April, 1918 (P.C. 815), enacting regulations to prevent idleness, etc., shall be and the same is hereby amended by striking out paragraph 3 thereof and substituting therefor, the following:—

"3. (*a*) Any person violating the provisions hereof shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction before a magistrate to a fine not exceeding $500.00, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both fine and imprisonment. Such imprisonment may be in any common gaol, or in any institution, or on any farm owned by a municipality or province and declared by by-law or Order in Council respectively to be a public institution or farm for the purposes of this law, which said institution or farm for the purposes of this law shall be a common gaol.

(*b*) Whenever any person is charged with contravention of any of the provisions of this Order in Council the onus shall be on him to establish to the satisfaction of the magistrate that he is regularly engaged in some useful occupation."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU.
7-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1913]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that clause 41 of the regulations governing the granting of yearly licenses and permits to cut timber on Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the North West Territories, within twenty miles on either side of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Province of British Columbia, and that the tract of three and one-half million acres controlled by the Government of the Dominion in the Peace River District, in the Province of British Columbia, established by Order in Council of the 1st July, 1898, and subsequent Orders in Council, shall be and the same is hereby amended so as to provide that the holders of portable sawmill berths and cordwood berths shall furnish to the Dominion Timber Agent having jurisdiction in the matter, sworn returns monthly or at such period as the Minister of the Interior may direct, accounting for all timber cut on the berths, sold, and on hand; and that in the event of it being found necessary, after the permittee has been requested by letter three times to forward any overdue return or returns, to send a Timber Inspector or other officer to secure the same, the Minister of the Interior may charge and collect from the permittee the expenses incurred thereby, or cancel the berth.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

19-1948

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that for the purpose of promoting efficiency, the Gas Inspection Districts of Toronto and Belleville, as respectively established by an Order in Council, dated the 27th October, 1915, shall be and the same are hereby abolished, and the following Districts established in lieu thereof:—

Toronto, Ontario:—The Inspection District of Toronto, to be composed of the Judicial Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, and the Counties of Dufferin, Grey, Peel, Simcoe, Wellington and York.

Belleville, Ontario. The Inspection District of Belleville to be composed of the Counties of Addington, Durham, Frontenac, Grenville, Haliburton, Hastings, Leeds, Lennox, Northumberland, Peterborough, Prince Edward, Victoria and Ontario.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

HAMILTON RADIAL ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given by the Hamilton Radia Electric Railway Company that its Standard Maximum Passenger Tariff, C.R.C. No. 4, has been filed with and approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. The said tariff is hereby published in accordance with section 331 of the Railway Act.

HAMILTON RADIAL ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY,

GEO. E. WALLER,
General Passenger Agent.

Re-issue C.R.C. No. 4
Advance. Cancels C.R.C. No. 1.

HAMILTON RADIAL ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

STANDARD MAXIMUM PASSENGER TARIFF.

THE maximum fare to be charged between any two points of the Hamilton Radial Electric Railway is two and seven-eighths cents per mile.

Issued July 30, 1918.

Effective August 20, 1918.

Issued on authority of Order No. 27471 of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

Issued by

GEO. E. WALLER,
General Passenger Agent,
Hamilton, Ontario.

HAMILTON RADIAL ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given by the Hamilton Radial Electric Railway Company that its Standard Mileage Freight Tariff, C.R.C. No. 5, has been filed with and approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. The said tariff is hereby published in accordance with section 327 of the Railway Act.

HAMILTON RADIAL ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY,

GEO. E. WALLER,
General Freight Agent.

HAMILTON RADIAL ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

STANDARD MILEAGE FREIGHT TARIFF.

Applying between stations on the Hamilton Radial Electric Railway (applicable where no other tariffs are in effect).

Governed by Canadian classification and the general rules and conditions of carriage adopted by this company, also as to car service, warehouse storage, cartage and switching rates and regulations published in tariffs relating thereto.

Distances. — Miles.		Classes in Cents per 100 pounds.									
Over	Not over	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	5	9	8	7	6	4½	4½	4⅗	3⅘	3⅘	3½
5	10	11½	9	8	7	6	6	4⅘	4⅗	4⅗	4⅗
10	15	14	12½	10½	9	7	7	6	6	6	4½
15	20	16	14	12⅗	10½	8	7	7	7	7	6
20	25	18½	16	14	11½	9	8	7	8	8	6

Issued July 30th 1918. Effective August 20th 1918.

Issued on authority of Order No. 27471 of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

Issued by

GEO. E. WALLER,
General Freight Agent.
Hamilton, Ont.

7-2

GENERAL ORDERS.

1918.

The following Regulations, General Orders, etc. have been approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council and are promulgated to the Militia by the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence in Militia Council.

HEADQUARTERS,
OTTAWA, 1st August, 1918.

KING'S REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE CANADIAN MILITIA, 1917—AMENDMENT.

Para. 356, K. R. & O. (C.M.), 1917, is amended by adding the following words :—

"Back pay for this probationary period will not be authorized."

H.Q. 28-1-2 of 21 6-18.
P.C. 1761 of 16-7-18.

DISBANDMENT—UNITS OF THE C.E.F.

The following units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, which were created as shown opposite each, have been disbanded by His Excellency the Governor in Council, under the provisions of Section 22 (2) of the Militia Act :

Unit.	Created under Order in council. No.	Date.	Organized under General Order. No.	Date.
167th "Overseas" Bn.	P.C. 2067-8	6-8-14	151	22-12-15
201st "Overseas" Bn.	P.C. 2067-8	6-8-14	69	15- 7-16
205th "Overseas" Bn.	P.C. 2067-8	6-8-14	69	15- 7-16
206th "Overseas" Bn.	P.C. 2067-8	6-8-14	69	15- 7-16
			(11	1- 2-17
247th "Overseas" Inf. Bn.	P.C. 2067-8	6-8-14	(48	1- 5-17
			(11	1- 2-17
250th "Overseas" Inf. Bn.	P.C. 2067-8	6-8-14	(48	1- 5-17
			(11	1- 2-17
251st "Overseas" Inf. Bn.	P.C. 2067-8	6-8-14	(48	1- 5-17

H.Q. 54-21-4-119.
P.C. 1727 of 12-7-18.

By Command,

E. C. ASHTON,
Major-General,
7-1 a.-Adjutant-General.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS.

Entered during the week ending 13th August, 1918, at the Department of Trade and Commerce.—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

34440. "Official Telephone Directory, Southern Division, No. 17, of the Province of Saskatchewan, June, 1918." (Book.) Department of Telephones of the Government of Saskatchewan, Regina, Sask., 7th August, 1918.

34441. "For Truth, Honour and Freedom." (Coloured Print.) John W. Allen, Toronto, Ont., 8th August, 1918.

34442. "Southern Moon." By A. H. Eastman and Fred Heltman. (Words and Music.) Whaley, Royce & Co. Limited, Toronto, Ont., 7th August, 1918.

34443. "The Canadian Parliamentary Guide, 1918." Edited by Colonel Ernest J. Chambers. (Book.) Ernest John Chambers, Ottawa, Ont., 8th August, 1918.

34444. "Lovell's Montreal Directory. 1918–1919." (Book.) John Lovell & Son, Limited, Montreal, Que., 10th August, 1918.

34445. "Canadian Civies." Saskatchewan Edition. (New Edition.) By R. S. Jenkins, M.A. (Book.) The

Copp, Clark Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 10th August, 1918.

34446. "Canadian Price List." Fourteenth Edition, July, 1918. (Book.) Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woollen System Company, Limited, Montreal, Que., 10th August, 1918.

34447. "How Do You Mr. McAdoo." Words by Willie We-ton and Herman Ruby. Music by Mike Bernard. Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 10th August, 1918.

34448. "Don't You Remember the Day?" By Cliff Hess (Words and Music.) Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 10th August, 1918.

34449. "Connaissances Scientifiques Usuelles et Hygiène." D'après le programme d'études des Ecoles Catholiques de la Province de Québec. (Livre.) Sœurs de Sainte Anne de Lachine, Mont Sainte-Anne, Qué., 10 août 1918.

34450. "Short Theory of 'The Conjugation of the French Verb'." (New Edition.) By Charles-Edouard Muller. (Book.) The Copp, Clark Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 12th August, 1918.

34451. "Graphica–Retail Clerk Number. August, 1918." (Book.) The Herald Press and Advertising Agency, Montreal, Que., 12th August, 1918.

34452 "Official Telephone Directory—Western Ontario. August, 1918." (Book.) The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal, Que., 12th August, 1918.

34453. "Les Principes de la Musique." Fasiscule No. 2, par Orpha F. Deveaux. Orpha F. Deveaux, Montréal, Qué., 12 août 1918.

34454. "Tout Là-Bas." Chanson-Marche. Paroles et musique de A. Robi, Armand Robi, Montréal, Qué., 13 août 1918.

P. E. RITCHIE,
Registrar of Copyrights.

7–1

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada:—

1. A Clerk in the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture, in Grade "E" of the First Division, at an initial salary of $1,400 per annum. The duties of the office include technical work in the seed laboratory and also supervision. Candidates must be university graduates who have specialized in Botany. Training in microscopy is essential. Candidates must be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five.

2. A Female Clerk in the Research Branch of the Department of Labour, initial salary $1,200 per annum. Candidates should be graduates of a recognized university having specialized in History and Economics, and being possessed of experience in research work, particularly in respect to matters pertaining to labour legislation. Candidates must be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five.

3. Two Assistant Inspectors of Gas and Electricity, one for the district of Vancouver and the other for the district of Winnipeg, at an initial salary of $1,000 per annum, plus allowances of $150. Candidates must have good working knowledge of electricity, both fundamental and practical, which will include the testing of electrical instruments. A competitive examination will be held in connection with the filling of these positions, and applicants will be informed later of the conditions of examination.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 16th day of September next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

WM. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 15th August, 1918. 7–4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada:—

An Engineering graduate in the Vocational Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment at a salary at the rate of $2,400 per annum. Applicants should have had five or six years' practical experience, should be able to deal with both mechanical and electrical problems, be capable of laying out machinery shafting, etc., and writing up a complete and intelligent specification covering the installation of same.

An Engineering Draughtsman in the Vocational Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment at a salary at the rate of $1,800 per annum. Preference will be given to draughtsmen experienced in both electrical and mechanical work and familiar with the laying out of machinery, shafting, etc. Applicants should be good letterers.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 6th day of September next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application form may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 1st August, 1918. 5–4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners of Canada hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada:—

Two Assistant Receiver Generals in the Department of Finance, one for Calgary and one for Regina, at a minimum salary of $2,500 per annum, with an annual increase of $100 up to $3,000. The work of the office covers the issue and redemption of Dominion notes and the applicants must be of unimpeachable integrity and have some business ability. Preference will be given to applicants with banking experience.

Two Accountants for the offices of the Assistant Receiver Generals, one at Calgary and one at Regina, at an initial salary of $1,500 per annum with increases of $100 up to $1,800. Applicants should be experienced accountants.

An Executive Head and four Assistants for work in connection with the War Loans in the Department of Finance, at the salary of $3,000 for the Executive Head and $2,500 for the Assistants. The Executive Head should be a man of considerable business experience who is possessed of organizing ability and who can carry out the views and instructions of the Officers of the Department. One with banking experience would be valuable.

The Assistants should be good accountants, also with banking experience, if possible.

The appointments to the position of Executive Head and Assistants will be made for the duration of the war with the possibility that these officers will be absorbed in the Department of Finance at a later date.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 12th day of September next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, August 8, 1918. 6–4

THE WAR CHARITIES ACT, 1917.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that under the provisions of the War Charities Act, 1917, certificates of registration have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada to the undermentioned Associations, dated as shown, which said Associations have offices and officers as shown:—

Name.	Head Office.	Date.	President or Regent.	Secretary.
Belgian Aid Society of Victoria, B.C.	Victoria, B.C.	Aug. 9th.	J. J. Shallcross	W. S. Terry.
Millbrook War Relief Society	Millbrook, Ont.	Aug. 10th	Mrs. M. E. Eskins	Mrs. B. Campbell.
Marne Military Society	Vancouver, B.C.	Aug. 10th	Mrs. D. Simpson	Mrs. J. Wright.
Lord Charles Beresford Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Vancouver, B.C.	Aug. 9th	Miss K. Hall	Mrs. W. H. Lyne.
Medicine Hat Returned Soldiers Welcome League.	Medicine Hat, Alta.	Aug. 9th	Mrs. I. C. Leydard	Mrs. E. Jewell.
Craik Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Craik, Sask.	Aug. 9th	Mrs. M. A. Ross	Mrs. M. E. Wilson.
French Red Cross Society	Vancouver, B.C.	Aug. 9th	Mrs. J. Rogers	Mrs. L. Springer.
Campaigners of the Great World War Association.	Vancouver, B.C.	July 27th	Finley McLaren	R. H. Young.
Manitoba Branch of the Canadian Field Comforts Commission.	Winnipeg, Man.	July 25th	Mrs. M. B. McMeans	Mrs. J. W. Duncan.
Kingston Unit of the Army and Navy Veterans.	Kingston, Ont.	Aug. 1st	J. E. Evans	H. W. Shaw.
Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian Engineers.	Vancouver, B.C.	July 25th	Mrs. R. L. Gardner	Mrs. B. Tommason.
Boscaurn Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Lunenburg, N.S.	July 25th	Mrs. G. Polley	Mrs. J. A. Hirtle.
St. George and District Patriotic War Relief Fund.	St. George, Ont.	August 2nd	John Malcolm	R. E. Lawrason.
Cobalt $5000 Club	Cobalt, Ont.	August 2nd	B. Neilly	H. T Browning.
Sherbrooke Patriotic Association.	Sherbrooke, Que.	July 25th	Mrs. H. M. Bowen	Mrs. L. A. Rosenbloom.
Wiseton Field Association	Wiseton, Sask.	July 30th	Mrs. S. Hill	Mrs. J. A. Carruthers.
Canadian Council of the Girl Guides Association.	Toronto, Ont.	July 30th	Lady Pellatt	Miss E. M. Mairs.
Navy League of Canada	Montreal, Que.	August 6th	W. L. Ross	M. P. Fennell, jr.
Evangeline Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Halifax, N.S.	August 12th	Mrs. M. W. Doane	Miss N. Vidite.
Admiral Vansittart Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Woodstock, Ont.	August 10th	Miss Maude Wilson	Miss A. Wallace.
Northern Star Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Glenella, Man.	July 27th	Mrs. D. J. Ferguson	Mrs. E. A. Taylor.
Lambton's 149th Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Watford, Ont.	May 6th	Mrs. R. C. McLeay	Mrs. J. W. McLaren.
Plum Creek Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Souris, Man	April 29th.	Mrs. A. J. Hughes	Mrs. J. H. More.
Asquith Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Edmonton, Alta.	August 6th	Mrs. A. Davies	Mrs. F. E. Forster.
Thain McDowell Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Brockville, Ont.	August 8th	Mrs. A. Bolton	Mrs. M. Sturgeon.
Glencoe Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	St. Andrews, Ont.	August 2nd	Mrs. P. J. McDonnell	Mrs. S. G. Lawrason
Kawartha Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Lindsay, Ont.	July 26th	Lady Hughes	Miss C. Sootheran.
Lieutenant Hornby Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	New Westminster, B.C.	July 25th	Mrs. I. C. Maclennan	Mrs. J. Grinston.
Edwin Eastman Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	New Westminster, B.C.	July 25th	Mrs. H. B. Webb	Mrs. John Heaps.

Dated at Ottawa, this 13th day of August, 1918.

7-1

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

CENSORSHIP NOTICE.

CONSOLIDATED ORDERS RESPECTING CENSORSHIP.

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

OTTAWA, July 15, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, dated the 21st day of May, 1918, passed under the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, a booklet entitled "Russia, Poland and Ukraine," by Gustaf F. Steffen, Ph. D., and published by the Ukrainian National Council at Jersey City, N. J., has been declared, by the Secretary of State of Canada, to contain objectionable matter as defined by the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, and that the possession within Canada of any issue or copy of the said "booklet," whether heretofore or hereafter published, has been prohibited by a Warrant of the Secretary of State of Canada, dated the 15th day of July, 1918; and that, as provided by paragraph 3 (1) of Order III of the said Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, any person guilty of an offence against the said Orders shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

7-2

[The following Government Notice was first published in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *1st August, 1918.*]

CANADA FOOD BOARD

Order No. 58.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTION ON CONSUMPTION OF PORK.

WHEREAS the successful efforts in production and conservation by the people in the Dominion of Canada and United States of America permit for the time being, the removal of the restriction on the consumption of pork.

The Canada Food Board hereby orders:

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in Order No. 46, relating to public eating places, pork, as defined therein, may be served at any time.

Dated at Ottawa, this 31st day of July, 1918.

CANADA FOOD BOARD,

HENRY T. THOMPSON,
Chairman.

6-2

Belcher's Islands Iron Mines, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 7th day of August, 1918, incorporating Thomas Neville Poole, law clerk, Arthur Lorne Lillico and Charles Evans-Lewis, barristers-at-law, Nellie Halliday Lillico, married woman, and Irene Olga Allan, book-keeper, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To acquire, own, lease, prospect for, open, explore, develop, work, improve, maintain and manage mines and mineral lands and deposits, and to dig for, raise, crush, wash, smelt, assay, analyze, reduce, amalgamate, refine, pipe, convey and otherwise treat ores, metals and minerals, whether belonging to the company or not, and to render the same merchantable, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof or interest therein, to carry on the trades or businesses of ironmasters, steelmakers, steel converters, colliery proprietors, coke manufacturers, engineers and iron founders and all their respective branches :

(*b*) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, lease or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, rights or privileges which may be necessary or useful for the carrying on of the business of the company ;

(*c*) To construct, maintain and operate all works and tramways, telegraph and telephone lines, on lands owned or controlled by the company, and bridges, reservoirs, flumes, dams and any other works and conveniences which may seem directly or indirectly conducive to any of the company's objects ;

(*d*) To construct, acquire, own, manage, charter, operate, hire and lease all kinds of steam and sailing vessels, boats, tugs and barges, and other vessels, wharves, docks, elevators, warehouses, freight sheds and other buildings necessary or convenient for the purposes of this company;

(*e*) To construct or acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise, and to operate works for the production, sale and disposal of steam, electrical, pneumatic, hydraulic and oth r power and force, and to produce, create, develop, acquire by lease or otherwise and to control and generally deal in and use, sell, lease or otherwise, power for any uses and purposes to which the same are adapted ; provided always that the rights, privileges and powers hereby conferred upon the company in this paragraph in acquiring, using and disposing of electric, hydraulic, pneumatic or other power or force when exercised outside of the property of the company shall be subject to all the laws and regulations of the provincial and municipal authorities in that behalf ;

(*f*) To purchase or otherwise acquire or undertake all or any part of the business, property, assets or liabilities of any person, partnership or company carrying on business with objects similar in whole or in part to those of the company, or possessed of property suitable and proper for the purposes of the company ;

(*g*) To issue paid-up shares, bonds or debentures for the payment either in whole or in part of any property, real or personal, rights, claims, privileges, concessions or other advantages which the company may lawfully acquire, and also to issue such fully paid shares, bonds or other securities in payment, part payment or exchange for the shares, bonds, debentures or any other securities of any other company doing a business similar in whole or in part or incidental to the business of the company ;

(*h*) To purchase, acquire, hold and own the capital stock, bonds or other securities of any other company, corporation or individual and to acquire, hold, or otherwise dispose of such shares, bonds or other securities notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44 of the Companies Act;

(*i*) To enter into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person, partnership or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, or to amalgamate with any such company;

(*j*) To raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or otherwise, securities or otherwise of any other company or corporation and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons or companies with whom the company may have business relations ;

(*k*) To invest the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined;

(*l*) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind any property or assets of the company and in particular any shares, debentures or securities of any other company or companies which they may have purchased or taken over, either in whole or in part, the property, assets or liabilities of this company;

(*m*) To amalgamate with any other company or companies having objects similar to those herein enumerated ;

(*n*) To sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of in whole or in part the property rights or undertakings of the company for such consideration as may be agreed upon, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company;

(*o*) To enter into any arrangement with any government, authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any government or authority, any rights, privileges or concessions which it may be desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with or sell and dispose of any such arrangements, rights, privileges, and concessions;

(*p*) To make donations and subscriptions to any object likely to promote the interests of the company and to create and contribute to pension and other funds and schemes for the benefit of persons employed by the company, or the wives, widows, children or dependents of any such persons, and to subscribe or guarantee money for any charitable or public object;

(*q*) To do all such other acts and things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them, and to carry on any business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, germane to the purposes and objects set forth and which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on by the company or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value or render profitable any of its properties or rights.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Belcher's Islands Iron Mines, Limited," with a capital stock of one million dollars, divided into 1,000,000 shares of one dollar each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 9th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
7 1 Under-Secretary of State.

La Compagnie de Tabac Fermenté, Limitée.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of August, 1918, incorporating John Henry Duys, merchant, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, Edmond Narcisse Cusson, manager, Joseph Arthur Couture, notary, Wilfrid Deschènes and Aimé Malo, students ; all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To do business as planters, growers, packers, importers, exporters, manufacturers and merchants of tobacco and to deal in tobacco and sub-products of tobacco in any way whatsoever ;

(*b*) To buy, sell, manufacture, lease, exchange or otherwise deal in machinery, tools, patents, patent rights, stands, boxes, containers, labels, accessories and all other goods, wares, merchandise and objects which may be used in connection with tobacco ;

(*c*) To carry on any other entreprise or business, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently or advantageously carried on in connection with the business and objects of the company, or calculated to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*d*) To acquire, use, lease and operate the good-will, rights, property and assets of all kinds and to undertake the whole or any part of the liabilities, or to take on lease and continue the business of any person, firm or corporation doing a business similar to the objects for which this company is incorporated, and to pay for same in case, paid-up shares of this company or otherwise ;

(*e*) To acquire by purchase, lease or exchange lands and farms, and to acquire by purchase, lease or exchange and to build, construct and repair houses, stores, buildings, factories, warehouses, plants, tools and machines, rights or privileges and generally all kinds of property, movable or immovable which may be deemed necessary or useful for the objects of this company, and pay for same in cash, shares of this company, bonds or otherwise and sell and dispose of same in any way whatsoever ;

(*f*) To prosecute, amalgamate with or enter into any arrangement for sharing of profits, the union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or about to carry on any business similar to that of the company or ancillary thereto ; to advance money to or guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any person or company having business engagements with this company or indebted to it ;

(*g*) To subscribe for, receive, invest in, purchase or otherwise acquire the shares or securities of any company carrying on a similar business or to accept the same in whole or in part payment or discharge of the price or consideration of the sale, lease, concession or other disposal of any property, rights or debts which may be held, enjoyed by or due to this company ; and such shares or securities to hold, vote upon, sell, reissue or otherwise deal with as this company may see fit ;

(*h*) To purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise acquire and possess and deal in all movable or immovable property which the company may deem necessary or useful for its business or operations, including trademarks, industrial designs, patents, patent rights, licenses, franchises or other rights and privileges of any kind whatsoever ;

(*i*) To apply for and obtain patents or trademarks in this country or elsewere for any invention or inventions in connection with the company's manufacture and business ;

(*j*) To obtain bonuses and exemptions from taxation in connection with the erection and operation of the company's plantations, stores, warehouses, factories and buildings with power to enter into the necessary contracts with any municipalities, corporations, companies or persons ;

(*k*) To issue, allot and hand over as fully paid-up and non-assessable, preferred or common shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of this company in payment of any business to be acquired by this company, including allowance for good-will, and of any other business, property, contracts or rights which this company may, from time to time, acquire for the purpose of its business, or in settlement of any indebtedness of the company, or, with the approval of the shareholders, of services which may be rendered to the company in its promotion or otherwise ;

(*l*) To sell, exchange, lease or otherwise deal with any or all of the undertaking, property, movable or immovable, and the rights at any time owned or enjoyed by this company upon such terms and conditions as may be thought fit ;

(*m*) To invest or otherwise deal with the moneys or other property of the company not immediately required in such manner and in such property, real or personal, or such securities as may, from time to time, be determined, or to distribute in specie or otherwise as may be resolved among its shareholders, any property or assets of the company ;

(*n*) To do all acts and exercise all powers and things conducive, useful and necessary to attain the above objects and to carry on all business incidental and germane to the objects of the company ;

(*o*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, brokers, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either seperately or in conjunction with others.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "La Compagnie de Tabac Fermenté, Limitée," with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, divided into 250 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 9th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

7-1

Duys Canadian Tobacco Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of August, 1918, incorporating John Henry Duys, merchant, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America ; Edmond Narcisse Cusson, manager ; Joseph Arthur Couture, notary ; Wilfrid Deschênes and Aimé Malo, students, all four of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To do business as planters, growers, packers, importers, exporters, manufacturers and merchants of tobacco and to deal in tobacco and sub-products of tobacco in any way whatsoever ;

(*b*) To buy, sell, manufacture, lease, exchange or otherwise deal in machinery, tools, patents, patent rights, stands, boxes, containers, labels, accessories and all other goods, wares, merchandise and objects which may be used in connection with tobacco ;

(*c*) To carry on any other enterprise or business, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently or advantageously carried on in connection with the business and objects of the company, or calculated to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*d*) To acquire, use, lease and operate the goodwill, rights, property and assets of all kinds and to undertake the whole or any part of the liabilities, or to take on lease and continue the business of any person, firm or corporation doing a business similar to the objects for which this company is incorporated, and to pay for same in cash, paid-up shares of this company or otherwise ;

(*e*) To acquire by purchase, lease or exchange lands and farms, and to acquire by purchase, lease or exchange and to build, construct and repair houses, stores, buildings, factories, warehouses, plants, tools and machines, rights or privileges and generally all kinds of property, movable or immovable, which may be deemed necessary or useful for the objects of this company, and to pay for same in cash, shares of this company, bonds or otherwise and sell and dispose of same in any way whatsoever ;

(*f*) To prosecute, amalgamate with or enter into any arrangement for sharing of profits, the union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or about to carry on any business similar to that of the company or ancillary thereto ; to advance money to or guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any person or company having business engagements with this company or indebted to it ;

(*g*) To subscribe for, receive, invest in, purchase or otherwise acquire the shares or securities of any company carrying on a similar business or to accept the same in whole or in part payment or discharge of the price or consideration of the sale, lease, concession or other disposal of any property, rights or debts which may be held, enjoyed by or due to this company ; and such shares or securities to hold, vote upon, sell, reissue or otherwise deal with as this company may see fit ;

(*h*) To purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise acquire and possess and deal in all movable and immovable property which the company may deem necessary or useful for its business or operations, including trademarks, industrial designs, patents, patent rights, licenses, franchises or other rights and privileges of any kind whatsoever ;

(*i*) To apply for and obtain patents or trademarks in this country or elsewhere for any invention or inventions in connection with the company's manufacture and business ;

(*j*) To obtain bonuses and exemptions from taxation in connection with the erection and operation of the company's plantations, stores, warehouses, factories and buildings with power to enter into the necessary contracts with any municipalities, corporations, companies or persons ;

(*k*) To issue, allot and hand over as fully paid-up and non-assessable, preferred or common shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of this company in payment of any business to be acquired by this company, including allowance for good-will, and of any other business, property, contracts or rights which this company may, from time to time, acquire for the purpose of its business, or in settlement of any indebtedness of the company, or, with the approval of the shareholders, of services which may be rendered to the company in its promotion or otherwise;

(*l*) To sell, exchange, lease or otherwise deal with any or all of the undertaking, property, movable or immovable, and the rights at any time owned or enjoyed by this company upon such terms and conditions as may be thought fit ;

(*m*) To invest or otherwise deal with the moneys or other property of the company not immediately required in such manner and in such property, real or personal, or such securities as may, from time to time, be determined, or to distribute in specie or otherwise as may be resolved among its shareholders, any property or assets of the company;

(*n*) To do all acts and exercise all powers and things conducive, useful and necessary to attain the above objects and to carry on all business incidental and germane to the objects of the company ;

(*o*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, brokers, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either separately or in conjunction with others.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Duys Canadian Tobacco Company, Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, divided into 1,300 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 9th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
7–1 Under-Secretary of State.

The Empire Paper Box Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of August, 1918, incorporating James Roy Gordon, merchant, James Harvey Roy, Thomas James Rodger, George Nelson Brooks and Thomas Meikle Barrington, manufacturers, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To carry on the business of merchants, manufacturers and dealers in paper made from any material, cardboard and other preparations, products and manufactures of paper or pulp, strawboard and other preparations, products and manufactures of straw, and to manufacture the same into boxes, bags, packages, books and any other articles and appurtenances thereof; and to manufacture and to deal in all materials required for the same, and to sell and otherwise deal in such manufactured articles of any accessory thereof ;

(*b*) To manufacture, sell, buy and deal in wood and lumber of all kinds, and to manufacture the same into boxes, barrels, cases and all other articles manufactured from wood and appurtenances thereof; to manufacture and deal in all materials required for the same, and to sell, and otherwise deal in such manufactured articles or any accessory thereof ;

(*c*) To sell, buy and otherwise deal in all articles, materials and products connected with the business carried on by said company ;

(*d*) To purchase, acquire and take over as going concerns and carry on the several businesses, undertakings, assets and properties of any individual or individuals, firm or firms, or corporation or corporations, carrying on business wholly or in part similar to the business of said company or any business incidental thereto, including the good-will thereof, and to pay for the same or for any one or more thereof in fully paid-up and non-assessable shares of the capital stock of the said company or partly in fully paid-up and non-assessable shares of the capital stock of the company and partly in cash, or otherwise as may be agreed upon ;

(*e*) To acquire by purchase, lease or other title, and to hold, use, sell or otherwise dispose of from time to time, and for such consideration as the company may think fit, real and personal property of every kind and description, including mills, plants, machinery, franchises, rights, privileges, contracts, leases, patents, patent rights, trade-marks or designs, and assets generally deemed necessary for the business of the company ;

(*f*) To generate light, heat and power of any kind, and to sell or otherwise dispose of any surplus in excess of the requirements of the company, provided, however, that any sale, transmission or distribution of electric or other power or force beyond the lands of the company shall be subject to local and municipal regulations ;

(*g*) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44 of The Companies Act, to purchase, take or otherwise acquire, hold, use, alienate or otherwise dispose of shares, bonds and securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to acquire and hold shares, bonds or securities of any kind, real or personal, for debts, liabilities or obligations to the company and to release or otherwise dispose of same ;

(*h*) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, or to amalgamate with any individual, firm or corporation having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, on such terms and conditions as may be deemed advisable;

(*i*) To issue in payment any property or rights acquired by the company by any title, or for services rendered by way of promotion or otherwise, fully paid-up and non-assessable shares, bonds or other securities of the company;

(*j*) To carry on any other similar business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may be useful to the business of the company, or which it may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business of the company ;

(*k*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Empire Paper Box Company, Limited," with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, divided into 200 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 9th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
7–1 Under-Secretary of State.

Eastern Pulp Company of Canada, Limited.

CORRECTED NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 1st day of August, 1918, incorporating Gerald Augustine Coughlin, advocate; Francis George Bush, bookkeeper; George Robert Drennan, stenographer; Michael Joseph O'Brien, clerk; and Charles Alderic Laurendeau, student; all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz:

(*a*) To import, export, manufacture, buy, sell and deal in pulp, paper, cardboard and wood products of all kinds, and to act as agents for manufacturers of and dealers in all such commodities as well as to deal as principal or agent in all ingredients for use in connection with the manufacture of such commodities;

(*b*) To act as agents, commission agents, vessel agents, cartage agents, wharfingers, warehousemen, forwarders and carriers by land and water;

(*c*) For the purposes aforesaid to carry on the business of engaging, receiving, transporting and delivering merchandise upon freight or for hire between any port or ports, the business of owning or chartering vessels therefor; the business of operating vessels in such service; the business of contracting or arranging for the transportation of merchandise to or from any of such ports by rail, boat or otherwise, or to any inland or coast place or places;

(*d*) To acquire, erect, maintain, operate and manage storehouses, warehouses and other plant and equipment necessary for the purposes of the company;

(*e*) To acquire, hold and own shares in other corporations doing business in whole or in part of a like nature and to pay for the same either in cash or in part cash or to issue fully paid-up shares of the company in payment or part payment therefor, or otherwise, as may be arranged, and to sell or otherwise deal with the same, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the Companies Act;

(*f*) To remunerate any person for services rendered to the company or for any property or rights acquired by the company in such manner as the company may deem expedient and more particularly, with the approval of the shareholders, by the issue and allotment of shares, bonds or other securities of the company, fully paid-up and non-assessable;

(*g*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, licenses, concessions and the like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use or any secret or other information as to any invention or process and to turn to account, sell, lease or otherwise deal in such patents, licenses or concessions;

(*h*) To enter into any arrangements for the sharing of profits, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or intending to carry on any business which this company is authorized to carry on or is capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit the company;

(*i*) To sell, lease, alienate or otherwise dispose of the undertaking and assets of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration and upon such terms and conditions as the company may deem expedient, and more particularly to accept as consideration shares, bonds or debentures of any other company carrying on business similar in whole or in part to the business carried on by the company;

(*j*) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in specie any property or assets of the company as and when the company may determine;

(*k*) To carry on or do any of the businesses, acts and things aforesaid, either as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, or by or through trustees, agents or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with another or others.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Eastern Pulp Company of Canada, Limited," with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into 5,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 8th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
7–1 Under-Secretary of State.

Wilcocks' Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1918, incorporating Henry Johnston Elliott and Louis Athanase David, both of His Majesty's counsel learned-in-the-law; George Wittaker, accountant, and John Parker Callaghan and Benjamin Robinson, students-at-law, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz:

(*a*) To carry on the business of importers, exporters, dealers in and manufacturers of goods, wares and merchandise of any description and including raw material and by-products of all kinds; also the right to lease, acquire, alienate and dispose of real estate and do all acts appertaining thereto;

(*b*) To carry on any other business or acquire any rights which may seem to be capable of being conveniently carried on or acquired in connection with any of the above objects or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or to facilitate the realization of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights;

(*c*) To subscribe for, conditionnally or unconditionnally, and to underwrite on commission or otherwise, take, hold, deal in and convert stock, shares, bonds, debentures and securities of any company with which this company may have business relations or carrying on a similar business in whole or in part or a subsidiary or other business which may be carried on as to benefit the business of this company, property or rights, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44 of the said Act.

(*d*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and to hold, own, use, and operate warehouses, storehouses and elevators, to issue receipts, negotiable or otherwise on goods, wares and merchandise stowed with the company;

(*e*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, to hold, own, use, develop, exchange, sell or otherwise turn to account concessions, rights, privileges, permits and franchises suitable or convenient or advantageous for the company;

(*f*) To acquire any undertaking or business similar in whole or in part to that of the company, together with the plant, stock, good-will, franchise and assets thereof of every description and to pay for the same in cash, shares or debentures of the company or otherwise;

(*g*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, any secret or any other information which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company;

(*h*) To enter into any agreement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on, and to take and otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, or reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal in the same;

(*i*) To invest any of the moneys of the company in or upon such investments or securities as may from time to time be deemed expedient, and to lend or advance moneys to, guarantee the contracts or engagements of, become surety for, and financially assist any person, firm, company or corporation, with whom the company may have business relations;

(*j*) To distribute among the members of the company in kind any shares, debentures, securities or property belonging to the company ;

(*k*) To do all and everything necessary, suitable, convenient or proper either as principals or agents for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or attainments of any one or more of the objects herein enumerated or incidental to the powers herein named or which sha l or may at any time appear to be expedient for the protection or benefit of the corporation.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the D ominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Wilcocks', Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into 1,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

7–1

W. J. Armstrong, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 7th day of August, 1918, incorporating Charles Lawrence Dunbar, Leo William Goetz and Richard Dalton Walter, esquires; John Sutherland, Jr., insurance agent ; and Mary Katherine Macdonald, student-at-law ; all of the City of Guelph, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :

(*a*) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business carried on at the City of Guelph, in the County of Wellington, by William John Armstrong & Thomas Muir Anderson, as manufacturers of furniture, under the firm name and style of "W. Armstrong & Company," and all or any of the assets and liabilities of the proprietors of that business in connection therewith;

(*b*) To buy, sell, manufacture and deal in wood, iron, steel, and all other metals from the ore to the finished products thereof and also to manufacture, sell and deal in all goods, wares and merchandise in which wood, iron, steel or any other metal is or may be used;

(*c*) To buy, sell, manufacture and deal in furniture, and to buy, sell, manufacture and deal in all products used in the manufacture of furniture ;

(*d*) To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated, directly or indirectly, to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*e*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company ;

(*f*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions, and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired ;

(*g*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*h*) To take, or otherwise acquire and hold, shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*i*) To enter into any arrangement with any authorities municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*j*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts, and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependants or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object;

(*k*) To promote any Company or Companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the Company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company ;

(*l*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade ;

(*m*) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interest, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof ;

(*n*) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons ;

(*o*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*p*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company

(*q*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the Company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations ;

(*r*) To sell, improve, manage, develops, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company ;

(*s*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors, or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others ;

(*t*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "W. J. Armstrong, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Guelph, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

7–1

Capreol Townsite, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 6th day of August, 1918, incorporating Gerard Ruel, barrister-at-law, Alfred James Mitchell, comptroller, Robert George Osborne Thomson, railway official, David McKechnie Ford, auditor, Agnes Eileen Daly, stenographer, George Norman Limpricht, recording officer, and William Bowler, secretary, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz. :—

(*a*) To acquire by purchase, lease, exchange, concession or otherwise, city lots, farm lands, mining or fruit lands, town sites, grazing and timber lands, and any description of real estate and real property or any interests and rights therein, legal or equitable, or otherwise howsoever ; to take, build upon, hold, own, maintain, work, develop, sell, lease, exchange, improve and otherwise deal in and dispose of such lots, lands, sites, real estate and real property or any interest therein, to deal with any portion of the lands and property so acquired, subdividing the same into building lots, streets, lanes, squares and sites for residential, business, manufacturing or other purposes whatsoever, with power to construct and pave highways, streets and sidewalks thereon, and to construct and furnish facilities for sewerage and drainage, water, light, heat and other municipal requisites, and to build upon any lands for residential, business, manufacturing or other purposes whatsoever and to supply such buildings with all necessary facilities, plant and machinery to equip them for the purposes for which they are intended ;

(*b*) To build, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, manage or control, at such points along any lines of railway or branch line of railway or at any ports or places of call of any steamship lines, such buildings as it deems advisable for hotels and restaurants; to purchase, lease and hold the land necessary for such purposes; to carry on any business in connection therewith, and to afford such facilities as may tend to the comfort and convenience of the travelling public; and to let or lease any such building for such purposes;

(*c*) To purchase, lease and hold lands required for, and lay out, establish and manage parks and pleasure grounds, and give leases or licenses thereof, to, or contract with, any person for the use thereof upon such terms as the company deems expedient;

(*d*) To act as agents for the sale and purchase of real estate and all interests therein and for reward to procure real estate investments for any person, to act as selling agents for the owners of any real estate, subdivision, building sites, town sites or lands of any kind or any interest therein, and to take over and acquire from any person or corporation any agency, inclusive or otherwise, for the sale of any such lands, sites or interest therein, and to accept an assignment of and perform any contracts made by any person with any other person or corporation for the sale of any such lands, sites or interest therein as agents or otherwise, and generally to act as real estate, house and rental agents;

(*e*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*f*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company ;

(*g*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*h*) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind any property of the company, and in particular any shares, bonds, debentures or other securities belonging to the company or which the company may have power to dispose of ;

(*i*) To issue in payment or part payment for any property, rights or privileges acquired by the company or for any guarantee of the company's securities, or with the approval of the shareholders for services rendered, shares of the company's capital stock, whether subscribed for or not, as fully paid-up and non-assessable, or the company's securities ;

(*j*) To take or otherwise acquire and hold, shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*k*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company ;

(*l*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade ;

(*m*) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof ;

(*n*) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons ;

(*o*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company ;

(*p*) To procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign company and to designate persons therein according to the laws of such foreign country to represent this company and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit :

(*q*) To raise and assist in raising money for, and to aid, by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or other securities or otherwise, any other company or corporation, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such company, corporation, or by any other person or persons with whom the company may have business relations ;

(*r*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Capreol Townsite, Limited," with a capital stock of ninety thousand dollars, divided into 900 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

The company shall be deemed to be a private company under the provisions of "The Companies Act" and its amendments.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 13th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
7–1 Under-Secretary of State.

Sarnia, Coal and Dock Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," and Amending Acts, letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 6th day of July, 1918, incorporating Peter Paton, merchant, Robert Irwin Towers and John Cowan, the younger, barristers-at-law, and Ann Wismer and Caroline Mary Cowan, stenographers, all of the City of Sarnia, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :

(*a*) To carry on the business of coal dealers and dealers in ice, sand, gravel, building material and similar commodities, and to carry on the busin ss of iron masters, iron founders or smelters, manufacturers and rollers of steel and iron into any and all forms, products and articles, and to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and operate coal lands and mines, iron mines and other mines, and to buy and sell, treat and dispose of ore and minerals, and all substances of the earth whatsoever, and to carry on the business of coal masters, smelters, engineers, fuel manufacturers and contractors for and dealers in coal and coke, in all the branches of such businesses and also to carry on the businesses of brick makers and farmers ;

(*b*) To contract, carry out, repair, maintain, improve, manage, work, control and superintend any roads, ways, adits, levels, shafts, tunnels, bridges, coaling stations, reservoirs, watercourses, aqueducts, docks, wharves, furnaces, coke ovens, plant, engines, machinery, mills, factories, warehouses, ships, steam vessels and boats, dwelling houses, offices, buildings and other works and conveniences which may seem directly or indirectly conducive to any of the objects of the company, and to contribute to or otherwise aid or take part in any such operations, and to purchase, hire or build and repair, navigate and trade with ships, steam vessels and boats for the purposes of the company, and also railway wa ons or trucks or trolleys or any other rolling stock, and also steam or other locomotive or motive power ;

(*c*) To purchase and sell timber, coal, coke, fuel, metals, bricks, brick earth, brick dust, lime, limestone and other stone, farm produce, live stock and any other materials, articles or things relating to any of the above businesses, either on commission or otherwise ;

(*d*) To purchase, take or acquire by original subscription or otherwise and to hold, sell or otherwise dispose of shares, stock, whether common or preferred, debentures, bonds, evidences of indebtedness, obligations or securities in any other company having objects similar in whole or in part to the objects of this company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act, and to vote all shares so held through such agent or agents as the directors may appoint and use any funds of the company in the purchase of shares in any other company ;

(*e*) To construct, acquire, operate, hire, lease, hold, sell or otherwise dispose of real estate and personal property, manufactories, sheds, shops, stores and warehouses for the manufacture and for the reception and storage of goods and merchandise with the requisite plant, machinery and appliances ;

(*f*) To construct or acquire by lease or etherwise and to operate and maintain undertakings, plant, machinery, works and appliances for the purpose or any of the purposes aforesaid and to own and to operate either by steam, electric or other power, tramways and railway sidings on or over lands owned or controlled by the company or on or over lands adjacent to the lands of the company with the consent of the owner or holder thereof ;

(*g*) To construct, improve, maintain, operate, develop, work, manage, carry out or control roads, ways, bridges, reservoirs, branches or sidings, water-courses, wharves and vessels, buildings, plant and other works and conveniences calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management and carrying out or control thereof ;

(*h*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*i*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities or to acquire and take over as a going concern the undertaking, assets and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on or in whole or in part similar thereto or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company and with a view thereto to acquire all or any of the shares or securities or liabilities of any such company or any syndicate interests therein and to issue paid up or partly paid up preference or common shares of the capital stock of this company or bonds or debentures or other securities of this company in consideration or part consideration therefor or for any property, syndicate, interests or rights acquired by this company ;

(*j*) To enter into partnership or into any agreement or arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*k*) To enter into any agreements or arrangements with any governments or authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise, and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges or concessions ;

(*l*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of this company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company;

(*m*) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons, and to draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments;

(*n*) To sell or otherwise dispose of the undertaking of the company, or any part thereof, or the whole or any branch or part of the business, undertaking, property, liabilities and franchises of the company to any other person or company for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company;

(*o*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company;

(*p*) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as from time to time may be determined ;

(*q*) To distribute in specie or otherwise as may be resolved any assets or property of the company amongst its members and particularly the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company formed to take over the whole or any part of the assets or liabilities of this company ;

(*r*) To consolidate or amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company ;

(*s*) To apply for and obtain registration or recognition from any province, state or country under the provisions of any law relating to foreign corporations in force in such province, state or country ;

(*t*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects ;

(*u*) And it is hereby declared that the word "company" in paragraph (*a*) to (*t*) both inclusive shall be deemed to include any person, partnership or body of persons whether incorporated or not incorporated, and domiciled in Canada or elsewhere.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Sarnia Coal & Dock Company, Limited," with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, divided into 200 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Sarnia, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 13th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
7-1 Under-Secretary of State.

P. Poulin & Cie., Limitée.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 1st day of August 1918, incorporating Frederic Emile Audet, notary, Richard Weiss, manufacturer, Ernest Dorval, manufacturers' agent, Joseph Emile Côté, accountant and Charles Auguste Honoré Bertrand, advocate, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes.

(*a*) To carry on the wholesale or retail business in all goods, materials and things used for food, and in particular, but without limitation to these objects, only in fowl, game meats of all kinds, butter, eggs, cheese, fish, fruits, domestic or imported vegetables ; to import or export all products or materials employed in any way for food ;

(*b*) To deal in feathers, hair, grasses or in beds, pillows, cushions, mattresses, chairs, furniture or other objects of a similar nature ;

(*c*) To cultivate lands, to rear, kill and dress animals ;

(*d*) To undertake all other manufacturing business or otherwise deemed by the company suitable to its undertakings or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance its value or render profitable any of its property or rights, or to manufacture ice and to sell and distribute it ;

(*e*) To purchase, sell, acquire, or lease all things or real and personal estate, lands, properties, machinery, instruments and storage warehouses necessary for the purposes of the said business and to hypothecate the same ;

(*f*) To acquire, purchase, re-sell, in whole or in part or pledge, give in security all license, patents, franchises or privileges issuing from all public rights or from municipalities;

(*g*) To conclude all arrangements for, amalgamation, partnership, cooperation, mutual concession, with any persons or companies carrying on or about to carry on or formed with the purpose of carrying on businesses capable of benefitting the company in any manner ; to lend them money and guarantee any contract or obligation undertaken by them ; to acquire the shares or bonds, to hold, resell or pledge with or without guarantee or otherwise turn them to account ;

(*h*) To acquire, purchase, possess and sell the shares, bonds, debentures, rights or mortgages of any other companies and to pledge or give the same guarantee or otherwise deal with the same;

(*i*) To issue, receive, draw, accept, endorse or sign all notes, bills of exchange, cheques, bills of lading, letters of credit, or other negotiable or transferable paper; to hire any persons or company, or to engage itself by contract or obligation;

(*j*) To dispose in whole or in part of the assets of the company for any consideration deemed proper, in particular for all shares, debentures, bonds, rights or hypothecs of any other company ;

(*k*) To discharge all obligations, debts or undertakings of the company by means of shares, bonds or debentures of the company, to issue for that purpose and all other purposes such bonds or debentures, to issue share warrants for such purposes as provided by law ;

(*l*) To establish in all places in Canada any offices, places of business, agencies or branches, and then to transact all business relative to the powers cited above ;

(*m*) To assign any number of the capital stock of the company in shares wholly or partly paid to any persons for services rendered, favours received or other good reason, to exchange such shares for all rights or real or personal estate, or for stock or assets other than in cash ;

(*n*) To do all things relating in any manner to the objects above designated.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "P. Poulin & Cie, Limitée," with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, divided into 2,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 6th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
7-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Bennett Martin Asbestos and Chrome Mines, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of August, 1918, increasing the capital stock of Bennett Martin Asbestos and Chrome Mines, Limited, from the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars to the sum of ten million dollars, such increase to consist of eighty-five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 9th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
7-1 Under-Secretary of State.

The Grain Growers Export Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of August, 1918, decreasing the capital stock of The Grain Growers Export Company, Limited, from the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars to the sum of one million two hundred thousand dollars, to consist of twelve thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 9th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
7-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Globelite Battery Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1918, changing the name of "Globe Electric Company of Canada, Limited", to that of "Globelite Battery Company, Limited."

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State this 10th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
7-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Montreal Cereal & Milling, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the first part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 6th day of August, 1918, incorporating Joseph Sanche and Stanislas Leblanc, merchants, Louis Napoléon Paul and Alphonse Paul, accountants, and Everiste Sanche, baker, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To manufacture, transform, buy, sell, import, export, or exchange, to carry on the business wholesale and retail of all kinds of spices, grains, fruits, and of all other food products and luxuries, of all kinds of chemical products and toilet articles and to dispose of them as the company deems in its interest ;

(*b*) To manufacture, distil alcohol acids, ethers and essences or any other products derived from the distillation of grain and all other vegetable matters ;

(*c*) To manufacture, purchase, sell, exchange or otherwise acquire, hold, possess, make over or otherwise dispose of and deal in effects, articles and property of all kinds ;

(*d*) To warehouse (storage, cold storage) for the company or for other companies or persons all kinds of merchandises and products of whatsoever nature ;

(*e*) To manufacture, produce, purchase, sell or exchange all tobacco products, cigars, cigarettes, also all other kinds of merchandise or articles that are connected with such manufacture or business ;

(*f*) To own real and personal properties, tools or other assets necessary to the industry or the business of the company either for its administration or as commercial paper or as guarantee ;

(*g*) To carry on the businesses above enumerated as commission agents and brokers, to purchase, sell, exchange or manage all kinds of business or manufacture :

(*h*) To acquire licenses, trade marks, patents, recipes, inventions, secret or other information useful to the company ; to be authorized to pay any or all these acquisitions as well as all things mentioned in the present charter with shares of the capital stock or debentures of the present company, in bonds or otherwise;

(*i*) To acquire as a going concern or otherwise, according to the stipulations and conditions agreed upon, the business of any person, trading establishment or society carrying on business in specialties, wholesale or retail, in groceries, in grains and all other food products, pharmaceutical products, or hardware and building materials ;

(*j*) To distribute among its members in specie or otherwise according to the decision of the shareholders all assets of the company and particularly the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company formed with the purpose of acquiring in its name the whole or part of the assets and liabilities of the present company ;

(*k*) To invest and deal with the available funds of the company as determined from time to time by the shareholders.

(*l*) To advance moneys to guarantee the contracts or otherwise aid customers or others having business relations with the company, and to acquire and hold properties of all kinds real and personal, or merchandise in settlement of indebtedness, pledges, and obligations due to the company ;

(*m*) To amalgamate with any other company carrying on business in whole or in part similar to that of the company.

(*n*) To organise other companies for the purpose of extending the business and trade of the present company, to issue debentures, to own shares and debentures of other companies carrying on similar kinds of business.

(*o*) To remunerate by cash payment or with the approval of the shareholders, by the issue of paid-up shares of the company or of its bonds or debentures or in any other manner to any person or corporation for services rendered in placing or assisting to place, or in guaranteeing to place any of the capital stock of the company, or any bonds or other securities of the company, in conjunction with the formation or promotion of the company or otherwise ;

(*p*) To do all that is necessary, convenient or suitable to the achievement of the purposes or likely to attain any one of the objects above enumerated or which is deemed profitable to the company at any period whatever, and in general, to carry on any other business (manufacturing or otherwise) which the company deems capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of the properties or rights of the company and to make them profitables ;

(*q*) To acquire, receive, possess, lease, exchange, alienate all real and personal estate necessary for the purposes of the company and to dispose of such property in any manner whatever.

(*r*) To subscribe, accept, endorse, negotiate all letters of exchange promissory notes, cheques and other negotiable instruments.

(*s*) To acquire, possess, lease, guarantee, sell or exchange, shares, stock or debentures or securities of any corporation carrying on business similar to that of the present company ;

(*t*) To purchase, lease, hold and acquire any business similar to that carried on by the company, either in whole or in part as well as any franchises and to pay for the same either in shares, debentures or other securities of the company or otherwise ;

(*u*) To do all things or exercise all the powers and do all the businesses connected with the putting in operation the objects for which the company is incorporated.

The operations of the Company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Montreal Cereal & Milling, Limited," with a capital stock of six hundred thousand dollars, divided into 60,000 shares of ten dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 8th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
7-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Hamilton Distillery Company, Limited and Reduced.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of August, 1918, decreasing the capital stock of "Hamilton Distillery Company, Limited," from the sum of five hundred thousand dollars to the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, consisting of six thousand shares of fifty dollars each, being a reduction of two hundred th usand dollars in the capital stock of the company. The said supplementary letters patent further provide that for the period of one month from the date thereof the said company should add to its name the words "and reduced."

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada this 10th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
7-1 Under-Secretary of State.

CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Eastern Canadian Union Conference Corporation of Seventh-day Adventists.

WHEREAS it is provided by 6-7 George V., chapter 56, being an act to incorporate The Eastern Canadian Union Conference Corporation of Seventh-day Adventists, that the provisions of the said act shall not be exercised or become effective until all the rights and property held and enjoyed by the Eastern Cana-

dian Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, the Ontario Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, the Quebec Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, and the Maritime Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, and each of them, have been transferred to the said the Eastern Canadian Union Conference Corporation of Seventh-day Adventists, and evidence of such transfer satisfactory to the Secretary of State of Canada has been filed with the said Secretary of State of Canada ;

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that evidence of such tranfer of said rights and property to The Eastern Canadian Union Conference Corporation of Seventh-day Adventists has been filed with the Secretary of State of Canada.

Dated at Ottawa, this 1st day of August, 1818.

(Signed) M. BURRELL,
Secretary of State.

6–2

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners of Canada hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada :—

An assistant in charge to the Superintendent of Fisheries, for the Western Division of the Fisheries Branch of the Naval Service Department, in Subdivision "B" of the First Division, at an initial salary of $2,100 per annum. Candidates must have a good education, preferably with a science course in a university. They should possess a close knowledge of the fisheries of British Columbia, and particularly of the salmon fisheries. They should also have experience in executive and administration work. They must not be more than thirty years of age, and they must be bona fide residents of British Columbia. This officer will be located at Ottawa.

An assistant in the Division of Forage Plants of the Experimental Farms, in the Department of Agriculture, in Subdivision "B" of the Second Division, at an initial salary of $1,200 per annum. This officer will have charge of the breeding work with grasses and clovers and the production of root seed. Candidates should be graduates of a recognized Agricultural College and have taken the Agricultural option.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 30th August next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, July 25th, 1918. 4–4

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 49 of 1918.

(Atlantic No. 28.)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(126) South coast—Halifax harbour—Dartmouth—Position of lighthouse—Correction.

Previous notice.—No. 36 (84) of 1918.

New position of Dartmouth light. Correction.—310 feet 158° (South mag.) from the old site in the tower of Dartmouth Exhibition building.

Lat. N. 44° 39′ 57″, Long. W. 63° 34′ 34½″

Note.—The old site of the light is about 15 yards east of the position shown on Admiralty Chart No. 311.

Remarks.—The above-mentioned Exhibition building has been torn down.

N. to M. No. 49 (126) 18-7-18.

Variation in 1918; 22° W.

Authority: Departmental Records

Admiralty charts: Nos. 311, 2320, 2410, 729, 1651, 2666 and 2670.

Publication: Nova Scotia Pilot, 1911, page 136.

Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 336.

Departmental Files: Nos. 20336A and C.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(127) North coast—Change in position of Darnley point front range lighthouse.

Position of front light changed.—Darnley point front range lighthouse has been moved 67 feet to the eastward of its old position. It is now distant 1500 feet 37° (N. 60° E. mag.) from the back range lighthouse.

N. to M. No. 49 (127) 18-7-18.

Variation in 1918: 23° W.

Authority: Report from Agent of Dept. of Marine, Charlottetown.

Admiralty charts: Nos. 198 , 2034, 1651, 2516 and 2666.

Publication: St Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, page 186.

Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 779.

Departmental File: No. 20779R.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(128) Danger to U.S. Submarine Cables in vicinity of New York.

The United States Naval Authorities have called attention to the fact that injury has recently been caused to the submarine telegraph cables off New York by certain vessels anchoring in the vicinity.

No ships are to anchor near these cables, the position of which is indicated on the charts and by notice boards.

N. to M. No. 49 (128) 18-7-18.

Authority: Dept. of the Naval Service.

Departmental File: No. 31589.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, July 18th, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 51 of 1918.

(*Atlantic No. 30.*)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets. miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(130) Southwest coast—Seal island—Change in character of fog alarm.

Position.—On south end of Seal island.

Date of alteration.—On or about 1st September, 1918, without further notice.

Alteration.—The steam fog whistle will be replaced by a diaphone, operated with air, compressed by an oil engine.

The diaphone will give a double blast every minute, thus:

Blast	Silent	Blast	Silent interval
4 secs.	4 secs.	4 secs.	48 secs.

N. to M. No. 51 (130) 27-7-18.

Authority: Records, Chief Engineer's office, Dept. of Marine.

Admiralty charts: Nos. 339, 352, 1651 and 2670.

Publication: Nova Scotia Pilot, 1911, page 216.

Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 217.

Departmental File: No. 20217 F.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(131) North coast—St. Peter harbour—Back range light again in operation.

Former notices.—No. 56 (136) of 1917; and No. 29 (67) of 1918.

St. Peters back range light, on the western side of the entrance to St. Peter harbour, is again in operation. It bears 156° (S. mag.) from the front range light.

N. to M. No 51 (131) 27-7-18.

Variation in 1918: 24° W.

Authority: Report from Agent Dept. of Marine, Charlottetown.

Admiralty charts: Nos. 2034, 1651, 2516 and 2666.

Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, page 180.

Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 756.

Departmental File: No. 20755 M.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

(132) South coast—Placentia bay—Off eastern entrance to Burin harbour—Iron island—Change in character of light.

Position.—On Iron island.

Lat. N. 47° 2′ 40″, Long. W. 55° 6′ 50″

Alteration.—The light has been changed from a fixed red light to a flashing red light, visible 0·3 second and eclipsed 2·7 seconds alternately.

Illuminant.—Acetylene.

N. to M. No. 51 (132) 27-7-18.

Authority: Newfoundland N. to M. No. 3 of 1918.

Admiralty charts: Nos. 250, 2900, 232 a and 2666.

Publication: Newfoundland Pilot, Vol. 1, 1917, page 136.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 27th July, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 52 of 1918.

(Inland No. 14.)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water and all depths are at mean low water.

ONTARIO.

(133) Great Lakes Radiotelegraph Stations to broadcast weather forecasts.

Arrangements have been made with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company to have the Great Lakes Radiotelegraph Stations broadcast weather forecasts. The following program will be carried out on receipt of the forecasts from the Meteorological Observatory, Toronto:—

Toronto Station will broadcast immediately.

At 11.00 P.M. Midland and Kingston Stations will broadcast simultaneously.

At 11.10 P.M. Sarnia Station will broadcast.

At 11.20 P.M. Sault Ste. Marie Station will broadcast.

At 11.30 P.M. Port Arthur Station will broadcast.

N. to M. No. 52 (133) 27-7-18.

Authority: Department of the Naval Service.
Admiralty chart: No. 797.
Canadian Naval charts: Nos. 62, 63, 65, 100, 83, 68, 90 and 101.
Publications: St. Lawrence Pilot above Quebec, 1912, page 190; and Sailing Directions for Canadian shores of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, 1915, pages 10, 317, 11 and 519.
Departmental File: No. 47088.

ONTARIO.

(134) Lake Ontario—Burlington bay—Chart issued.

New chart.—A chart of Burlington bay, numbered 67 of the Canadian Hydrographic Survey, has just been published by the Hydrographic Survey, Department of the Naval Service of Canada. Copies may be obtained from the Hydrographic Survey, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, for 15 cents per copy, payable in advance.

N. to M. No. 52 (134) 27-7-18.

Departmental File: No. 28499.

ONTARIO.

(135) Lake Erie—Port Burwell—Hand fog bell for occasional use.

Hand fog bell for occasional use.—In the event of the diaphone fog alarm being out of commission, a bell rung by hand, situated on the east pier head, Port Burwell, will be used to answer signals from steamers.

Note.—The fog bell, which was operated by machinery, has been taken down and the tower on which it stood removed from the east pier head.

Former notice.—No. 96 (246) of 1917.

N. to M. No. 52 (135) 27-7-18

Authority: Departmental records
Canadian Naval chart: No. 80.
Publications: U. S. H. O. Publication No. 108D, 1907, page 92; and U. S. Lake Survey Bulletin No. 27, page 451.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 1854.
Departmental File: No. 21853F.

ONTARIO.

(136) Lake Erie—Southeast shoal lightship—Wrecks.

(1) The wreck of the steamer "Jay Gould", which sank on 18th June, 1918, lies in 40 feet water 3·13 miles 42° 10′ (N. 44° 25′ E. mag.) from Southeast shoal lightship, and 4·34 miles 99° 45′ (S. 78° E. mag.) from the old dummy foundation at the south end of Point Pelee.

The wreck shows two spars above water with the American flag flying from the forward spar.

(2) The wreck of the barge "Commodore", which sank on 18th June, 1918, lies about 7·8 miles 120° (S. 57° 45′ E. mag.) from Southeast shoal lightship and near the track from Southeast shoal lightship to Cleveland.

No portion of this wreck is visible above water.

N. to M. No. 52 (136) 27-7-18.

Variation in 1918: 2° 15′ W.
Authority: U. S. H. O. N. to M. Nos. 26 and 27 of 1918.
Publications: U. S. H. O. Publication No. 108 D, 1907, page 89; and U. S. Lake Survey Bulletin No. 27, page 446.

ONTARIO.

(137) Georgian bay—Wabuno channel—Oak island—Beacon rebuilt.

Position.—On south point of Oak island.

Lat. N. 45° 17′ 6″, Long. W. 80° 14′ 10″

New description.—The beacon consists of a white slatted tripod surmounted by a cross.

N. to M. No. 52 (137) 27-7-18.

Authority: Report from Agent of Dept. of Marine, Parry Sound.
Canadian Naval charts: Nos. 84 and 100.
Publication: Sailing Directions for Georgian Bay, 1915, page 233.
Departmental File: No. 28109.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 27th July, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

7-2

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 53 of 1918.

(*Atlantic No. 31.*)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

(138) St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., Time Balls.

Former notice.—No. 29 (65) of 1918.

St. John and Halifax Time Balls.—On and after 1st August, 1918, the Time Balls at St John and Halifax will be dropped at 1 P.M. Atlantic or Standard time of the 60th Meridian west longitude, equivalent to 5 hours Greenwich Mean Time.

N to M. No. 53 (138) 29-7-18.

Authority: Director of the Meteorological Service, Toronto.
Departmental Files: Nos. 19637 and 45380.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(139) South coast—McNutt island—Cape Roseway—Change in character of light.

Previous notice.—No. 32 (74) of 1918.

Position.—On Cape Roseway.

Lat. N. 43° 37′ 15″, Long. W. 65° 15′ 45″

Alteration.—The fixed white upper light has been replaced by a flashing white light, showing one bright flash every ten seconds.

Elevation.—120 feet.

Visibility.—17 miles.

Power.—100,000 candles.

Order.—Third dioptric.

Lower light discontinued.—The maintenance of the lower (fixed white) light has been discontinued.

N. to M. No. 53 (139) 29-7-18.

Authority: Departmental records.

Admiralty charts: Nos. 340, 352, 730, 1651 and 2670.

Publication: Nova Scotia Pilot, 1911, page 204.

Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 256.

Departmental File: No. 20256A.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 29th July, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

7-2

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 54 of 1918.

(*Pacific No. 9*)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(140) Vancouver island—West coast—Barkley sound—Amphitrite point—Intended change in light.

Former notice.—No. 32 (103) of 1915.

Position.—On Amphitrite point.

Lat. N. 48° 55′ 29″, Long. W. 125° 33′ 13″

Date of alteration.—About 15th October, 1918.

Alteration.—The light will be changed from an occulting white light visible 7 seconds and eclipsed 3 seconds to a quick occulting white light. The new illuminant will be acetylene and the light will be unwatched.

N. to M. No. 54 (140) 30-7-18.

Authority: Report from Agent of Dept. of Marine, Victoria.

Admiralty charts: Nos. 592, 584, 1911 and 1917.

Publication: British Columbia Pilot, Vol. 1, 1913, page 501.

Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 2262.

Departmental File: No. 22262K.

ALASKA.

(141) Sitka sound—The Eckholms—Light established.

Position.—65 yards 321° (N. 68° 40′ W. mag.) from East beacon, the Eckholms.

Lat. N. 57° 0′ 31″, Long. W. 135° 21′ 26″

Character of light.—Flashing white every 10 seconds, flash 1 second duration.

Elevation.—33 feet.

Power.—130 candles.

Structure.—Small white house on concrete base.

Remarks.—Light is obscured from 288° (S. 78° 20′ W. mag.) to 294° (S. 84° 20′ W. mag.)

N. to M. No. 54 (141) 30-7-18.

Variation in 1918: 29° 40′ E.

Authority: U. S. Dept. of Commerce N. to M. No. 29 of 1918.

Admiralty charts: Nos. 2348, 2337, and 2431.

Publication: Alaska Pilot, 1908, page 189.

ALASKA.

(142) Sitka sound—Old Sitka rocks—Beacon established.

Position.—On the westernmost rock of Sitka rocks group.

Description of beacon.—White square slatted daymark on a grey square skeleton tower 29 feet high.

N. to M. No. 54 (142) 30-7-18.

Authority: U. S. Dept. of Commerce N. to M. No. 28 of 1918.
Admiralty chart: No. 2337.
Publication: Alaska Pilot, 1908, page 199.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 30th July, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

7-2

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 55 of 1918.

(*Inland No. 15.*)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

ONTARIO.

(143) Lake Huron—Great Duck island—Change in character of light—New structure.

Date of change.—8th August, 1918, without further notice.

Position.—On the southwest point of Great Duck island, near the site of the old lighthouse.

Lat. N. 45° 38′ 30″, Long. W. 82° 57′ 45″

New character.—Flashing white light, showing a triple flash every fifteen seconds, thus:

Flash; eclipse 2½ seconds; flash; eclipse 2½ seconds; flash; eclipse 10 seconds.

Elevation.—89 feet.

Visibility.—15 miles.

Power.—60,000 candles.

Order.—Third dioptric.

Illuminant.—Petroleum vapour, burned under an incandescent mantle.

New structure.—Octagonal tower, with sloping sides; polygonal lantern.

Material.—Tower, reinforced concrete; lantern, iron.

Colour.—Tower, white; lantern, red.

Height.—85 feet, from base to vane on the lantern.

N. to M. No. 55 (143) 31-7-18.

Authority: Records, Chief Engineer's Office, Dept. of Marine.
Canadian Naval Charts: Nos. 97 and 98.
Publication: Sailing Directions for the Canadian shores of Lake Huron, 1915, page 67.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 1961.
Departmental File: No. 21961R.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 31st July, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

7-2

NOTICE.

Government of Canada Publications.

THE following list of recent Government publications is inserted in the *Canada Gazette* in conformity with Order in Council (P.C. 1522) of 28th October, 1915, which calls for the publication of such lists from week to week.

Where a publication is marked with an asterisk (*) requests for the volume or report in question should be made to the department affected. In all other cases, applications should be addressed to the Chief of Distribution, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa. When the title appears in English it will be understood that the volume is printed in English ; when the title is in French, it means that the report is printed in the French language. The price quoted for publications should in every case accompany the application.

AVIS.

Publications du Gouvernement du Canada.

LA liste suivante des récentes publications du gouvernement est insérée dans la *Gazette du Canada*, en conformité de l'arrêté en conseil (C.P. 1522) du 28 octobre 1915, qui exige que ces listes soient publiées d'une semaine à l'autre.

Lorsqu'une publication est marquée d'un astérisque (*) les demandes au sujet du volume ou du rapport en question devront être adressées au Ministère qui la publie. Dans tous les autres cas, il faudra s'adresser au Chef de la Distribution, département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques, Ottawa. Lorsque le titre est publié en anglais, il est entendu que c'est la version anglaise du volume qui est imprimée ; lorsque le titre est en français, cela signifie que c'est la version française qui est imprimée. Le prix indiqué pour les publications devra dans chaque cas accompagner la demande.

AGRICULTURE.

Annual Report of the Veterinary Director General for year ending March 31, 1917, 20 pp 0.05
Rapport annuel des Fermes Expérimentales du Dominion pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 160 pp. 0.10
* Agricultural Gazette of Canada for August, 1918 ..... 0.10
* La Gazette Agricole du Canada, juillet 1918 ..... 0.10
* Patent Office Record and Register of Copyrights and Trade Marks, April, 1918 ..... 0.20
* Seasonable Hints (Prairie edition), July, 1918, 16 pp. Free.
* Tuberculosis : plain statement of facts regarding the disease, prepared especially for farmers and others interested in live stock, 24 pp. Free.
* Labour Saving Devices on the Irrigated Farm (Dominion Experimental Farms). Exhibition Circular No. 72, 4 pp. Free.
* Fruit Crop Report No. 2 (July, 1918) 8 pp. Free.
* Advice to the Beginner in the Selection of Breeding Stock (Live Stock Branch). Pamplet No. 4, 14 pp. Free.
* Peach Canker (Dominion Experimental Farms). Bulletin No. 37, 36 pp. Free.
* Fruit Crop Report No. 3 (August 1918), 8 pp. Free.
* Pure-Bred Dairy Cattle, the Canadian record of performance (Live Stock Branch). Report No. 10, 88 pp. Free.
* A new plan for Cow Testing (Dairy and Cold Storage Branch). Circular No. 24, 8 pp. Free.

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

Judgments, Orders, Regulations, and Rulings (fortnightly edition). Vol. VIII, No. 9. (August 1st.)
Single numbers 0.20
Annual subscription 3.00

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Rapport de la Commission pour l'exercice terminé le 31 août 1917, 120 pp 0.10

CUSTOMS.

Rapport du Ministère (tableaux des importations et des exportations) pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 900 pp 0.80

FINANCE.

* Budget Speech delivered by Hon. A. K. Maclean, M.P., Acting Minister of Finance, Tuesday, April 30, 28 pp. Free.

INLAND REVENUE.

* Witch Hazel : Bulletin No. 402, 8 pp. Free.
* Ground Allspice : Bulletin No. 403, 24 pp. Free.
* Phosphate de soude : Bulletin No. 393, 32 pp. Gratuit.
* Vins et liqueurs : Bulletin No. 392, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Huile à salade : Bulletin No. 396, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Sucre : Bulletin No. 397, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Marmelade : BulletinNo. 399, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Grape Juice : Bulletin No. 405, 20 pp. Free.
* Piment moulu : Bulletin No. 403, 24 pp. Gratuit.

INTERIOR.

Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch, 1916-17, 110 pp 0.10
* Forest Fires in Canada, 1914-15-16, 46 pp. Free.
* Peace River District (its resources and opportunities), 48 pp. Free.
* Immigration—Facts and Figures, 24 pp. Free.
* Wood-Using Industriesof Quebec (Forestry Branch, Bulletin No. 63), 90 pp. Free.
* Decisions of the Geographic Board of Canada for June-July, 1918, 4 pp. Free.
* Nomenclature of the Mountains of Western Canada, approved by the Geographical Board, 4 pp. Free.

JUSTICE.

Report of the Inspectors of Penitentiaries for year ending March 31, 1917, 28 pp 0.05

LABOUR.

Tenth report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation for year ending March 31, 1917, 112 pp. 0.10
* Labour Gazette, July, 1918, 97 pp 0.03
* La Gazette du Travail, juillet 1918, 104 pp 0.03
* Labour Organization in Canada for calendar year 1917, 226 pp. Free.

MARINE

List of Vessels on the Registry Books of the Dominion of Canada on December 31, 1917, 290 pp 0.20

MILITIA.

* Pension Regulations for those serving in the Naval Forces of Canada and the Canadian Expeditionary Force, 16 pp. Free.

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA PUBLICATIONS —*Continued*

MINES.

* Preliminary Report of the Mineral Production of Canada during year 1917, 20 pp. Free.
* Museum Bulletin No. 27, Contributions to the Mineralogy of Black Lake area, Quebec, by Eug. Poitevin and R. P. D. Graham. Free
* Memoir 103. Timiskaming County, Quebec, by M. E. Wilson. Free.
* Analyses of Canadian Fuels—Part I.—Maritime Provinces. Free.
* " " Part II.—Quebec and Ontario. Free.
* " " Part III.—Manitoba. Free.
* " " Part IV.—Alberta and the Northwest. Free.
* " " Part V.—British Colnmbia and the Yukon. Free.
* Annual report on the Mineral Production of Canada during the calendar year 1916, 346 pp. Free.
* Summary Report, 1917, Part D (Geological Survey), 48 pp. Free.
* Report on the Clay Resources of Southern Saskatchewan, 100 pp. Free.

NAVAL SERVICE.

Rapport annuel de la direction des pêcheries pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 500 pp 0.30
International Radiotelegraph Convention of London, 1912, 44 pp 0.10
* Tide Tables for the Eastern Coasts of Canada for year 1919, 84 pp. Free.
* Tide Tables for the Pacific Coast of Canada for year 1919, 64 pp. Free.

PUBLIC INFORMATION BUREAU.

* Revelations of Prince Lichnowsky, 24 pp. Free.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Annual report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1917, 94 pp 0.1

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Statutory List—Containing the names of all persons residing and carrying on business in neutral countries with whom persons in Canada are prohibited from trading, 74 pp 0.20
Rapport annuel du secrétaire d'Etat pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 180 pp 0.15

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

* Judgment and Reasons in the matter of an application on behalf of George Edwin Gray for a writ of habeas corpus, 24 pp. Free.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1918, 40 pp 0.05
Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada, April, 1918 ..... 0.20
Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, report of the, for year ending August 31, 1917, 144 pp 0.10
Census of Prairie Provinces (Population and Agriculture), 422 pp 0.30
* Monthly Bulletin of Agric. Statistics, June, 1918. Free.
* Bulletin mensuel de la Statistique Agricole, juin 1918. Gratuit.
* Trade Bulletin, No. 759. Free.
* Canada's Opportunity for Exports of Food (by R. J. McFall, Ph.D.), 16 pp. Free.

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS.

War Purchasing Commission, second report of the—Jan. 1st, 1917, to March 31st, 1918, 164 pp 0.15
* **Atlas of Canada.** 124 pp. 17 x 12, 80 maps, 64 diagrams. 12 pp. statistics, cloth and leather binding 3.00
Debates of Senate of Canada, 1918 (English), one volume, bound (in the press) 3.00
Debates of House of Commons of Canada, 1918 (English), 2 volumes, bound, per set (in the press) 5.00
Statutes of Canada, 1918 (in the press) 2.50
Statuts du Canada, 1918 " " 2.50
* **Tables of Values,** of Bonds for $100 yielding 5% to 8%, correct to the nearest sixth decimal, 125 pp, issued by the Department of Insurance 5.00
Women's War Conference, report of the, February 28-March 2, 1918, 48 pp. Free.
"Labour and the War": Speeches delivered in the Canadian House of Commons, April 26, 1918, and before the Canadian Club, Ottawa, April 27, 1918, by Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, 12 pp. Free.

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

OFFICE: RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA.

Fish recipes, Vegetable recipes and **Bread recipes,** each 0 05
Fruit and Vegetables (Canning, Drying and Storing) 0.05
* **War Meals:** Practical suggestions to save Beef, Bacon, Wheat and Flour to meet the War-needs Overseas, 12 pp. Free.
* **Can for Victory:** Pamphlet No. 2, 16 pp. Free.
* **Food Service:** hand-book for speakers, 16 pp. Free.
* **La victoire par les conserves:** Feuillet No. 2, 16 pp. Gratuit.
* **Canadian Food Bulletin,** July 6, 1918, No. 17, 12 pp. Free.
* **Food Laws:** Manual of Orders in Council and Orders of the Canada Food Board relating to the Production, Conservation and Distribution of Food, 72 pp. Free.

COAL.

"Coal Resources of the World," per set of 3 vols., with large Atlas accompanying 12.50
(NOTE:—This publication, which was intended for world-wide distribution, is now, consequent upon the stock on hand and the difficulty in disposing of copies on the continent of Europe, offered at half the original cost.)

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st AUGUST, 1918.

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	TOWNSHIP OR PARISH.	ELECTORAL COUNTY AND PROVINCE OR TERRITORY.	POSTMASTER.
Buckley Bay (opened 15th July)	Graham Island	Skeena B C	Roy H. Marlatt.
Delta Station (Summer Office re-opened 16th July)		Portage la Prairie M	Chas. E. Ward (Acting).
Dollarton (opened 16th July)		Burrard B C	R. J. Trundle.
Duvic (Summer Office (re-opened 23rd July)	Templeton	Wright P Q	P. Hamilton.
Ecoole		Comox-Alberni B C	H. J. Butterfield.
Gunningsville (re-opened)	Coverdale	St. John and Albert N B	Warren A. Beatty.
Lang Bay (opened 15th July)		Comox-Alberni B C	John Young.
Mellonville	Sec. 9, Tp. 21, R. 12, W.P.M.	Neepawa M	Albert Crocker.
Park Bluff (re-opened)	Sec. 12, Tp. 49, R. 16, W. 3rd M	North Battleford Sask	Wm. H. Wood.
St. Jean (Field Post Office) opened 22nd July		St. John's & Iberville P Q	
St. Lawrence St. Centre (re-opened 8th July)	473 St. Lawrence Boulevard	George Etienne Cartier P Q	Moise Lafleur.
Sydney Subway (Sub-Office)	Victoria Road and Muggah Street	South Cape Breton and Richmond N S	Richard O'Dell.
The Beach (Summer Office re-opened 1st July)		New Westminster B C	W. D. George.
Toronto Sub-Office No. 5 (re-opened 30th July)	1586 Queen St. E	York, E. R O	Joseph Leonard Hulse.
Toronto Sub-Office No. 41 (re-opened 2nd Aug.)	1066 Dundas St. West	Toronto West O	W. J. L. Totten.

NOTE:—*Long Branch*, O., field post office, published in the June Supplement was not opened until the 12th July.

Minto Bridge Post Office, Yukon Territory, was closed on the 15th April, 1918, and re-opened on the 1st June, 1918, with W. S. Haydon as temporary Postmaster.

Kahshe Lake Summer Office, District of Muskoka, O., was re-opened for the season on the 5th July.

Camp Mohawk (field post office), County of Hastings, E.R., O., has not been re-opened this year.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED

Names Changed.

Cains River	County of Northumberland	N.B.	to Howard.
Hoodoo	District of Humboldt	Sask.	to Marne.
Smith's Mills	County of Stanstead	P.Q.	to Tomifobia.
Valley Stream	District of Neepawa	M	to Muir.

Offices Closed.

b	Aberdeen	County of Grey, S.E.R.	O.	Closed 15th July.
b	Ardtrea	County of Simcoe, E.R.	O.	Closed 30th June.
	Armorin	District of Swift Current.	Sask.	
a	Barlochan (Summer Office)	District of Muskoka	O.	
b	Bethel	County of Shefford	P.Q.	
b	Brown's Corners	County of York, E.R.	O.	Closed 15th July.
b	Caledonia Ridge	County of Prescott.	O.	Closed 17th July.
b	Campbell's Cross	County of Peel	O.	Closed 15th July.
b	Cashtown	County of Simcoe, N.R.	O.	Closed 15th July.
	Chilanco Forks	District of Cariboo	B.C.	
b	Churchville	County of Peel	O.	Closed 15th July.
	Club Summit	County of Quebec	P.Q.	
b	Collfield	County of Pontiac	P. Q.	Closed 17th July.
	Comet	District of Bow River	Alberta	
b	Dawn Mills	County of Lambton, E. R.	O.	
	Dellwood	District of Humboldt	Sask.	Closed 20th July.
	Devil's Lake	District of Mackenzie	Sask.	
	Doheny	County of Portneuf	P. Q.	
	Dufton	District of Swift Current	Sask.	Closed 1st June.
	Eigenheim	District of Humboldt	Sask.	Closed 20th July.
	Forbesville	District of Battle River	Alberta	Closed 20th July.
	Glevennah	District of Medicine Hat	Alberta	
	Golden Acre	District of Humboldt	Sask.	
	Gottingen Street North End Sub-Office	City of Halifax	N.S.	Closed 11th May.
	Kingsland	District of Kindersley	Sask.	
b	Leclair	County of Pontiac	P.Q.	Closed 17th July.
a	Loon (Summer Office)	District of Port Arthur and Kenora, O.		
	McCool	District of Temiskaming	O.	
b	McVicar	County of Bruce, N. R.	O.	

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1ST AUGUST, 1918.—*Continued.*

OFFICES CLOSED.—*Continued.*

b Malakoff	County of Carleton	O.	Closed 15th July.
b Manver's Station	County of Durham	O.	Closed 1st July.
Meadow Bank	District of Humboldt	Sask.	
Melford	County of Inverness	N.S.	Closed 22nd July.
b Mill Brook	County of Pictou	N.S.	
b New Gairloch	County of Pictou	N.S.	
Poitras	Co. of Restigouche & Madawaska,	N.B.	
a Port Cockburn (Summer Office)	District of Parry Sound	O.	
a & *b* Repentigny les Bains (Summer Office)	County of L'Assomption & Montcalm,	P.Q.	
Rosenroll	District of Victoria	Alberta.	Closed 29th June.
b Roseville	County of Waterloo, S. R.	O.	Closed 15th July.
Rowland	County of Hastings, E. R.	O.	Closed 15th June.
Toronto, Broadview Ave. Sub-Office	District of Toronto East	O.	Closed temp'y 27th July.
b Treadwell	County of Prescott	O.	Closed 16th July.
Turtle River	District of Dauphin	M.	Closed 30th June.
b Upper Kempt Head	County of North Cape Breton & Victoria	N.S.	Closed 3rd July.
b Vandeleur	County of Grey, S. E. R.	O.	Closed 15th July.
Wavy Lake	District of Victoria	Alberta.	Closed 12th July.
b Weir	County of Wentworth	O.	Closed 30th June.
Wellnage	District of Kindersley	Sask.	Closed 8th July.
b Winterbourne	County of Waterloo, N. R.	O.	Closed 15th July.
Winnipeg Sub-Office No. 2.	District of Winnipeg Centre	M.	Closed 12th July.

a Not re-opened this season.
b Closed on the inauguration of Rural Free Delivery. 7-1

1918-19 **1918-19**

STATEMENT

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the Dominion of Canada, as by returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st July, 1917 and 1918.

PUBLIC DEBT.			1917.	1918.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
LIABILITIES.				
FUNDED DEBT—				
Payable in Canada			466,406,215 46	887,489,319 13
do in London			362,703,312 40	362,703,312 40
do in New York			75,357,000 00	75,873,000 00
Temporary Loans			334,450,808 01	251,313,130 72
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund			6,079,562 29	6,001,560 92
Dominion Notes			182,336,444 29	286,371,360 92
SAVINGS BANKS—	1917.	1918.		
Post Office Savings Banks	$42,472,061 17	$40,360,370 22		
Dominion Government Savings Banks	13,583,857 65	12,295,646 61		
			56,055,918 82	52,656,016 73
Trust Funds			10,596,297 82	10,822,648 92
Province Accounts			11,920,481 20	11,920,481 20
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts			36,515,528 55	28,106,366 83
Total Gross Debt			1,542 421,568 84	1,973,257,197 77
ASSETS.				
INVESTMENTS—				
Sinking Funds			14,035,525 12	16,818,396 17
Other Investments			140,930,870 65	294,457,903 31
Province Accounts			2,296,327 90	2,296,327 90
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts			524,781,617 40	487,361,080 81
Total Assets			682,044,341 07	800,933,708 19
Total Net Debt 31st July			860,377,227 77	1,172,323,489 58
do do to 30th June			840,973,167 66	1,154,007,715 29
Increase of Debt			19,404,060 11	18,315,774 29

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Month of July, 1917.	Total to July 31st, 1917.	Month of July, 1918.	Total to July 31st, 1918.
REVENUE—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	12,035,604 18	56,005,043 15	11,937,039 67	53,928,376 63
Excise	1,932,569 57	7,618,872 38	2,408,955 60	8,604,943 49
Post Office	1,693,887 00	6,443,887 00	1,500,000 00	6,300,000 00
Public Works, including Railways and Canals	2,697,050 64	8,485,930 89	3,515,933 52	10,024,083 99
Miscellaneous	1,522,949 89	4,650,917 45	5,521,419 08	13,096,768 46
Total	19,882,061 28	83,204,650 87	24,883,347 87	91,954,172 57
EXPENDITURE	14,357,084 53	24,693,046 12	15,296,575 84	32,894,902 58

EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.				
War	23,038,043 38	43,688,530 77	24,620,824 25	44,008,552 37
Public Works, including Railways and Canals	620,169 46	2,698,973 48	—161,455 22	1,694,461 63
Railway Subsidies				
Total	23,658,212 84	46,387,504 25	24,459,369 03	45,703,014 00

The above statement represents only the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

J. C. SAUNDERS,
Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance

Certified correct,
J. G. MACFARLANE, Chief Accountant and Dominion Bookkeeper.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, August 6, 1918. 6-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE

Provincial	$ 27,746 25	Gold held June 30th, 1918, by the Minister of Finance	120,181,363
Fractional	1,153,550 55		
$1	15,169,212 50		
$2	11,981,025 50		
$4	41,687 00		
$5	4,250,292 50	Gold reserve to be held on Savings Banks. Deposits—	
$50	4,500 00	10 p.c. on $52,297,458.12 under The Savings Banks Act	5,229,745 81
$100			
$500	2,184,500 00		
$1,000	3,570,000 00		
$500 Legal Tender Notes for Banks	131,000 00	Gold held for redemption of Dominion Notes	$114,951,617 66
$1,000 " " "	1,031,000 00		
$5,000 " " "	241,795,000 00		
	$ 281,339,514 30	Dominion Notes outstanding against deposits of approved securities, under Finance Act, 1914	$,095,000 00

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

$1	$ 11,296 50
$2	6,060 00
$5	4,199 75
$10	2,180 00
$20	860 00
$50	650 00
$500	2,500 00
	$ 27,746 25

J. E. ROURKE,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th of July, 1918

2–tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of June, 1918.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
EXCISE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	296,223 92	
Malt Liquor	1,415 55	
Malt	128,109 78	
Tobacco	1,729,725 45	
Cigars	91,692 42	
Manufactures in Bond	11,241 70	
Acetic Acid	1,122 33	
Seizures	681 24	
Other Receipts	3,587 47	
Total Excise Revenue		2,263,799 86
Methylated Spirits		35,391 70
Ferry		388 50
Inspection of Weights and Measures		15,199 27
Gas Inspection		5,364 80
Electric Light Inspection		7,281 95
Law Stamps		849 05
Other Revenues		919 15
War Tax		664,436 67
Grand Total Revenue		2,993,630 95

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Asst. Deputy Minister.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, July 24, 1918

5–tf

POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of April, 1918.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Savings Bank Act, Chap. 30, Rev. Stat. Can., 1906.)

DR. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts
BALANCE in hands of Minister of Finance on 31st March, 1918	41,283,478 84	WITHDRAWALS during the month	962,590
DEPOSITS in Post Office Savings Bank during the month	1,021,214 12		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month:—			
PRINCIPAL $			
INTEREST accrued from 1st April to date of transfer			
DEPOSITS transferred from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada	7,915 05		
INTEREST allowed to depositors on accounts closed during month	0 47	BALANCE at the credit of depositors' accounts on 30th April, 1918	41,350,018 44
	42,312,608 48		42,312,608 48

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.

Certified,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER,
Superintendent Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th June, 1918.

6-tf

POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of May, 1918.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Savings Bank Act, Chap. 30, Rev. Stat. Can., 1906.)

DR. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE in hands of Minister of Finance on 30th April, 1918	41,350,018 44	WITHDRAWALS during the month	858,089 90
DEPOSITS in Post Office Savings Bank during the month	940,335 71		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month:—			
PRINCIPAL $	174,143 30		
INTEREST accrued from 1st April to date of transfer			
DEPOSITS transferred from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada	7,122 25		
INTEREST allowed to depositors on accounts closed during month	1,355 08	BALANCE at the credit of depositors' accounts on 31st May, 1918	41,614,884 88
	42,472,974 78		42,472,974 78

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.

Certified,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER,
Superintendent Savings Bank Branch

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 11th July, 1918.

6-tf

STATEMENT of the Balance at Credit of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks on the thirtieth of March, 1918. Published in accordance with Revised Statutes, Chapter 30, Section 39.

BANKS.	Balance on February 28, 1918.	Deposits March, 1918.	Total.	Withdrawals for March, 1918.	Balance on March 30, 1918.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	507,993 84	4,077 00	512,070 84	3,807 20	508,263 64
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	1,096,883 91	26,103 81	1,122,987 72	24,036 55	1,098,951 17
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,823,301 36	27,452 00	1,850,753 36	30,311 93	1,820,441 43
New Brunswick :—					
Newcastle	237,966 65	1,864 00	239,830 65	7,977 83	231,852 82
St. John	4,591,535 24	57,835 44	4,649,370 68	71,534 82	4,577,835 86
Nova Scotia :—					
Barrington	102,122 19	145 00	102,267 19	404 85	101,862 34
Guysboro'	95,007 03	1,311 00	96,318 03	1,165 67	95,152 36
Halifax	2,328,592 88	51,113 02	2,379,705 90	35,775 22	2,343,930 68
Kentville	237,554 23	3,149 00	240,703 23	6,013 62	234,689 61
Lunenburg	435,643 74	3,072 00	438,715 74	10,292 81	428,422 93
Port Hood	71,400 45	541 00	71,941 45	25 00	71,916 45
Shelburne	218,534 89	1,360 86	219,895 75	2,745 12	217,150 63
Sherbrooke	78,788 51	289 10	79,077 91	664 68	78,413 23
Totals	11,825,325 22	178,313 23	12,003,638 45	194,755 30	11,808,883 15

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th April, 1918.

42-t

RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 29TH DAY OF JUNE, 1918.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand. 1	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand. 2	Other deposits payable on demand. 3	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day. 4	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day. 5	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day. 6	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust. 7	Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads. 8	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.....	2,000,000 00	1,381,920 00	757,848 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,401,617 85	180,000 00	157,785 79	32,497,252 55
Caisse d'Économie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	.....	.....	.....	140,000 00	.....	9,140,182 92	83,000 00	406,496 75	9,769,679 67
Total.....	3,000,000 00	2,381,920 00	757,848 91	.....	.....	140,000 00	.....	40,541,800 77	263 000 00	564,282 54	42,266,932 22

ASSETS.

	Dominion, Provincial and other public securities. 1	Cash in hand and on deposit in chartered banks. 2	Canadian municipal bonds or securities, school bonds or debentures and securities approved by Treasury Board. 3	Other bonds, debentures and securities. 4	Loans to governments, municipal corporations, fabriques de paroisses, syndics pour l'érection d'églises and corporations on resolutions of their boards of directors. 5	Loans for which bank stocks are held as collateral security. 6	Loans for which stocks, bonds, debentures or securities other than bank stocks are held as collateral security. 7	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund investments. 8	Investments in bank stock made previous to the incorporation of the bank. 9	Bank premises. 10	Other assets not included under the foregoing heads. 11	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank	5,753,383 27	4,875,652 98	14,788,918 00	1,316,905 03	.....	919,198 73	6,716,066 84	180,000 00	.....	570,000 00	346,222 61	35,466,347 46
Caisse d'Économie Notre-Dame de Québec.....	1,239,287 33	1,365,517 42	4,252,510 51	1,831,180 00	.....	375,800 09	2,027,830 91	83,000 00	9,600 00	165,000 00	164,022 44	11,513,748 70
Total.....	6,992,670 60	6,241,170 40	19,041,428 51	3,148,085 03	.....	1,294,998 82	8,743,897 75	263,000 00	9,600 00	735,000 00	510,245 05	46,980,096 16

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 23rd July, 1918.

4–1

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules:

1. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3. **The rates are as follows: Notices, first insertion, ten cents per agate line (fourteen to the inch); subsequent insertions, five cents per line. Translation of documents, forty cents per one hundred words.**

A provisional remittance should accompany the copy; the amount of which should be calculated as follows:

First insertion:	
Flat charge for title and signature.....	$1 00
Add two cents per word actual count.....	
Translation, if any, to be made, at 40 cents per 100 words.....	
Other insertions:	
Flat charge for title and signature.....	0 50
Add one cent per word actual count.....	
Multiply by number of such other insertions.....	
Total.....	

After the first insertion an invoice will be made showing the exact amount due, the amount received and any difference over or under in the remittance will be adjusted.

NO ADVERTISEMENT IS INSERTED FOR A LESS CHARGE THAN ONE DOLLAR.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions:—

Notices of applications for divorce—14 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—3 calendar months.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—5 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent under Loan Companies Act (per O. in C. published in *Gazette* of 15th June, 1901)—2 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Interim Copyrights—1 insertion.

The Companies Act—Change of chief place of business, of by-laws, etc.—1 insertion.

Works in navigable waters, approval of plans, tc.—5 insertions.

Notices received up to 12 o'clock noon on Thursdays will be inserted in the following Saturday morning's *Gazette*.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

J. de LABROQUERIE TACHE,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery.
Ottawa, 24th December, 1914.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

As Revised and brought in force 22nd March, 1916.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during at least three months before the consideration by the Committee on Divorce of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the district in Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia or the Northwest Territories, or in the county or union of counties in other provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining district or county or union of counties.

Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the district, but otherwise shall be published in one newspaper in both languages. If a notice given for any session of Parliament is not completed in time to allow the petition to be dealt with during that session the petition may be presented and dealt with during the next ensuing session, without any further publication of such notice.

A copy of the said notice and a copy of the petition to be presented shall, at the instance of the applicant, and not less than two months before the consideration by the Committee of the petition, be served personally, when that can be done, on the person from whom the divorce is sought, who is hereinafter called "the respondent."

If the residence of the respondent is not known or personal service cannot be effected, then, if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Committee that all reasonable efforts have been made to effect personal service, and, if unsuccessfull, to bring such notice and petition to the knowledge of the respondent, what has been done may be deemed and taken by the Committee sufficient service.

No petition for a bill of divorce shall be presented to the Senate after the first sixty days of the Session.

The petition of an applicant for bill for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, the names in full of the parties thereto, their ages and occupations, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the domicile and residence of each of the parties at the time of the marriage, their matrimonial domicile, residence, and any change thereof, the material facts upon which the petitioner relies as the grounds on which relief is asked, and the nature of the relief prayed for.

The petition should also negative connivance at, or condonation of the wrong complained of and collusion in the application for divorce.

The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the petitioner, under *The Canada Evidence Act, 1893*.

The copy of the petition served upon the respondent shall have endorsed thereon, or appended thereto, he following information:—

(*1*) The petitioner's residence at the time of service.

(*2*) A Post Office address in Canada at which letters and notices for the petitioner may be delivered.

(*3*) The name and address of the solicitor, if any, acting for the petitioner.

(*4*) If such solicitor's address is not at Ottawa, the name and address of some agent for him at Ottawa, upon whom all notices and papers may be served.

(*5*) That if the respondent desires to oppose the granting of the divorce and to be heard by the Senate Committee on Divorce, the respondent must send a notice to that effect to the Clerk of the Senate at the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, within two months from the date of service upon the respondent, and must in the notice to the Clerk of the Senate give:—

(*a*) The respondent's residence at the time of sending such notice.

(*b*) A Post Office address in Canada at which letters and notices for the respondent may be delivered.

(*c*) The name and address of the solicitor, if any, acting for the respondent.

(*d*) If such solicitor's address is not at Ottawa, the name and address of some agent for him at Ottawa upon whom all notices and papers may be served.

(*6*) That, if the respondent does not so notify the Clerk of the Senate, the petition may be considered, and a bill of divorce founded thereon may be passed, without any further notice to the respondent.

(*7*) When the petition is one by a husband for a divorce from his wife, that, if the wife shows to the

satisfaction of the Senate Committee on Divorce that she has, and is prepared to establish upon oath, a good defence to the charges made by the petition, and that she has not sufficient money to defend herself, the Committee may make an order that her husband shall provide her with the necessary means to sustain her defence, including the cost of retaining Counsel and the travelling and living expenses of herself and of witnesses summoned to Ottawa on her behalf.

No petition for a bill of Divorce shall be considered by the Committee unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred and ten dollars, ($210).

The petition when presented to the Senate shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy of the notice and of a copy of the petition.

A copy of every petition for a Bill of Divorce, or relating to any matter arising out of an application for divorce, and of every document and paper accompanying such petition or produced in evidence before the Committee, shall be furnished to the Committee by the person on whose behalf the petition, document or paper is presented or produced.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Clerk of the Senate.

THE SENATE.

Notices for Private Bills.

EXTRACTS FROM THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE.

107. All applications to Parliament for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever, shall be advertised by a notice published in the *Canada Gazette*, such notice shall clearly and distinctly state the nature and object of the application, and shall be signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same; and, when the application is for an Act of Incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice.

In addition to the notice in the *Canada Gazette* aforesaid a similar notice shall be given as follows:—

A. When the application is for an Act to incorporate,—

1. *A Railway or Canal Company:*—In some leading newspaper published in the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal is to be constructed.

2. *A Telegraph or Telephone Company:*—In a leading newspaper in the principal city or town in each Province or Territory in which the company proposes to operate.

3. A company for the *construction of any works* which in their construction or operation might specially affect a particular locality; or for obtaining any *exclusive rights or privileges;* or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others:—In a leading newspaper in the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

4. A Banking Company; An Insurance Company; A Trust Company; A Loan Company; or an Industrial Company, without any exclusive powers:—In the *Canada Gazette* only.

5. And, if the works of any company (incorporated or to be incorporated) are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, such intention shall be specially mentioned in the notice; and the applicants shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered letter to the clerk of each county council and of each municipal corporation which may be specially affected by the construction or operation of such works, and also to the Secretary of the Province in which such works are, or may be located; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

B. When the application is for the purpose of amending an existing Act.

1. For an extension of any line of railway, or of any canal; or for the construction of branches thereto;—the same *mutatis mutandis* as for an Act incorporate a Railway or Canal Company.

2. For an extension of the time for the construction or completion of any line of railway, or of any canal, or of any telegraph or telephone line, or of any other works already authorized:—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company, or is authorized to be.

3. For the extension of the powers of a company (when not involving the granting of any exclusive rights); or for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of any company; or for increasing or altering its bonding or other borrowing powers; or for any amendment which would in any way affect the rights or interests of the shareholder or bondholders or creditors of the company:—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company is situated.

C. All such notices, whether inserted in the *Canada Gazette* or in a newspaper shall be published at least once a week for a period of five consecutive weeks; and, when published in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, shall be in both the English and French languages; and *Marked* copies of each issue of all newspapers containing any such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate, endorsed "Private Bill Notice"; or a statutory declaration as to due publication may be sent in lieu thereof.

Every notice by registered letter shall be mailed in time to reach the Secretary of the Province and the Clerk of each County Council and municipal corporation not less than five weeks before the consideration of the petition by the Committee on Standing Orders; and a statutory declaration establishing the fact of such mailing shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate.

108. No petition praying for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or of a Canal Company, or for an extension of the line of any existing or authorized railway or canal, shall be considered by the Standing Orders Committee, until there has been filed with the Committee a map or plan, showing the proposed location of the works, and each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal, or any branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed.

109. Before any petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a toll bridge is presented to the Senate the person or persons intending to petition for such bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding rules, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, and the intervals between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels; and shall also mention whether they intend to erect a drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of the same.

110. No petition for any Private Bill (except a Bill of Divorce) is received by the Senate after the first three weeks of each Session; nor may any Private Bill be presented to the Senate after the first four weeks of each Session; nor may any Report of any Standing or Special Committee upon a Private Bill be received after the first six weeks of each Session.

114. Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, if it is intended that the Bill shall originate in the Senate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for the translation of the same by the officers of the Senate, and the printing of 600 copies in English and 200 in French. The applicant shall also pay the Clerk of the Senate, immediately after the second reading and before the consideration of the Bill by the Committee to which it is referred, a sum of $200, with the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt for the same with the Clerk of such Committee.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Clerk of the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RULES RELATIVE TO PETITIONS AND PRIVATE BILLS

Petitions for Private Bills.

88. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House if presented within the first six weeks of the session, and every Private Bill shall be pre-

sented to the House within two weeks after the petition therefor ha been favourably reported upon by the Examiner or by the Committee on Standing Orders, and no motion for the suspension of this Rule shall be entertained unless a report has been first made by the Committee on Standing Orders recommending such suspension and giving their reasons therefor.

Instruction to Committees.

97. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called on two separate occasions for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

Deposit of Bills and Fees.

89. (1) Any person desiring to obtain any Private Bill, shall deposit with the Clerk of the House, at least eight days before the meeting of the House, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same; the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the Department of Public Printing, and if such Bill is not deposited by the time above specified the applicant shall, in addition to the charges for printing and translation pay the sum of five dollars for each and every day which intervenes between the said eighth day before the meeting of the House and the date of the filing of the Bill; but such additional charge shall not exceed in the aggregate in any one case the sum of two hundred dollars.

2. After the second reading of a Bill and before its consideration by the Committee to which it is referred, the applicant shall in every case pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and a fee of two hundred dollars.

Additional charges.

3. The following charges shall also be levied and paid in addition to the foregoing, viz.:—

(*a.*) When any Rule of the House is suspended in reference to a Bill or the Petition therefor, for each such suspension.....	$100 00
(*b.*) When a Bill is presented in the House after the eighth week of the session and before the end of the twelfth week.....	100 00
(*c.*) When a Bill is presented in the House after the twelfth week of the session.....	200 00
d.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $250,000 and does not exceed $500,000.....	100 00
(*e.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $500,000 and does not exceed $750,000.....	150 00
(*f.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $750,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000.....	200 00
(*g.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $1,000,000 and does not exceed $1,500,000.....	300 00
(*h.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $1,500,000 and does not exceed $2,000,000.....	400 00
(*i.*) For every additional million dollars or fractional part thereof.....	100 00

4. When a Bill increases the capital stock of an existing company, the additional charge shall be according to the foregoing tariff upon the amount of the increase only.

5. When a Bill increases or involves and increase in the borrowing powers of a company without any increase in the capital stock the additional charge shall be $300.

6. If any increase in the amount of the proposed capital stock or borrowing powers of a company be made at any stage of a Bill, such Bill shall not be advanced to the next stage until the charges consequent upon such change have been paid.

7. In this Rule the term "proposed capital stock" includes any increase thereto provided for in the Bill; and where power is taken in a Bill to increase at any time the amount of the proposed capital stock, the additional charge shall be levied on the maximum amount of such proposed increase which shall be stated in the Bill.

8. The additional charges provided for in this Rule shall also apply to Private Bills originating in the Senate; provided, however, that if a petition for any such Bill has been presented in this House within the first six weeks of the session, the additional charge made under paragraphs *b* or *c* of subsection 3 shall not be levied thereon.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Clerk House of Commons.

RULES RELATIVE TO NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

91. All applications to Parliament for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever, shall be advertised by a Notice published in the *Canada Gazette;* such Notice shall clearly and distinctly state the nature and objects of the application, and shall be signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same; and when the application is for an Act of incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice. If the works of any company (incorporated, or to be incorporated) are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, such intention shall be specifically mentioned in the notice; and the applicants shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered letter to the Clerk of each county or municipality which may be specially affected by the construction or operation of such works, and also to the Secretary of the Province in which such works are or may be located; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

In addition to the notice in the *Canada Gazette* aforesaid, a similar notice shall also be published in *some leading newspaper*, as follows:—

A. When the application is for an Act to incorporate:

1. *A Railway or Canal Company:*—In the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal is to be constructed.

2. *A Telegraph or Telephone Company:*—In the principal city or town in each Province or Territory in which the company proposes to operate.

3. A company for the *construction of any works* which in their construction or operation might specially affect the particular locality; or for obtaining any *exclusive rights or privileges;* or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation affect the rights or property of others:—In the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

4. A Banking Company; An Insurance Company; A Trust Company; A Loan Company; or an Industrial Company without any exclusive powers:—In the *Canada Gazette* only.

B. When the application is for the purpose of amending an existing Act:

1. For an extension of any line of railway, or of any canal, or for the construction of branches thereto:—In the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which such extension or branch is to be constructed.

2. For the continuation of a charter or for an extension of the time for the construction or completion of any line of railway, or of any canal, or of any telegraph or telephone line, or of any other works already authorized; or for an extension of the powers of a company (when not involving the granting of any exclusive rights); or for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of any company, or for increasing or altering its bonding or other borrowing powers; or for any amendment which would in any way affect the rights or interests of the shareholders or bondholders or creditors of the company:—In the place where the head office of the company is situated, or is authorized to be.

(C.) When the application is for the purpose of obtaining for any person or existing corporation any exclusive rights or privileges or the power to do any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others:—In the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

All such notices, whether inserted in the *Canada Gazette* or in a newspaper, shall be published at least once a week, for a period of five consecutive weeks; and when published in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, shall be in both the English and French languages; and if there be no newspaper in a locality where a notice is required to be given, such notice shall be given in the next nearest locality wherein a newspaper is published; and proof of the due publication of notice shall be established in each case by statutory declaration; and all such declarations shall be sent to the Clerk of the House endorsed, "Private Bill Notice."

(D.) Every such notice by registered letter shall be mailed in time to reach the Secretary of the Province and the Clerk of such County Council and Municipal Corporation not less than two weeks before the consideration of the petition by the Examiner or the Committee on Standing Orders, and a statutory declaration establishing the fact of such mailing shall be sent to the Clerk of the House.

(E.) All private bills for Acts of incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such bills;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the bill indicating the provisions thereof in which the *General Acts* is proposed to be departed from;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any committee passes upon the *clauses*.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Clerk House of Commons.

The attention of Applicants to Parliament for Railway Charters is hereby drawn to the following Rules of the House of Commons with regard to the filing of maps:—

MAP OR PLAN, WITH PETITION.

93. "No petition praying for the incorporation of a "railway company, or of a canal company, or for an "extension of the line of any existing or authorized "railway or canal, shall be considered by the Examiner "or by the Standing Orders Committee until there "has been filed with that committee a map or plan, "showing the proposed location of the works, and "each county, township, municipality or district "through which the proposed railway or canal, or any "branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed."

MAPS, PLANS AND EXHIBITS, WITH BILLS.

94. "No bill for the incorporation of a railway "or canal company or for changing the route of the "railway or of the canal of any company already "incorporated shall be considered by the Railway "Committee until there has been filed with the com- "mittee, at least one week before the consideration "of the bill:—'

(*a*.) "A map or plan drawn upon a scale of not "less than half an inch to the mile, showing the "location upon which it is intended to construct "the proposed work, and showing also the lines of "existing or authorized works of a similar character "within, or in any way affecting the district, or any "part thereof, which the proposed work is intended "to serve; and such map or plan shall be signed "by the engineer or other person making the same;"

(*b*.) "An exhibit showing the total amount of "capital proposed to be raised for the purpose of the "undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed "to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, "bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the "amount of each, respectively."

NOTICE is hereby given that Eva St. Lawrence Cronk, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a bill of divorce from her husband, Robert Cecil Cronk, of the said City of Ottawa, telegraph operator, on the grounds of bigamy, adultery and desertion.

Dated at Ottawa this 10th day of July, A.D. 1918.

EVA ST. LAWRENCE CRONK.

BRAY & RETALLACK,
Canada Life Building,
75 Sparks Street, Ottawa,
3–14 Her solicitors

NOTICE is hereby given that Gladys Agnes Wilson, of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a bill of divorce from her husband, Edmund John Edward Hawkins, on the grounds of adultery, cruelty and desertion.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this twentieth day of May, 1918.

GLADYS A. WILSON,
Applicant.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Solicitors for applicant. 48–14

NOTICE is hereby given that Vernon Baln Bailey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a bill of divorce from his wife, Anna Bailey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, upon the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, this 3rd day of June, A.D., 1918.

NESBITT & MARKHAM,
26 Queen St., East,
50-14 Solrs. for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Lillian North, formerly Lillian Thompson, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, married woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Frank North, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

Dated at Toronto this 18th day of June, A.D. 1918.

LILLIAN NORTH,
by her solicitors,
ROBINETTE, GODFREY, PHELAN & LAWSON,
52–14 76 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

NOTICE is hereby given that William Lewis Evans, of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, manager, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, for the purpose of obtaining a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Meta Rogers, of New York, in the United States of America, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 7th day of July, 1918.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Solicitors for Applicant,
2–14 169 St. James Street, Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Burton Mattin, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, munition worker and formerly Sergeant 75th Battalion, C.E.F., will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Lillie Mattin, formerly residing at 569A St. Clarens Avenue, Toronto, and now believed to be residing in the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Toronto, Province of Ontario, the 7th day of July, 1918. } FLETCHER KERR, 156 Yonge Street, Toronto. Solicitor for Applicant.

2–14

NOTICE is hereby given that Claudius Henry Sherk, of the Village of Humberstone, in the County of Welland in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill annulling his marriage with his wife, Mary Booth Sherk (formerly Mary Booth), now residing in the City of Buffalo, in the County of Erie, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, and at present living at 349 Landon Street, in the said City of Buffalo, on the ground of refusal to procreate or to consumate the marriage.

Dated at the Town of Port Colborne, in the County of Welland, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1918.

LOUIS KINNEAR,
Solicitor for Claudius Henry Sherk.

SMITH AND JOHNSON,
Barristers, Ottawa Agents. -14

NOTICE is hereby given that Wilmot Orley Wiles, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Machinist, a Corporal in the British Army at present on furlough, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lillian May Wiles, of the said City of Toronto, married woman, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, Province of Ontario, 4th day of May, 1918.

C. W. PLAXTON,
411-414 Continental Life Bldg.,
Toronto,
46-14 Solicitor for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Edwin Scott, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, mechanic, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Harriet Henrietta Fegan Scott, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, this 1st day of August, A.D. 1918

W. H. HODGES,
2 Toronto St.,
Toronto,
6-14 Solicitor for the Applicant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 124.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent (being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the 3rd day of September next, to shareholders of record of 15th August.

By order of the Board,

C. E. NEILL,
General manager.

Montreal, Que., 16th July, 1918. 3-7

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 148.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and three-quarters per cent for the current quarter, being at the rate of eleven per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after the 3rd day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of August next.

By order of the Board,

THOS. F. HOW,
General manager.

The Bank of Toronto,
Toronto, 17th July, 1918. 3-5

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 47.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of five per cent (5%) per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the three months ending the 31st of August, 1918, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Tuesday, the 3rd day of September, 1918. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th day of August to the 31st day of August 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. COOPER MASON,
Acting General Manager.

Toronto, 10th July, 1918. 4-

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R. S. C. CHAPTER 115.

THE British Canadian Lumber Corporation, Limited hereby gives notice that it has under section 7 of said Act deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District at Prince Rupert, B. C., a description of the site and the plan of wharf, buildings, etc., proposed to be built on Masset Inlet, Graham Island, in front of part of Lot 1438 (Timber License 6152 P) and Lot 2810 Queen Charlotte Islands District, B. C.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice The British Canadian Lumber Corporation, Limited will, under section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works, at his office in the City of Ottawa, for approval of the said site and plan and for leave to construct the said wharf, building, etc.

Dated Vancouver, B. C., this 16th day of May, 1918

THE BRITISH CANADIAN LUMBER CORPORATION, LIMITED.

By E. A. CLEVELAND.
Civil Engineer,
4-4 Vancouver, B. C,

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R.S.C., CHAPTER 115.

NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to chapter 115, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, Halifax Shipyards, Limited, has deposited with the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, and in the office of the Registrar of Deeds at Halifax, Nova Scotia, a description of the site and plans of proposed works in Halifax Harbour.

And further take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, Halifax Shipyards, Limited, will apply under section 7 of the said Act to the Minister of Public Works for approval of said site and plans.

Dated at Ottawa this 19th day of July, A.D. 1918.

PRINGLE & GUTHRIE,
Solicitors at Ottawa for
4-5 Halifax Shipyards, Limited.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

DIVIDEND No. 108.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent, being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared for the current three months, and that the said dividend will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the third day of September, 1918, to the shareholders of record at the close of business on the 19th of August next.

By order of the Board,

D. M. FINNIE,
General Manager.

Ottawa, Ont., 15th July, 1918. 4-

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after Tuesday, the third day of September next, to shareholders of record of 31st July, 1918.

By order of the Board,

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General manager.

Montreal, 19th July, 1918. 4-5

THE TORONTO TERMINALS RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto Terminals Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company in Montreal, Tuesday, September 10th, 1918, at 12.30 o'clock p.m., for receiving a report from the directors, for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business connected with or incidental to the undertaking of the company.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 5th, 1918. 6-5

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and a quarter per cent (2¼%) (being at the rate of 9% per annum) has been declared by the directors of the Banque d'Hochelaga, on the paid-up capital stock of the Bank for the quarter ending on the 31st day of August, 1918. This dividend, bearing No. 110, will be payable at the main office or at the branches of the Bank, on or after the first day of September, 1918, to the shareholders of record at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of August 15th, 1918.

By order of the Board,

BEAUDRY LEMAN,
General manager.

5-5

BANK OF HAMILTON.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent (twelve per cent per annum) on the paid-up capital of the Bank, for the quarter ending 31st August, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on 3rd September next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th to 31st August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. P. BELL,
General manager.

Hamilton, 29th July, 1918. 5-5

THE CHATHAM, WALLACEBURG & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of shareholders of the Chatham, Wallaceburg & Lake Erie Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, Toronto, Canada, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the annual statements of the directors; considering, and if deemed advisable, confirming the action of the directors in passing By-law No. 13 of the company entitled "A by-law changing the hour for holding the annual meeting of shareholders of the company," the election of directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before such meeting.

R. G. O. THOMSON,
Secretary.

6-4

THE BANK OF MONTREAL AND THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal will be held at the Head Office of said Bank in the City of Montreal, P.Q., on the tenth day of September, 1918, at the hour of 12 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of

(*a*) considering and if thought fit approving, with or without amendment, a provisional agreement for the sale by the Bank of British North America and the purchase by the Bank of Montreal of the assets of the Bank of British North America, on the terms and conditions expressed in said agreement, a copy of which may be inspected at the Head Office of the Bank of Montreal, and a copy of which will be mailed to any shareholder on request; and

(*b*) authorizing and approving such increase of the capital stock of the Bank of Montreal, not exceeding 40,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, as may be necessary to provide for the payment of shares of the said Bank to the Bank of British North America, as provided by the agreement so approved; and

(*c*) authorizing the Directors and Officers of the Bank of Montreal, in its name and on its behalf, to do, execute and perform all acts, deeds, documents, matters and things necessary or convenient to be done or performed by said Bank for executing and carrying out the terms and conditions of the agreement so approved.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager.

4-6

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND NO. 126.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of nine per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of the Union Bank of Canada, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at its banking house in the City of Winnipeg, and also at its branches, on and after Tuesday, the 3rd day of September, 1918, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of August, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

H. B. SHAW,
General Manager.

Winnipeg, 18th July, 1918. 4-4

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R.S.C., CHAPTER 115.

THE Capilano Timber Company, Limited, hereby gives notice that it has, under section 7 of said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District of Vancouver, B.C., a description of the site and plan of booming ground proposed to be constructed in Burrard Inlet on a portion of the foreshore known as Lot 2655, in front of part of Block 27 in the subdivision of Block 266, Group 1, New Westminster District.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of first publication of this notice the Capilano Timber Company, Limited, will, under section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works, at his office in the City of Ottawa, for approval of said site and plan and for leave to construct the said booming ground.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 18th of July, 1918.

CAPILANO TIMBER COMPANY, LIMITED,
By E. A. CLEVELAND,
Civil Engineer,
Vancouver, B.C.

5-4

RUTLAND AND NOYAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

ST. THOMAS, P.Q., August 9, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Rutland and Noyan Railway Company will be held at the Head Office of the company at Noyan Junction, in the Parish of St. Thomas, County of Missisquoi, in the Province of Quebec, on the 4th day of September, 1918, at 11 o'clock, a.m.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE,
Asst. Secretary.

6-4

LACHINE, JACQUES CARTIER & MAISONNEUVE RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Lachine, Jacques Cartier & Maisonneuve Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 94 McGill Street, in the City of Montreal, Quebec, on Tuesday, 3rd September, 1918, at 11 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of electing directors of the Company and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

FRANK SCOTT,
Secretary.

Montreal, Que., August 3rd, 1918. 5-4

ERIE, LONDON AND TILLSONBURG RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Erie, London & Tillsonburg Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the Town of Tillsonburg, Ont., on Monday, the 9th day of September, 1918, at 1.30 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of electing directors of the Company and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

FRANK SCOTT,
Secretary.

Tillsonburg, Ont., August 3rd., 1918. 5-4

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND No. 126.

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending 31st of August next, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, 3rd September, 1918, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 17th day of August, 1918.

By order of the Board,

JOHN AIRD,
General Manager

Toronto, 19th July, 1918. 5-5

THE INDIAN RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the general annual meeting of the shareholders of the Indian River Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, 70 St. Paul Street, in the City of Quebec, on Wednesday, September the 4th, 1918, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

GEORGE PARENT,
Secretary.

5-4

THE OTTAWA AND NEW YORK RAILWAY COMPANY.

OTTAWA, Ont., August 17, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Ottawa and New York Railway Company will be held at the main office of the company in the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, on the third Tuesday of September, 1918, (being the 17th day of that month), at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE,
Secretary.

7-5

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Directors' Room of the General Offices of the Company, McGill street, in the City of Montreal, at twelve o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 17th day of September, A.D. 1918, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business connected with or incident to the undertaking of the company.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 9, 1918. 7-5

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC BRANCH LINES COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company will be held in the Directors' Room of the General Offices of the Company, McGill street, in the City of Montreal, at three o'clock P.M., on Wednesday, the 18th day of September, A.D. 1918, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, for the election of directors and the transaction of other business connected with or incident to the undertaking of the company.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 9, 1918. 7-5

THE PACIFIC NORTHERN & OMINECA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of The Pacific Northern & Omineca Railway Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Pooley, Luxton & Pooley, Chancery Chambers, Langley street, Victoria, B.C., at twelve o'clock noon, Wednesday, the 18th day of September, A.D. 1918, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business connected with or incident to the undertaking of the company.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secretary.

Victoria, B.C., August 9, 1918. 7-5

QUEBEC RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

THE Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, will be held at the office of the company, Quebec Railway Building, corner of St. Joseph and Crown Streets, Quebec, on Tuesday the 10th day of September, 1918, at 3 p.m.

The transfer books of the company will be closed from the 31st of August to the 10th of September 1918, both days inclusive.

ARTHUR LEMOINE,
Secretary.

Quebec, 13th August, 1918. 7-4

MONTREAL & PROVINCE RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal and Province Line Railway Company, will be held at the office of the Company, Number 122 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday the eleventh day of September next, at the hour of two-thirty o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

MARCUS ALEXE,
Secretary.

Montreal, 9th August, 1918. 7-4

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Thousand Islands Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the Town of Gananoque, Ontario, on Monday, the 9th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 10.30 a.m., for the election of directors and such other business as may be brought before the said meeting.

J. H. VALLEAU,
Secretary.

Gananoque, 14th August, 1918. 7-4

THE OSHAWA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby giving that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Oshawa Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the Town of Gananoque, Ontario, on Monday, the 9th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 11 a.m., for the election of directors and such other business as may be brought before the said meeting.

J. H. VALLEAU,
Secretary.

Gananoque, 14th August, 1918. 7–4

THE ALGOMA EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

To the Shareholders:

YOU are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Algoma Eastern Railway Company will be held on Wednesday the 18th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the head office of the company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, for the purpose of the election of Directors, of receiving and, if approved, confirming the report of the board of directors of the company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and of considering and, if approved, ratifying and confirming all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors of the company done and taken since the last meeting of the shareholders of the company, and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, this ninth day of August, 1918.

R. HOME SMITH,
President.
ALEX. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

7–4

THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.

To the Shareholders:

YOU are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the shareholders of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company will be held on Wednesday, the 18th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the head offices of the company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, for the purpose of the election of Directors, of receiving and, if approved, confirming the report of the board of directors of the company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and of considering and, if approved, ratifying and confirming all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors of the company done and taken since the last meeting of the shareholders of the company, and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, this 9th day of August, 1918.

R. HOME SMITH,
President.
ALEX. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

7-4

QUINZE AND BLANCHE RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Quinze and Blanche River Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 150 Middle Street, in the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, on Wednesday, the fourth day of September, 1918, at the hour of 2 p.m., for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business connected with and incidental to the undertakings of the company.

Dated at Ottawa this 3rd day of August, A.D. 1918.

H. GREENE,
Secretary-treasurer.

6-4

THE HUDSON BAY MORTGAGE CORPORATION

NOTICE is hereby given that the Registered Office of The Hudson Bay Mortgage Corporation has been changed to 805 Dominion Building, 207 Hasting Street West, Vancouver, B. C.

S. B. SMITH,
Sec.-Treas.

Vancouver, 1st August, 1918. 7–1

ROBERT DAVIE SENIOR (CANADA), LIMITED.

TAKE notice that the chief place of business and registered office of Robert Davie Senior (Canada), Limited has been changed from 1104 Standard Bank Building, Vancouver, B.C, to 39 Vitré Street, Montreal, Quebec.

Dated this 7th day of August, A.D. 1918.

BURNS & WALKEM,
Solicitors for the company.

7-1

UNITED COLUMBIA INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

I, Robert J. Cromie of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, Secretary of United Columbia Investment Company, Limited, hereby certified that at a meeting of the shareholders held on the 6th day of July, 1918, at which all the shareholders were present either personally or by proxy, the following by-laws were present unanimously:—

"45. The number of directors shall be four, and the qualification of a director shall be his holding one share in the Company."

"46. That the head office or chief place of business of the company be situate at 506 Winch Building, 739 Hastings street, West, Vancouver, British Columbia."

Certified under the corporate seal of the said company the 6th day of July, A.D. 1918.

R. J. CROMIE,
Secretary.

7–1 [L.S.]

McKINNON INDUSTRIES, LIMITED.

By-law to increase the number of directors.

THE following is a true and correct excerpt from the by-law of the company, by which the number of directors was increased from five to six.

IV.

Board of Directors.

"The property and business of this company shall be managed and controlled by a Board of six Directors, to be elected at the annual meeting."

The above is a true extract from the by-laws of the company, approved by a unanimous vote at a special meeting of shareholders held at the company's office at St. Catharines, Ontario, on Tuesday 9th July, 1918.

Certified.

W. A. MACKINNON,
Secretary.

7–1

AUDITORS APPOINTED UNDER SECTION 56 OF THE BANK ACT FOR THE YEAR 1918-1919.

(The abbreviation "C.A." after each name means Chartered Accountant.)

Andrews, W. S., C.A.	4 Beaumont Road, Toronto.
Barber, Henry, C.A.	18 Wellington Street E., Toronto.
Barton, H. M., C.A.	Of Messrs. Barton, Mayhew & Company, 157 St. James Street, Montreal.
Bélanger, Oct., C.A.	101, rue Saint-Pierre, Québec.
Bunnell, A. K., C.A.	Brantford, Ont.
Carstairs, J. A., C.A.	55 St. Andrews Gardens, Toronto.
Cinq-Mars, A., C.A.	Duluth Building, 50 Notre Dame Street, W., Montreal.
Clarkson, G. T., C.A. Dilworth, R. J., C.A. Gordon, H. D. Lockhart, C.A. Greenshields, George A., C.A. Shiell, R.	Of Messrs. Clarkson, Gordon & Dilworth, Wellington Street West, Toronto.
Creak, George, C.A. Cushing, Lemuel, C.A. Hodgson, Chas. A., C.A.	Of Messrs. Creak, Cushing & Hodgson, 80 St. François-Xavier Street, Montreal.
Cunningham, Jas. F., C.A.	210 Booth Building, Ottawa.
Desmarteau, Alex., C.A.	60 Notre Dame Street East, Montreal.
Harcourt, Vivian, C.A. Page, F. Palmer, C.A. White, F. F., C.A. Tansley, Gordon, C.A.	Of Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Company, Merchants Bank Building, Montreal.
Edwards, George, C.A. Edwards, Arthur Harper, C.A. Edwards, Hugh Percival, C.A. Thompson, William Herbert, C.A.	Of Messrs. Edwards, Morgan & Co., chartered accountants, Toronto.
Palmour, Charles J. G., C.A. Whinney, Arthur Francis, C.A.	Of Messrs. Whinney, Smith & Whinney, London and New Yoak, c/o Messrs. Edwards, Morgan & Co., Toronto.
Fisk, A. K., C.A. Skelton, C. Harold, C.A.	Of Messrs. A. K. Fisk, Skelton & Co., Eastern Townships Bldg. Montreal.
Falls, F., C.A.	Chatham, Ont.
Godfrey, O. J., C.A.	Indian Head, Sask.
Gonthier, George, C.A. Midgley, H. E., C.A.	Of Messrs. Gonthier & Midgley, 103 St. François-Xavier Street, Montreal.
Grant, Thomas, C.A.	Regina, Sask.
Helliwell, John F., C.A. Maclachlan, W. M., C.A.	Of Messrs. Helliwell, Maclachlan & Co., 525 Seymour Street, Vancouver.
Henderson, James A., C.A.	309 Tegler Building, First St., Edmonton.
Henderson, W. A., C.A.	Of Henderson, Reid & Company, 508 Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg.
Hope, A. E. Middleton, C.A.	263 St. James Street, Montreal.
Hyde, John, C.A.	303 Merchants Bank Building, Montreal.
Hyde, J. Reid, C.A.	Montreal.
Hardy, J., C.A. Jenkins, Thos., C.A.	Of Messrs. Jenkins & Hardy, 15½ Toronto Street, Toronto.
Jones, Sydney H., C.A.	Trinity College, Toronto.
LaRue, J. A., C.A. Trudel, Eug., C.A.	Of Messrs. LaRue & Trudel, 126 St. Peter Street, Quebec.
Turner, F. C. S., C.A.	Of Messrs. F. C. S. Turner & Co., 5th Floor, Trust & Loan Building, Winnipeg.
Langley, J. P., C.A.	McKinnon Bldg., Toronto.
Lefaivre, R. E., C.A.	147 Mountain Hill, Quebec.
Macdonald, J. A., C.A. Bryan, Stuart, C.A.	Of Messrs. Macdonald and Bryan, Ottawa.
Bowman, Archibald, C.A. Marwick, James, C.A.	Of Messrs. Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Company, 1603 Royal Bank Building, Toronto.
Benton, A. A., C.A.	260 St. James Street, Montreal.
Mitchell, S. Roger, C.A.	1011 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg.
Dewar, Douglas, C.A.	570 Hastings Street, West, Vancouver.
Stewart, Andrew, C.A.	
Cole, Alfred W., C.A. Macintosh, Preble, C.A. Robertson, D. Binny, C.A.	Of Messrs. Macintosh Cole and Robertson, 157 St. James Street, Montreal.
Currie, G. S., C.A. McDonald, George C., C.A.	Of Messrs. George C. McDonald & Co., 179 St. James Street, Montreal.
Plimsoll, Arthur H., C.A.	210 Milton Street, Montreal.
Neff, A. C., C.A.	70 Victoria Street, Toronto.
Pontifex, B., C.A.	Excelsior Life Building, Toronto.
Brodie, Alexander Bertram, C.A. Dickinson, Arthur Lowes, C.A. May, George Oliver, C.A. McClelland, Donald McKenzie, C.A. Price, Frank Steane, C.A. Waterhouse, Nicholas Edwin, C.A.	Of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., Dominion Express Building, Montreal.
Rooke, G. C., C.A.	Regina, Sask.
Campbell, S. R., C.A. Cross A., C.A. Grant, J. A., C.A. Ross, A. F. C., C.A. Ross, Jas. G., C.A. Ross, John W., C.A. Scott, Gordon W., C.A.	Of Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons, 142 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal.
Richardson, Sinclair G., C.A.	Bank of Hamilton Building, Hamilton.
Bell, Joseph, C.A. Hodges, W. E., C.A. Jutchison, James, C.A. Graham, J. Maxtone., C.A. Jamieson, Henry T., C.A. Patterson, John, C.A. Riddell, Alex. F., C.A. Stead, Austin C., C.A. Winter, George E., C.A.	Of Messrs. Riddell, Stead, Graham & Hutchison, 80 St. François-Xavier Street, Montrea
Robertson, A. Scott, C.A.	202 Southam Building, Montreal.
Robertson, John B., C.A. Robinson, George A., C.A.	Of Messrs. Robertson, Robinson & Company, 24 King Street West, Toronto.

AUDITORS APPOINTED UNDER SECTION 56 OF THE BANK ACT FOR THE YEAR 1918-1919.—*Con.*

(The abbreviation "C.A.)" after each name means Chartered Accountant.)

Griggs, B. F., C.A.	Of Messrs. Ronald, Griggs & Company, Winnipeg.
Ronald, W. Sidney, C.A.	
Robson, John J., C.A.	Of Messrs. Robson, Ritchie & Company, 211 McGill Street, Montreal.
Savage, E. B., C.A.	86 Notre Dame Street W., Montreal.
Wilson, William, S., C.A.	Of Geo. A. Savage & Co., Commercial Union Building, Montreal.
Scott, C. S., C.A.	Spectator Building, Hamilton.
Scott, John, C.A.	290 Garry St., Winnipeg.
Sharp, F. W., C.A.	Of Messrs. Sharp, Milne & Company, Power Building, Montreal.
Brimacombe, Lewis, C.A.	Of Messrs. Smith, Brimacombe & Company, 180 St. James Street, Montreal.
Smith, H. Meredith, C.A.	
Spence, R. F., C.A.	84 King St., Toronto.
Stewart Robert, C.A.	147 Mountain Hill, Que.
Stevenson, A. W., C.A.	263 St. James Street, Montreal.
Apedaile, J. L., C.A.	Of Messrs. George A. Touche & Company, Lewis Bnilding, Montreal.
Hawkins, L. Whittem, C.A.	
Niven, John B., C.A.	
Robertson, Campbell H. D., C.A.	
Robinson, Malcolm H., C.A.	
Tait, Andrew Wilson., C.A.	
Touche, George A., M.P., C.A	
Townsend, Sherman E., C.A.	202 Confederation Life Chambers, Toronto.
Vigeon, Harry., C.A.	Of Messrs. Vigeon & Company, 2 Leader Lane, Toronto.
Vigeon, H. Frank., C.A	
Webb, T. Harry, C.A.	1302 C.P.R. Bldg., Toronto. — Of Messrs. Webb, Read, Hegan, Callingham & Co.
Bennett, E. James, C.A.	
Read, Edward S., C.A.	610 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg.
Hegan, Charles R., C.A.	
Sutherland, James B., C.A.	430 Lougheed Bldg., Calgary.
Young, J. Haydn, C.A.	904 Credit Foncier Bldg., Vancouver.
Thompson, Ed. D. C., C.A.	408 Tegler Bldg., Edmonton.
Ferrie, Richard, C.A.	Of Messrs. Wilson, Ferrie & Company, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.
Wilson, Robert, C.A.	

Montreal, August 1st, 1918.

HENRY T. ROSS,
Secretary Canadian Bankers' Association.

6-2

PROCLAMATIONS.

DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs du Dominion du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dit Dominion, à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé à mardi, le treizième jour du mois d'août courant, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa. SACHEZ MAINTENANT, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et à chacun de vous, de vous trouver avec Nous, en Notre Parlement du Canada, en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, MARDI, le DIX-SEPTIÈME jour du mois de SEPTEMBRE prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dit Dominion du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN : Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière ; membre de Notre très honorable Conseil Privé ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, en Notre dit Dominion, ce HUITIÈME jour d'AOUT, en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit, et de Notre Règne la neuvième.

Par ordre,

FRANCIS CHADWICK,

JAMES G. FOLEY,

Greffier adjoint de la Couronne en Chancellerie pour le Canada.

6-tf

[La proclamation suivante a paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 2 août 1918.*]

DEVONSHIRE

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A tous ceux à qui les présentes parviendront ou qu'icelles pourront de quelque manière concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION d'amnistie conditionnelle concernant ceux des hommes de la classe I sous l'empire de la *Loi concernant le Service Militaire, 1917*, qui ont désobéi à notre Proclamation du 13 octobre 1917, ou aux ordres de se rapporter pour le service, ou qui sont déserteurs ou absents sans permis de la Force expéditionnaire canadienne :

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Sous-ministre de la Justice, Canada.

ATTENDU qu'un nombre considérable d'hommes de la classe I sous l'empire de la *Loi concernant le Service Militaire, 1917*, appelés au service actif dans la Force expéditionnaire canadienne pour la défense du Canada par Notre proclamation du 13 octobre 1917, bien qu'ils soient par là devenus légalement enrôlés dans le service militaire canadien,

Ont fait défaut de se rapporter pour le service, suivant qu'ils en étaient légalement requis sous l'empire de ladite *Loi concernant le Service Militaire* et des règlements promulgués en conséquence, y compris Notre Arrêté en conseil en date du 20 avril dernier,—

Ou ont déserté,

Ou se sont absentés sans permis de Notre Force expéditionnaire canadienne ;

Et attendu qu'il est représenté que la situation grave et regrettable dans laquelle ces hommes se trouvent, est due, dans bien des cas, au fait que, nonobstant l'information et l'injonction fournies par Notre dite proclamation, ils ont mal compris leur devoir ou leur obligation, ou ont été induits en erreur par les conseils de gens mal inspirés, déloyaux ou séditieux ;

Et Attendu que Nous désirons, dans la mesure possible, éviter l'infliction des lourdes pénalités édictées par la loi pour la punition des offenses graves dont ces soldats se sont rendus coupables,—et leur fournir l'occasion, dans une période de temps limitée, de se rapporter et mettre leurs services à la disposition de la Force expéditionnaire canadienne, comme ils sont légalement tenus de le faire et comme cela est nécessaire à la défence de la Puissance du Canada.

SACHEZ MAINTENANT que dans l'exercice de Nos pouvoirs, et de Notre bon vouloir et plaisir, Nous proclamons, déclarons, publions et portons à la connaissance de tous, que les pénalités édictées par la loi ne seront pas imposées ou exigées au sujet des hommes appartenant à la classe I sous l'empire de la *Loi concernant le Service Militaire, 1917*, qui ont désobéi à Notre proclamation susdite, ou qui, ayant reçu avis de Nos registraires ou députés registraires de se rapporter à une date passée, ont manqué de se rapporter ainsi ; ou qui, s'étant rapportés et ayant obtenu un congé, ont manqué de se rapporter à l'expiration de leur congé ou qui ont déserté de Notre Force expéditionnaire, pourvu que ceux concernés se rapportent pour le service le ou avant le 24 août 1918.

Et nous avertissons strictement tous les hommes ainsi concernés et leur signifions solennellement, ainsi qu'à ceux qui emploient, reçoivent, cachent ou assistent ceux-là dans leur désobéissance, que s'ils persistent dans leur défaut de se rapporter, dans leur absence ou dans leur désertion jusqu'à l'expiration de la date en dernier lieu mentionnée, ils seront poursuivis et punis avec toutes les rigueurs et la sévérité de la loi, et deviendront passibles du jugement de nos cours martiales qui seront assemblées pour juger ces cas, ou de tous autres tribunaux compétents ; et aussi que ceux qui emploient, reçoivent, cachent ou assistent ces hommes, deviendront eux-mêmes strictement soumis aux mêmes pénalités que les coupables principaux et sujets aux mêmes punitions, pénalités, forfaitures que la loi met à la disposition des autorités pour la punition desdites offenses.

Pourvu que rien de ce qui est contenu dans Notre présente proclamation ne soit interprété comme diminuant l'obligation dans laquelle se trouvent ces hommes de se rapporter au service le plus tôt possible, ou comme leur accordant l'immunité contre l'arrestation ou la détention qui pourrait être effectuée dans l'intervalle dans le but de les forcer à l'exercice du service militaire ; Notre intention étant seulement de ne pas prononcer ou de remettre les pénalités encourues jusqu'à présent pour défaut de se rapporter, pour absence sans permis ou pour désertion, dont seraient passibles les hommes décrits plus haut, qui le ou avant le 24 août prochain seront rentrés dans l'exercice des devoirs militaires auxquels ils sont astreints.

De tout ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets, et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis de prendre connaissance, d'obéir strictement et se conformer à Nos présents commandements, directions et exigences, et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN: Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor-Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière ; membre de Notre très honorable Conseil privé ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre Cité d'OTTAWA, ce PREMIER jour d'AOUT en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit, et de Notre règne la neuvième

Par ordre,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

6–3

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[19–1948]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre des Douanes et du Revenu de l'Intérieur, de décréter, par les présentes, afin d'assurer une plus grande efficacité, que les districts d'inspection de l'électricité de Toronto et Belleville, ainsi qu'établis respectivement par un arrêté en conseil daté le 27 octobre 1915, soient par les présentes abolis et que les districts suivants soient établis en leur lieu et place, savoir :

Toronto, Ontario. Le district d'inspection de Toronto sera composé des districts judiciaires de Muskoka et Parry Sound, et des comtés de Dufferin, Grey, Peel, Simcoe, Wellington et York.

Belleville, Ontario. Le district d'inspection de Belleville sera composé des comtés de Addington, Durham, Frontenac, Grenville, Haliburton, Hastings, Leeds, Lennox, Northumberland, Peterborough, Prince Edward, Victoria et Ontario.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

7–2

[1828]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 25e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que M. John Inglis McLean, de Fort Vermillion, Province d'Alberta, a demandé la concession gratuite du quart sud-ouest de la section 27, township 108, rang 12, à l'ouest du 5e méridien, dans la dite province d'Alberta, en vertu du fait qu'il occupait ce terrain à la date de l'extinction du titre indien;

Et attendu qu'il a été établi que M. McLean était réellement en possession du terrain en question à la date de la conclusion du traité indien n° 8 à l'été de 1899,—

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur et en vertu des dispositions de l'article 76 de la *Loi des terres fédérales*, d'autoriser pour les présentes la concession gratuite à M. McLean du quart sud-ouest 27, township 108, rang 12, à l'ouest du 5e méridien, contenant 160 acres, plus ou moins.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

6–4

[1821]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 25e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du Ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, daté le 12e jour de juillet 1918, représentant que les règlements régissant les réserves forestières fédérales défendent de faire la pêche autrement qu'à la ligne à main et à la ligne traînante dans les eaux de l'Alberta au sud de la borne nord du township 55.

Les fonctionnaires du service ont fait rapport que plusieurs lacs du township 52, rang 26, à l'ouest du 5e méridien. dans la réserve forestière des Montagnes Rocheuses de la division d'Athabaska abondent en poisson blanc et en brochet ; que depuis plusieurs années, ces lacs ont fourni du poisson aux colons des environs sans diminution appréciable de la quantité et que vu la mise en vigueur des règlements prohibitifs susmentionnés sera une cause de privation pour les colons qui ont été accoutumés à se servir de filets pour leur approvisionnement de poisson dans ces lacs.

Le ministre, par conséquent, demande l'autorisation d'accorder des permis de pêche dans ces lacs pour consommation domestique pour les années 1918, 1919 et 1920. Il ne sera pas accordé plus de 12 permis par année. Ces permis seront pour 100 pieds de filet tramaillé de cinq pouces et demi de maille. L'honoraire sera de $4 pour les sujets britanniques résidents. Chaque permis ne couvrira que la saison d'été ou d'hiver, selon le cas.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

6–4

[1807]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 19e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le département des Travaux Publics a demandé la mise en réserve d'un terrain à House River, comprenant 85 acres, dans le quart nord-est de la section 18, township 83, rang 16, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta, pour les fins d'une station de télégraphe;

Et attendu que le terrain en question est disponible d'après les archives du département de l'Intérieur, et peut être décrit plus minutieusement comme suit ;

Commençant à un poteau en fer sur la borne est de la section 13, township 83, rang 16, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, à une distance de 655.38 pieds vers le sud le long de la dite borne est à partir de l'angle nord-est de la dite section ; de là franc ouest sur une distance de 50 pieds jusqu'à un poteau en fer ; de là, franc sud, sur une distance de 204 pieds jusqu'à un poteau en fer ; de là, continuant dans la même direction sur une distance de 27 pieds ; de là, franc ouest, sur une distance de 102·47 pieds ; de là, vers le sud, 17 degrés et 32 minutes est astronomiquement, sur une distance de 213,885 pieds jusqu'à un poteau en fer ; de là, vers le sud, 43 degrés et 39 minutes est, astronomiquement, sur une distance de 137·40 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'à un poteau en fer sur la dite borne est de la dite section 18 ; de là, vers le nord, en suivant la dite borne est sur une distance de 540·60 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'au point de départ, le tout contenant 0·85 acres, plus ou moins, ainsi qu'indiqué sur le plan ci-annexé.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes que le dit terrain soit par le présent arrêté transféré au département des Travaux Publics pour les fins susdites.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

4–4

[1819.]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 25e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

Attendu que le Département des Affaires des sauvages a demandé la mise en réserve du cimetière des sauvages de House River, petite étendue de terrain d'à peu près deux acres dans le quart nord-est de la section 18, township 83, rang 16, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta, et qui a été affectée à cette fin durant plusieurs années ;

Et attendu que le terrain en question est disponible d'après les archives du Départment de l'Intérieur et peut être décrite plus minutieusement comme suit :—

Commençant à un point sur la borne est du quart nord-est de la section 18, township 83, rang 16, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta, à une distance de 655.38 pieds vers le sud et le long de ladite borne est, à partir de l'angle nord-est dudit quart de section; de là franc ouest sur une distance de 50 pieds jusqu'à un poteau en fer; de là et dans la même direction sur une distance de 27 pieds jusqu'à un point qui, pour les fins de la présente description, est dit " Point A "; de là franc ouest jusqu'à intersection avec la rive droite de la rivière Athabaska ainsi qu'indiqué sur une carte ou plan d'arpentage du dit township approuvé et confirmé à Ottawa, le 22 juin 1918, par Edouard Deville, arpenteur général des terres fédérales, et déposé au département de l'Intérieur; de là vèrs le nord-ouest en suivant ladite rive jusqu'à une ligne tracée parallèlement à la ligne s'étendant franc nord du point A et 300 pieds perpendiculairement au nord de cette dernière ligne; de là franc est le long de ladite ligne parallèle jusqu'à intersection avec ladite borne est dudit quart de section nord-est ; de là vers le sud en suivant la dite borne est sur une distance de 69 pieds plus ou moins, jusqu'au point de commencement, et contenant deux acres plus ou moins et ainsi que décrit sur le plan ci-annexé.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes que le terrain ci-haut décrit soit par les présentes transféré au département des Affaires des Sauvages pour les fins d'un cimetière.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
6-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1830]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 25e jour de juillet 1918.

PRESENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, daté le 9 juillet 1918, représentant que la compagnie dite " North American Reindeer Company," ayant son bureau principal à South Bend, Indiana, a demandé des privilèges de pâturage gratuits pour une période de trente ans, pour faire l'élevage des rennes sur l'étendue de terrain indiquée en rose sur la carte ci-annexée et décrite comme étant située dans la partie nord de la province du Manitoba, ainsi que dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, comprenant un territoire borné au nord par le 61e degré de latitude nord, à l'est par la Baie-d'Hudson, au sud par la rivière Churchill, les lacs Indian et Granville ainsi que les eaux qui les rallient, et à l'ouest par la rivière Reindeer, le lac Reindeer et le 102e parallèle de longitude, et contenant une superficie de 75,850 milles carrés, plus ou moins.

L'introduction du renne dans l'Alaska par les Etats-Unis a eu pour résultat de fournir un approvisionnement sûr de nourriture aux natifs et des moyens efficaces de transport ; de même qu'au cours des dernières années une quantité considérable de viande provenant du renne a été exportée à Seattle et aux points de la côte du Pacifique. Les régions nord des Territoires du Nord-Ouest sont considérées comme exceptionnellement propres à l'élevage du renne. L'industrie de l'élevage de troupeaux de rennes dans les territoires devrait être d'une grande valeur comme approvisionnement sûr de nourriture pour la population aborigène ; l'emploi du renne comme animal de trait permettra d'explorer efficacement le pays et, en définitive, les troupeaux de rennes devraient contribuer pour une large part à l'approvisionnement de viande du reste du Canada. Cependant, l'introduction du renne dans les régions australes de ce pays comporte un risque considérable ainsi que de fortes dépenses et nécessite de l'expertise dans le soin de ces animaux, et si l'initiative d'une telle entreprise est assumée sur une grande échelle par des particuliers ou par une corporation, de manière à lui assurer un succès raisonnable, le Ministre est d'avis que le Dominion devrait seconder tels particuliers et corporations en leur accordant des privilèges gratuits de pâturage pour une période limitée.

Le ministre demande par conséquent l'autorisation d'accorder des permis de pâturage gratuits pour les rennes dans la région ci-haut décrite, pour une période n'excédant pas trente (30) ans, à tous particuliers ou corporations qui établissent le sérieux de leur entreprise à la satisfaction du Ministre de l'Intérieur.

Pourvu, toutefois, que tous tels permis comportent telles conditions et restrictions que le Ministre peut juger à propos; qu'en aucun cas ces privilèges soient exclusifs et que tous tels permis soient subordonnés à tous tels règlements que le Gouverneur en conseil peut prescrire de temps à autre.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
6-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1822]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jéudi, le 25e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du Ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, daté le 10e jour de juillet 1918, représentant que le 14 février 1911 M. William Armstrong, de Portage-La-Prairie, en réponse à sa demande d'acheter les droits de surface de la moitié nord de la subdivision légale 15 de la section 23, township 32, rang 9, à l'ouest du méridien principal pour l'emplacement d'un moulin, a été avisé du fait qu'il pouvait acheter ce terrain au prix de $10 l'acre, ainsi qu'un certain nombre de concessions minières accordées dans cette région, à condition cependant qu'un moulin y soit érigé pour telles fins que déterminées par le Ministre de l'Intérieur et à la satisfaction de ce dernier, et pourvu de plus que ledit terrain soit complètement utilisé pour l'exploitation des gisements de gypse de cette localité.

Le paiement total du prix de vente de ce terrain a été fait au prix spécifié et il a été établi à la satisfaction du Ministre de l'Intérieur qu'un moulin convenable y a été érigé et que le terrain a été utilisé pour les fins requises.

Le Ministre, par conséquent, demande l'autorisation de clore la vente au requérant des droits de surface de la moitié nord de la subdivision légale 15, section 23, township 32, rang 9, à l'ouest du méridien principal.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
6-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1823]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 25e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du Ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, daté le 11e jour de juillet 1918, représentant qu'un certain nombre de squatters ont soumis leurs réclamations à son département concernant certaines parties du quart nord-ouest de la section 6, township 3 rang 12, à l'est du méridien principal, ce terrain étant situé près de la station de Badger sur le chemin de fer Canadien Nord. Le rapport fait mention qu'il a été jugé opportun de subdiviser le terrain en question en petits lots couvrant chacun les améliorations d'un des requérants et de permettre ensuite à ces derniers d'acheter ces lots à un prix à être fixé par estimation.

Cette subdivision a été arpentée d'après les instructions de l'Arpenteur général des terres fédérales et le plan en a été enregistré au bureau des titres de terres, à Winnipeg.

Le Ministre, par conséquent, demande l'autorisation de vendre les lots de ladite subdivision au prix déterminé par un fonctionnaire du département de l'Intérieur et aux conditions ordinaires des lots de ville, savoir, le montant total du prix de vente lors de la vente ou un quart du prix de vente à cette date et le reste en trois versements consécutifs égaux, avec intérêt de cinq pour cent par an.

Le Comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
6-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1775]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 18e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que la Commission du commerce de guerre des Etats-Unis a soumis à licence l'exportation de divers articles; et attendu qu'il est de temps à autre ajouté à la liste de ces articles et qu'elle est modifiée selon les exigences de la guerre, et surtout dans le but de conserver le tonnage et de procurer plus de navires pour le transport en Europe des troupes et des approvisionnements ;

Et attendu qu'il a été représenté par la Commission du commerce de guerre des Etats-Unis que le but de ces restrictions est jusqu'à un certain point manqué vu que le Gouvernement du Canada n'a pas imposé de restrictions semblables sur les exportations ;

Et attendu qu'il est désirable que le Gouvernement du Canada coopère autant que possible avec le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis dans le contrôle des exportations pour les fins mentionnées.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Ministre des Finances, de décréter par les présentes que l'exportation du Canada de tous articles dont l'exportation des Etats-Unis est sujette à licence et qui sont énumérés dans la liste ci-annexée soit par les présentes prohibée, sauf sur une licence approuvée par la Commission du commerce de guerre.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
6-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

TABLEAU.

Acétaldéhyde.
Acétanilide.
Acétate de cellulose.
Acétates, tous.
Acide acétique, glacial.
Acétique anhydride.
Acétone.
Acides comme suit :
- Acétique.
- Carbolique (phénol) et ses dérivés.
- Hydrocyanique.
- Hydroflourique.
- Nitrique et ses sels.
- Picrique.
- Phosphate.
- Phosphorique.
- Sulfurique.

Instruments aéronautiques.
Machines aéronautiques, leurs parties et accessoires.
Alcool.
Alcool de bois.
Aloès.
Aloïne.
Alliages, acier.
Alliages, contenant de l'étain.
Alliages, nickel.
Alliages, acier.
Alpaca, articles en.
Alpac, métal (Argent d'Allemagne et argent de nickel) et articles contenant les mêmes.
Alpaca, brut.
Alun.
Alun, ammoniaque.
Alun, chrome.
Alun, ferrique.
Alun, potasse.
Alumine, sulfate d'.
Aluminium et tous articles contenant 10 pour cent ou plus (en poids) d'aluminium.
Coton américain.
Fil de coton américain.
Amidoazobenzol.
Amidophénol.
(Paraamidophénol.)
Ammoniaque et ses sels.
Alun d'ammoniaque.
Ammonia anhydre.
Bromure d'ammonium.
Carbonate d'amonium.
Chlorure d'ammonium.
Nitrate d'ammonium.
Sulfate d'ammonium.
Munitions.
Phosphore amorphe.
Ammoniaque anhydre.
Huile d'aniline.
Sels d'aniline.
Instruments de défense contre les machines aériennes, appareils et accessoires.
Métal antifriction, en barres et en gueuse et de toutes formes, sauf partie intégrale d'une machine complète.
Antimoine et articles contenant de l'antimoine.
Antimoine, noir d'.
Antimoine, minerai.
Antimoine, oxide d'.
Antimoine, sels.
Antimoine, sulfate d'.
Antimoine, sulfure.
Antiphlogistine.
Armes.
Arsénate de plomb.
Arsénate de soude.
Arsenic et ses composés.
Soie artificielle, non ouvrée.
Asbeste, comme suit :
- Brute.
- Fibres, toutes qualités.
- Fibres pour papier.
- Poudre d'.
- Fibre pour bardeau.

Soude de cendre.
Frêne, douves.
Frêne.
Cendres, bois blanc.
Atropine et belladonne.
Manches de haches faits de frêne, mérisier et chêne.
Graisses à essieux et autres graisses minérales.
Dos, porc, gras.
Bacon.
Sacs, fibre végétale, excepté sacs en coton.

Sacs, jute.
Fibres végétales, excepté sacs en coton.
Balata.
Boules de naphtalène.
Baume de Copahu.
Baume de Tolu.
Lames de scies à ruban.
Barium, chlorate.
Barium, nitrate de.
Barium, peroxyde.
Barium, sulphate de (blanc fixe).
Ecorce, quinquina et ses produits.
Orge.
Orge, farine et fleur.
Barres, feuillard d'acier.
Farine de fèves de soja.
Huile de fèves de soja.
Haricots.
Fèves, comme suit :
En conserve.
de ricin.
de coco.
de soja.
d'amarante.
Coussinets, comme suit :
Antifriction, sauf partie intégrale d'une machine complète.
Babbitt, sauf partie intégrale d'une machine complète.
Bœuf, produits du (en conserve et frais).
Betterave, sirop de.
Belladone et atropine.
Cuir à courroie.
Benzaldehyde.
Benzine (de coaltar).
Benzine (de pétrole).
Benzine, huile.
Benzoate de soude.
Benzol et ses dérivés.
Bichromate de potasse.
Bichromate de soude.
Billettes, acier.
Ficelle d'engerbage.
Lunettes (jumelles).
Bouleau.
Bouleau, douves.
Bouleau, bois.
Biscuits.
Bismuth, sels.
Bisulfate de soude.
Antimoine, noire
Plombagine et articles qui en sont fabriqués.
Lames, scies (circulaires, à tronçonner, à ruban).
Blanc fixe (sulphate de barium)
Fourneaux, hauts (foyer ouvert)
Etain en blocs.
Acier, premier affinage.
Sulfate de cuivre (vitriol).
Plaques de bouilloires et tous autres types de plaques d'acier de un huitième de pouce d'épaisseur et plus, excédant 6 pouces de largeur, et cercles de plus de 6 pouces de diamètre, ouvrées ou non.
Tubes à chaudières .
Chaudières, marines.
Chaudières, navires.
Os, fleur.
Os, pulvérisés.
Os, farine.
Livres, papier.
Machines à forage, horizontales ou verticales.
Appareils à forage (verticaux de toutes grandeurs.)
Forage, tubes, tubage de puits d'huile).
Bouteilles, capsules en fer-blanc.
Bronze et tous articles contenant 10 pour cent ou plus de bronze.
Bronze, tubes.
Bronze, plaques.
Bronze, feuilles.
Bronze, tuyaux.
Pain.
Brasseurs, grains pour.
Bromure d'ammoniaque.
Bromure de potasse.
Bromure de soude.
Bromure.
Brome et produits de
Sarrasin.
Farine de sarrasin.
Toile à tenture.
Beurre.
Beurre de cacao.
Beurre, noix de coco.
Beurre, pistaches de terre.
Beurre, substituts.
Câble (fer et acier), 6 fils et plus.
Câbles, chaîne à mailles cloutées.
Tourteaux, graine de coton.
Tourteaux oléagineux.
Nitrate de calcium.
Compas.
Poil de chameau, produits de
Poil de chameau, brut.
Détective (photographie).
Camphre (camphre, eucalyptol, menthol, thymo
Bonbons.
Canne, sirop de
Haricots en conserve.
Bœuf en conserve.
Maïs en conserve.
Pois en conserve.
Saumon en conserve.
Tomates en conserve.
Tuna en conserve.
Cantharides.
Capsules, bouteilles (fer-blanc).
Acide carbolique (phénol) et ses dérivés
Carbone, bisulfure.
Carbone, électrodes.
Carbone, tétrachlorure.
Carbonate d'ammoniaque.
Pigeons voyageurs.
Voitures, chemins de fer (assemblées et non assemblées et leurs parties).
Sacs, tissu à, soie, propres à contenir de la poudre.
Cachemire, produits de.
Cachemire, brut.
Tubage, puits d'huile (boring tubes).
Tuyau, fonte.
Ricin, fèves de.
Ricin, huile de.
Ricin, huile sulfurée.
Bétail.
Fumier de bétail.
Potasse caustique.
Soude caustique.
Cellulose, acétate de.
Céréales.
Cerium et articles contenant du.
Chaînes, mailles cloutées et mailles ouvertes.
Charbon de bois.
Châtaignes, extraits de.
Chataignier, bois.
Bois de Chine, huile de.
Barium, chlorate de.
Potasse, chlorate de.
Soude, chlorate de.
Chlorates.
Chloxhenzole (monochlorihenzol).
Chlorure d'ammoniaque.
Chlorure d'étain.
Chlorine.
Chloroforme.
Chocolat.
Alun chromique.
Chromium, composé chimiques de, et leurs produits.
Chromiun, minerai de, et tout métal et alliage de fer et de chromium.
Mandrins, à tour,
Quinquina, écorce et ses produits.
Scies circulaires, lames.
Déchets de laine et fil.
Tissus (soie) pour sacs à poudre.
Girofle, huile de.
Charbon.
Cobalt, composés chimiques de.
Cobalt, minerai et tout métal de, et alliage de ce métal avec le fer.
Cacao, feuilles et produits.
Cocaïne.

Cacao.
Cacao, fèves de.
Cacao, beurre de.
Cacao, poudre de.
Noix de coco, beurre de.
Noix de coco, huile.
Huile de foie de morue.
Café.
Coke.
Tubes, croulants, fer-blanc.
Boussoles.
Feuilles métalliques contenant de l'étain.
Composés de saindoux.
Lait condensé (compris le lait en poudre, le lait évaporé et le lait en conserve de toutes sortes.)
Condenseurs.
Confiseries, y compris les bonbons de chocolats.
Récipients, vides, en fer-blanc.
Copahu, baume de.
Cuivre, comme suit :
  Lingots.
  Baguettes.
  Déchets.
  Outils.
  Fil.
Tous articles contenant 10 pour cent ou plus (en poids) de cuivre.
Cuivre, composés chimiques de.
Tuyaux de cuivre.
Sulphate de cuivre (vitriol).
Copra.
Copra, huile de.
Maïs.
Maïs, en conserve.
Maïs, farine de
Maïs, recoupe de.
Maïs, gruau de.
Maïs (bouillie indienne).
Blé-d'Inde (maïs).
Maïs, fleur de.
Maïs, huile de.
Maïs, sirop de.
Maïs, amidon de.
Foyers ondulés, de navires.
Cosmétiques, pâtes de toilette, contenant des sels de mercure.
Coton américain.
Coton, égyptien et des Iles.
Coton, filasse de.
Coton, graine de.
Graine de coton, tourteaux de.
Graine de coton, fleur de.
Graine de coton, huile de.
Coton, fil de, comme suit :
  Américain, long.
  Egyptien.
  Des Iles.
Biscuits secs.
Creusets, graphite.
Creusets, platine.
Asbeste, brut.
Huile, brute.
Cyanure.
Cyanure de potasse.
Cyanure de soude.
Cyanures (tous).
Cyanogène, dérivés de.
Huile à cylindres.
Dentisterie, or pour.
Dentisterie, instruments pour.
Dentisterie, platine pour.
Dentisterie, articles de.
Dextrine.
Diamants pour l'industrie.
Diamants et pierres précieuses de toutes sortes.
Digitaline.
Digitale et ses produits.
Dimethylaniline.
Dimethylketine.
Dinitrohenzol.
  (Métantnitrobenzol).
Dinitrochlorbenzol.
Dinitrophenol.
Diphenylamine
Bisolfure de carbone.
Phosphates biacides.
Forts mécaniques, radial.
Forets (carbone et à torsion).
Forts, torsion.
Fleur à colle sèche.
Teintures (non compris les couleurs pour artistes, les peintures à émailler, pigments secs ou en pâte.)
Coton égyptien.
Fil de coton égyptien.
Electrondes, carbone
Electrondes, graphites.
Emeri, grain et poudre.
Emetine.
Réceptacles vides, fer-blanc.
Huile à machines.
Sel Epson.
Ergot.
Ether
Ethylmentholkeltine.
Eucalyptol.
Lait évaporé.
Explosifs.
Extraits, comme suit :
  Pour tannage des peaux, tous.
  Châtaignes.
  Quebracho.
  Sumac.
Cosmétiques, contenant des sels de mercure.
Farina.
Porcs, dos gras.
Aliments pour le bétail.
Feutre (pour les papetiers),
Ferrio alun.
Ferrocerium.
Ferrochrome.
Ferrocobalt.
Perrocianure de potasse.
Ferromanganèse.
Ferromolybdène.
Ferrosilicon.
Ferrotitanium.
Ferrotungstène.
Ferroouranium.
Ferrovanadium.
Engrais, mixtes.
Fibres, végétales, toutes, sauf de coton (y compris de cocotier, lin, jute, chanvre, magasy, raméal, agavé, istle, tampico, manille, crotolaire et autres).
Fibres, produits de fibres végétales, sauf du coton.
Fibres, des usines d'asbeste, toutes sortes.
Limes, attrition (non compris limes à ongles, mais toutes les autres, y compris limes d'émeri).
Cuir mégissé, chèvre et chevreau.
Cuir mégisssé, mouton et agneau.
Foyer de chaudières (marine), parties de.
Poisson, tuna en conserve.
Lin et tous articles contenant du lin, comme suit :
  Fleur.
  Orge.
  Os.
  Sarrasin.
  Maïs.
  Colle sèche.
  Emeri.
  Riz.
  Seigle.
  Blé,
Fluorure de soude.
Fourrages.
Feuilles métalliques contenant de l'étain.
Formaldehyde.
Réservoirs de lampes (fer-blanc).
Bœuf frais, produits du
Huiles pour chauffage.
Foyers, comme suit :
  Ondulés, pour navires.
  Ondulés, dits Morrisson.
  Ouverts, de hauts fourneaux.
  D'acier.
Huile, gaz.
Gazoline.
Coton absorbant, pour hôpitaux et fins médicales.
Générateurs, pour réflecteurs.

Argent d'Allemagne, argent de nickel et métal d'alpaca et articles contenant ces métaux.
Acide acétique, glacial.
Verre, d'optique.
Gants, cuir, veau.
Gants, cuir, cheval.
Glucose.
Glycerine.
Or, ouvré, et articles contenant de l'or.
Or, dentisterie.
Grains, comme suit :
Pour les brasseurs.
D'émeri.
Graphite et articles de.
Graisses, comme suit :
Lubrifiantes et autres, graisses d'huile minérale.
Broyeurs, internes, simples et universels.
Recoupes, maïs.
Os moulus.
Lentilles polies.
Gaiac, résine de.
Guano.
Guayule.
Gomme, laque.
Gomme, opium et ses produits.
Gutta-jeetalong.
Gutta-percha.
Gutta-siak.
Scies à découper, lames de.
Poil, comme suit :
Alpaca, articles en.
Alpaca, brut.
Chameau, brut.
Cachemire, articles en.
Cachemire, brut.
Poil de chèvre, brut.
Ainsi que tous tels poils et articles en, déchets, sous-produits, chiffons, etc.
Cheval, brut.
Jambons.
Lanternes portatives, huile à
Manches de hache, houe, pic, rateau, masse, bèche, pelle, faits de frène, merisier, noyer et de chêne.
Bois franc, cendre de.
Harnais, cuir pour.
Chanvre et ses produits.
Peaux.
Acier à outils.
Houes, manches de (frêne, merisier, noyer et chêne).
Bouillie de maïs.
Coton absorbant, hôpital.
Poil de cheval, brut.
Chevaux.
Humus.
Presses hydrauliques.
Acide hydrocyanique.
Acide hydrofluorique.
Hyoscine.
Jusquiame.
Hyposulfite de soude.
Bouillie de maïs.
Diamants pour l'industrie.
Lingots, cuivre.
Lingots, acier.
Instruments comme suit :
Aéronautiques.
Contre attaques aériennes.
Dentisterie.
Forage, puits d'huile, et accessoires.
Optique.
Chirurgie.
Sucre interverti, sirop de.
Iodine.
Ipécac.
Irridium.
Fer, gueuse.
Tuyau, fonte.
Plaques en fer, y compris chaudières de navires, réservoirs, et toutes autres plaques de fer de un huitième de pouce d'épaisseur et plus fortes, et de plus de 6 pouces de largeur, et cercles de plus de 6 pouces de diamètre, unies ou ouvrées.
Fer, riblons.
Jalap.
Bijouterie.
Jute et ses produits, convertis en sacs, gunny, ficelle d'engerbage, etc.
Huile de charbon.
Ketone, methylethyl.
Ketone, ethylmethyl.
Ustensiles de cuisine, fer-blanc.
Laque et toutes ses variétés.
Laque, produits de.
Lampes, bassins de fer-blanc.
Plâtre à engrais.
Huile à lanterne.
Lanternes, fer-blanc.
Saindoux.
Saindoux, composés de.
Saindoux, neutre.
Saindoux, substituts du.
Tours, de toutes sortes.
Tours, mandrins de.
Plomb, acétate de.
Cuir, comme suit :
Courroie.
Mégissé, chèvre et veau.
Mégissé, mouton et agneau.
A gants, veau.
A gants, cheval.
A harnais.
A courroies.
Déchets de tonte.
A chaussures, veau.
A chaussures, côté mégissé.
A chaussures, cheval.
A semelle.
A sangles.
Feuilles, cacao et ses produits.
Lentilles, polies et d'optique.
Toile.
Fleur de graine de lin.
Huile de graine de lin.
Filasse, coton.
Locomotives, et parties de.
Huiles lubrifiantes.
Bois, comme suit :
Frêne.
Merisier.
Châtaignier.
Sapin.
Acajou.
Chêne.
Bois de placage et placage de toutes sortes.
Bois de québracho.
Epinette blanche.
Noyer.
Pin jaune, mesurant 12 pcs par 12 pcs et plus, et 25 pds de long et plus.
Macaroni.
Machines, comme suit :
Aéronautiques, leurs parties et accessoires.
Forage (horizontales et verticales).
Forage (radiales).
A moudre, usage particulier et général (sauf les machines à main).
Forage, puits à huile, et accessoires.
Machines—Outils, comme suit :
Polisseurs, internes, unis et universels.
Foreurs, horizontaux et verticaux.
Tours, toutes grandeurs.
A moudre, unis et universels (excepté machines à main).
Raboteuses mécaniques.
A forer, radiales.
Fonderies.
Foreurs verticaux, de toutes grandeurs.
Magnésite.
Magnésium.
Magnésium, sulphate de
Acajou.
Acajou, douves
Maïs (blé-d'inde).
Malt.
Malt, gemmules.
Manganèse, composés chimiques de.
Manganèse, minerai, et tout métal et alliage de ce métal avec le feu.

Manganèse, oxide de.
Fibres de manille et articles en fibre de manille.
Fumier, bétail.
Engrais, pommes de terre.
Fumier, mouton.
Sirop d'érable.
Chaudière de navires.
Machines de navires.
Foyer, parties de.
Turbines à vapeur, marines.
Farine, comme suit:
  Orge.
  Os.
  Maïs.
  Graine de coton.
  Graine de lin.
  Tourteaux.
  Pistaches de terre.
  Seigle.
  Fèves soja.
Coton absorbant, médecine.
Produits pharmaceutiques, brevetés.
Menthol.
Mercure et ses composés.
Métaux, comme suit:
  Alpaca (Argent d'Allemagne et argent de nickel) et articles contenant ces métaux.
  Antifriction, barres et gueuses de toutes formes, sauf si partie intégrale d'une machine complète.
  Babbitt, barres et gueuses de toutes formes, sauf si partie intégrale d'une machine complète.
  Caractères d'imprimerie.
  Blanc.
Potasse métallique.
Etain métallique.
Methylethyl ketone.
Métadinitrobenzol.
  (Dinitrobenzol).
Mica.
Mica, éclats de.
Micromètres.
Lait, comme suit :
  Condensé.
  Evaporé.
  Poudre.
  Conserves de toutes sortes.
  Sucre de.
Machines, laminoirs.
Graisse minérale.
Huiles minérales.
Fer spéculaire (spiegeleisen).
Engrais mixtes.
Poil de chèvre, articles de.
Poil de chèvre, brut.
Mélasse.
Molybdène.
Molybdenum.
Molybdenum, composés chimiques de
Monazite.
Monochlorbenzol.
  (Chlorbenzol).
Foyers à surface ondulée dits "Morrison".
Morphine et ses dérivés.
Mules.
Huiles de moutarde.
Naphte.
Naphtalène et ses dérivés.
Naphtalène, boules de
Saindoux neutre.
Papier à journaux.
Nickel et tous articles contenant 10% et plus (en poids) de nickel.
Nickel, alliages de.
Nickel, composés chimiques de.
Argent de nickel (argent d'Allemagne et métal d'alpaca) et articles contenant ces métaux.
Nitrates, comme suit :
  Ammoniaque.
  Barium.
  Calcium.
  Potasse.
  Argent.
  Soude.
Acide nitrique et ses sels
Acétanilide nitrique.
  (Paranitroactanilide).
Nitroniline.
Nitrobenzol.
Nitrocrézol.
Nitrochlorbenzol.
  (Paranitrochlorbenzol).
Nitronaphtalènes.
Nitrophenol.
  (Paranotrophenol.)
Nitrotoluol.
  (Orthonitrotholuol.)
  (Paranitrotholuol.)
Nitroodimethylaniline.
Nitroxylole.
Peignures, soie.
Peignures, laine.
Nouilles
Novaculite.
Noix vomique et ses produits.
Chêne.
Chêne, douves.
Chêne, pièces.
Etoupe.
Farine d'avoine.
Avoine.
Avoine, produits de l'.
Avoine roulée.
Tourteaux oléagineux.
Farine de tourteau.
Huile de girofle.
Huile de bois de santal.
Tubage de puits d'huile.
Outillage à forage de puits d'huile, machines et accessoires.
Huiles, comme suit :
  Aniline.
  Lubrifiantes et autres graisses huileuses minérales.
  Benzine (de pétrole).
  Ricin.
  Ricin, sulfuré.
  Bois de Chine.
  Girofle.
  Noix de coco.
  Foie de morue.
  Copra.
  Maïs.
  Graine de coton.
  Crue.
  A cylindres.
  A machines.
  Combustible.
  Gaz.
  Gazoline.
  Lanterne portative.
  Kérozène.
  Lanterne.
  Graine de lin.
  Lubrifiante.
  Minérale.
  Moutarde.
  Naphte.
  Olive.
  Palmier.
  Parafine.
  Pistaches.
  Pétrole.
  Graine de navette.
  Bois de santal.
  Fèves soja.
Oléomargarine.
Huile d'olive.
Hauts fourneaux, foyer ouvert.
Chaînes, mailles ouvertes.
Gomme d'opium et ses produits.
Verre d'optique.
Instruments d'optique.
Lentilles d'optique.
Minerai, comme suit :
  Antimoine.
  Chromium et tout métal de, ou tout alliage de ce métal avec le fer.
  Cobalt, et tout métal de, et tout alliage de ce métal avec le fer.

Manganèse et tous métaux et tout alliage de ce métal avec le fer.
Strontium.
Etain.
Tungstène, tout métal de, ou tout alliage de ce métal avec le fer.
Orthonitrotoluol :
(Nitrotoluol).
(Paranitrotoluol).
Orthotoluidine :
(Paratoluidine).
(Toluidine).
Antimoine, oxide de.
Manganèse, oxide de.
Zinc, oxide de (zinc blanc).
Palladium.
Huile de palmier.
Papier, comme suit :
Livres.
Journaux.
Affiches.
D'imprimerie.
Feutres de fabricants de papier.
Papier, asbeste.
Paramidophenol.
(Amidophenol).
Paraffine.
Paraffine, huile de.
Paraffine, cire de.
Paranitraniline.
(Nitroacetanilide).
Paranitrochlorbenzol.
(Nitrochlorbenzol).
Paranitrophenol.
(Nitrophenol).
Parannitrotoluol.
(Nitrotoluol).
(Orthonitrotoluol).
Paratoluidine.
(Toluidine).
(Orthotoluidine).
Pâtes, soupe.
Remèdes brevetés.
Beurre de pistaches.
Fleur de pistaches.
Huile de pistaches.
Pois.
Pois, en conserve.
Pois, graine de.
Permanganate de potasse.
Peroxyde de barium.
Pétrole.
Phénol (acide carbolique) et ses dérivés.
Phénolphtaléine.
Phosphate, acide.
Phosphate de soude.
Phosphate, biacide.
Phosphures.
Acide phosphorique.
Etain phosphoré.
Phosphore.
Phosphore, amorphe.
Phosphore, jaune,
Détectives (photographie).
Manches de piques, faits de frêne, de merisier, de noyer et de chêne.
Acide picrique.
Pigeons voyageurs.
Fer en gueuse.
Etain en gueuse.
Philocarpine.
Pin, jaune, mesurant 12 pcs par 12 pcs et plus ou 25 pds de longueur et plus.
Tuyau, fonte.
Tuyau, bronze.
Tuyau, cuivre.
Plâtre, engrais.
Raboteuses mécaniques.
Tôle étamée.
Fer-blanc.
Tôle, laminoirs.
Plaques de bronze.
Plaques de cuivre.
Plaques, fer et acier, y compris plaques pour navires, chaudières, réservoirs, et toutes autres plaques de fer et d'acier de de pouce et plus d'épaisseur et de plus de 6 pouces de large, et cercles de plus de 6 pouces de diamètre, unis ou ouvrés.
Platine et articles contenant du
Platine pour la dentisterie.
Plombagine et ses produits.
Bois en feuilles et placages de toutes sortes.
Lard.
Produits du porc.
Timbres-poste, oblitérés ou non.
Papier à affiches.
Potasse.
Potasse, comme suit :
Alun.
Bromure de
Bichromure de
Caustique.
Chlorate de
Citrate de
Cyanure de
Ferrocyanure.
Nitrate de
Permanganate de
Potassium et ses composés.
Potassium métallique.
Engrais de pommes de terre.
Poudrette.
Poudre de cacao.
Lait pulvérisé.
Pierres précieuses de toutes sortes.
Produits du bœuf, conserves.
Lait en conserve, toutes sortes.
Presses hydrauliques.
Caractère d'imprimerie.
Papier d'imprimerie.
Composés brevetés.
Prussiate de soude.
Laine peignée.
Pyrites.
Pyromètres, accessoires et thermo-couples.
Extraits de quebracho.
Bois de quebracho
Mercure.
Quinine et ses composés.
Foret mécanique radiale.
Appareils de radiotélégraphie et accessoires.
Radium.
Chiffons, laine et estame.
Wagons de chemins de fer, assemblés et non assemblés, et parties de.
Manches de rateaux, de frêne, merisier, noyer et chêne
Huile de graine de navette.
Soie brute.
Alésoirs.
Caoutchouc, refondu.
Réflecteurs.
Résine, gomme laque.
Timbres du revenu, oblitérés ou non.
Riz.
Fleur de riz.
Rivets, étamés.
Baguettes de cuivre.
Avoine roulée.
Laminoirs, plaques.
Racine de sénéga.
Câble, manille.
Câble de fil de fer et d'acier, de 6 fils ou plus.
Caoutchouc.
Caoutchouc, articles en.
Caoutchouc refondu.
Caoutchouc, déchets de.
Soie caoutchoutée, pour la fabrication des aéroplanes.
Seigle.
Seigle, farine de.
Seigle, fleur de.
Saccharine.
Sel ammoniac.
Sel de soude.
Saumon, en conserves.
Salpêtre.
Sels, comme suit :—
Ammoniaque.

Aniline
Antimoine
Bismuth.
Epsom.
Acide nitrique.
Acide sulfurique.
Zinc.
Maïs, bouillie de.
Sable, asbeste.
Santal, huile de.
Scies, lames de, ciculaires et à ruban.
Scammonine (jalapine).
Schappe (soie)
Laine dégraissée.
Déchets de cuivre.
Riblons, fer et acier.
Déchets de caoutchouc.
Déchets de fer-blanc.
Coton des îles.
Fil de coton des îles.
Réflecteurs et parties de, et générateurs.
Graines de betteraves.
Pois de semence.
Seedlac.
Racine de senega.
Sextants.
Moutons (d'une tonte).
Sheelite.
Moutons.
Fumier de mouton.
Barres d'acier.
Feuilles de bronze.
Feuilles de cuivre.
Laque.
Bardeaux, asbeste.
Chaudières de navires.
Plaques de navires, fer et acier, et tontes autres plaques de fer et d'acier de ¼ de pouce et plus d'épaisseur et de plus de 6 pouces de large, et cercles de plus de 6 pouces de diamètre, unis ou ouvrés.
Boussoles.
Cuir à chaussures, veau.
Cuir à chaussures, côté mégissé.
Cuir à chaussures, cheval.
Douves (chêne, merisier, acajou, noyer).
Manches de pelles en frêne, merisier, noyer et chêne.
Soie, comme suit :—
Artificielle, ouvrée.
Tissu à sacs, propre à servir de sacs à poudre.
Nouilles.
Brute.
Caoutchouctée, propre à être utilisée dans la fabrication des machines aériennes.
Schapps.
Tissu.
Déchets.
Argent, ouvré, et articles contenant de l'argent.
Argent, d'Allemagne (argent de nickel et d'alpaca) et articles en.
Nitrate d'argent.
Argent contenant de l'étain.
Sirop, comme suit :
Betterave.
Canne.
Maïs.
Sucre interverti.
Erable.
Agavé et articles en
Peaux.
Plaques, acier.
Manches de marteaux, en frêne, merisier, noyer et chêne.
Shettern.
Soude, comme suit :—
Arseniate de
Cendre.
Bichromate de
Caustique.
Nitrate de
Prussiate de
Sulfate de
Sodium.
Sodium, comme suit :
Benzoate.
Bisulphate.
Bisulphate.
Bromure.
Chlorate.
Cyanure.
Fluorure.
Hyposulphate.
Phosphate.
Sulphate.
Sulfrite.
Soudure.
Cuir à semelles.
Suie.
Pâte à soupe.
Fleur de fèves soja.
Fèves soja.
Manches de bêches, faits de frêne, merisier, noyer et chêne.
Spaghetti.
Etain, spécialités.
Zinc du commerce.
Epices.
Spiegeleisen (fer spéculaire).
Eclats de mica.
Malt, gemmules.
Epinette blanche.
Soie tissée.
Timbres, oblitérées et non oblitérées, comme suit.
Postaux.
Revenu.
Autres du même genre.
Amidon, maïs.
Douves (chêne, frêne, merisier, acajou, noyer).
Acier, comme suit :
Alliages.
Billettes.
Loupes.
Tubes de chaudières.
Limes, abrasives (non compris limes de manicures, mais toutes autres).
A outils.
Lingots.
Tubage de puits d'huile.
Plaques, y compris les plaques de chaudières marines, réservoirs, et toutes autres sortes de plaques d'aceir de 1-8 de pouce d'épaisseur et plus et de plus de 6 pouces de largeur et d'une circonférence de plus de six pouces de diamètre, ouvrées ou non.
Riblons.
Barres laminées.
Plaques.
Câble en fil de fer, câble ou toron consistant de six fils et plus.
Foyers en acier.
Pierres précieuses de toutes sortes.
Torons (fer et acier) consistant en 6 fils ou plus.
Cuir à courroies.
Minerais de strontium.
Strophontine.
Strephanthus.
Strychnine.
Chaînes à mailles cloutées.
Câble en chaîne à mailles cloutées.
Sucre.
Graines de betterave à sucre.
Sucre de lait.
Sulfate d'alumine.
Sulfate d'amoniaque.
Sulfate d'antimoine.
Sulfate de barium (blanc fixe).
Sulfate de cuivre (vitriol).
Sulfate de magnésie.
Sulfate de soude.
Sulfate de zinc.
Sulfure d'antimoine.
Sulfure de sodium.
Sulfite de sodium.
Huile de ricin sulfurée.
Soufre.
Acide sulfurique.
Extraits de sumac.
Etain, divers.
Chaufferies.
Suderphosphate.

Instruments chirurgicaux.
Services de table en étain, non plaqué en argent.
Tachymètres.
Matériel pour réservoirs.
Plaques à réservoir, fer et acier et toutes autres sortes de plaques de $\frac{1}{8}$ de pouce d'épaisseur et plus et de plus de 6 pouces de largeur et cercles de plus de 6 pouces de diamètre, unis ou ouvrés.
Extraits de tannin, tous.
Tapioca.
Thé.
Plaques texmo.
Tétrachlorure, carbone.
Tétrachlorure d'étain.
Tétrachlormrihans.
Tetranitroanilum.
Tetranitromethylaniline.
Tetranitrothynäniline.
Thermo-couples pour pyromêtres.
Thorium et articles contenant du.
Thymol.
Etain, comme suit :
Sapin.
Tout alliage métallique contenant de l'étain.
Blocs.
Capsules de bouteilles.
Chlorure de étain.
Tubes (en télescope).
Composé d'.
Receptacles vides.
Fer-blanc.
Ustensiles de cuisine.
Bassins de lampes,
Lanternes.
Métallique.
Minerai.
Phosphorisé.
Greuse.
Plaques.
Déchets.
Articles de table contenant de l'étain.
Articles en.
Divers.
Articles de table non plaqués en argent.
Tetrachlorure.
Rivets étamés.
Jouets.
Titanium.
Tolidine.
Toluène.
Toluidine.
(Orthotoluidine).
(Paratoludine).
Tolu, beaume de.
Toluol.
Toluol, dérivés de.
Tomates en conserves.
Outils, cuivre.
Etoffe de laine.
Jouets, étaim.
Trinitrophenol.
Trinitrothenucl.
Tubes, chaudières.
Tubes, forage (tubage de puits d'huile.)
Tubes, bronze.
Tubes, fer-blanc.
Tubes, cuivres.
Tuna, en conserve.
Tungstène, tout composé chimique de.
Tungstène, minerai et tout métal de ou alliage de ce métal avec le fer.
Tuébines, marine, à vapeur.
Ficelle d'engerbage.
Forêts à vis.
Caractères d'imprimerie et métal pour.
Uranium.
Ustensiles de cuisine, étaim.
Vanadium.
Vanilline.
Vernis.
Fibres végétales, moins coton (y compris la fibre du coco, de lin de jute, de chanvre, maguey, ramie, agavé, istle tampico, manille, sunn et autres.)
Fibres végétales, articles de, excepté le coton.
Fèves.
Bois de plaquage et entrebeis de toutes sortes.
Vératrine.
Vermicelle.
Machines à forer, verticales.
Machines à forer, verticales, de toutes grandeurs.
Vitriol, bleu.
Noyer.
Noyer, douves.
Soie, déchets de.
Déchets, laine.
Déchets, drap.
Cire, parafine.
Froment.
Farine de froment.
Froment, produits de.
Métal blanc.
Fil, cuivre.
Câble, fil de fer, câble ou toron (fer et acier) de 6 fils et plus.
Appareils radiographiques et de télégraphie sans fil et accessoires.
Wolframite.
Bois comme suit :—
Frêne.
Mérisier.
Chataigner.
Sapin.
Acajou.
Chêne.
Quebracho.
Epinette blanche.
Placage et entrebois de toutes sortes.
Noyer,
Pin jaune mesurant 12 pcs par 12 pcs et plus et 25 pds long et plus.
Alcool de bois.
Laine, comme suit :—
Brute (en suin).
Etirée.
Empaquetée.
Laine, articles de.
Laine, produits de.
Laine, recoupe de.
Laine, chiffons de.
Laine, fils de.
Estame, produits de.
Estame, recoupe de.
Estame, articles de.
Estames, nouilles de.
Estame, chiffons de.
Estame, drap.
Estame, déchets de.
Estame, fil de.
Coton, fil de.
Américain.
Egpptien.
Iles.
Fils, laine.
Fils, estame.
Pin jaune, mesurant 12 pcs. par 12 pcs. et plus, ou 25 pds. de long et plus.
Phosphore jaune.
Zinc, de commerce.
Oxide de zinc (zinc blanc).
Zinc, sels de.
Sulfate de zinc.
Zinc blanc (oxide de zinc). 6–2

[1798]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 27e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le ministre suppléant du Commerce et de l'Industrie soumet des règlements faits par le Contrôleur du combustible, en vertu de l'autorité qui lui est conférée par le paragraphe (3) de l'arrêté en conseil du 12 juillet 1917 (C.P. 1887), concernant l'importation, la vente et la distribution de la houille en Canada, et en recommande l'approbation ;

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, sous l'empire des dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, d'approuver, ratifier et confirmer les dits règlements, et le Contrôleur du combustible et toutes les personnes mentionnées dans les dits règlements sont par les présentes investis des pouvoirs nécessaires pour mettre en pleine vigueur les dits règlements.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

RÈGLEMENTS TOUCHANT L'IMPORTATION, LA VENTE ET LA LIVRAISON DE LA HOUILLE ÉMIS PAR LE CONTROLEUR DU COMBUSTIBLE DU CANADA.

En vertu de l'autorité qui lui est conférée par le paragraphe (2) de l'arrêté en conseil du 12 juillet 1917 (C. P. 1887), le soussigné fait les règlements suivants régissant le prix, l'importation, la vente et la livraison de la houille :

(1) Les règlements du Contrôleur du combustible, datés le 15 mars 1918 et approuvés par arrêté en conseil du 20 mars 1918 (C.P. 664), sont modifiés en ajoutant au paragraphe (18) les alinéas suivants :

(*b*) En calculant les frais d'administration afin de déterminer le prix coûtant de la houille le marchand doit y inclure directement ou indirectement toute charge, frais ou coût relativement aux items suivants :

(1) L'intérêt sur le capital placé en terrains, bâtiments, outillage ou autres meubles et immeubles en tant qu'ils concernent le commerce de la houille.

(2) L'intérêt sur les obligations, débentures, autres dettes ou argent emprunté. On peut cependant ajouter l'intérêt sur les comptes réels de pratiques aux taux courants des banques.

(3) Montants attribuables au fonds d'amortissement pour le rachat d'obligations, de débentures, ou pour autres remboursements.

(4) Taxe sur le revenu, excédent de profits ou autres taxes d'affaires, sauf cependant les droits perçus par les départements des Douanes et du Revenu de l'Intérieur sur la houille importée des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

(5) Déboursés pour améliorations permanentes, outillage ou autres frais attribuables au compte du capital.

(6) Frais de loyer pour cours, bâtiments et outillage.

(*c*) Les salaires et les dépenses des fonctionnaires ou associés ne seront pas augmentés au-dessus de ceux de l'année 1914 en proportion plus grande que les salaires ont augmenté dans d'autres industries. Un marchand peut ajouter son salaire aux frais d'exploitation, mais en proportion raisonnable seulement.

(*d*) La dépréciation des bâtiments ou de l'outillage peut être chargée à des intervalles réguliers, de telle manière qu'à la fin de la durée de ces bâtiments ou de cet outillage ou lorsqu'ils deviendront surannés il existera un fonds égal au premier placement et basé sur la durée probable des bâtiments et de l'outillage, à partir de la date où ils ont été construits ou acquis.

(*e*) Si un marchand augmente le prix de vente de la houille pour faiblage de poids, le chiffre de telle augmentation devra être fixé par computation et non par estimation.

(*f*) Si un marchand tamise de la houille et vend le menu charbon provenant de cette opération à un prix moindre que le prix de vente fixé conformément aux prescriptions des paragraphes 13, 14 et 15 des présents règlements, cette différence peut être répartie proportionnellement sur le coût des diverses grosseurs de houille provenant de ce tamisage.

(*g*) Les marchands qui font le commerce de détail ainsi que le commerce de gros doivent répartir leurs frais d'exploitation sur chaque branche de leur commerce, et cette répartition doit être en proportion raisonnable avec la moyenne de tels frais et des frais fixes des marchands qui ne font que le commerce de détail seul ou le commerce de gros seul.

(*h*) Toute la houille vendue aux consommateurs doit porter la même proportion de frais d'exploitation et de frais fixes par tonne, et il n'est pas permis à un marchand de répartir ses frais d'exploitation et ses frais fixes en plus grande proportion sur une variété, une qualité ou une grosseur quelconque de houille que sur une autre.

(*i*) Les escomptes et les rabais qui, pour argent comptant ou pour toute autre considération, peuvent être accordés à un acheteur par un marchand ne doivent pas être censés augmenter les frais d'exploitation et les frais fixes en calculant le prix de vente de la houille.

(*k*) Sur la recommandation de l'Administrateur du combustible, le Contrôleur du combustible peut fixer les frais de réception, manutention, livraison et exploitation pour toute municipalité par un avis au Commissaire du combustible par l'entremise de l'Administrateur du combustible.

(2) Tout détailleur de houille est tenu d'afficher dans un endroit bien en vue de la partie de son bureau à laquelle le public a accès un avis bien lisible, imprimé ou clavigraphié, contenant une liste des prix de détail de toutes les sortes et grosseurs de houille dont il fait commerce, y compris les escomptes s'il y en a.

(3) Le paragraphe 17 des dits règlements est modifié en y ajoutant l'alinéa suivant :

(*b*) Le fonctionnaire en charge de la branche du combustible du bureau Fédéral des Statistiques est par les présentes constitué un agent dûment autorisé du Contrôleur du Combustible.

C. A. MAGRATH,
Contrôleur du Combustible.

6-2

[1907.]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à son Excellence le Gouverneur-général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et en vertu des pouvoirs conférés par la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, ou autrement, de décréter par les présentes que les dispositions de la convention concernant le Service Militaire des citoyens des Etats-Unis en Canada, et de Canadiens aux Etats-Unis, entreront en vigueur et auront force de loi à partir du 30 juillet 1918, date où la dite convention a été ratifiée par Sa Majesté et par le Président des Etats-Unis, ainsi que prescrit par l'article VI de ladite convention.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

CANADA.

RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT LES DEMANDES DE CANADIENS POUR EXEMPTION DIPLOMATIQUE DU SERVICE MILITAIRE AUX ETATS-UNIS.

1. La Convention du Service Militaire entre la Grande-Bretagne et les Etats-Unis en rapport avec le Canada s'applique à tous les sujets britanniques du sexe masculin aux Etats-Unis agés de 20 à 44 ans, ces deux âges inclus, comprenant ceux qui, ayant obtenu leurs premiers papiers : (a) sont nés ou ont été naturalisés en Canada et qui, avant de se rendre anx Etats-Unis, résidaient ordinairement en Grande-Bretagne ou au Canada, ou dans toute autre partie des possessions de Sa Majesté auxquelles le service obligatoire a été appliqué par statut, ou en dehors des possessions britanniques ; ou (b) ne sont pas nés ou n'ont pas été naturalisés en Canada, mais qui avant de se rendre aux Etats-Unis résidaient ordinairement en Canada. Ces derniers sont dans les présentes appelés Canadiens.

II. Les Canadiens de l'âge militaire actuel des Etats-Unis, soit 21 à 30 ans, ces deux âges compris, peuvent, durant une période de soixante jours de la date de l'échange des ratifications de la convention, s'enrôler volontairement dans le corps expéditionnaire canadien à tout bureau de la Mission de recrutement britannique ou canadienne, ou peuvent s'adresser pour l'enrôlement à tout agent consulaire anglais ou tout comité civil de recrutement. Si, durant cette période ils ne s'enrôlent pas, ils deviennent sujets, à moins d'être exemptés, au service militaire sous l'empire des lois des Etats-Unis.

III. Les Canadiens n'ayant pas l'âge militaire actuel des Etats-Unis sont sujet aux mêmes prescriptions, sauf que la période pour l'enrôlement volontaire sera de trente jours de la date qui peut être fixée pour leur enregistrement sous le régime des lois des Etats-Unis.

IV. On peut obtenir tous les renseignements voulus quant aux conditions du service dans le corps expéditionnaire canadien, la solde, l'allocation de séparation, etc., en s'adressant à un bureau quelconque de la Mission de recrutement britannique ou canadienne. Voici une liste de ces bureaux :

Etat.	Ville.	Adresse.
New-York	New-York	511 5e avenue (bur-chef).
"	New-York	220 ouest, 42e rue.
"	Buffalo	333 rue principale.
Massachusetts	Boston	44 rue Bromfield.
Ohio	Cleveland	112 Edifice Lenox.
Pennsylvanie	Philadelphie	Angle n-e 17e & Chestnut.
Maine	Portland	402 Edifice Fidelity.
Rhode Island	Providence	184 rue Washington.
District de Col.	Washington	703 15e rue.
Maryland	Baltimore	311 rue Baltimore ouest.
Illinois	Chicago	140 rue Dearborn sud.
"	Chicago	54 rue ouest Adams.
Michigan	Détroit	30 Carré Cadillac.
Minnessota	Duluth	15 4e avenue ouest.
"	Minnepolis	410 2e avenue sud.
Missouri	Kansas City	922 rue principale.
Washington	Spokane	603 avenue Sprague.
"	Seattle	115 rue James.
Californie	San-Francisco	268 rue Market.
"	Los-Angeles	Edifice San-Fernando.

V. L'ambassadeur anglais à Washington a le pouvoir d'accorder aux canadiens l'exemption du service militaire aux Etats-Unis durant les périodes respectives susdites de soixante et de trente jours, selon le cas ; et le Sénat des Etats-Unis ayant approuvé la Convention, les canadiens peuvent maintenant demander telle exemption, subordonnément aux régles et restrictions suivantes :

1. Seuls peuvent faire cette demande ceux qui, au cas où ils n'ont pas droit à l'exemption, décident de s'enrôler dans le corps expéditionnaire canadien. Les autres Canadiens qui désirent demander l'exemption peuvent s'adresser, sous l'empire des lois et règlements locaux, aux bureaux d'exemption des Etats-Unis.

2. Les Canadiens qui, aux conditions ci-dessus mentionnées, désirent demander l'exemption diplomatique peuvent présenter leur demande par écrit, attestée par un affidavit ou une déclaration solennelle, au directeur de la branche du service militaire du département de la Justice, à Ottawa, et le requérant doit dans chaque cas déclarer (i) ses noms et prénoms tout au long; (ii) le lieu de sa naissance; (iii) son adresse; (iv) son âge; (v) son occupation ; (vi) sa position quant à une épouse et famille; (vii) s'il a ses premiers certificats d'enregistrement ou non; et, s'il est enregistré sous le régime de la loi et des règlements du service militaire sélectif des Etats-Unis, il doit aussi donner (viii) le nom et le numéro du bureau local; (ix) son numéro de série; (x) son numéro d'ordre; (xi) sa classe; (xii) le résultat de son examen médical.

Le requérant doit aussi inclure deux photographies (non montées) ou donner de sa personne une description suffisante pour les fins d'identification, comprenant les détails suivants : (1) âge ; (2) grandeur ; (3) poids; (4) couleur des yeux ; (5) teint ; (6) couleur des cheveux ; (7) marques distinctives, s'il y en a.

3. La demande doit être faite par celui pour qui l'exemption est demandée, et approuvée d'une ou plus des raisons suivantes, qui doivent être spécifiées :

(*a*) Qu'il est membre de la réserve régulière ou auxiliaire de Sa Majesté, ainsi que défini par l'*Army Act*.

(*b*) Qu'il est membre des forces milltaires levées par le gouvernement d'une des possessions de Sa Majesté, autre que le Canada, ou par le gouvernement de l'Inde.

(*c*) Qu'il sert dans la Marine Royale ou dans le corps militaire de la Marine Royale, ou dans le Service Naval du Canada, ou qu'il est membre du Corps Expédition naire Canadien.

(*d*) Que depuis le 4 août 1914 il a servi dans les forces militaires ou navales de la Grande-Bretagne ou de ses alliés sur un des théâtres de la guerre et qu'il a été honorablement congédié.

(*e*) Qu'il est ministre de la religion ou membre d'un ordre reconnu, de caractère exclusivement religieux, ou ministre d'une dénomination religieuse existant en Canada le 29 août 1918.

(*f*) Qu'il est opportun dans l'intérêt national qu'au lieu d'être employé dans le service militaire il soit engagé dans un autre travail d'importance nationale, dans lequel il est habituellement engagé ou pour lequel il a des aptitudes spéciales, comme par exemple les missions ou délégations anglaises ou canadiennes. La demande d'un employé basée sur ces raisons doit être appuyée par un affidavit ou une déclaration solennelle de son patron.

(*g*) Qu'il est opportun, dans l'intérêt national, qu'il soit instruit ou exercé pour tout travail d'importance nationale pour le Canada pour lequel il s'instruit ou s'exerce actuellement.

(*h*) Qu'il est impropre au service militaire à cause de maladie ou d'infirmité, ainsi que certifié par les officiers médicaux attachés à la Mission de recrutement anglaise et canadienne.

Il est essentiel que l'engagement suivant soit ajouté à l'affidavit ou la déclaration solennelle à l'appui de sa demande :

" Je prends l'engagement solennel que s'il est déclaré que je n'ai pas droit à l'exemption je m'enrôlerai, lorsque j'en serai requis par le Directeur de la branche du service militaire du département de la Justice à Ottawa, ou autre autorité canadienne compétente, dans le corps expéditionnaire canadien et me présenterai pour le service au temps et à l'endroit désigné, conditionnellement au paiement de mes frais de voyage raisonnables à cette fin."

Une des conditions de l'exemption sera aussi que le requérant réponde promptement à toutes questions concernant sa demande d'exemption qui peuvent lui être posées par le Directeur ou autre autorité compétente canadienne.

Les certificats d'exemption accordés sous le régime des présents règlements sont sujets à revision, restriction, extension ou annulation pour cause.

Le délai pour la prise en considération des demandes d'exemption étant strictement limité, les Canadiens qui désirent faire cette demande sous le régime des présents règlements doivent comprendre qu'il est important de présenter leur demande aussitôt que possible.

ANNEXE.

Convention concernant le service de citoyens des Etats-Unis au Canada et de Canadiens aux Etats-Unis.

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Empereur de l'Inde, étant convaincus que les citoyens des Etats-Unis en Canada et les sujets britanniques canadiens aux Etats-Unis retourneront dans leurs pays pour se soumettre au service militaire dans son armée ou s'enrôleront dans l'armée du pays où ils séjournent, ont résolu de souscrire à une convention à cette fin et ont conformément nommé leurs plénipotentaires le président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Robert Lansing, secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis et Sa Majesté britannique le comte de Reading, lord juge en chef d'Angleterre, haut commissaire et ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentaire en mission spéciale aux Etats-Unis, qui, après s'être communiqués

leurs pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont adopté la convention suivante, dont suivent les divers articles :

Article I.

Tous les citoyens de sexe masculin des Etats-Unis en Canada (ci-après appelés Américains) et tous les sujets britanniques de sexe masculin aux Etats-Unis (*a*) qui sont nés ou ont été naturalisés en Canada et qui, avant de se rendre aux Etats-Unis, résidaient ordinairement en Grande-Bretagne ou au Canada ou dans toute autre partie des possessions de Sa Majesté auxquels le service obligatoire a été appliqué ou pourra être appliqué par statut, ou en dehors des possessions britanniques ; ou (*b*) ne sont pas nés ou n'ont pas été naturalisés en Canada, mais qui avant de se rendre aux Etats-Unis résidaient ordinairement en Canada (ci-après appelés Canadiens), à moins qu'avant le délai fixé par cette convention ils ne s'enrôlent dans les forces de leur propre pays ou qu'ils retournent aux Etats-Unis ou au Canada, respectivement, seront sujets au service militaire et auront droit à l'exemption ou au congé sous le régime des lois et règlements de temps à autre en vigueur dans leur pays ; pourvu qu'en ce qui concerne les Américains en Canada les âges militaires soient les âges spécifiés par les lois des Etats-Unis qui prescrivent le service mititaire obligatoire ; et en ce qui concerne les Canadiens aux Etats Unis, les âges du service militaire seront jusqu'à nouvel ordre de 20 à 44 ans, ces deux âges compris.

Article II.

Les Américains et les Canadiens des âges précités qui désirent entrer dans le service militaire de leur propre pays, doivent s'enrôler ou doivent quitter le Canada ou les Etats-Unis, selon le cas, pour entrer dans le service militaire de leur propre pays ayant l'expiration de soixante jours après la date de l'échange des ratifications de la présente convention, s'ils sont sujets au service militaire dans le pays où ils se trouvent à la dite date ; ou, s'ils ne sont pas ainsi sujets au service militaire, avant l'expiration de trente jours après la date où ils le deviennent ; ou, quant à ceux qui ont obtenu des certificats d'exemption sous l'empire de l'article 3 de la présente convention, avant l'expiration de trente jours après la date où leur certificat devient nul, à moins d'avoir été antérieurement renouvelé ; ou, quant à ceux qui demandent des certificats d'exemption sous l'empire de l'article 3 et dont les demandes sont refusées, avant l'expiration de trente jours après la date de ce refus, à moins que la demande n'ait été antérieurement accordée.

Article III.

Le gouvernement des Etats-Unis, par l'entremise du consul général à Ottawa, et le gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique, par l'entremise de l'ambassadeur anglais à Washington, peuvent émettre des certificats d'exemption de service milltaire aux Américains et aux Canadiens, respectivement, sur demande ou autrement, dans les soixante jours de la date de l'échange des ratifications de la présente convention ou dans les trente ours de la date où ces citoyens deviennent sujets au service militaire sous l'empire de l'article I, pourvu que les demandes soient faites ou que les certificats soient accordés avant leur entrée dans le service militaire de l'un ou l'autre pays. Ces certificats peuvent être spéciaux ou généraux, temporaires ou conditionels, et peuvent être modifiés, renouvelés ou révoqués à la discrétion du gouvernement qui les accorde. Tant que les certificats sont en vigueur les personnes qui les ont obtenus ne seront pas sujettes au service militaire dans le pays où elles se trouvent.

Article IV.

Le gouvernement des Etats-Unis et le gouvernement du Canada, respectivement faciliteront autant que possible le retour des Canadiens et des Américains qui désirent retourner dans leur pays pour le service militaire, mais ne seront pas responsables pour le transport ou les frais de voyage de ces personnes.

Article V.

Nul citoyen ou sujet de l'un ou l'autre pays qui, sous l'empire des prescriptions de la présente convention, entre au service militaire de l'autre pays ne sera censé, à cause de ce service, avoir perdu sa nationalité ou devoir allégeance quelconque aux Etats-Unis ou à Sa Majesté britannique, selon le cas, après que la présente convention sera expirée ou après qu'il aura obtenu son congé

Avticle VI.

La présente convention sera ratifiée par le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, sur l'avis et du consentement du Sénat des Etats-Unis, et par Sa Majesté britannique, et les ratifications seront échangées à Washington ou à Londres aussi tôt que possible. Elle entrera en vigueur à la date où les ratifications seront échangées et restera en vigueur jusqu'à l'expiration de 60 jours après que l'une ou l'autre des parties contractantes aura donné à l'autre avis de son terme. Tout citoyen ou sujet de l'un ou l'autre pays au service militaire de l'autre sous le régime de la présente convention sera alors congédié aussi tôt que possible.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente convention et y ont apposé leurs sceaux.

Fait en double à Washington le troisième jour de juin de l'année de Notre Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit.

ROBERT LANSING [SCEAU].
6–2 READING [SCEAU].

[18–1948]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre des Douanes et du Revenu de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes, afin d'assurer une plus grande efficacité, que les districts d'inspection du gaz de Toronto et Belleville, ainsi qu'établis respectivement par un arrêté en conseil daté le 27 octobre 1915, soient par les présentes abolis et que les districts suivants soient établis en leur lieu et place, savoir :

Toronto, Ontario.—Le district d'inspection de Toronto sera composé des districts judiciaires de Muskoka et Parry Sound, et des comtés de Dufferin, Grey, Peel, Simcoe, Wellington et York.

Belleville, Ontario.—Le district d'inspection de Belleville sera composé des comtés de Addington, Durham, Frontenac, Grenville, Haliburton, Hastings, Leeds, Lennox, Northumberland, Peterborough, Prince Edward, Victoria et Ontario.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1806]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 19e jour de julllet 1918.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que par l'arrêté en conseil, C.P. 813, du 4 avril 1918, le ministre de l'Intérieur a été autorisé à transférer de Sa Majesté le Roi George V, représenté par le ministre de l'Intérieur, à Sa Majesté le Roi George V, représenté par le ministre des Travaux Publics pour la province d'Alberta, cette partie du quart sud-est de la section 29, township 54, rang 22, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, comprenant 153.24 acres, ainsi que cette partie du quart nord-est de cette même section comprenant 158.73 acres; et attendu qu'il avait été compris que les terrains ci-haut décrits devraient être cédés à Sa Majesté représentée par le ministre des Travaux Publics pour la province d'Alberta.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, de déclarer et d'ordon-

ner par les présentes que le titre à la possession de tels terrains, soit : cette partie du quart sud-est de la section 29-54-22-0, 4e méridien, contenant 153.24 acres ainsi que cette partie du quart nord-est de cette même section contenant 158.73 acres, soit par les présentes cédé à Sa Majesté le Roi George V, représenté par le ministre des Travaux Publics pour la province d'Alberta, le reste de chacun de ces quarts de section ayant déjà été cédé à la Couronne pour la province d'Alberta pour les fins d'un chemin, tous droits aux mines et minéraux qui s'y trouvent en ayant été réservés, que le produit soit solide, liquide ou gazeux avec plein droit d'exploiter le dit terrain, d'y pénétrer et d'en occuper autant qu'il sera nécessaire pour l'exploitation efficace des dits minéraux.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
4-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1913]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général en conseil, sur la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes que l'article 41 des règlements régissant l'octroi de licences et de permis annuels de coupe de bois sur les terres fédérales dans le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan, l'Alberta et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, sur une largeur de vingt milles de chaque côté du chemin de fer Pacifique Canadien, dans la province de la Colombie-Britannique, ainsi que sur une étendue de trois millions et demie d'acres contrôlés par le Gouvernement fédéral dans le district de la rivière La Paix, dans la Province de la Colombie-Britannique, règlements établis par arrêté en conseil du 1er juillet 1898 et des arrêtés en conseil subséquents, soit par les présentes modifié de manière à stipuler que les concessionnaires de coupe de bois pour scieries portatives et les concessionnaires de coupe de bois de chauffage devront fournir à l'agent des bois fédéral, ayant juridiction en la matière, des rapports assermentés à chaque mois ou à toute période que peut fixer le ministre de l'Intérieur, donnant le compte de tout le bois coupé, vendu et qui reste en mains ; en cas ou cela serait nécessaire et après que le concessionnaire a été requis trois fois par lettre de transmettre tout tel rapport en retard, un inspecteur des bois ou tout autre fonctionnaire pourra être envoyé pour obtenir ces rapports, et le ministre de l'Intérieur peut percevoir du concessionnaire les dépenses ainsi encourues ou annuler la concession.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1906]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et en vertu des pouvoirs conférés à Son Excellence en Conseil par la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, ou autrement, de décréter par les présentes que l'article 106 des règlements revisés du service militaire, ainsi qu'approuvés le 2 mars 1918, soit par les présentes rescindé et remplacé par le suivant :

"106. Toute personne qui emploi ou garde à son service, ou loge, cache ou qui de toute autre manière aide un déserteur ou un homme absent sans congé du corps expéditionnaire canadien est coupable de délit et passible, sur conviction sommaire, d'un emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas six mois ou d'une amende de pas moins de cent dollars, et n'excédant pas cinq cents dollars, à moins que telle personne prouve qu'elle ne savait pas et n'avait aucune raison de soupçonner que tel homme ainsi à son emploi, ou gardé à son service, ou logé, caché ou aidé était un déserteur ou était absent du dit corps sans congé."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1922]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre suppléant de la Milice et de la Défense, daté le 30 juillet 1918, représentant que par arrêté en conseil du 26 août 1910 et du 10 mai 1911 il a été réservé pour le département de la Milice et de la Défense pour fins de stations de remonte et d'entraînement tous les terrains disponibles dans les townships 15, 16 et 17, rang 3, à l'ouest du 3e méridien, ainsi que dans le township 15, rang 4, à l'ouest du 3e méridien, dans la province de la Saskatchewan, et tous les terrains disponibles dans les townships 20, 21 et 22, rang 3, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta.

Par arrêté en conseil du 22 mars 1918, un certain droit de passage pour la branche est Bassano de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Pacifique Canadien a été rétrocédé au département de l'Intérieur et l'on désire maintenant donner à ce département l'autorisation de consentir des baux de pâturage pour ce qui reste de ces terrains.

Le ministre recommande par conséquent que le département de l'Intérieur soit autorisé de consentir des baux de pâturage ou autres baux similaires pour les terrains ci-haut décrits, aux conditions suivantes : que tous tels baux ne soient pas pour plus d'un an, qu'ils doivent tous expirer le même jour, qui sera entre le premier novembre et le 1er avril dans une année quelconque, et qu'avant d'accorder un bail le consentement du ministre de la Milice et de la Défense doit être obtenu.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1925]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et en vertu des dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, de décréter par les présentes que l'arrêté en conseil du 4 avril 1918 (C.P. 815) donnant force de loi aux règlements contre l'oisiveté, etc., soit par les présentes modifié en en retranchant l'aliéna 3 et y substituant ce qui suit :

"3. (*a*) Toute personne qui enfreint les dispositions des présents règlements sera coupable de délit et passible, sur conviction sommaire devant un magistrat, d'une amende n'excédant pas $500.00, ou d'emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas trois mois, ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement. Telle sentence d'emprisonnement pourra être purgée dans toute prison commune ou institution ou sur une ferme quelconque propriété d'une municipalité ou d'une province et proclamée par arrêté en conseil dans chaque cas, institution ou ferme publique aux fins de la présente loi, laquelle dite institution ou ferme sera une prison comme pour les fins de la présente loi.

(*b*) Lorsqu'une personne est accusée de contravention à une des dispositions du présent arrêté en conseil il est à la charge de la dite personne d'établir à la satisfaction du magistrat qu'elle est régulièrement employée à une occupation utile."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1910]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que sous l'empire d'un décret de Son Honneur le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil, daté du 14e jour de septembre 1917, la province de Manitoba a demandé que soit transféré à cette province le terrain compris dans les limites du chemin public, traversant les sections 11 et 12, township 13, rang 11, à l'est du méridien principal, ainsi qu'indiqué sur un plan dudit chemin approuvé et confirmé à Ottawa le 27 septembre 1917, par Edouard Deville, arpenteur général des terres fédérales, et déposé au département de l'Intérieur sous le numéro 26336;

Et attendu que ne sont pas patentés les terrains affectés par ledit chemin,—

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la récommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, et en vertu des dispositions de l'article 13, chapitre 99, Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, de décréter par les présentes que le dit terrain, comprenant 4.39 acres, dans le quart nord-est de la section 11, 4.21 acres dans le quart nord-ouest de la section 12, et 4.42 acres dans le quart nord-est de la section 12 dudit township soit transféré à la Couronne pour la province de Manitoba.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1911]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre de l'Intérieur, daté le 24e jour de juillet 1918, représentant que le quart sud-est de la section 26, township 48, rang 2, à l'ouest du 5e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta, contenant 160 acres, ainsi que d'autres terrains, a été cédé le 3 janvier 1907 au Gouverneur et à la compagnie dite "Company of Adventurers of England" faisant le commerce dans la baie d'Hudson et ordinairement connue sous le nom de "Hudson's Bay Company", en vertu des dispositions à cet effet contenues dans la *Loi des terres fédérales.*

Le Ministre représente de plus qu'une inscription de homestead pour ledit quart de section a été, par erreur, accordée le 9 août 1912 à M. Thomas William Ripper qui a occupé continuellement ce terrain depuis 1913 et qui y a fait des améliorations considérables.

A la demande du département de l'Intérieur, la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson a cédé le quart de section en question pour que l'inscription de M. Ripper, puisse être confirmée et choisi en échange le quart nord-est de la section 26, township 32, rang 15, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta, contenant 160 acres, lequel avait été depuis quelques temps réservé pour la compagnie.

Le ministre recommande, par conséquent, que cet échange soit confirmé en vertu des dispositions de l'article 76 de la *Loi des terres fédérales*, et que des lettres patentes pour le dit quart nord-est de la section 26, township 32, rang 15, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta, contenant 160 acres, lequel terrain est disponible pour cette fin, soient émises à la compagnie de la Baie-d'Hudson en échange du quart sud-est de la section 26, township 48, rang 2, à l'ouest du 5e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta, contenant 160 acres, dont Sa Majesté le Roi George V a actuellement la propriété pour le Dominion du Canada, et que l'inscription de homestead du dit terrain accordée le 9 août 1912 au dit Thomas William Ripper soit confirmée.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1912]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre de l'Intérieur, daté le 23e jour de juillet 1918, représentant que le 7 novembre 1907, des lettres patentes ont été accordées à M. Arthur Hitchcock, de Moosejaw, pour le quart nord-ouest de la section 3, township 21, rang 7, à l'ouest, du 3e méridien, province de la Saskatchewan, contenant 160 acres, qu'il avait été permis à M. Hitchcock d'acheter au prix de $3 l'acre pour les fins d'une ferme et d'un enclos à bétail en rapport avec son ranch.

On s'assura plus tard du fait que M. Hitchcock avait fait ses améliorations sur le quart nord-est de ladite section 3, et conformément à sa demande il fut décidé, en 1908, d'échanger le quart nord-ouest de cette section pour le quart nord-est de cette même section, pourvu que M. Hitchcock déposât au département de l'Intérieur un certificat de titre en duplicata en faveur de la Couronne, couvrant le quart nord-ouest dont la patente lui avait été accordée.

Le terrain en question a récemment été inspecté par un fonctionnaire du département de l'Intérieur, qui a fait rapport que les deux quarts de section sont très accidentés, ne sont propres qu'au pâturage, qu'il y a très peu ou point de différence de valeur entre les deux quarts de section; le quart nord-est que M. Hitchcock désire acheter étant le plus accidenté des deux.

Le ministre recommande que l'échange soit confirmé et demande l'autorisation d'émettre des lettres patentes en faveur de M. Hitchcock pour le dit quart nord-est de la section 3, township 21, rang 7, à l'ouest du 3e méridien, dans la province de la Saskatchewan, contenant 161 acres, et qui est actuellement disponible, dès qu'il déposera au département de l'Intérieur un certificat de titre en duplicata en faveur de la Couronne, franc et quitte de toutes charges, du quart nord-ouest.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1908]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le ministre de la Justice fait rapport que les règlements établis par un arrêté en conseil du 20 septembre 1916, touchant le contrôle et l'enregistrement des aubains de nationalité ennemie, exigent modification sous les rapports suivants:

(*a*) Les règlements actuels n'exigent l'enregistrement que des aubains de nationalité ennemie qui sont d'âge militaire et qui n'ont pas de lieu de résidence permanente en Canada. Il est jugé opportun que tous les aubains de nationalité ennemie au-dessus de 16 ans soient requis de se conformer aux règlements.

(*b*) D'après les règlements actuels les aubains enregistrés ayant la permission de voyager d'un point à un autre ont dû se présenter aux autorités à certains points en route. Il est jugé opportun que ces aubains soient relevés de cette obligation, sauf lorsqu'ils séjournent au même endroit 24 heures ou plus.

(*c*) Les règlements actuels ne contiennent aucune disposition relevant les aubains de l'obligation de se présenter aux autorités lorsqu'ils sont employés dans des districts non organisés où il n'y a pas de premier officier de police auquel ils peuvent se présenter. Il est jugé opportun que tels aubains soient relevés de l'obligation d'ainsi se présenter au cours de leur emploi dans tels districts.

(*d*) Les règlements actuels prescrivent que tous les aubains enregistrés, y compris certains aubains de natio-

nalité ennemie qui sont cependant reconnus étrangers, amis de fait, se présenteront mensuellement au premier officier de police. Il est jugé opportun que certains de ces étrangers amis, savoir : les Tchèques ou membres de l'Alliance Nationale Bohémienne, les sujets turcs qui sont de race grecque, arménienne, syrienne ou appartenant à d'autres peuples de foi chrétienne opposés au régime turc soient relevés de cette obligation, à la discrétion du commissaire en chef de police.

(*e*) D'après les règlements actuels, l'infraction constituée par le départ d'un endroit quelconque sans permission a été complètement de la juridiction de cours de la province où se trouve le point de départ. Il est jugé opportun que telle juridiction soit donnée aux cours de tout endroit où tel étranger est appréhendé.

(*f*) Il a été porté à l'attention du ministre de la Justice qu'un grand nombre d'aubains enregistrés ont négligé de se conformer aux dispositions de la loi qui prescrit que toutes les personnes du sexe masculin doivent être régulièrement employées à des travaux utiles, et il est jugé opportun que pour faciliter la mise en vigueur de cette loi les aubains enregistrés soient requis d'établir, à la satisfaction du premier officier de police, qu'ils se sont conformés à la loi sous ce rapport avant que permission leur soit accordée de voyager d'un endroit à un autre ;

(*g*) Il a été porté à l'attention du ministre de la Justice que certains aubains de nationalité ennemie qui ne se sont pas enregistrés ou qui n'ont pas obtenu la permission voulue ont jusqu'ici voyagé d'un endroit à l'autre sans être inquiétés. Il est par conséquent jugé opportun de refuser de transporter tels étrangers ainsi que ci-après prescrit.

(*h*) Jusqu'ici les mots "premier officier de police" ne s'appliquaient pas aux constables provinciaux aux termes des règlements. Il est jugé opportun que soient conférés aux constables provinciaux les pouvoirs de premier officier de police. Il est aussi jugé opportun de donner aux maîtres de poste l'autorité de consigner les rapports des aubains enregistrés aux endroits où il n'y a pas de premier officier de police dans un rayon de cinq milles. Il est de plus jugé opportun que les premiers officiers de police soient requis de faire rapport chaque mois au commissaire en chef de police à Ottawa, ainsi que prévu ci-après.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et en vertu de la *Loi des mesures de guerre de 1914*, de décréter par les présentes ce qui suit:

L'arrêté en conseil ci-dessus mentionné, du 20 septembre 1916, établissant des règlements pour le contrôle et l'enregistrement des aubains de nationalité ennemie, est par les présentes annulé, et les règlements suivants sont sanctionnés et leur sont par les présentes substitués :

1. Tout aubain de nationalité ennemie âgé de plus de seize ans, à moins qu'il ne se soit auparavant enregistré ou présenté de la manière prescrite par les présents règlements, doit, dans les vingt jours qui suivent la publication des présents règlements dans la *Gazette du Canada*, se présenter devant le premier officier de police de la cité, de la ville, du village, du comté ou du district où réside ou séjourne le dit aubain pour déclarer au dit premier officier de police son nom, son âge, son lieu de résidence, sa nationalité et son état, et répondre à toutes questions qui peuvent lui être posées par le dit premier officier de police ou en son nom touchant les renseignements susdits ou concernant les causes ou motifs de la présence au Canada du dit aubain de nationalité ennemie.

2. Si le dit premier officier de police est d'avis que le dit aubain de nationalité ennemie peut rester en liberté sans préjudice à l'intérêt public, il préparera et remettra au dit aubain de nationalité ennemie un certificat de parole dans les termes de la formule "A" de l'annexe aux présents règlements, et adressera au commissaire de police en chef à Ottawa un rapport mensuel de ces aubains de nationalité ennemie, en la forme de l'annexe "C".

4. Tout aubain de nationalité ennemie qui a obtenu un certificat de parole comme susdit doit le conserver avec soin, le porter sur sa personne et le produire pour vérification chaque fois qu'en est faite la demande par un officier de paix ou un officier militaire.

4. Tout aubain de nationalité ennemie qui a obtenu un certificat de parole ne doit pas partir ni s'éloigner de la cité, la ville, le village, le comté ou le district mentionné dans son certificat de parole sans au préalable se présenter devant le premier officier de police qui lui a accordé le dit certificat et déclarer le motif ou l'objet de son désir de partir ou s'éloigner de la cité, la ville, le village, ou le district susdit, ainsi que le nom de l'endroit où le dit aubain de nationalité ennemie se propose ou désire se rendre; et sur ce doit répondre à toutes questions qui peuvent lui être posées par le dit premier officier de police ou au nom de ce dernier, touchant tout ou partie des matières susdites.

5. Si le dit officier de police reconnaît qu'il n'est pas au préjudice de l'intérêt public qu'il soit permis au dit aubain de nationalité ennemie de partir ou s'éloigner de la cité, la ville, le village, le comté ou le district mentionné dans le certificat de parole comme susdit, il signera au dos du dit certificat de parole un avis dans les termes de la formule "B" de l'annexe aux présents règlements et à l'effet que le dit aubain de nationalité ennemie a dûment reçu permission d'aller à l'endroit désigné, au dos du dit certificat, et chaque mois il notifiera le commissaire de police en chef dans les termes de l'annexe "D" des détails de telle permission.

6. Le premier officier de police peut refuser à un aubain de nationalité ennemie la permission de partir pour un endroit quelconque, à moins que cet aubain ne l'ait convaincu qu'il s'est conformé à la loi qui prescrit que toute personne du sexe masculin doit être régulièrement engagée dans une occupation utile et qu'elle a été régulièrement employée pendant au moins 20 jours des 30 jours précédant immédiatement sa demande de permission de partir.

7. Tous les agents de billets et les chefs de train ou capitaines ou autres officiers des compagnies de chemin de fer ou des compagnies de navigation, devront sous peine d'infraction des présents règlements refuser de vendre des billets ou de transporter tout aubain de nationalité ennemie qui ne présente pas un certificat de parole portant à l'endos (formule B) l'avis de permission de voyager d'un endroit à un autre.

8. Tout aubain de nationalité ennemie qui a fait la déclaration susdite et a obtenu le permis mentionné à l'article 5 ci-dessus ne sera pas requis de se présenter ainsi que prescrit pendant qu'il est en route, à moins qu'il ne séjourne dans un endroit pour une période de vingt-quatre heures ou plus, mais il devra, dès son arrivée à sa destination, se présenter au premier officier de police de cet endroit. Le premier officier de police adressera au commissaire de police, à Ottawa, dans les termes de l'annexe "E," une liste mensuelle des personnes qui se présentent ainsi à lui.

9. Les aubains de nationalité ennemie qui ont obtenu la permission de se rendre, pour y prendre de l'emploi, à des endroits où il n'y a pas de chef de police auquel ils peuvent se présenter ne seront pas requis de le faire durant la période où ils sont ainsi employés, mais ils se présenteront immédiatement à leur retour à l'endroit où telle permission a été accordée, ou dès leur arrivée à un endroit où il y a un chef de police et où ils séjournent pendant vingt-quatre heures et plus.

10. Tout aubain de nationalité ennemie qui a obtenu un certificat de parole doit dès lors, à des intervalles d'un mois, se présenter et se produire devant le premier officier de police qui lui a accordé un certificat de parole, à moins que dans l'intervalle il ait obtenu de la manière susdite la permission de partir ou d'aller à un endroit hors la cité, la ville, le village, le comté ou le district mentionné dans son certificat de parole, auquel cas il devra se produire aux dites intervalles au premier officier de police de l'endroit où il s'est rendu ou est allé.

11. Les suivants peuvent à la discrétion du commissaire en chef de police être exemptés de l'obligation de se présenter chaque mois, mais ils seront soumis à tous les autres règlements ici contenus. Les aubains de nationalité ennemie âgés de cinquante ans et plus, ou ceux qui sont tellement infirmes qu'ils sont impropres au service militaire ; les Tchèques ou membres de l'Alliance Nationale Bohémienne ; les sujets turcs qui sont de race grecque, arménienne ou syrienne ou de tout autre peuple reconnu être opposé au régime turc et de foi chrétienne.

12. De pareille manière, avant que tout aubain de nationalité annemie parte ou s'éloigne de tout endroit où il est obligé de se produire comme susdit, il doit se présenter devant le premier officier de police du dit endroit et se produire comme susdit et obtenir dans les termes et formules susdits la signature du dit officier au dos de son certificat de parole.

13. Tout refus, omission ou négligence de la part d'un aubain de nationalité ennemie d'observer ou d'exécuter l'un quelconque des dispositifs des présents règlements ou de s'y soumettre, constitue un délit et le coupable, sur conviction sommaire, sous la partie XIV du *Code criminel*, est passible d'emprisonnement pour un terme n'excédant pas six mois ou d'une amende n'excédant pas $500.00 ou de l'emprisonnement et de l'amende susdits. De plus, tout refus, omission ou négligence de la part d'un aubain de nationalité ennemie à qui a été accordé un certificat de parole, de produire et soumettre à un examen raisonable son certificat de parole quand demande lui en est faite par un officier militaire, constitue un délit et le coupable est passible des mêmes peines de la même manière. Le délit de partir d'un endroit quelconque sans permission peut être poursuivi à tout endroit où peut se rendre ou se trouver le délinquant et est de la juridiction de la cour ou des juges à tout endroit où le délinquant est arrêté.

14. L'expression "premier officier de police" dans le sens des présents règlements signifie et comprend le chef de police, la constable en chef ou le premier officier de paix de toute municipalité, et dans les provinces de Saskatchewan et d'Alberta, les territoires du Nord-Ouest et le territoire du Yukon, le premier officier de la Royale Gendarmerie à cheval du Nord-Ouest, exerçant l'autorité dans tout district où il n'existe pas d'organisation municipale ni d'officier de police municipal, et comprend aussi le successeur ou le remplaçant dudit premier officier de police tel que défini dans le présent paragraphe. Toutefois, en ce qui concerne les villes de Montréal et de Winnipeg, ladite expression signifie le registraire des aubains ennemis, et aux endroits où il n'y a pas d'officier de police dans un rayon de cinq milles, le maître de poste peut enregistrer les rapports des aubains de nationalité ennemie.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

ANNEXE A.

CERTIFICAT DE PAROLE.

Les présentes certifient que..... maintenant résidant à..... ..., un sujet..... âgé de.....ans, pesant environ.....livres, de par la loi a le droit et l'obligation de porter ce certificat sur sa personne et de le produire pour le faire raisonnablement examiner quand demande lui en est faite par un officier de paix ou officier militaire, et doit de plus se présenter chaque mois devant le premier officier de police à....., et que, sujet à son observation des prescriptions de la loi, il peut rester en liberté. Toutefois, il n'a pas le droit de partir ni s'éloigner de..... sans faire endosser ce certificat par qui de droit.

Daté à..... ce.....jour de.....19..

.....

Chef de police.

Date du rapport.	Initiales de l'officier.	Date du rapport.	Initiales de l'officier.	Date du rapport.	Initiales de l'officier.

ANNEXE B.

ENDOSSEMENT.

Le dénommé au recto..... .....
a la permission de se transporter à.....
où il doit immédiatement et à des intervalles d'un mois se présenter au premier officier de police de l'endroit.

Daté à .....ce.....jour de.....19..

.....

Chef de police.

Le dénommé au recto.....
a la permission de se transporter à.....
où il doit immédiatement et à des intervalles d'un mois se présenter au premier officier de police de l'endroit.

Daté à.....ce.....jour de.....19..

.....

Chef de police.

Le dénommé au recto.....
a la permission de se transporter à.....
où il doit immédiatement et à des intervalles d'un mois se présenter au premier officier de police de l'endroit.

Daté à.....ce.....jour de.....19.

.....

Chef de police.

Le dénommé au recto.....
à la permission de se transporter à.....
où il doit immédiatement et à des intervalles d'un mois se présenter au premier officier de police de l'endroit.

Daté à.....ce.....jour de....19.

.....

Chef de police.

ANNEXE "C."

Rapport des aubains de nationalité ennemie non enregistrés antérieurement en Canada auxquels des certificats de parole ont été accordés au cours du mois de ..... 19 .

.....

Chef de police.

Date.	No.	Nom.	Age	Adresse.	Description.	Remarques.

ANNEXE "D."

Rapport mensuel.

Les aubains de nationalité ennemie ci-dessous mentionnés ont obtenu la permission de..... pour les endroits désignés au cours du mois de..... .....19 .

.....

Chef de police.

Date.	No.	Nom.	Permis de départ.

ANNEXE "E."

Rapport mensuel.

Les aubains de nationalité ennemie ci-dessous mentionnés se sont présentés à .....
venant des endroits désignés au cours du mois de.....
.....19 .

.....

Chef de police.

Date.	No.	Nom.	Dernier endroit d'enregistrement.

7–2

[1966]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 10e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU qu'il a été soumis à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil un rapport du ministre de l'Agriculture représentant ce qui suit, savoir :

L'état de la récolte dans le sud du Manitoba, le sud et le sud-ouest de la Saskatchewan et le sud et le centre de l'Alberta est excessivement critique vu la sécheresse prolongée.

Une situation très sérieuse a résulté de ce fait en ce qui concerne l'alimentation du bétail, particulièrement quant aux besoins de l'hiver prochain. La situation indique clairement que des mesures devraient être prises pour conserver le fourrage et les aliments du bétail de toutes sortes pour que nos cultivateurs ne soient pas forcés de vendre leurs bestiaux d'élevage si essentiels à la conservation de l'approvisionnement de viande et de produits de la laiterie dont la Grande-Bretagne et ses alliés ont si grand besoin et qu'ils requerront dans un avenir prochain.

Il est de plus important que notre stock d'animaux reproducteurs soit conservé, et si possible augmenté, si nous voulons faire notre part dans la réhabilitation des industries de l'élevage du bétail en Europe après la guerre. Il est déjà évident que le Canada sera appelé à prendre une grande part à cette œuvre du fait que des délégations d'au moins un des pays affligés par la guerre visitent actuellement le Canada dans ce but.

Par conséquent, en vue de ce qui précède, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Agriculture et en vertu des dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre de 1914*, d'établir les règlements suivants, qui sont par les présentes faits et établis en conséquence :

RÈGLEMENTS.

1. Aucune meule de paille restant des récoltes de l'été dernier et de cette année, soit dans les provinces de Manitoba, Saskatchewan ou d'Alberta, ne sera brûlée ou autrement détruite sans la permission écrite du sous-ministre de l'Agriculture de la province où se trouve cette paille.

2. Toute personne qui enfreint les dispositions de ce règlement est passible sur conviction sommaire, sous le régime des dispositions de la partie XV du Code criminel, d'une amende d'au moins dix dollars et n'excédant pas cent dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour une période quelconque n'excédant pas trente jours, ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

3. L'arrêté en conseil du douzième jour de juillet 1918 (C.P. 1713) est par les présentes rescindé.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

7–2

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA.

LES Commissaires du service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part des personnes capables de remplir les situations suivantes dans le service civil du Canada :

Un aide en charge, bureau du surintendant des pêcheries, pour la division occidentale des pêcheries du département du Service naval, dans la subdivision B de la première division, à un traitement initial de $2,100 par année. Les candidats doivent jouir d'un bonne instruction avec de préférence un cours en sciences dans une université. Ils doivent connaître à fond les pêcheries de la Colombie-Britannique et particulièrement les pêcheries du saumon. Ils doivent aussi avoir eu de l'expérience dans le travail de l'administration. Ils ne doivent pas être âgés de plus de trente ans et doivent être des résidents de la Colombie-Britannique. Ce commis aura son bureau à Ottawa.

Un aide dans la division des plantes fouragères des fermes modèles au ministère de l'Agriculture, dans la subdivision B de la deuxième division, à un traitement initial de $1,200. Ce commis aura charge de la production des herbes et du trèfle et la production des graines de plantes à racine. Les candidats doivent être gradués d'un collège agricole reconnu et s'être spécialisés dans l'agriculture.

Les formules de demande, dûment remplies, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil au plus tard le 30 août prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules en s'adressant au Secrétaire de la Commission, à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 25 juillet 1918. 4–4

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA.

LES Commissaires du service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir les situations ci-dessous dans le service civil du Canada :

Un gradué en génie civil dans la division de l'enseignement du département du rétablissement civil des soldats, à un traitement initial de $2,400 par année. Les candidats doivent avoir eu 5 ou 6 ans d'expérience pratique, doivent être capables de résoudre les problèmes relatifs et à la mécanique et à l'électricité et pouvoir installer les machines, etc., ainsi que préparer d'une façon complète et intelligente les devis relatifs à cette installation.

Un dessinateur du génie dans la division de l'enseignement du département du rétablissement civil des soldats, à un traitement initial de $1,800 par année. Préférence sera donnée aux dessinateurs ayant eu de l'expérience dans le travail relatif à l'électricité et à la mécanique et à ceux qui connaissent l'installation des machines, etc. Les candidats doivent aussi être habiles au lettrage.

Les formules d'inscription dûment remplies doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du service civil pas plus tard que le 6 septembre prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules d'inscription du Secrétaire de la Commission, Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission.

W. FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 1er août 1918. 5–4

[L'avis du gouvernement suivant a paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 1er août 1918.*]

LA COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA.

Ordre n° 58.

SUPPRESSION DES RESTRICTIONS SUR LA CONSOMMATION DU LARD.

ATTENDU que les efforts réussis dans la production et la conservation par le peuple de la Puissance du Canada et des Etats-Unis d'Amérique permettent pour le moment la suppression de la restriction sur la consommation du lard.

La Commission des Vivres du Canada, par les présentes, ordonne :

1. Nonobstant quoique ce soit contenu dans l'Ordre n° 46, relativement aux établissements où l'on donne à manger, le lard, tel que défini dans cet ordre, pourra être servi en aucun temps.

Daté à Ottawa, ce 31e jour de juillet 1918.

LA COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA,

HENRY T. THOMPSON,
Président.

6-2

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL.

LES commissaires du Service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir les situations suivantes dans le Service civil du Canada :

Deux aides au Receveur général au ministère des Finances, un à Calgary et un à Regina, à un traitement initial de $2,500 par année, avec une augmentation annuelle de $100 jusqu'à $3,000. Le travail consistera dans l'émission et le rachat des billets du Dominion, et les candidats doivent être d'une honnêteté à toute épreuve et avoir l'expérience des affaires. Préférence sera donné aux candidats ayant de l'expérience dans les affaires de banque.

Deux comptables pour le bureau des aides au Receveur général, un à Calgary et un à Regina, à un traitement initial de $1,500 par année, avec augmentation de $100 jusqu'à $1,800. Les candidats doivent être des comptables d'expérience.

Un administrateur et quatre aides pour le travail relatif aux emprunts de guerre au département des Finances, à un traitement de $3,000 pour l'administrateur et de $2,500 pour les aides. L'administrateur devra être une personne ayant une expérience consommée des affaires, jouissant des qualités nécessaires à l'administration et capable de mettre à exécution les vues et les instructions des chefs du département. Préférence sera donnée à une personne ayant l'expérience des affaires de banque.

Les aides devront être de bons comptables possédant aussi l'expérience des affaires de banque, si possible.

Les nominations aux positions d'administrateurs et d'aides se feront d'abord pour la durée de la guerre, mais il est possible que ces employés soient plus tard absorbés dans le département des Finances.

Les formules de demande d'inscription, dûment remplies, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil pas plus tard que le 12 septembre prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules de demande du secrétaire de la Commission, à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 8 août 1918. 6-4

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA.

LES Commissaires du Service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir les positions suivantes dans le Service civil du Canada :

1. Un commis dans la division des graines de semence au département de l'Agriculture, dans le grade E de la première division, à un traitement initial de $1,400 par année. Les fonctions de ce commis consisteront dans le travail technique du laboratoire des graines de semence et aussi dans l'administration. Les candidats doivent être des gradués d'universi é qui se sont spécialisés en botannique. Il est essentiel d'avoir l'habitude du travail de microscopie. Les candidats doivent être âgés d'au moins 21 ans et de pas plus de 35.

2. Un commis (femme) dans la division des recherches du département du Travail, à un traitement initial de $1,200 par année. Les candidates doivent être graduées d'une université reconnue et s'être spécialisés en histoire et en économie politique ; ils doivent avoir de l'expérience dans le travail de recherche, particulièrement en ce qui regarde les matières touchant les lois relatives au travail. Les candidats doivent être âgées d'au moins 21 ans et de pas plus de 35.

3. Deux aides-inspecteurs du gaz et de l'électricité, l'un pour le district de Vancouver et l'autre pour le district de Winnipeg, à un traitement initial de $1,000 par année, avec allocations de $150. Les candidats doivent avoir une bonne connaissance de l'électricité, tant en théorie qu'en pratique, ils doivent être capables de faire l'épreuve des appareils en usage en électricité. Un examen de concours sera tenu en vue de remplir ces positions et les candidats inscrits recevront plus tard avis des conditions de l'examen.

Les formules de demande d'inscription, dûment remplies, devront parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil pas plus tard que le 16 septembre prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules du Secrétaire de la Commission, à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 15 août 1918. 7-4

AVIS DE CENSURE.

CODE DES DÉCRETS CONCERNANT LA CENSURE.

Secrétariat d'Etat du Canada

OTTAWA, 15 juillet 1918.

AVIS est donné par le présent, en conformité du Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, en date du 22e jour de mai 1918, adopté en vertu des dispositions de l'article 6 de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, que le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a déclaré qu'une plaquette intitulée "Russia, Poland and the Ukraine" par Gustaf F. Steffen, D. Ph., et publiée par le "Conseil National Ukrainien" à Jersey City, N.-Y., contenait de la matière censurable, telle que définie par le Code des Décrets concernant la Censure et que, par son mandat en date du 15 juillet 1918, le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a défendu que soit possédé au Canada tout exemplaire ou copie de ladite plaquette et que, tel que stipulé au paragraphe 3 (1) du Décret III du dit Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, toute personne coupable d'une contravention aux dits décrets sera passible d'une amende n'excédant pas cinq mille dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour un terme n'excédant pas cinq ans ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

7-2

W. Forbes Alloway, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, et ses amendements, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 1er jour d'août 1918, constituant en corporation John Thomas Hackett et Felix Winfield Hackett, avocats, Jules Bruneau, étudiant en droit, et C ara Thomas et Margaret Teresa Darragh, sténographes, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Agir comme agents, pour d'autres, pour le placement de fonds ou la promotion de compagnies et d'entreprises, et conduire généralement les affaires d'une corporation de courtage, promotion, placement, fiduciaire et d'une agence immobilière;

(*b*) Gérer, agir comme agents financiers ou fiduciaires ou autrement, comme agents pour ou pour le compte de toute compagnie, les actions, débentures, obligations, valeurs et autres propriétés étant détenues par cette compagnie ou pour lesquelles cette compagnie a donné des garanties ou autres entreprises avec lesquelles elle a des relations commerciales ou des rapports;

(*c*) Acheter, prendre à bail ou autrement acquérir, détenir, vendre ou autrement disposer et gérer des propriétés mobilières ou immobilières, terres ou aucun droit ou intérêts dans icelles, des emplacements de pouvoirs hydrauliques, limites ou permis forestiers, mines, droits miniers, permis miniers, carrières, puits de pétrole et produits des carrières et des terres métallifères, ou aucun intérêt dans iceux, et améliorer, subdiviser et bâtir sur telles propriétés ;

(*d*) Faire des contrats pour bâtir, construire et équiper des travaux publics ou privés de toute description, acquérir, acheter, détenir, vendre, disposer, fournir, manufacturer, produire toutes sortes et espèces de matériaux employés dans la construction et l'équipement de tels travaux publics ou privés ;

(*e*) Acquérir des droits de propriétés, achalandage et autres biens et privilèges, ou prendre comme une industrie active l'industrie de toute personne ou compagnie exerçant une industrie ou commerce permis en vertu de cet acte, conclure des contrats pour la fourniture de services à la compagnie et pour l'acquisition des droits de toute personne ou compagnie ayant des contrats pour la fourniture de travaux ou de matériaux et les payer ainsi que les services et avantages, de quelque nature que ce soit, procurés à la compagnie en actions de la compagnie complètement ou partiellement libérées.

(*f*) Demander, acheter, louer ou autrement acquérir tous brevets, brevets d'invention, licences, concessions ou choses de même nature conférant un droit exclusif ou limité d'employer toute invention qui semblera de nature à pouvoir être employée pour aucune des fins de la compagnie, utiliser, exercer, louer, vendre, en octroyer des permis ou autrement faire valoir la propriété et les droits ainsi acquis ;

(*g*) Conclure des conventions au sujet du partage des profits, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques ou autrement avec toute personne ou compagnie exerçant, ou engagée, ou à la veille d'exercer ou entreprendre une industrie ou transaction que cette compagnie est autorisée à exercer ou entreprendre, ou aucune industrie ou transaction pouvant être directement ou indirectement conduite avantageusement pour la compagnie, et prêter des fonds, garantir les contrats ou autrement aider à promouvoir et devenir actionnaire dans toute compagnie subsidiaire ou alliée ou autre compagnie ou personne ;

(*h*) Souscrire, acheter ou autrement acquérir, posséder, détenir, vendre, céder, transférer ou autrement disposer et trafiquer d'actions du capital-actions, obligations, débentures ou autres preuves de dettes créées par toute autre compagnie et comme détenteurs exercer tous les droits et privilèges de propriété, y compris le droit de vote en vertu d'icelles, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la dite loi ;

(*i*) Placer et disposer des fonds de la compagnie non immédiatement requis de telle manière qu'il en sera déterminé de temps à autre ;

(*j*) Distribuer aucune des propriétés de la compagnie en espèces parmi ses membres ;

(*k*) Faire enregistrer et reconnaître la compagnie dans tout pays étranger ;

(*l*) Faire, comme détenteurs ou intéressés dans aucune propriété ou autrement, toute chose nécessaire, appropriée, convenable et propre à l'accomplissement d'une ou de plusieurs des fins ou pour atteindre un ou plusieurs des objets énumérés dans les présentes ou se rapportant aux pouvoirs nommés dans les présentes ou qui, en aucun temps, paraîtront utiles ou nécessaires à la protection ou aux intérêts de la corporation ;

(*m*) Faire toutes les choses ci-dessus seuls ou conjointement avec d'autres, comme principaux, facteurs ou agents pour toute autre compagnie ou personnes ou par l'entremise de facteurs, fidéicommissaires ou agents ou à commission ;

(*n*) Le mot compagnie dans les clauses (*a*) à (*m*) toutes deux incluses, seront censées comprendre toute personne, société ou autres corps de personnes incorporés ou non qu'ils soient domiciliés au Canada ou ailleurs.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "W. Forbes Alloway, Limited," avec un capital-actions de vingt-cinq mille dollars, divisé en 250 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le bureau principal de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

La compagnie sera censée être une compagnie privée, en vertu des dispositions de la *Loi des compagnies* et de ses amendements.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 6e jour d'août 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
7–1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

Eastern Pulp Company of Canada, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, et les actes l'amendant, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 1er jour d'août 1918, constituant en corporation Gerald Augustine Coughlin, avocat, Francis George Bush, teneur de livres, George Robert Drennan, sténographe, Michael Joseph O'Brien, commis, et Charles Alderic Laurendeau, étudiant, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Importer, exporter, manufacturer, acheter, vendre et disposer de pulpe, papier, carton et produits de bois de tout genre; agir comme agents pour des manufacturiers et négociants de telles commodités et disposer également, comme principaux ou agents pour tous les ingrédients utilisés en rapport avec la fabrication de telles commodités;

(*b*) Agir comme agents, agents à commission, agents maritimes, agents de roulage, propriétaires de quais, entrepositaires, expéditeurs et voituriers par terre et par eau;

(*c*) Pour les fins susdites exercer l'industrie d'engager, recevoir, transporter et livrer des marchandises comme fret ou louage entre tout port ou ports ; l'industrie d'armateurs ou d'affréteurs de navires ; l'industrie de l'exploitation de navires pour tels service ; l'industrie de faire des contrats ou des arrangements pour le transport de marchandises à ou d'aucun port par rail, bateau ou autrement, ou à toute île, plages ou autres endroits ;

(*d*) Acquérir, ériger, maintenir, exploiter et gérer des magasins, entrepôts et autres installations et équipements nécessaires aux fins de la compagnie ;

(*e*) Acquérir, détenir, posséder des actions dans aucune autre corporation faisant en tout ou en partie des affaires de même nature, les payer totalement ou partiellement en espèces ou émettre des actions libérées de la compagnie en paiement total ou partiel ou autrement comme il pourra en être convenu, les vendre ou autrement en disposer, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la *Loi des compagnies;*

(*f*) Rémunérer toute personne pour services rendus à la compagnie ou pour toute propriété ou droits acquis par la compagnie, de telle manière que la compagnie le jugera opportun et plus particulièrement, avec l'approbation des actionnaires, par l'émission et la répartition d'actions, obligations et autres valeurs de la compagnie libérées et non sujettes à appel de fonds ;

(*g*) Demander, acheter, ou autrement acquérir tous brevets, licences, concessions et choses conférant tout droit exclusif, non-exclusif ou limité d'employer ou tout secret ou autre information concernant toute invention ou procédé, et faire valoir, vendre, louer ou autrement disposer de tels brevets, permis ou concessions ;

(*h*) Conclure des arrangements au sujet du partage des profits, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques ou autrement avec toute personne ou compagnie exerçant ou se proposant d'exercer une entreprise que cette com-

pagnie est autorisée d'exercer, ou capable d'être conduite de façon à profiter directement ou indirectement à cette compagnie;

(*i*) Vendre, louer, aliéner ou autrement disposer de l'entreprise et des biens de la compagnie, ou d'aucune partie d'iceux, pour telle compensation et à tels termes et conditions que la compagnie jugera nécessaires, e plus particulièrement accepter comme compensation des actions, obligations ou débentures d'aucune autre compagnie exerçant, en tout ou en partie, une industrie semblable à l'industrie exercée par la compagnie;

(*j*) Distribuer, en espèces, parmi les actionnaires de la compagnie, toute propriété ou biens de la compagnie, comme et quand la compaguie en décidera;

(*k*) Exercer ou faire aucune des industries, actes et choses susdits comme principaux, agents, entrepreneurs ou autrement ou par l'entremise de fidéicommissaires, agents ou autrement, seuls ou conjointement avec un autre ou autres.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Eastern Pulp Company, Limited," avec un capital-actions de cinq cent mille dollars, divisé en 5,000 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 6e jour d'août 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

7–1

ETAT non revisé des revenus de l'Intérieur acquis durant le mois de juin 1918.

Source des revenus.	Montants.	Total.
ACCISE.	$ c.	$ c.
Spiritueux	296,223 92	
Liqueur de malt	1,415 55	
Malt	128,109 78	
Tabac	1,729,725 45	
Cigares	91,692 42	
Fabrication en entrepôt	11,241 70	
Acide acétique	1,122 33	
Saisies	681 24	
Autres revenus	3,587 47	
Total du revenu de l'accise		2,263,799 86
Spiritueux pyroxyliques		35,391 70
Passages d'eau		388 50
Inspection des poids et mesures		15,199 27
Inspection du gaz		5,364 80
Inspection de la lumière électrique		7,281 95
Timbres de pièces judiciaires		849 05
Autres revenus		919 15
Taxe de guerre		664,436 67
Grand revenu total		2,993,630 95

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Sous-ministre intérimaire.

MINISTÈRE DU REVENU DE L'INTÉRIEUR,
Ottawa, 24 juillet 1918.

5–tf

ÉTAT

DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE ET DU REVENU ET DES DÉPENSES de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 juillet 1917 et 1918.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.			1917.	1918.
PASSIF.				
DETTE FLOTTANTE—			$ c.	$ c.
Payable au Canada			466,406,215 46	887,489,319 13
Payable à Londres			362,703,312 40	362,703,312 40
Payable à New-York			75,357,000 00	75,873,000 00
Prêts temporaires			334,450,808 01	251,313,130 72
Fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques			6,079,562 29	6,001,560 92
Billets du Dominion			182,336,444 29	286,371,360 92
CAISSES D'ÉPARGNES—	1917.	1918.		
Caisses d'épargnes des Postes	$42,472,061 17	$40,360,370 22		
Caisses d'épargnes du Gouvernement	13,583,857 65	12,295,646 61		
			56,055,918 82	52,656,016 73
Fonds en fidéicommis			10,596,297 82	10,822,648 92
Comptes des provinces			11,920,481 20	11,920,481 20
Divers, et comptes de banques			36,515,528 55	28,106,366 83
Total de la dette brute			1,512,421,568 84	1,973,257,197 77
ACTIF.				
PLACEMENTS—				
Fonds d'amortissement			14,035,525 12	16,818,396 17
Autres placements			140,930,870 65	291,457,903 31
COMPTES DES PROVINCES			2,296,327 90	2,296,327 90
DIVERS, ET COMPTES DE BANQUES			524,781,617 40	487,361,080 81
Total de l'actif			682,044,341 07	800,933,708 19
Total de la dette nette au 31 juillet			860,377,227 77	1,172,323,489 58
" " " 31 juin			840,973,167 66	1,154,007,715 29
Augmentation de la dette			19,404,060 11	18,315,774 29

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de juillet 1917.	Total au 31 juillet 1917.	Mois de juillet 1918	Total au 31 juillet 1918.
REVENU :	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Douanes	12,035,604 18	56,005,043 15	11,937,039 67	53,928,376 63
Accise	1,932,569 57	7,618,872 38	2,408,955 60	8,604,943 49
Département des Postes	1,693,887 00	6,443,887 00	1,500,000 00	6,300,000 00
Travaux publics, y compris les chemins de fer et canaux	2,697,050 64	8,485,930 89	3,515,933 52	10,024,083 99
Divers	1,522,949 89	4,650,917 45	5,521,419 08	13,096,768 46
Total	19,882,061 28	83,204,605 87	24,883,347 87	91,954,172 57
DÉPENSES	14,357,084 53	24,693,046 12	15,296,575 84	32,894,902 58

DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Guerre	23,038,043 38	43,688,530 77	24,620,824 25	44,008,552 37
Travaux publics, y compris chemins de fer et canaux.	620,169 46	2,698,973 48	1,161,455 22	1,694,461 63
Subventions aux chemins de fer				
Total	23,658,212 84	46,387,504 25	24,459,369 03	45,753,014 00

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du département des Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

Certifié correct,

J. G. MACFARLANE, comptable en chef et teneur de livres du Dominion.

J. C. SAUNDERS,
Assistant-Sous-ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES, Ottawa, 6 août 1918

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous:

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. **Les taux sont comme suit: Avis, première insertion, dix cents la ligne agate (quatorze lignes au pouce); insertions subséquentes, cinq cents par ligne. Traduction de documents, quarante cents par cent mots.**

Une remise provisoire devra accompagner la copie dont la somme peut être computée comme suit:

Première insertion:
Pour le titre et la signature..... $1 00
Ajoutez deux cents par mot pour le reste.....
Traduction, si elle doit être faite, à 40 cents par 100 mots.....
Autres insertions:
Pour le titre et la signature..... 0 50
Ajoutez un cent par mot pour le reste.....
Multipliez par le nombre de oes insertions.....

Total.....

Une facture sera expédiée aussitôt après la première insertion indiquant le montant exact dû, le montant reçu, et toute différence dans la remise, en moins ou en plus, sera réglée.

AUCUNE ANNONCE N'EST INSÉRÉE POUR MOINS D'UN DOLLAR.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous:

Les avis de demandes de divorce—14 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—3 mois de calendrier.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes en vertu de l'*Acte des compagnies de prêt* (A. C. publié dans la *Gazette* 15 juin 1901)—2 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Droits provisoires d'auteurs—1 insertion.

Lois des compagnies—Changement du principal lieu d'affaires, du nombre de directeurs, etc.—1 insertion.

Protection des eaux navigables, approbation des plans des travaux, etc.—5 insertions.

Les avis reçus jusqu'à midi le jeudi, seront insérés dans la *Gazette* du samedi suivant.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cents, et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ,
Imprimeur du Roi et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.
Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques.
Ottawa, 24 décembre 1914.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

SENAT.

SUBSTANCES DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

Telles que revisées et mises en vigueur le 22 mars 1916.

Tout pétitionnaire en divorce doit annoncer son intention de demander un bill de divorce, par un avis spécifiant contre qui et pour quelle cause le divorce sera demandé; il fait insérer cet avis, pendant trois mois au moins avant la prise en considération par le comité des divorces de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux—du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de sa séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan, l'Alberta, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province; et à défaut de ce nombre de journaux, l'avis doit se publier dans le district, dans le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins.

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba, les insertions doivent se faire dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district; autrement, elles se font en anglais et en français au même journal. Si l'avis donné pour une session expire trop tard pour qu'il puisse être statué sur la pétition pendant cette session, la pétition pourra être présentée et accueillie à la session suivante sans nouvelle publication d'avis.

Une copie de cet avis et une copie de la pétition qui sera présentée doit, à la diligence du pétitionnaire et au moins deux mois avant la prise en considération de la pétition par le comité, être signifiée en main propre si cela est possible, à la personne contre laquelle le divorce sera demandé, ci-après appelée "partie défenderesse".

Si la résidence de la partie défenderesse n'est pas connue, ou que la remise de l'avis ne peut être faite en ses mains, s'il est prouvé, d'une manière jugée satisfaisante par le comité, que tous les efforts raisonnables ont été faits pour opérer la signification en main propre, et, en cas d'inutilité de ces efforts, pour porter l'avis et la pétition à la connaissance de la partie défenderesse, ces diligences peuvent être tenues pour une suffisante notification.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est recevable après l'expiration des soixante premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce doit être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énonce sommairement le fait du mariage, en indiquant les noms au long, l'âge et l'état des parties, en quel temps, en quel lieu et par qui a été faite la célébration; le domicile et la résidence de chacune des parties à l'époque du mariage, leur domicile conjugal, leur résidence et tout changement qui en aurait eu lieu; les traits essentiels sur lesquels est fondée la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé.

La pétition doit aussi contenir l'assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu ni connivence, ni pardon pour les torts qui donnent lieu à la plainte, ni collusion dans la demande en divorce.

Les allégations de la pétition doivent être appuyées d'une déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite conformément à l'*Acte de la preuve en Canada, 1893*.

La copie de la pétition signifiée à la partie défenderesse portera en endos ou en annexe les renseignements suivants:

(*1*) La résidence du étitionnaire à l'époque de la signification.

(*2*) Une adresse postale en Canada à laquelle les lettres et avis pour le pétitionnaire puissent être délivrés.

(*3*) Le nom et l'adresse de l'avocat, s'il y en a un, agissant pour le pétitionnaire.

(*4*) Si cet avocat n'a pas d'adresse à Ottawat le nom et l'adresse de quelque agent le représentan, à Ottawa à qui tous avis et pièces puissent être signifiés.

(*5*) Si la partie défenderesse veut s'opposer à la demande en divorce et être entendue par le comité des divorces du Sénat, elle doit adresser un avis à cet effet au greffier du Sénat aux édifices du Parlement, Ottawa, dans les deux mois de la signification faite à la partie défenderesse et donner dans cet avis au greffier du Sénat:

(*a*) La résidence de la partie défenderesse à l'époque de l'envoi de l'avis.

(*b*) Une adresse postale en Canada à laquelle les lettres et avis pour la partie défenderesse puissent être délivrés.

(*c*) Le nom et l'adresse de l'avocat, s'il y en a un agissant pour la partie défenderesse.

(*d*) Si cet avocat n'a pas d'adresse à Ottawa, le nom et l'adresse de quelque agent le représentant à Ottawa, à qui tous avis et pièces puissent être signifiés.

(*6*) Si la partie défenderesse ne notifie pas ainsi le greffier du Sénat, la pétition peut être prise en considération, et un bill de divorce basé sur cette pétition peut suivre son cours sans autre avis à la partie défenderesse.

(7) Lorsque la pétition est présentée par un mari pour obtenir le divorce contre sa femme, si celle-ci fait voir au comité d'une manière satisfaisante qu'elle peut opposer et qu'elle est prête à produire sous serment de bons moyens de défense contre les accusations portées dans la pétition, et qu'elle n'a pas l'argent nécessaire pour faire valoir ces moyens, le comité peut rendre un ordre que son mari ait à lui fournir la somme nécessaire pour qu'elle puisse présenter sa défense en retenant les services d'un conseil, payer ses frais de voyage et de séjour et ceux des témoins assignés de sa part à Ottawa.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est prise en considération par le comité que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $210.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation au Sénat doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis et d'une déclaration établissant qu'une copie de l'avis de la pétition a été signifiée.

Une copie de toute pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce, ou relative à quelque demande de divorce,—et une copie de tous documents et papiers accompagnant cette pétition, ou à produire devant le comité, devra être fournie par la personne au nom de laquelle la pétition, les documents ou les papiers seront présentés ou produits.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Greffier du Sénat.

SENAT.

Avis de bills privés.

ÉXTRAIT DES RÈGLES DU SÉNAT.

107. Toute demande au Parlement, pour obtenir un bill privé, de quelque nature qu'il soit, doit être annoncée par avis inséré à la *Gazette du Canada;* cet avis doit indiquer d'une manière claire et précise la nature et l'objet de la demande, être signé par les pétitionnaires ou en leur nom et contenir l'adresse des signataires; et si elle a pour objet l'obtention d'un acte constitutif, il faut donner aussi dans l'avis le nom de la compagnie projetée.

Outre l'avis à insérer dans la *Gazette du Canada,* il doit en être publié un semblable, comme il suit:—

A) Lorsque la demande a pour objet l'obtention d'un acte constituant en corporation,—

1. Une *compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal,* —dans un des principaux journaux de la principale cité ou ville ou le principal village de chaque comté ou district par où passerait le chemin de fer ou le canal dont la construction est projetée;

2. Une *compagnie de télégraphe ou de téléphone,* —dans un des principaux journaux de la principale cité ou ville de chaque province ou territoire où elle se propose d'opérer;

3. Une *compagnie pour la confection de travaux quelconques,* dont la confection ou l'exploitation intéresserait spécialement telle localité particulière; ou une compagnie tendant à obtenir des droits ou privilèges exclusifs, ou l'autorisation de faire une chose dont l'opération pourrait porter atteinte aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui,—dans un des principaux journaux de l'endroit ou des endroits que l'acte demandé intéresse;

4. Une *compagnie de banque;* une *compagnie d'assurance;* une *compagnie de crédit;* une *compagnie de prêt;* ou une *compagnie industrielle,* sans pouvoirs exclusifs,—dans la *Gazette du Canada* seulement.

5. Et si les travaux d'une compagnie (constituée ou à constituer) doivent être déclarés d'utilité générale pour le Canada, cette intention sera spécifiquement mentionnée dans l'avis; et les requérants feront envoyer par lettre enregistrée une copie de cet avis au secrétaire de chaque conseil de comté et de chaque corporation municipale spécialement intéressée dans la construction ou l'exploitation de ces travaux, ainsi qu'au secrétaire de la province dans laquelle ces travaux sont ou seront situés; et la preuve de l'accomplissement de cette prescription par les requérants devra s'établir par une déclaration statutaire.

B) Lorsque la demande a pour objet de modifier un acte existant,—

1. Afin de prolonger une ligne de chemin de fer ou un canal, ou de construire des embranchements qui s'y relient, l'avis sera le même, *mutatis mutandis,* que celui pour l'obtention d'un acte constituant en corporation une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal;

2. Afin de proroger le délai fixé pour la confection ou l'achèvement d'une ligne de chemin de fer, d'un canal, d'une ligne télégraphique ou téléphonique, ou d'autres travaux quelconques déjà autorisés,—dans un des principaux journaux de l'endroit où la compagnie a son siège ou est autorisée à avoir son siège;

3. Afin d'étendre les pouvoirs d'une compagnie (sans attribution de pouvoirs exclusifs); d'accroître ou de réduire le capital-actions d'une compagnie, ou d'augmenter ou modifier sa faculté d'émettre des obligations ou de faire des emprunts, ou d'effectuer des changements pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou intérêts des actionnaires, obligataires ou créanciers de la compagnie,—dans un des principaux journaux du lieu de la situation de son siège.

C) Dans tous ces cas, les avis insérés soit à la *Gazette du Canada* ou dans les journaux, doivent se publier au moins une fois par semaine pendant cinq semaines consécutives; et, lorsqu'ils se publient dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba, ils doivent être en langue anglaise et en langue française. Il faut envoyer au greffier du Sénat des exemplaires *marqués* de chaque numéro de tous les journaux contenant l'avis, avec, sur le pli de la feuille, les mots: "*Avis de bill privé*"; ou l'on peut transmettre, au lieu des journaux, une déclaration statutaire que l'avis a été dûment publié.

Tout avis par lettre enregistrée sera déposé à la poste à temps pour parvenir au secrétaire de la province et au greffier de chaque conseil de comté et de chaque corporation municipale cinq semaines au moins avant la considération de la pétition par le comité des Ordres permanents; et une déclaration statutaire établissant le fait du dépôt à la poste sera transmise au greffier du Sénat.

108. Nulle pétition pour la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou d'un canal existant ou autorisé, n'est prise en considération par le comité des Ordres permanents, à moins qu'il n'ait été déposé devant le comité une carte ou un plan indiquant le tracé proposé des travaux ainsi que les comtés ou les districts par où doit passer le chemin de fer, le canal, l'embranchement ou le prolongement qu'on veut construire.

109. Avant d'adresser au Sénat la pétition pour en obtenir la permission de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, la ou les personnes qui ont l'intention de faire cette pétition doivent, en donnant l'avis prescrit par les règles précédentes mentionner en même temps et de la même manière, les péages qu'elles se proposent de percevoir, l'étendue du privilège, la hauteur des arches, l'espace libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des trains de bois et des bateaux; en outre, mentionner si le pont sera mobile ou non, et indiquer les dimensions de la partie mobile.

110. Aucune pétition en obtention d'un bill privé n'est reçue par le Sénat après les trois premières semaines de la session; aucun bill privé ne peut lui être présenté après les quatre premières semaines de la session; aucun rapport d'un comité permanent ou spécial sur un bill n'est reçu après les six premières semaines de la session.

114. Toute personne qui voudra obtenir un bill privé, si elle se propose de la présenter au Sénat, devra déposer entre les mains du greffier de cette Chambre, huit jours avant la réunion du Parlement, une copie du bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française avec une somme d'argent suffisante pour en payer la traduction, laquelle sera faite par les traducteurs du Sénat, et payer l'impression de 600 exemplaires anglais et de 200 exemplaires français; elle aura pareillement à verser entre les mains du greffier du Sénat, aussitôt après la deuxième lecture du bill, et avant la prise en considération par le comité auquel il aura été renvoyé, une somme de $200, avec les frais d'insertion de l'acte au corps des Statuts; et elle remettra au commis-greffier du comité un reçu constatant le versement de ces sommes.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Greffier du Sénat.

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

RÈGLES RELATIVES AUX PÉTITIONS ET AUX BILLS PRIVÉS.

88. (1) Les pétitions pour bills privés ne sont reçues par la Chambre que si elles sont présentées pendant les six premières semaines de la session, Mettout bill privé sera présenté à la Chambre dans les deux semaines à compter de l'époque où l'examinateur ou le comité des ordres permanents auront fait un rapport favorable sur la pétition, et nulle motion à l'effet de suspendre cette règle ne sera acceptée, à moins qu'au préalable le comité des ordres permanents n'ait présenté un rapport recommandant cette suspension et exposant les raisons la motivant.

Instructions aux comités.

97. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être discutées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommendation que ces bills soient retirés.

Dépôt de bills et honoraires.

89. (1) Toute personne qui voudra obtenir un bill privé sera tenu de déposer entre les mains du greffier de la Chambre, au moins huit jours avant la réunion de la Chambre, un exemplaire de ce bill en anglais ou en français, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression, la traduction en devant être faite par les fonctionnaires de la Chambre, et l'impression par le département des impressions publiques, et si pareil bill n'est pas déposé dans le délai ci-dessus prescrit, le solliciteur devra, en sus des frais d'impression et de traduction, payer la somme de cinq dollars pour chaque jour qui s'écoulera entre le dit huitième jour avant la réunion de la Chambre et la date de la présentation du bill; mais ces taxes additionnelles ne devront pas dépasser en totalité la somme de deux cents dollars.

2. Après la deuxième lecture d'un bill et avant son examen par le comité auquel il a été renvoyé, celui qui en fait la demande doit dans tous les cas verser le prix de l'impression de la loi dans les statuts ainsi qu'un droit de deux cents dollar

Taxes supplémentaires

3. Les taxes suivantes seront également imposées et payées, en sus de celles qui précèdent, savoir:—

(*a*) Lorsqu'une règle de la Chambre est suspendue relativement à un bill, ou à la pétition de ce bill pour chaque suspension.....	$100 00
(*b*) Lorsqu'un bill est présenté dans la Chambre après la huitième Semaine de la session et avant la fin de la douzième.....	100 00
(*c*) Lorsqu'un bill est présenté dans la Chambre après la douzième semaine de la session.....	200 00
(*d*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $250,000, et n'excède pas $500,000.....	100 00
(*e*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $500,000, et n'excède pas $750,000.....	150 00
(*f*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $750,000, et n'excède pas $1,000,000.....	200 00
(*g*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $1,000,000, et n'excède pas $1,500,000.....	300 00
(*h*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $1,500,000, et n'excède pas $2,000,000.....	400 00
(*i*) Pour chaque million ou fraction de million de dollars additionnel....	100 00

4. Quand l'objet d'un bill est d'augmenter le capital social d'une compagnie existante, le droit additionnel est déterminé selon le tarif ci-dessus, mais n'est calculé que sur le montant de la majoration.

5. Quand un bill est à l'effet d'augmenter ou tend augmenter pour une compagnie sa faculté d'emprunter sans qu'il y ait augmentation du capital social, le droit additionnel est de $300.

6. Si, à quelque phase d'un bill, il est apporté quelque augmentation au chiffre du capital social projeté d'une compagnie, ou à celui de sa faculté d'emprunter, le bill ne passe pas à la phase subséquente tant que les droits découlant de ce changement n'ont pas été versés.

7. Dans la présente règle, l'expression "capital social projeté" comprend toute augmentation de ce capital prévue dans le bill, et dans les cas où un bill accorde le pouvoir d'augmenter, à quelque date que e soit, le montant du capital social projeté, le droit additionnel sera prélevé sur le chiffre maximum de telle augmentation projetée, tel qu'il en est fait mention dans le bill.

8. Les taxes supplémentaires prescrites en la présente règle s'appliqueront aussi aux bills privés prenant naissance au Sénat, sauf, toutefois, que si une pétition demandant pareil bill privé a été présentée en cette Chambre dans les six premières semaines de la session, la taxe supplémentaire imposée sous l'empire des alinéas *b* ou *c* de l'article 3, ne sera pas exigée.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLES RELATIVES AUX AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

91. Toutes demandes, quelles qu'elles soient, adressées au Parlement pour bills privés, devront être précédées d'un avis dans la *Gazette du Canada;* le dit avis devra énoncer clairement et distinctement la nature et l'objet de la demande, et devra être signé par les postulants ou en leur nom avec les adresses des signataires; et lorsque la demande aura pour objet un acte constitutif, le nom de la compagnie projetée devra être donné dans l'avis. Et si les travaux de quelque compagnie (constituée ou à être constituée en corporation) doivent être déclarés à l'avantage général du Canada, cette intention sera spécifiquement mentionnée dans l'avis; et les postulants feront adresser une copie du dit avis, par lettre enregistrée, au greffier de chaque comté ou municipalité qui pourra être spécialement concernée dans la construction ou l'exploitation des dits travaux, et aussi au secrétaire de la province dans laquelle les dits travaux sont ou pourront être situés; et une déclaration conforme à la loi devra attester que cette formalité a été remplie par les postulants.

Outre l'avis susdit à publier dans la *Gazette du Canada*, un avis semblable devra aussi être publié dans *quelque journal important* comme suit:—

A) Lorsque la demande sera faite pour un acte constituant en corporation,—

1. *Une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal:*—Dans la principale cité et ville ou dans le principal village dans chaque comté où devront être construits le chemin de fer ou le canal projetés.

2. *Une compagnie de télégraphe ou de téléphone:*—Dans la principale cité ou ville dans chaque province ou territoire où la compagnie se propose de faire des opérations.

3. *Une compagnie pour la construction de travaux quelconques* de nature à produire un changement dans une localité particulière par suite de leur construction ou exploitation; ou pour obtenir quelques *droits ou privilèges exclusifs*; ou pour faire quelques opérations pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou à la propriété de particuliers:—Dans la localité ou les localités qui pourraient être atteintes par la législation projetée.

4. Une *compagnie de banque;* une *compagnie d'assurance;* une *compagnie de fidéicommis;* une *compagnie de prêt;* ou une *compagnie industrielle*, sans pouvoirs exclusifs quelconques:—Dans la *Gazette du Canada* seulement.

B) Lorsque la demande sera aux fins d'amender un acte existant,—

1. Pour le prolongement de quelque ligne de chemin de fer ou de quelque canal, ou pour la construction d'embranchements des dits chemin de fer ou canal:—Dans la principale cité, la principale ville ou le principal village dans chaque district ou comté devant être traversé par le prolongement ou cet embranchement.

2. Pour la prolongation d'une charte ou du délai fixé pour la construction ou l'achèvement d'une ligne de chemin de fer, d'un canal, ou d'une ligne de télé-

graphe ou de téléphone quelconques, ou de tous autres travaux déjà autorisés; ou pour l'extension des pouvoirs d'une compagnie (lorsque cela n'implique pas la concession de droits exclusifs); ou pour l'augmentation ou la réduction du capital social de quelque compagnie; ou pour augmenter ou modifier ses pouvoirs d'émettre des obligations ou de contracter des emprunts, ou pour tout amendement pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou intérêts des actionnaires ou des porteurs d'obligations ou des créanciers de la compagnie:—Dans la localité où le bureau principal de a compagnie est ou doit être autorisé à s'établir.

C) Lorsque la demande a pour objet d'obtenir pour une personne ou une corporation déjà constituée des droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou le pouvoir de faeir quelque chose dont l'accomplissement pourrait porter atteinte aux droits ou aux biens d'autres personnes dans la localité ou les localités particulières que l'acte projeté pourrait atteindre.

Tous ces avis, qu'ils soient insérés dans la *Gazette du Canada* ou dans un journal, devront être publiés au moins une fois par semaine pendant une durée de cinq semaines consécutives; et en ce qui concerne les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, ils devront y être publiés en anglais et en français; et dans le cas où il n'y aurait pas de journal dans une localité où l'avis doit être donné, cet avis sera donné dans la localité la plus rapprochée dans laquelle il se publie un journal; et la preuve de la publication régulière de l'avis sera établie dans chaque cas par une déclaration conforme à la loi; et toutes ces déclarations devront être transmises au greffier de la Chambre et être endossées "Avis de bill privé".

D) Tout pareil avis sera transmis par la poste par lettre enregistrée de manière à parvenir au secrétaire de la province, et au greffier du conseil de comté et de la corporation municipale, au moins deux semaines avant que l'Examinateur ou le comité des ordres permanents ne prennent la pétition en délibération, et une déclaration conforme à la loi et établissant ce dépôt à la poste, sera adressée au greffier de la Chambre.

E) Tous bills privés pour actes constitutifs devront être dressés de manière à incorporer, par mode de renvoi, les clauses des actes généraux se rapportant aux détails auxquels ces bills doivent pourvoir; l'on devra énoncer les raisons spéciales de toute déviation de ce principe, ou de l'introduction d'autres dispositions relatives à ces détails, et une note devra être annexée au bill pour indiquer les dispositions du bill au sujet desquelles l'on propose de s'écarter de l'*acte général;* les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette *règle*, devront être remodelés par les promoteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais avant qu'aucun comité passe à l'examen de leurs *clauses*.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Greffier de la Chambre des Communes.

Quiconque désire obtenir du Parlement une charte de chemin de fer, devra observer les règles ci-dessous, établies par la Chambre des Communes, au sujet de la production de cartes:—

CARTE OU PLAN ACCOMPAGNANT LA PÉTITION.

93. "L'Examinateur ou le comité des Ordres permanents ne prendra connaissance d'aucune pétition demandant la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer, ou d'une compagnie ayant pour objet la construction d'un canal, ou demandant un prolongement de la ligne d'un chemin de fer ou d'un canal existant ou autorisé, avant que soit produit devant ce comité une carte ou un plan, indiquant l'emplacement projeté des ouvrages, et chaque comté, township, municipalité ou district à travers lesquels le chemin de fer, le canal, l'embranchement ou le prolongement projeté, doit être construit."

CARTES, PLANS ET PIÈCES ACCOMPAGNANT LES BILLS.

. "Nul bill tendant à la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal ou à l'effet de changer le tracé du chemin de fer ou du canal d'une compagnie déjà constituée, ne sera mis à l'étude par le comité des Chemins de fer, à moins qu'il n'ait été produit devant le comité, au moins une semaine avant l'examen du bill—

(*a*) "Une carte ou un plan à une échelle d'au moins demi-pouce au mille et indiquant le territoire sur lequel il est question de construire les ouvrages projetés, et indiquant aussi les ouvrages analogues existants ou autorisés, dans la région ou partie de la région que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou qui ont quelque effet sur la dite région; et cette carte ou ce plan doit porter la signature de l'ingénieur ou autre personne qui l'a fait;

(*b*) "Une pièce faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de consacrer aux fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de se le procurer, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, d'obligations, de débentures ou d'autres valeurs, et le montant respectif à réaliser de chacun de ces chefs."

AVIS est donné par le présent que Gladys Agnès Wilson, de la cité et du district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son époux, Edmund John Edward Hawkins, pour cause d'adultère, cruauté et abandon.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20e jour de mai 1918.

GLADYS A. WILSON,
Requérante.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Procureurs de la requérante. 48–14

AVIS est donné par le présent que William Lewis Evans, de la cité et du district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, gérant, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse, dame Meto Rogers, de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère et abandon.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, le septième jour de juillet 1918.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Procureurs du réquérant,
189, rue Saint-Jacques,
2–14 Montréal.

AVIS DIVERS.

BANQUE ROYALE DU CANADA.

DIVIDENDE N° 124.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de trois pour cent (au taux de douze pour cent par année) sur le capital payé de cette banque a été déclaré pour le trimestre courant, et sera payable à la banque et à ses succursales, à compter de mardi, le 3e jour de septembre prochain, aux actionnaires enregistrés le 15 août.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

C. E. NEILL,
Gérant général.

Montréal, P.Q., 16 juillet 1918. 3–7

BANQUE UNION DU CANADA.

DIVIDENDE No 126.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende au taux de neuf pour cent, par année, a été déclaré sur le capital payé de la Banque Union du Canada pour le trimestre courant, et sera payable à la banque, en la cité de Winnipeg, et à ses succursales, dès et après mardi, le troisième jour de septembre 1918, aux actionnaires enregistrés à la clôture des affaires, le 16e jour d'août prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 août 1918, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

H. B. SHAW,
Gérant général.

Winnipeg, 18 juillet 1918. 4–4

LA BANQUE DE MONTREAL ET LA BANQUE DE L'AMÉRIQUE BRITANNIQUE DU NORD.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'une assemblée générale des actionnaires de la Banque de Montréal sera tenue au siège social de la dite banque, dans la cité de Montréal, P. Q., le dixième jour de septembre 1918, à l'heure de midi, dans le but :

(*a*) de prendre en considération et d'approuver, s'il en est jugé opportun, avec ou sans amendement, un arrangement provisoire pour la vente par la Banque de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord et l'achat par la Banque de Montréal, de l'actif de la Banque de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, aux termes et conditions stipulés dans le dit arrangement, copie duquel peut être consultée au siège social de la Banque de Montréal, et copie duquel sera adressée par la poste à tout actionnaire sur sa demande ;

(*b*) d'autoriser et approuver toute augmentation du capital-actions de la Banque de Montréal, n'excédant pas 40,000 actions à la valeur au pair de $100 chacune, pour pourvoir, comme il en sera nécessaire, au paiement en actions de la dite banque à la Banque de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, tel que pourvu par l'arrangement ainsi approuvé ;

(*c*) d'autoriser les directeurs et officiers de la Banque de Montréal, en son nom pour son compte, de faire, exécuter, accomplir tous les actes, écrits, documents, matières et choses nécessaires et appropriés devant être faits ou exécutés par la dite banque pour exécuter et réaliser les termes et conditions de l'arrangement ainsi approuvé.

Daté ce 25ième jour de juillet 1918.

Par ordre du Comité d'administration,
FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
Gérant-général.

4-6

BANQUE DE MONTREAL.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de deux et demi pour cent sur le capital versé de cette institution a été déclaré pour le trimestre courant, payable le et après mardi, le 3e jour de septembre prochain, aux actionnaires enregistrés le 31 juillet 1918.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 19 juillet 1918. 4-5

THE INDIAN RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

AVIS est par les présentes donné que l'assemblée générale des actionnaires de la "Indian River Railway Company" sera tenue au bureau de la compagnie, 70 rue Saint-Paul, Québec, mercredi, le 4 septembre 1918, à trois heures de l'après-midi.

Par ordre,
GEORGE PARENT,
Secrétaire.

5-4

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

AVIS est par les présentes donné qu'un dividende de deux et un quart pour cent (2¼ %) (soit au taux de 9% par année) a été déclaré par les administrateurs de la Banque d'Hochelaga, sur le capital versé de la banque, pour le trimestre finissant le 31 août 1918. Ce dividende, portant le n° 110, sera payable au bureau principal ou aux succursales de la banque, le ou vers le 1er septembre 1918, aux actionnaires inscrits dans les livres à 3 heures de l'après-midi le 15 août 1918.

Par ordre du conseil d'administration,
BEAUDRY LEMAN,
Gérant général.

5-5

CHEMIN DE FER RUTLAND ET NOYAN.

SAINT-THOMAS, P.Q., 9 août 1918.

AVIS est donné que l'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie du chemin de fer Rutland et Noyan aura lieu au bureau-chef de la compagnie, à Noyan-Junction, daus la paroisse de Saint-Thomas, comté de Missisquoi, province de Québec, le 4e jour de septembre 1918, à 11 heures a.m.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE,
Secrétaire.

6-4

CHEMIN DE FER LACHINE, JACQUES-CARTIER ET MAISONNEUVE.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Lachine, Jacques-Cartier et Maisonneuve aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, n° 94, rue McGill, en la cité de Montréal, Québec, mardi, le 3 septembre, à 11 h. a.m., dans le but d'élire des directeurs de la compagnie et d'expédier les autres affaires de la compétence de l'assemblée.

FRANK SCOTT,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, Qué., 3 août 1917. 5-4

TORONTO TERMINALS RAILWAY CO.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la Toronto Terminals Railways Company aura lieu au bureau-chef de la compagnie, à Montréal, mardi, le 10 septembre 1918, à 12.30 p.m., dans le but de recevoir un rapport des directeurs, élire des directeurs et expédier d'autres affaires reliées à l'entreprise de la compagnie.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 5 août 1918. 6-5

QUEBEC RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER CO.

L'ASSEMBLÉE générale annuelle des actionnaires de la compagnie dite "Québec Railway, Light and Power Company," aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, Quebebec Railway Building, à l'angle des rues de la Couronne et Saint-Joseph, Québec, mardi, le 10e jour de septembre 1918, à 3 p.m.

Les livres de transfert de la compagnie seront fermés du 31 août au 10 septembre 1918, ces deux jours inclus.

ARTHUR LEMOINE,
Secrétaire.

Québec, 14 août 1918. 7-4

MONTREAL AND PROVINCE RAILWAY CO.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la compagnie dite "Montreal and Province Line Railway Company," aura lieu au bureau-chef de la compagnie, n° 122, rue Saint-Jacques, en la cité de Montréal, mercredi, le onzième jour de septembre prochain, à deux heures et demie de l'après-midi, pour l'élection des directeurs et l'expédition d'autres affaires de la compétence de l'assemblée.

Montréal, 9 août 1918.

MARCUS ALEXE,
Secrétaire.

7-4

COMPAGNIE DES LIGNES D'EMBRANCHEMENT DU CHEMIN DE FER GRAND-TRONC PACIFIQUE.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie des Lignes d'Embranchement du chemin de fer Grand-Tronc Pacifique aura lieu dans la salle des directeurs, aux bureaux généraux de la compagnie, rue McGill, en la cité de Montréal, à trois heures p.m., mercredi le 18e jour de septembre, A.D. 1918, dans le but de recevoir un rapport des directeurs, élire des directeurs et expédier d'autres affaires reliées à l'entreprise de la compagnie.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 9 août 1918. 7-5

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER DU GRAND-TRONC PACIFIQUE.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer du Grand-Tronc Pacifique oura lieu dans la salle des directeurs, aux bureaux généraux de la compagnie, rue McGill, en la cité de Montréal, à midi, mardi, le 17e jour de septembre A. D. 1918, dans le but de recevoir un rapport des directeurs, élire des directeurs et expédier d'autres affaires reliées à l'entreprise de la compagnie.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secrétaire.

Montréal 9 août 1918. 7-5

ROBERT DAVIE SENIOR (CANADA), LIMITED.

AVIS est par le présent donné que le principal lieu d'affaires et le bureau enregistré de "Robert Davie Senior (Canada), Limited," ont été transférés du numéro 1104, édifice de la "Standard Bank," Vancouver, C.-B., au numéro 32, rue Vitré, Montréal, Qué.

Daté ce 7e jour d'août, A.D. 1918.

BURNS & WALKEM,
Procureurs de la compagnie.

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The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1918.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Notices, documents or advertisements received after twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, will not be published in "The Canada Gazette" of the following Saturday, but in the next number.

J. de L. TACHÉ,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

AVIS IMPORTANT.

Les avis, documents ou annonces reçus après midi, le jeudi de chaque semaine, ne seront pas publiés dans la "Gazette du Canada" du samedi suivant, mais dans le numéro subséquent.

J. de L. TACHÉ,
Imprimeur du Roi et Contrôleur de la Papeterie

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The 24th of AUGUST is the LAST DAY upon which pardon IS GRANTED to those who are deserters or who have failed to report to the Military authorities.

The EXTREME PENALTY OF THE LAW will be visited upon defaulters AFTER THAT DATE.

AVIS IMPORTANT

Le 24 août est le DERNIER JOUR de grâce acccordé POUR LE PARDON aux déserteurs et à ceux qui ne se sont pas rapportés aux autorités Militaires.

Les PEINES LES PLUS SÉVÈRES DE LA LOI seront infligées aux réfractaires APRÈS CETTE DATE.

PROCLAMATIONS.

DEVONSHIRE.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to Tuesday, the thirteenth day of the month of August, instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, this EIGHTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By command,

FRANCIS CHADWICK,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

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DEVONSHIRE.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION PROHIBITING TRADING WITH CERTAIN PERSONS OR BODY OF PERSONS OF ENEMY NATIONALITY OR ENEMY ASSOCIATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS by Our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-second day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and published in Our *Canada Gazette* of the Twentieth day of July One thousand nine hundred and eighteen We did proclaim variations in and additions to the list of persons and firms with whom trading was prohibited on the part of all persons resident, carrying on business or being in the Dominion of Canada;

AND WHEREAS the Statutory Black List operative in the United Kingdom has been further varied and added to by Orders in Council dated the Seventeenth and Twenty-fourth days of May in the present year;

AND WHEREAS Our Governor in Council has authorized the issue of a Proclamation declaring that the Canadian Statutory List be varied and added to as set forth in the

DEVONSHIRE.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A tous ceux à qui les présentes parviendront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT:

PROCLAMATION À L'EFFET DE PROHIBER LE COMMERCE AVEC CERTAINES PERSONNES OU ASSOCIATIONS DE PERSONNES DE NATIONALITÉ ENNEMIE OU D'ASSOCIATION ENNEMIE.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Sous-ministre de la Justice, Canada. } ATTENDU que par Notre proclamation en date du vingt-deuxième jour de juin en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit et publiée dans Notre *Gazette du Canada* du vingtième jour de juillet, mil neuf cent dix-huit, Nous avons proclamé les variations et les additions à la liste des personnes et firmes avec lesquelles il est défendu à toutes personnes résidant, faisant affaires ou se trouvant dans le Dominion du Canada, de faire un commerce quelconque;

ET ATTENDU que la liste noire statutaire en vigueur dans le Royaume-Uni a été ultérieurement changée et que des ajoutés y ont été faits par des décrets en date des dix-septième et vingt-quatrième jours de mai, de la présente année;

ET ATTENDU que Notre Gouverneur en conseil a autorisé la publication d'une proclamation déclarant que la liste statutaire canadienne avec les changements et

schedules hereto, which said schedules appended to the above mentioned Orders in Council contain the further variations in and additions to the said Statutory Black List operative in the United Kingdom.

NOW KNOW YE that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada and pursuant to the powers vested in Us by the War Measures Act, 1914, We hereby proclaim and declare that the said Canadian Statutory List of persons with whom trading was prohibited on the part of all persons resident, carrying on business or being in the Dominion of Canada is varied and added to as set forth in the said schedules hereto appended.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our most Honourable Privy Council Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-SEVENTH day of JULY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

les ajoutés tels qu'énoncés dans les annexes, lesquelles dites années jointes aux décrets ci-dessus mentionnés contiennent les changements et les ajoutés à la dite liste noire statutaire en vigueur dans le Royaume-Uni.

SACHEZ DONC que par et avec l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada et en conformité des pouvoirs qui nous sont conférés par la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, Nous proclamons et déclarons par la présente que la liste statutaire canadienne des personnes avec lesquelles il n'était pas permis à toutes personnes résidant, faisant affaires ou se trouvant dans le Dominion du Canada de faire le commerce soit changée et que des ajoutés y soient faits tel qu'établi dans les dites annexes jointes à la présente proclamation.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis de prendre connaissance et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN: Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor-Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière; membre de notre très honorable Conseil privé; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-SEPTIÈME jour de JUILLET en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit, et de Notre règne la neuvième.

Par ordre,
THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

SCHEDULE "A"

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

Argentina.

Goldschmdit, Mauricio (partner of Warburg & Goldschmidt, Buenos Aires).
Warburg, Jorge (partner of Warburg & Goldschmidt, Buenos Aires).

Brazil.

Empresa Graphica Rio Grandense, Rua dos Andradas 447, Porto Alegre.
Franco, Harmodio, Rua Sete de Setembro 88, Porto Alegre.
Schlick, Alfredo, & Company, Rua da Assemblea 14, and Rua Quitanda 47, Rio de Janeiro.

Chile.

Jacob, A., & Company (successors of Burmeister & Company), Plaza Anibal Pinto 211, Valparaiso.
Mertens & Roepke, Maipu Esquina, Independencia, Valdivia.

Colombia.

Bischoff, Ed. (see Bischoff & Company).

Greece.

Ehrlich, Max, Athens.

Guatemala.

Maegli & Company, Guatemala City.

Hayti & Dominican Republics.

Lopez, Don Rafael B., Moca, Santo Domingo.

Netherlands.

Expedite-Kantoor, "Steenkoklen' (see "Steenkolen" Expedite-Kantoor).
Gonnermann & Company, Friesche Varkensmarkt 2-10, Haarlem.
Hemsoth, Wilhelm, See & Schiffahrt, A/G., Westerstraat 3, Rotterdam.

Kempchen, Wilhelm, Snr., N/V., Stationsplein 3a, Rotterdam.
Leiberich, Hermann, Stationsplein 19, Utrecht.
Mayer, H., Seinpostduin 1, Scheveningen, and Hofweg 11, The Hague.
Meyer, Dr. Paul, Amsterdam.
Smit, P. van, Jr., Nederlandsche Stoomsleepdienst v/h., Boomjes 119a, Rotterdam.
"Steenkolen" Expedite-Kantoor en Steenkolen H/V., Westerkade 2, and Wilhelminakade 3, Rotterdam.
"Vrachtvaart" Maatschappij, Prins Hendrikstraat 16, Rotterdam.
Wolf, Wilhelm, Boompjes 65B, Rotterdam.

Netherland East Indies.

Hollandia Hotel, Cheribon.
Java American Import Maatschappij, Samarang.
Liebl, G., Wlingi, Java.
Mendels, J., Samarang.
Pabst, Eduard, Samarang.
Weissberg, D., Samarang.

Norway.

Goldstück, Hainze & Company, Kongensgt, 2, Christiania.
Skandinavisk Kabel & Gummifabriker, Kr. Augustasg. 10, Christiania.

Persia.

Hadwiger & Saenger (Maison de Commerce de Luxe), Teheran.
Maison de Commerce de Luxe (see Hadwiger & Saenger).

Portuguese West Africa, Portuguese Guinea Fernando Po & Rio Muni.

Atayi, E., Fernando Po.

Spain.

Abramson, Maximo, Calle Conde Montornes 20, & Plaza Poeta Llorente 2, Valencia.
Bockstoever, Wilhelm, Calle Princesa 55, Barcelona.
Comabella, Pujol, y Cia (see Pujol Comabella y Cia).
Devantier, Carl, Reina 39-41, Madrid.
Ferbeck, José (alias Ferbeche), Plaza Ensanché 5, Bilbao, and Calle Zorilla 11, 20, Madrid.
Flix, Sociedad Electro-Quimica de (manager Otto Pagelson), Calle Valencia 236, and Calle Princesa 21, Barcelona; and Flix.
Haendel, Kurt, Camino Bajo de San Isidro 2, Madrid.
Haferkamp, Otto, Plaza Ensanché 5, Bilbao.
Hesperides Sociedad (see Productos Ibericos).
Orth, Hugo, Gran Via 36, Valencia.
Pagelsen, Otto (see Flix, Sociedad Electro-Quimica de).
Peleteria Española, La (Bruch y Soltan), Consejo de Ciento 286, Barcelona.
Productos Ibericos, Madrid and Valencia.
Pujol Comabella y Cia, Reina 39-41, Madrid; and Calle de la Independencia 113, Barcelona.
Schreitmüller, Adelaide, Hotel Inglaterra, Seville.
Sociedad Electro-Quimica de Flix (see Flix, Sociedad Electro-Quimica de).
Spandau. Guillaume (see Spandau Port & Company).
Spandau, Port & Company, Balmes 161, Barcelona.

Sweden.

Hammarström Bröderna, O. Hamngatan 5, Gothenburg.

Venezuela.

Gossewisch, Theodor, Valencia.
Manuel, Franco, La Merida and Maracaibo.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Acosta & Company, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Delcampo, Carlos, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Brazil.

Carvalho, Paes & Company, Fundicas Indigena, rua Camerino 150, Rio de Janeiro.
Holzborn, Erneste, Rua das Princezas, Bahia.
Lopes, Pedro, & Company, Sao Paulo.
"Polis o Dea," & Company, Florianopolis.
Sequeira, Luis, Rio de Janeiro.
Vianna, Silva, Rua General Camera 60, Para.

Greece.

Baroun, Solomon & Levi, Volo.
Damas, Constantine, Calamata.

Honduras.

Guillen & Dolo, Trojillo.

Norway.

Grüner, M. F., Ovre Slotsgt. 15, Christiania.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Argentina.

15 Feb., 1918.—Sieburger, Juan Christian, y Hijos, Calle Talcahuano 82, Buenos Aires.

Honduras.

15 Feb., 1918.—Castellon, Alberto Bu, Juticalpa.
15 Feb., 1918.—Funes, Juan B., San Juancito and La Cieba.
15 Feb., 1918.—Mendoza, Liberato, Comayagüela.

Netherlands.

29 Feb., 1916.—Mohrmann, J., & Company, Handelsverseeniging Voorhee, Keizersgr. 228, Amsterdam.

Spain.

20 July, 1917.—Bruch y Soltau (La Peleteria Espanola), Consejo de Ciento 286, Barcelona.
29 Feb., 1916.—Hinderer, Carlos, Calle del Barquillo 28B, and Genova 10, Madrid.
29 Feb., 1916.—Linhoff, Carlos (sucesore de Gross & Linhoff), Malaga. Also Gross & Linhoff (see Linhoff, Carlos).
10 Nov., 1916.—Siderurgia y Maquinaria Extranjera, Calle Martinez Cubells 10, Valencia; and Henaos 8, Bilbao.

Venezuela.

5 April, 1918.—Rivas, Fensohn & Company, Caracas and Curacao (see Dutch West Indies).

SCHEDULE "B."

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

Mexico.

Aguirre Hermanos, San Blas.
Aguirre, D. G. Sucs., San Blas, Tepic, Mazatlan.
Alonzo Valentin & Co., Puebla.
Am Grocery Co., Mexico City.
Andai Antonio, Torreon.
Arndt, C., Relojeria Alemana, Mazatlan.
Austin, Carlos, Merida.
Bernal, N. M., Nogales.
Bender, Otto, Miramar.
Blanc, Herman, Guadalajara.
Brandt, John von, Nueve Laredo.
Bruggerhoff, Carlos, San Luis, Potosi.
Burgmeister, Gustave, Masatlan.
Cederbourg, J., Merceria Alemana, Mazatla
Cuervo, Jose y Cia, Guadalajara.
Danner, J. G., Mexico City.
Deeg, Carlos, Mexico City.
Degener, Hans, Saltillo.
Degener, Hermance, Mexico City.
Delius, Maz., San Blas.
Dobler, Max, Acaponeta, Nayarit.
Eppstein, Martin, Mazatlan and Nogales.
Escobedo, J. M., Mexico City.
Exportadora Mexicana, La Compania, Mexico City.
Fabrica Papel Loreto, Mexico City.
Feist, Pablo, Mexico City.
Felix, Ernesto, La Francesa, Canana.
Francesa, La, Cananea and Guaymas.
Gaitan, Juan, Mexico City.
Gallo, El Hardware Store of Max, Oaxaca.
Gangoiti, E., San Blas and Tepic.
Gangoiti G., San Blas and Tepic.
Gornez, Fernando C., El Telegraphe, Saltillo.
Gonzalez, Evariste, Saltillo.
Grappengeisser & Behringer, Villa Hermosa.
Greise, Federico, Neuve Laredo and Mexico City.
Guerdiola, Saltillo.
Guilbot, A., Mazatlan.
Hess, Edward, Tepijulapa.
Holm, Alberto, Caxaca.
Internacional, La (Nothol Erico), Torreon.
Jordana, Antonio, Torreon.
Laredo, Pamfilo, Saltillo.
Laubens, Grocery, Co., Mexico City.
Lehmann, Marcus, Guaymas.

Maisterrena y Hijos, Tepic and San Blas.
Martino, Antonio, Mexico City.
Milan, Joaquin, Mazatlan.
Miranda, F. M., Mazatlan.
Navegacion del Pavificio Cia, Mazatlan.
Negociation Commercial Nacional, Torreon and Mexico City.
Osuna, Ignacio G., Mazatlan.
Regeneracion, La Newspaper, Saltillo.
Relojeria, Alemana Arndt C., Mazatlan.
Reyes, Jose, Saltillo.
Ritter, Federico & Co., Mexico City.
Riva, Feleciano de la, Saltillo.
Rohde, Carlos, Hermosillo.
Rubio, Francisco G., Mexico City.
Ruis, E. R., Tampico.
Sask, Hans, Mazatlan.
Sanchez & Co., Jose, Mazatlan.
Schmal, W. F., Ciudad Juarez Chihuahue.
Schmele, Hermanos, Mexico.
Schaumann, Henry, Marida.
Stettner, Mauricio, Mexico City and Guadalajara.
Tamaulipeca de Telefonos Companis, Tampico.
Ubaid y Badin, Torreon.
Ubaid, Joaquin, Torreon and Vera Cruz.
Vargas, A. Sucs., Mexico City.
Weebe, P., Guaymas.
Ygaza, P. de, San Blas and Tepic.

Uruguay.

Arboleya, A. Fernandez, Montevideo.
Brague, Augustin, Montevideo.
Carballo, Juan N., Montevideo.
"Debate, El," Montevideo.
Gieschen, Tebdoro, Montevideo.
Herschmann, Ignacio, Montevideo.
Industria Quimica Argentina S./A., Montevideo.
Loriente, Juan F., Montevideo.
Moreno, Daniel.
Osten, Cornelio, Montevideo.
Panaro, Antonio, Montevideo.
Peluffo, Esteban, Montevideo.
Raedler, Bernardo, Montevideo.
Rein & Company, Montevideo.
Rey, Luis, Montevideo.
Servos, Isidoro, Montevideo.

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[The following Proclamation was first published in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *2nd August, 1918.*]

DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION of conditional amnesty respecting men belonging to Class I under the Military Service Act, 1917, who have disobeyed our Proclamation of 13th October, 1917, or their orders to report for duty, or are deserters or absent without leave from the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada.

WHEREAS considerable numbers of men belonging to Class I under our Military Service Act, 1917, called out on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada under Our Proclamation of 13th October, 1917, although they have thus become by law soldiers enlisted in the Military Service of Canada,

Have failed to report for duty as lawfully required of them under the said Military Service Act and the regulations thereunder, including the Order in Council duly passed on April 20 last,

Or have deserted,

Or absented themselves without leave from our Canadian Expeditionary Force,

And it is represented that the very serious and unfortunate situation in which these men find themselves is due in many cases to the fact that, notwithstanding the information and warning contained in Our Proclamation aforesaid, they have misunderstood their duty or obligation, or have been misled by the advice of ill-disposed, disloyal or seditious persons.

AND WHEREAS we desire, if possible, to avoid the infliction of the heavy penalties which the law imposes for the offences of which these soldiers have thus been guilty, and to afford them an opportunity within a limited time to report and make their services available in our Canadian Expeditionary Force as is by law their bounden duty, and as is necessary for the defence of Our Dominion of Canada.

NOW KNOW YE that we in the exercise of Our powers, and of Our good will and pleasure in that behalf, do hereby proclaim and declare and cause to be published and made known that the penalties of the law will not be imposed or exacted as against the men who belong to Class I under Our Military Service Act, 1917, and who have disobeyed Our Proclamation aforesaid; or who have received notice from any of Our registrars or deputy registrars to report for duty on a day now past and have failed so to report; or who, having reported and obtained leave of absence, have failed to report at the expiry of their leave, or have become deserters from Our Expeditionary Force, provided they report for duty on or before the twenty-fourth day of August, 1918.

And we do hereby strictly warn and solemnly impress upon all such men, and as well those who employ, harbour, conceal or assist them in their disobedience, that, if they persist in their failure to report, absence or desertion until the expiry of the last mentioned day, they will be pursued and punished with all the rigour and severity of the law, subject to the judgment of our courts martial which will be convened to try such cases or other competent tribunals; and also that those who employ, harbour, conceal or assist such men will be held strictly accountable as offenders and subject to the pains, penalties and forfeitures in that behalf by law provided for their said offence.

Provided however that nothing contained in this Our Proclamation is intended to release the men aforesaid from their obligation to report for duty as soon as possible or to grant them immunity from arrest or detention in the meantime for the purpose of compelling them to perform their military duty; Our intention being merely to forego or remit the penalties heretofore incurred for failure to report, absence without leave or desertion incurred by those men of the description aforesaid who shall be in the proper discharge of their military duties on or before the said twenty-fourth day of August, 1918.

Of all of which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FIRST day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

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DESPATCHES, Etc.

Extracts from the 3rd Supplement to the London Gazette *of the 9th July, 1918.*]

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S.W.,
July 9, 1918.

AMENDED STATUTES OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

GEORGE R.I.

George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to all to whom these Presents shall come.

Greeting:

WHEREAS by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the Fourth day of June, 1917, in the Eighth year of Our Reign, We have thought fit and been pleased to institute, erect, constitute and create an Order of Knighthood, to be called and known for ever hereafter by the name, style and designation of "The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire," whereof We, Our heirs and successors for ever shall be Sovereigns;

And whereas by Our aforesaid Letters Patent We did ordain that the said Order should be governed by Statutes and Ordinances and that the Statutes to be observed within the said Order should be established by Us and sealed by the Seal of the Said Order which Statutes so given and in future to be given by Us, our heirs and successors, to which the said seal shall be affixed, should be of the same validity and taken and read as if the same and every articles of them had been verbatim recited in the said Letters Patent and passed under the Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;

And whereas in conformity with the said Letters Patent of the fourth day of June, 1917, we did enact and issue certain Statutes and Ordinances to be observed within the said order bearing the same date wherein a power was reserved to Us, our heirs and successors of annulling, altering, augmenting, interpreting or dispensing with these Statutes and regulations or any part thereof by a notification under the Sign Manual of the Sovereign of the order;

And whereas We deem it expedient that alterations should be made in the existing Statutes of the said Order:

Now know ye that in pursuance of the power vested in Us by the said Letters Patent We have abrogated and annulled and do hereby abrogate and repeal the said Statutes;

And further know all ye to whom these Presents shall come that We have made, ordained and established, and by these Presents, sealed with the Seal of the said Order, do make, ordain and establish the following Statutes and Ordinances, namely:

1. It is ordained and enjoined that this Order of Chivalry shall be styled and designated in all Acts, proceedings and pleadings The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire as in Our said Letters Patent is directed, and by no other designation.

2. It is ordained that the said Order shall consist of the Sovereign and a Grand Master and of five several classes:—I. "Knights Grand Cross" and "Dames Grand Cross." II. "Knights Commanders" and "Dames Commanders." III. "Commanders." IV. "Officers." V. "Members."

3. It is ordered that We, Our heirs and successors, Kings or Queens Regnant of Our said United Kingdom, are and for ever shall be Sovereigns of this Order, to whom doth and shall belong all power of annulling, interpreting, explaining, or augmenting these and every part of these Statutes.

4. We do hereby ordain, direct and appoint that a Prince of the Blood Royal or such other exalted personage as We, Our heirs and successors shall hereafter appoint shall be Grand Master of the said Order, and shall in virtue thereof be the First or Principal Knight Grand Cross of the said Order, to whose custody shall be confided the Great Seal of the Order, which he shall affix to all Statutes, Ordinances and Instruments according to the regulations touching the issue of every of the said Instruments; and it is further ordained that it shall be his special duty to enforce the due observance of the Statutes and Ordinances of this Order, and that he shall likewise direct the issue of all letters of Summons whenever the Sovereign shall be pleased to command an Investiture of the said Most Excellent Order.

5. It is ordained that the persons to be admitted to this Order shall be such persons, male or female, as may have rendered or shall hereafter render important services to Our Empire, and that Foreign persons upon whom We may think fit to confer the honour of being received into this Order shall be deemed to be, and described as Honorary Knights Grand Cross or Honorary Dames Grand Cross, Honorary Knights Commanders or Honorary Commanders, Honorary Officers, and Honorary Members, according to the classes in the Order to which they belong.

6. It is ordained that when We, Our heirs or successors shall be pleased to nominate and appoint any person to this Order such appointment shall be made by Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual sealed with the Seal of this Order and countersigned by the Grand Master of the said Order.

7. It is ordained that this Order shall rank next to and immediately after Our Royal Victorian Order, that in all solemn Ceremonies, places and assemblies the Knights Grand Cross of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately after the Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, that the Dames Grand Cross of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately before the wives of Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and may on all occasions have, use and enjoy the appellation and style of Dame before their Christian or first names, that the Knights Commanders of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately after the Knights Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order, that the Dames Commanders of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately before the wives of Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and may on all occasions have, use and enjoy the appellation and style of Dame before their Christian or first names, that the men who are Commanders of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately after the Members of the Third Class of the Royal Victorian Order and the women who are Commanders of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediaty before the wives of Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, that the men who are Officers of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately after the Members of the Fourth Class of the Royal Victorian Order and the women who are Officers of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately before the wives of Members of the Fourth Class of the Royal Victorian Order, that the men who are Members of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately after the Members of the Fifth Class of the Royal Victorian Order and that the women who are Members of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately before the wives of Members of the Fifth Class of the Royal Victorian Order.

8. It is ordained that the Insignia of the Sovereign of this Order shall be of the same material and fashion as are hereinafter appointed for the Knights Grand Cross, save only those alterations which distinguish Our Royal Dignity.

9. It is ordained that the Grand Master shall wear the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross, the badge of which for the Grand Master shall be augmented in accordance with the commands of the Sovereign.

10. It is ordained that the Knights and Dames Grand Cross of this Most Excellent Order shall upon all great and solemn occasions wear the badge of the Order, which shall consist of a cross patonce, enamelled

pearl, fimbriated or surmounted by a gold medallion with a representation of Britannia seated within a circle gules inscribed with the motto, "For God and the Empire," in letters of gold ensigned with the Imperial Crown or, the whole suspended from a purple riband of the breadth of three inches and three-quarters, passing from the right shoulder to the left side, and they shall wear on the left side of their coats or outer garments an oval star composed of eight points and charged with a medallion as above.

11. It is ordained that the Knights Commanders shall wear around their necks a riband of the same colour and pattern as that of the Knights Grand Cross of the breadth of one inch and three-quarters and pendent therefrom the badge of the Knights Commanders of the Order which shall be of similar form and pattern to that appointed for the Knights Grand Cross, but of a smaller size, and also that they shall wear on the left side of their coats or outer garments a silver Star composed of four equal points and four lesser, charged with a medallion as before, and it is ordained that the Dames Commanders shall wear a badge of similar form and pattern as that appointed for Knights Commanders, attached to a riband, also similar to that worn by Knights Commanders, but tied in a bow and worn on the left shoulder, and that they shall wear a like Star.

12. It is ordained that the Commanders shall in the same manner wear the like riband and badge as that appointed for the Knights or Dames Commanders of the Most Excellent Order, but that they shall not be entitled to wear the Star.

13. It is ordained that the Officers shall wear a badge of similar form and pattern as that appointed for the Commanders of the Orders, but of a smaller size and silver gilt, attached to a riband of the same colour and pattern of the breadth of one inch and a half, attached to the left breast of their coats or outer garments by men, and tied in a bow on the left shoulder by women.

14. It is ordained that the Members shall wear in like manner the same riband and badge as that appointed to Officers of the Order, except that the badge shall be in silver.

15. It is ordained that upon the nomination of any person to be a Knight Grand Cross, Dame Grand Cross, Knight Commander, or Dame Commander of this Order, he or she shall be invested with the Insignia of his or her dignity in the Order by Us, Our heirs and successors if he or she be resident at the time in this country, but if he or she be in India, by Our Viceroy of India in Our name and on Our behalf, and if he or she be in Canada, Australia, New Zealand or South Africa by Our Governors General of Canada, Australia, New Zealand or South Africa respectively in Our name and on Our behalf; and that on the day of the Investiture the person to be invested shall be introduced into the presence of the Sovereign, the Viceroy of India, or the Governor General of Canada, Australia, New Zealand or South Africa, as the case may be, by the Officer of the Order or other Officer deputed to be in attendance bearing the proper Insignia of the Order, when the Sovreign, Viceroy or Governor General having in the case of Knights Grand Cross and Knights Commanders conferred the Honour of Knighthood upon the person so nominated if he have not previously received the said Honour, will then proceed to invest him or her with the Ensigns of the said Order in the following manner:—The Sovereign, Viceroy or Governor General will invest the new Knight Grand Cross, Dame Grand Cross, Knight Commander or Dame Commander with the riband and badge and will deliver or place on his or her left side the star of the said Order appertaining to his or her dignity.

16. It is further ordained that it shall be competent for Us, Our heirs and successors by a Warrant, or Warrants under Our Sign Manual countersigned by the Grand Master and sealed with the Seal of this Order to authorize some distinguished person in Our Service or other person to perform in Our name and on Our behalf the Ceremony of investing Knights Grand Cross, Dames Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, or Dames Commanders with the Insignia of their respective dignities or to permit the Ceremony of Investiture to be dispensed with. And We reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, by Our or their Warrant or Warrants as aforesaid, full power and authority to permit and authorize the person or persons not invested by Us to wear the Insignia and enjoy the privileges appertaining to their respective dignities in as full and ample a manner as if they had been invested by Us, Our heirs and successors.

17. It is ordained that on the promotion of a person to a higher class of this Order the Insignia of the class theretofore worn by him or her shall be returned to the Secretary of the Order for the service of the Order, and that on the resignation or decease of an Official of the Order his Badge of Office shall be restored for the service of the Order.

18. It is ordained that for the greater honour and dignity of the Knights Grand Cross and Dame Grand Cross of this Order it shall and may be lawful for them upon all occasions to bear Supporters to their Arms; and We do by these Presents direct and command Our Garter Principal King of Arms for the time being to grant Supporters to such Knights Grand Cross and Dames Grand Cross of this Order as shall not otherwise be entitled thereto and it shall also be lawful for Knights Grand Cross and Dames Grand Cross of this Order to surround their Armorial Bearings with the circle and motto of the Order and to suspend therefrom a representation of their riband and badge and for Knights Commanders, Dames Commanders, and Commanders of this Order to surround their Armorial Bearings with the circle and motto of the Order and to suspend therefrom a representation of their riband and badge and for the Officers and Members of the Order to suspend a representation of their riband and respective badges from the bottom of the escocheon containing their Armorial Bearings.

19. It is ordained that the Seal of the Order shall have engraved thereon as follows (that is to say) a representation of Britannia surrounded by a circle containing the motto of the Order "For God and the Empire," and that the Statutes of the Order shall be sealed by and with the same.

20. It is ordained that it shall be competent for Us, Our heirs and successors by an Ordinance signed by the Sovereign and sealed with the Seal of the Order to cancel and annul the appointment of any person to this Order, and thereupon his or her name in the Register shall be erased. But that it shall be competent for the Sovereign to restore to the Order any person whose appointment may have been so cancelled and annulled when circumstances render it just and expedient so to do.

21. It is ordained that a medal in connection with the said Most Excellent Order shall be awarded to persons, not being members of the five classes of the said Most Excellent Order, whose services to Our Empire would warrant such mark of Our Royal appreciation.

22. It is ordained that the medal of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire for men and for women shall consist of a circular medal in silver, having on the obverse a representation of Britannia within the circle and motto of the Order and on the reverse Our Royal and Imperial Cypher, and shall be worn on the left side suspended by a ring to a purple riband of one inch and one-sixteenth of an inch in width.

23. It is ordained that it shall be competent for Us, Our heirs and successors by a Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual to cancel and annul the award of any Medal of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, and that thereupon the name of the recipient in the Register shall be erased, but it shall be competent for the Sovereign to restore the medal to any person whose name may have been so erased, when circumstances render it just and expedient so to do.

24. It is ordained that the 24th day of May every year shall henceforth be taken and deemed to be the anniversary of the institution of this Order.

25. It is ordained that the following officials shall be appointed to this Order, that is to say, a

Prelate,
King of Arms,
Registrar,
Secretary,
Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod.

26. It is ordained that the Prelate of this Order shall wear around his neck pendent to a riband similar to

that which is assigned to the Knights Grand Cross an escocheon of gold enamelled on a field purpure the badge within the circle and motto of the Order, the whole surmounted by an Imperial Crown. Moreover, it shall be lawful for the Prelate to surround his Armorial Bearings with the circle and motto of this Order.

27. It is ordained that the King of Arms of this Order shall be nominated by Us, Our Heirs and successors, and that he shall sedulously attend the Service of the Order. And further it is ordained that he shall wear around his neck pendent to a purple riband an escocheon of gold enamelled on a field purpure a representation of Britannia impalling the Arms of the Sovereign surrounded with the circle and motto of the Order and surmounted by an Imperial Crown, that he shall carry the Rod of this Order, which shall have on the two greater squares the Arms of the Order impaled with those of the Sovereign, and on the lesser squares the Arms of the Order, the whole surmounted by an Imperial Crown, and that at all Coronations he shall precede the Knights Grand Cross and shall carry and wear a Crown as Our other Kings of Arms are accustomed to do, which badge, rod and crown shall be of the same materials with those used and borne by Our Garter Principal King of Arms.

28. It is ordained that the Registrar of this Order shall be the person for the time being holding the office of registrar and secretary of the central chancery of the orders of knighthood, that he shall record all proceedings connected with this Most Excellent Order in a register to be appropriated for that purpose and shall, under the directions of the Grand Master, prepare all Warrants and other Instruments to be passed under the seal of the Order and engross the same, that he shall summon the Knights Grand Cross to attend the Sovereign at all investitures of this Order, that he shall wear around his neck pendent to a purple riband an escocheon of gold enamelled on a field purpure the cross of the Order surmounted by a representation of a closed book Gules, clasps Or, within the circle and motto of the Order, the whole surmounted by an Imperial Crown.

29. It is ordained that the Secretary of this Order shall be the person holding for the time being the office of Permanent Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, that he shall collect and tabulate the names of those persons who are to be submitted to Us for admission to this Order or to be awarded the Medal of this Order, that he shall wear around his neck pendent to a purple riband an escocheon of gold enamelled on a field purpure the badge of the Order with two pens saltirewire between the angles in pearl enamel within the circle and motto of the Order, the whole surmounted by an Imperial Crown.

30. It is ordained that the Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod of this Most Excellent Order shall be appointed by Us, Our heirs and successors, shall wear around his neck pendent to a purple riband an escocheon of gold enamelled on a field purpure a representation of Britannia surrounded by the circle and motto of the Order and surmounted by an Imperi l Crown, and that he shall carry the Purple Rod of the Order, having at the top an escrol thereon the motto of the Order surmounted by a representation of Britannia.

31. It is ordained that all and every of the officials of this Order shall over and above the duties more specially imposed by the foregoing Statutes execute diligently whatever the Sovereign or Grand Master may be pleased to command touching the interests of the said Order, and that the said Offices of Prelate, King of Arms, Registrar, Secretary, and Gentleman Usher shall be holden during good behaviour.

Lastly.—We reserve to Ourself, Our heirs and successors, full power of annulling, alterning, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting or dispensing with these Statutes and Regulations or any part thereof by a notification under the Sign Manual of the Sovereign of the Order.

Given at Our Court at *Saint James*,
the Twelfth day of *April*, 1918, in
the Eight year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

GEO. CAVE.

7-3

[*Extract from* The London Gazette *of the 12th July, 1918.*]

War Office,
12th July, 1918.

THE STATUTES OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

(Revised Edition.)

GEORGE R.I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS Her late Majesty Our Beloved Grandmother Queen Victoria by a Warrant dated the 6th day of September, 1886, did institute and create a new Naval and Military Order of Distinction designated the Distinguished Service Order for the purpose of rewarding individual instances of meritorious or distinguished service in war;

And Whereas the said Royal Warrant was subsequently amended by Royal Warrants dated 24th July, 1902, 2nd July, 1903, 15th October, 1903, and 23rd August, 1916;

And Whereas it is Our Royal Will and Pleasure that the Officers of Our recently constituted Air Force shall be eligible for appointment to Our said Distinguished Service Order;

And Whereas We deem it expedient that all amendments to the Statutes of Our said Order heretofore promulgated, or now to be promulgated, shall be incorporated in a Royal Warrant under Our Sign Manual;

Now Therefore We do hereby declare that the rules and ordinances heretofore in force for the government of Our said Order shall be abrogated, cancelled and annulled, and We are graciously pleased to make, ordain and establish the following rules and ordinances in substitution for the same, which shall henceforth be inviolably observed and kept;

Firstly: It is ordained that this Order shall henceforth be styled and designated the "Distinguished Service Order."

Secondly: It is ordained that the Order shall consist of the Sovereign, and of such Members or Companions as We, Our Heirs or Successors shall appoint.

Thirdly: It is ordained that We, Our Heirs and Successors, Kings and Queens, Regnant of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperors and Empresses of India, are and for ever shall be Sovereigns of this Order.

Fourthly: It is ordained that no person shall be eligible for this distinction who doth not actually hold, at the time of his nomination, a Commission in Our Navy, in Our Land Forces or Marines, in Our Air Force or in Our Indian or Colonial Naval or Military Forces, or a Commission in one of the Departments of Our Navy, Army or Air Force, the holder of which is entitled to Honorary or relative Navy, Army or Air Force rank, nor shall any person be nominated unless his services shall have been marked by the especial mention of his name, by the Admiral or Senior Naval Officer Commanding a Squadron or Detached Naval Force, or by the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the Field, in despatches for meritorious or distinguished service in the Field, or before the enemy.

Fifthly: It is ordained that Foreign Officers who have been associated in Naval, Military or Aerial operations with Our Forces shall be eligible to be Honorary Members of this Order.

Sixthly: It is ordained that when We, Our Heirs and Successors, shall be pleased to appoint any person to be a member of this Order, such appointment shall be made by Warrant under Our Sign Manual, and countersigned by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

Seventhly: It is ordained that anyone who, after having performed services for which this Order is awarded, subsequently performs an approved act of gallantry which, if he had not received the Order, would have entitled him to it, shall be awarded a Bar

to be attached to the riband by which the Badge is suspended, and for every additional such act an additional Bar may be added.

Eighthly: It is ordained that an Officer shall be appointed to this Order, that is to say, a Secretary and Registrar.

Ninthly: It is ordained that the Secretary and Registrar of this Order shall be appointed by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and shall have the custody of the archives of the Order. He shall attend to the service of the Order and shall execute such directions as he may receive from our Principal Secretary of State for War.

Tenthly: It is ordained that this Order shall rank next to and immediately after Our Order of the British Empire, and that the Companions thereof shall in all places and assemblies whatsoever have place and precedency next to and immediately after the Commanders of Our said Order of the British Empire and shall rank among themselves according to the date of their respective nominations.

Eleventhly: It is ordained that the Badge of the Order shall consist of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged gold, having on one side thereof in the centre, within a wreath a laurel enamelled green, the Imperial Crown in gold upon a red enamelled ground and on the reverse, within a similar wreath and on a similar red ground, the Royal Cypher, and shall be suspended from the left breast by a red riband, edged blue, of one inch in width.

Twelfthly: It is ordained that the names of those whom We may be pleased to admit to Membership of this Order shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and a registry thereof kept in the office of Our Secretary of State for War.

Thirteenthly: In order to make such additional provision as shall effectively preserve pure this honourable distinction, it is ordained that if any person admitted to Membership of this Order shall be convicted of treason, cowardice, felony, or of any infamous crime, or if he be accused of any such offence and doth not after a reasonable time surrender himself to be tried for the same, his name shall be erased, by an Order under the Royal Sign Manual, from the register of Members of the said Order. And it is hereby declared that We, Our Heirs and Successors, shall be the sole judge of the conduct which may require the erasure from the register of the name of the offending person, and that it shall at all times be competent for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, to restore the name if such restoration should be justified by the circumstances of the case.

Lastly: We reserve to Ourselves, Our Heirs and Successors full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting or dispensing with these Regulations or any part thereof by a notification under the Sign Manual of the Sovereign of the Order.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's* this first day of *April*, in the eighth year of our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

8-3 MILNER.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[1970]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 10th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, and in virtue of "The Dairy Industry Act," is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the Regulations under "The Dairy Industry Act, 1914," established by Order in Council of the 6th day of June, 1914, shall be and the same are hereby rescinded on and after the 31st day of August, 1918, and that the annexed Regulations be substituted therefor, to come into force on the 1st day of September, 1918.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS.

DEFINITIONS.

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:—

(*a*) "Act" means "The Dairy Industry Act, 1914;"

(*b*) "Minister" means the Minister of Agriculture;

(*c*) "brand" means any mark, stencil, stamp, label or writing placed on cheese, or on any package containing cheese, butter or other dairy product, for the purpose of designating a particular grade or classification, the place of manufacture or the country of origin;

(*d*) "butter" means the food product commonly known as butter, which is manufactured exclusively from milk or cream or both, with or without the addition of colouring matter, common salt, or other harmless preservatives;

(*e*) "creamery" means a place where the milk or cream of not less than fifty cows is manufactured into butter;

(*f*) "creamery butter" means butter which is manufactured in a creamery;

(*g*) "dairy" means a place where the milk or cream of less than fifty cows is manufactured into butter;

(*h*) "dairy butter" means butter which is manufactured in a dairy;

(*i*) "dairy product" or "dairy products" means any milk, cream, condensed milk, milk powder, butter or cheese, or any other article manufactured from milk, and all imitations thereof; except however oleomargarine, butterine or other substitute for butter manufactured wholly or in part from any fat other than that of milk or cream;

(*j*) "package" means any box, tub, crock, tin, crate, case, paper wrapper or any other receptacle or covering used for the packing of butter or cheese;

(*k*) "whey butter" means butter which is manufactured from whey;

(*l*) "skim-milk Cheese" means cheese which is made from or by the use of milk commonly known as skim-milk, or milk from which any cream has been removed, or milk to which skim-milk has been added; or cheese containing in the water free substance less than 45 per cent of milk fat.

COMPULSORY BRANDING.

2. All brands placed on cheese or on packages containing cheese or butter, as required by these regulations, shall be legible and indelible and shall consist of letters not less than one-half an inch long and three-eighths of an inch wide, except in the case of parchment paper wrappers for butter the branding of which shall be in letters not less than one-quarter of an inch square.

3. Every manufacturer of whey butter shall cause the package containing such whey butter to be branded with the words "whey butter" at the time of packing.

4. Every person who mixes whey butter with creamery butter or with dairy butter, shall cause the packages containing such mixed butter to be branded at the time of packing with the words "whey butter."

5. Every person who mixes dairy butter with creamery butter shall cause the packages containing such mixed butter to be branded at the time of packing with the words "dairy butter".

6. Every person who manufactures butter from a mixture of ordinary cream as separated from milk, and cream which has been separated from whey, shall cause the package containing such butter to be branded, at the time of packing, with the words "whey butter".

7. Every person who packs, dairy butter in boxes similar to those used for the packing of creamery butter shall cause such packages to be branded, at the time of packing, with the words "dairy butter".

8 No person shall cut or pack dairy butter into blocks, squares or prints and wrap such blocks, squares

or prints in parchment paper unless the said parchment paper is printed or branded with the words "dairy butter".

9. Every cheese maker who manufactures skim-milk cheese shall brand on the side of every cheese, within twenty-four hours after the cheese is removed from the press the words "skim-milk cheese", and also upon the outside of every box or package which contains such cheese, the words "skim-milk cheese" at the time the cheese is boxed or packed, and if such cheese leaves the factory within twenty-four hours after its removal from the press, such branding must be done before the cheese leaves the factory.

10. When butter is packed in tubs or boxes, all brands required by these regulations shall be applied on the side of the package.

PROHIBITED BRANDING.

11. No person shall brand any package containing butter with the words "creamery butter," or with any combination of the word creamery unless such butter is creamery butter within the meaning of the Act and these regulations.

12. No person shall apply any brand of the word "Canadian," "Canadien" or "Canada" as a descriptive term, mark or brand, upon any cheese or upon any box or package which contains cheese or butter, unless such cheese or butter has been produced in Canada.

13. (*a*) No person shall brand any cheese or brand any package containing cheese or butter in any manner that shall give false information as to the country or province of origin, or as to the cheese factory or creamery in which it was manufactured.
(*b*) No person shall brand any package containing butter with any fictitious creamery name or with any word which might be construed as a creamery name, unless such name or word is followed by the word "Brand".

THE SALE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

14. No person shall knowingly sell, offer, expose or have in his possession for sale :—

(*a*) Any whey butter unless the package containing such whey butter is branded with the words "whey butter";

(*b*) Any butter which consists of a mixture of whey butter and creamery butter or whey butter and dairy butter unless such mixture of butter is branded "whey butter";

(*c*) Any mixture of dairy butter and creamery butter unless such mixture is branded "dairy butter";

(*d*) Any butter manufactured from a mixture of ordinary cream as separated from milk, and cream which has been separated from whey unless such butter is branded with the words "whey butter";

(*e*) Any dairy butter packed in boxes similar to those used for the packing of creamery butter unless such packages are branded "dairy butter";

(*f*) Any dairy butter packed, moulded or cut into blocks, squares or prints and wrapped in parchment paper unless such parchment paper is branded "dairy butter";

(*g*) Any skim-milk cheese unless the words "skim-milk cheese" are branded upon the side of every cheese and also upon the outside of every box or package which contains such cheese; and unless a placard bearing the words "skim-milk cheese" in letters at least three-quarters of an inch square is displayed on the cheese in such a manner as to be clearly visible to purchasers;

(*h*) Any butter branded as creamery butter or any combination of words which includes the word creamery unless such butter is creamery butter according to the definition in the Act, and in these regulations;

(*i*) Any cheese upon which the word "Canadian" "Canadien" or "Canada" is branded, or any cheese or butter contained in any package upon which the word "Canadian", "Canadien" or "Canada" is branded as a descriptive term, unless such cheese or butter has been produced in Canada;

(*j*) Any cheese which is branded or any cheese or butter which is contained in a package which is branded in such a manner as to give false information as to the country or province of origin or as to the cheese factory or creamery in which it was manufactured;

(*k*) Any butter contained in a package which is branded with any fictitious creamery name or with any word which might be construed as a creamery name unless such name or word is followed by the word "brand";

(*l*) Any whey butter, or any butter which consists of a mixture of whey butter and creamery butter or a mixture of whey butter and dairy butter, or any butter manufactured from a mixture of ordinary cream as separated from milk, and cream which has been separated from whey, unless a placard bearing the words "whey butter" in letters at least three-quarters of an inch square is displayed on the butter in such a manner as to be clearly visible to purchasers except in cases where such butter is packed or cut in prints, blocks, squares or pats and wrapped in parchment paper which paper is printed or branded with the words "whey butter";

(*m*) Any dairy butter or any butter which consists of a mixture of dairy butter and creamery butter, packed in boxes similar to those used for the packing of creamery butter, or which has been turned out of such boxes, unless a plackard bearing the words "dairy butter" in letters at least three-quarters of an inch square is displayed on the butter in such a manner as to be clearly visible to purchasers.

15. No person, except the final purchaser or consumer, shall remove, obliterate or erase or cause to be removed, obliterated or erased, any brand placed upon any cheese, or upon any package containing cheese or butter as required by these regulations.

16. Any person charged with the enforcement of this Act may with the consent of the Minister,—

(*a*) Seize and confiscate any apparatus or materials used or intended to be used in the manufacture of any butter, cheese, or other dairy product or imitations thereof in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or of any regulations made thereunder;

(*b*) Seize and confiscate any apparatus used in the treatment of milk, butter, cheese or other dairy product when such treatment causes the said milk, butter, cheese or other dairy product to contravene any of the provisions of this Act or of any of the regulations made thereunder;

(*c*) Seize and confiscate any illegal dairy product as defined in this Act.

17. When any apparatus or materials or illegal dairy product is seized and confiscated under authority of this Act and of these regulations, such apparatus or materials or illegal dairy product may be

(*a*) Sealed by any person charged with the enforcement of the Act and allowed to remain in the building or premises where found;

(*b*) Sealed by any person charged with the enforcement of the Act and removed to a public warehouse or some other suitable building.

18. No person except a person charged with the enforcement of the Act shall remove any seal from any apparatus, materials, or illegal dairy product which has been seized, confiscated and sealed under authority of this Act and these regulations.

19. Any apparatus, materials, or illegal products, seized and confiscated under authority of this Act and these regulations may be sold or otherwise disposed of, and any moneys derived therefrom shall be payable to His Majesty.

20. Any person who violates any regulations made under the authority of the Act shall for each offence, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than thirty dollars together with the costs of prosecution.

21. Any pecuniary penalty imposed under these regulations shall, when recovered, be payable and appropriated in the manner provided by Section 21 of the Act.

22. These regulations shall come into force on the first day of September, 1918, superseding regulations which came into force on the first day of September, 1914.

8–g

[1910]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS under the authority of an order of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council, dated the 14th day of September, 1917, the Province of Manitoba has requested that the land comprised within the public road through Sections 11 and 12, in Township thirteen, Range eleven, east of the Principal Meridian, as shown upon a plan of the said road, approved and confirmed at Ottawa on the 27th day of September, 1917, by Edouard Deville, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, and of record in the Department of the Interior under No. 26336, be transferred to the said province ;

And whereas the lands affected by the said road are unpatented.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, and under the provisions of Section 13 of Chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1906, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the said road comprising 4·39 acres in the north-east quarter of Section 11, 4·21 acres in the north-west quarter of Section 12 and 4·42 acres in the north-east quarter of Section 12 of the said township be transferred to the Crown in the right of the Province of Manitoba.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

7–4

[1912]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 23rd July, 1918, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that letters patent were issued on the 7th November, 1907, to Mr. Arthur Hitchcock of Moosejaw, for the north-west quarter of Section 3, Township 21, Range 7, west of the 3rd Meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan, containing 160 acres, which Mr. Hitchcock had been allowed to purchase at the rate of $3 an acre for a home farm and corral in connection with his ranch.

Subsequently it was ascertained that Mr. Hitchcock's improvements were located upon the north-east quarter of the said Section 3, and in compliance with his request it was decided in 1908 to exchange the north-west quarter of this section for the north-east quarter thereof, provided Mr. Hitchcock filed in the Department of the Interior a duplicate certificate of title in favour of the Crown covering the north-west quarter which had been patented to him.

The lands referred to were recently inspected by an officer of the Department of the Interior, who reported that he found both quarter sections very rough, only fit for grazing purposes and that there is very little difference, if any, in the value thereof, the north-east quarter, which Mr. Hitchcock desires to acquire, being the rougher of the two.

The Minister recommends that the exchange be confirmed and that he be authorized to issue Letters Patent in favour of Mr. Arthur Hitchcock for the said north-east quarter of Section 3, Township 21, Range 7, west of the 3rd Meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan, containing 161 acres, and which is available for the purpose, upon his filing in the Department of the Interior, a duplicate certificate of title in favour of the Crown, free of all encumbrances, covering the said north-west quarter of Section 3, Township 21, Range 7, west of the 3rd Meridian, above referred to.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

7–4

[1911]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated the 24th July, 1918, from the Minister of the Interior stating that the south-east quarter of Secti n 26, Township 40, Range 2, west of the 5th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, containing 160 acres, was, with other lands, vested in the Governor and Company of Adventures of England trading into Hudson's Bay, commonly called the Hudson's Bay Company, upon the 3rd day of January, 1907, under the provisions in that behalf contained in the Dominion Lands Act,

The Minister further states that a homestead entry for the said quarter section was, by oversight, granted on the 9th August, 1912, to Mr. Thomas William Ripper, who has been in continuous occupation of the land since 1913, and made valuable improvements thereon.

At the request of the Department of the Interior, the Hudson's Bay Company surrendered the quarter section in question, in order that Mr. Ripper's entry therefor might be confirmed, and selected, in lieu thereof, the north-east quarter of Section 26, Township 32, Range 15, west of the 4th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, containing 160 acres and which has been reserved for the company for some time.

The Minister therefore recommends that this exchange be confirmed under the provisions of section 76 of the Dominion Lands Act, and that letters patent for the said north-east quarter of Section 26, Township 32, Range 15, west of the 4th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, containing 160 acres, and which is available for the purpose, be issued in favour of the Hudson's Bay Company in exchange for the south-east quarter of Section 26, Township 48, Range 2, west of the 5th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, containing 160 acres, above mentioned, and which is now vested in His Majesty King George the Fifth in the right of the Dominion of Canada, and that the homestead entry granted for the last mentioned land on the 9th August, 1912, to the said Thomas William Ripper, be confirmed.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

7–4

[18–1948]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that for the purpose of promoting efficiency, the Electricity Inspection Districts of Toronto and Belleville, as respectively established by an Order in Council dated the 27th October, 1915, shall be and the same are hereby abolished, and the following Districts established in lieu thereof :—

Toronto, Ontario :—The Inspection District of Toronto to be composed of the Judicial Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, and the Counties of Dufferin, Grey, Peel, Simcoe, Wellington and York.

Belleville, Ontario :—The Inspection District of Belleville to be composed of the Counties of Addington, Durham, Frontenac, Grenville, Haliburton, Hastings, Leeds, Lennox, Northumberland, Peterborough, Prince Edward, Victoria and Ontario.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

7-2

[1827]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 6th July, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that in May, 1903, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at the request of the Department of the Interior, released the following lands which were required for the purpose of an extension to the Stony Indian Reserve :—

Section.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Area.	Remarks. North of Indian Reserve.
15	26	7	5th.	235·30	
17	26	7	5th.	632·80	
19	26	7	5th.	640·00	
21	26	7	5th.	621·10	Except island.
27	26	7	5th.	640·00	
Total.....	..	..	.....	2,769·20	Acres.

In partial exchange for these lands the Canadian Pacific Railway Company applied for lands in the vicinity of their line south of Ashcroft, in the Province of British Columbia, which the company required in order to safeguard their tracks from land slides and which had been reserved for them since 1895. The lands so reserved for the company are as follows ;

Section. Part. No.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Area.	Remarks.
Frac. N.W. ¼ 4	20	24	W.6	151.40	Part not included in Oregon Jack Creek Indian Reserve No. 6 and Lot 561.
N. ½ & S.W. ½ 5	20	24	"	339.31	Part east of Thompson
E. ½ 6	20	24	"	45.31	River and not included
N.E. ¼ 7	20	24	"	0.70	in Lot 561 area for right
W. ½ & S.E. ¼ 8	20	24	"	224.24	of way deducted. Part east of Thompson
S.E. ¼ 18	20	24	"	18 70	River Area for right of
L.S. 11, 13 & 14, 16	20	24	"	120.00	way deducted. Part south and east of
W. ½ & N.E. ¼ 17	20	24	"	226.00	Thompson River, (area
S.E. ¼ 17	20	24	"	160.00	for right of way deducted).
Total.....	..	..	.....	1,286.42	Acres.

The company are now applying for the issue of patents covering the lands selected by them in lieu of those released for the extension of the Stony Indian Reserve. The lands applied for being all available according to the records of the Department of the Interior, the Minister, therefore, recommends that the exchange with the company be authorized and that the difference in area on account of this exchange be credited to the company's land grant in the books of the Department of the Interior.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council

5–4

[1828]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS Mr. John Inglis McLean, of Fort Vermilion, in the Province of Alberta, has made application for a free grant of the S.W. ¼ of section 27, Township 108, Range 12, west of the Fifth meridian, in the said Province of Alberta, by virtue of occupation of the land at the date of the extinguishment of the Indian title ;

And whereas evidence has been submitted showing Mr. McLean to have been in actual occupation of the land in question at the date of the conclusion of Indian Treaty No.8 in the summer of 1899 ;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, and under the provisions of Section 76 of the Dominion Lands Act, is pleased to authorize and doth hereby authorize a free grant of the S.W. ¼ of Section 27, Township 108, Range 12, west of the Fifth meridian, containing 160 acres, more or less, to Mr. McLean.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

5–4

[1830]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Thursday, 25th July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 9th July, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that application has been made by the North American Reindeer Company (incorporated) with headquarters at South Bend, Indiana, for free grazing privileges for a period of thirty years, for the purpose of raising reindeer on the track outlined in pink on the attached map, and described as situated in the northern part of the Province of Manitoba, and in the Northwest Territories, and comprising that territory bounded on the north by the sixty-first degree of north latitude, on the east by Hudson's Bay, on the south by Churchill River, Indian and Granville Lakes and the waters connecting them, and on the west by Reindeer River, Reindeer Lake and the one hundred and second parallel of longitude, containing an area of 75,850 square miles more or less.

The introduction of reindeer into Alaska by the United States has resulted in an assured food supply for the natives and efficient means of transportation ; and within recent years a considerable quantity of reindeer meat has been available for export to Seattle and other pacific coast points. It is considered that the northern areas of the Northwest Territories are exceptionally suitable for reindeer. The development of reindeer herds in the Territories should be of great value in the matter of an assured food supply for the native population ; the utilization of trained reindeer will provide means of transportation and permit of effective exploration of the country ; and eventually the reindeer herds should contribute substantially to the meat supply of the rest of Canada. However, the introduction of reindeer into northern Canada will necessarily involve considerable risk and a large expenditure as well as expert handling and if the pioneer work is undertaken by private individuals or corporations on an extensive scale, sufficient to ensure reasonable success, the minister is of the opinion that such persons or corporations should receive encouragement from the Dominion to the extent of free grazing privileges for a limited term.

The minister, therefore, recommends that he be authorized to grant permits for free grazing privileges for reindeer in the area above described for a period not exceeding thirty years (30 years) to any persons or corporations who establish the bona fides of their enterprise to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior.

Provided that all such permits shall contain such conditions and restrictions as the minister may specify ; that in no case shall the privileges given be exclusive ; and that all permits shall be subject to such regulations as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU
Clerk of the Privy Council.

5–4

[1805.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 19th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, is pleased to make and doth hereby make the following regulations for the granting of free entries on Dominion lands in the Forty-mile Railway Belt of the Province of British Columbia to settlers under the authority of the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917.

AUTHORITY.

1. These regulations are made and approved under the provisions of The Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, being "An Act to assist Returned Soldiers in settling upon the land and to increase agricultural production."

INTERPRETATION.

2. (*a*) "British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations" means the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the Forty-mile Railway Belt of the Province of British Columbia, as approved by Order in Council of the 17th day of September, 1889, and amendments thereto.

(*b*) "Act" means "The Soldier Settlement Act, 1917."

(*c*) "Board" means "The Soldier Settlement Board."

(*d*) "Settler" means any person who comes within the meaning of that term as defined in the Act;

(*e*) "Agent" or "Agent of Dominion Lands" means a person acting as such under the provisions of the British Columbia Lands Regulations;

(*f*) "Sub-agent' means a Sub-agent under the British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations;

(*g*) "Local Representative" means any person appointed by the Soldier Settlement Board to act in the capacity of a representative of the Board in any particular district, and having such duties and powers as may be assigned to him by the Board;

(*h*) "Dominion Lands" or "lands" or "land" means lands of the Dominion of Canada to which these regulations apply;

(*i*) "Soldier entry" means a free entry on Dominion Lands granted by the Minister to a settler recommended by the Board;

(*j*) "Entry" may mean a soldier entry or an entry granted under the British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations;

(*k*) "Soldier grant" means the Dominion Land for which a soldier entry has been granted under the provisions of these regulations.

(*l*) "Homestead," "purchased homestead," means land held under homestead or purchased homestead entry respectively, under the British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations.

"SETTLER" DEFINED

3. Entry on Dominion Lands under the provisions of these regulations may be granted to any person recommended by the Board who is a "settler" as defined by the Act.

4. The following persons are "settlers" within the meaning of the Act:—

(*a*) Any person who has served in the naval or military expeditionary forces of Canada during the present war and who has left the forces with an honourable record or who has been honourably discharged;

(*b*) Any person who has been engaged in active service during the present war in the naval or military forces of the United Kingdom or of any of the self-governing British Dominions or Colonies, and who has left the forces with an honorable record or who honourably discharged;

(*c*) Any person who, being a British subject resident in Canada before the war, has been engaged in active service at one of the seats of war in either the naval or military forces of any of His Majesty's Allies in the present war, and who has left the forces with an honourable record or who has been honourably discharged;

(*d*) The widow of any such person described in items (*a*), (*b*), or (*c*) above who died on active service.

ESTABLISHING RIGHT AS "SETTLER".

Preliminary Information Form.

5. Any person deeming himself qualified as a settler, and wishing to obtain the benefit of these regulations shall submit to the Board such information as will enable the Board to determine that he is one to whom the Act applies. This information must be given on the Preliminary Information Form supplied by the Board, blank copies of which may be obtained on application to the Soldier Settlement Board, Ottawa, or to any of its local representatives, who, if so desired, will assist the applicant in filling out the form.

Discharge papers.

6. In the case of an applicant who has served in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, the Board will consult the Militia Department concerning his standing; in all other cases the applicant must forward his certificate of honourable discharge (registered mail only is advised for this purpose,) or a copy thereof duly certified by the Local Representative or by a Notary Public, or such other evidence as may be necessary in order that the Board may pass upon the applicant's status.

Attestation as to right.

7. Upon the applicant's right as a settler being satisfactorily established, a statement in the form of an "Attestation" of such right, signed by the Chairman of the Board, shall be issued to the applicant. Such attestation shall not be transferable and shall be surrendered when formal application for entry is made under these regulations.

RESERVATION OF LANDS.

Reservation af lands.

8. The Board may request reservation of available Dominion Lands for the purposes of the Act.

Lands especially set apart.

9. In the event of any parcel of land reserved under the Act being required for some specific purpose in connection with soldier settlement, or being particularly valuable on account of its location or otherwise, or with respect to which it is ascertained that some person has a right the existence of which was not known at the time the land was reserved for soldier settlement, the Board may withhold such parcel of land from general disposition under soldier entry, whether before or after such parcel has been available for entry, and set apart the same for such disposal as may be deemed proper.

Cancellation of reservation.

10. If, in the opinion of the Board, any parcel of land which has been reserved under the Act is not suitable for the purpose of soldier settlement, the Board may request the cancellation of such reservation.

Lapse of all reservations.

11. All reservation of lands under the Act shall lapse three years after the close of the present war.

Timbered lands not open to entry.

12. Land containing more than 2,000 feet B.M. to the acre of merchantable timber is not open to entry until a report made by a Timber Inspector has been submitted to the Department, and if entry is obtained for land which though not reserved at the time, is ascertained to be valuable on account of merchantable timber upon it, the entry may be cancelled, provided that in case an entry is so cancelled no compensation shall be made to the entrant for the value to him of the timber on the land.

LANDS OPEN TO ENTRY.

Surveying and advertising.—Thirty days' notice in case of new surveys.

13. No land shall be open for entry under the provisions of these regulations until it has been surveyed in accordance with the provisions of the Dominion Lands Survey Act, and until notice that it is to be open for

entry upon a date to be set forth in the notice has been posted for at least thirty days in the land office of the District in which the land is situated, and has been published in at least one newspaper in that district and in one newspaper in the provincial capital, and the printing and publication of the notice shall be made in such a manner as is determined by the Board.

It shall be the duty of the Agent, when requested to do so by the Board, to advertise any newly surveyed land reserved under the Act, and to post notices promptly in his office and in each of the offices of the Sub-agents in his district.

Ten days' notice in all other cases.

14. In the case of other than newly surveyed lands, the Agent shall, when notified by the Board to make any land available for entry under these regulations, advertise such land for ten clear days, unless otherwise directed by the Board by posting a notice in his office, available for public inspection, giving date and hour of the posting and the date on which the land will become available. Such notice shall be in the form prescribed by the Board, and a copy of same shall be promptly mailed by the Agent to each of the Sub-agents and to representations of the Board in his district, and to the Postmaster nearest the land, to be posted in their respective offices.

Soldier entry on reserved lands.

15. Lands reserved under the Act which in the opinion of the board are of a class suitable for the general purposes of soldier settlement, shall, except as herein provided, or as otherwise determined by the board, be made available for soldier entry from time to time to any settler who is eligible to make such entry under these regulations.

Homestead entry on reserved lands.

16. Except as herein otherwise provided, any land reserved under the act which is available for soldier entry, shall not be deemed reserved as against any person who, being a settler or a member of any body or force serving with the forces of Great Britain or of any of her allies during the present war, is desirous of exercising his homestead right thereon under the provisions of the British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations.

Soldier Entry on Lands Not Reserved.

17. The right of soldier entry may be exercised by any settler qualified as such under the Act on any parcel of land which, although not reserved for the purposes of the Act at the time, is open to homestead entry under the provisions of the British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations. An application for soldier entry on such land by any person eligible shall *ipso facto* reserve the same for the purposes of the Act.

Information as to Lands.

18. General information concerning lands for soldier settlement may be obtained by any prospective settler on application to the Soldier Settlement Board, Ottawa, or to any representative of the Board elsewhere.

Precise information as to whether any particular parcel of land is open to soldier entry may be secured on application to the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district within which the land is situated.

APPLICATION FOR ENTRY.

Office of Record.

19. Application for a soldier entry may be made in the form prescribed by the Board by the holder of an attestation under the Act at the office of the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district within which the land is situated, which shall be the office of record for soldier entries for such district.

Application made elsewhere.

20. Application for a soldier entry may be made also before any Agent or Sub-agent of Dominion lands or before a local representative of the Board or any other person authorized by the Board to receive such application for transmission to the office of record but any application so made shall have no force or effect until received atthe office of record.

Notice may be wired.

Provided that where an application for a soldier entry is so made, the person receiving the same may, at the expense of the applicant, wire notice of receipt of the application to the office of record, whereupon, if the land is available, it shall be held for the applicant until the application papers are received.

No Second Application.

21. Where an application for soldier entry is made at any place other than the office of record, the person receiving the application shall not receive another application for entry on the same land until the first application has been disposed of by the office of record.

Personal application.

22. Every application for a soldier entry shall, except as hereinafter, be made by the settler in person.

Application by proxy.

23. Application for entry by proxy is permitted only in the case of a person making entry on behalf of a husband, wife, father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, when duly authorized to do so in the form prescribed, or in the case of a person who, for special reasons has been given permission by the Board to make entry on behalf of a settler.

The proxy must appear before the agent of Dominion Lands for the district; Sub-agents and local representatives are not authorized to accept applications for entry by proxy.

The settler on whose behalf such entry is made must, before the expiration of six months from the date of the entry, appear personally before the agent and satisfy him by declaration that he is already in residence or on his way to commence such residence, and in the latter case that he will be in residence before the end of six months. Should be fail to make appearance, the agent shall, unless otherwise determined by the Board, cancel the entry without notice at the end of six months from the date of entry.

Time.

24. Application for soldier entry shall be made only during the regular office hours on every day except Sunday and statutory holidays.

Declaration by Applicant.

25. Every applicant for a soldier entry shall make a declaration in the form prescribed by the Board that to the best of his knowledge and belief the land with respect to which his application is made is of the class open for entry and that there is no one in residence thereon, and shall state the improvements on the same, if any, and the value thereof, provided that where such declaration is subsequently found incorrect in any material particular, the entry shall be liable to cancellation.

No fees.

26. No fees shall be charged in connection with a soldier entry, but the applicant may be required to pay the value of the improvements, if any, on the land, and any charge or indebtedness against the land.

Application for lands not available.

27. An apdlication for entry on land which is not available for entry at the time the same is made shall not give the applicant any priority of right in the event of the land becoming available.

CERTIFICATE OE ENTRY.

What constitutes entry.

28. When application is made in the manner hereinbefore described for land open to entry under the provisions of these regulations, the Agent or officer acting for him shall accept it and issue to the applicant a Certificate of Entry, and the acceptance by the Agent, or officer acting for him, of the said application and the iseue of the Certificate of Entry shall constitute a soldier entry under the provisions of these regulations.

Certificate.

29. The Certificate of Entry shall entitle the recipient to take, occupy, use and cultivate the land entered for, and to hold possession thereof to the exclusion of

any other person, and to bring and maintain actions for trespass committed on the said land; and the land shall not be liable to be taken in execution before the issue of letters patent therefor; provided that occupancy, use and possession of land so entered for shall be subject to the provisions of the Act, or the regulations thereunder or amendments thereto.

PRIOR RIGHT OF ENTRY.

Squatting.—Squatter and Adjoining Settler.

30. Occupation of any Dominion lands by squatting thereon without entry or without the authority of the Department whether the lands are open for entry, leased, reserved or held under entry given to the squatter no right thereto and he may be ejected as a trespasser and his improvements forfeited to the Crown. Squatting on lands valuable for timber or which are in a timber berth, whether timbered or not, will give no right either to the land or timber and will result in ejectment proceedings and loss of improvements.

Squatter before survey.

31. A person desirous of taking up land by squatting before the survey thereof must first notify the Dominion Land Agent and ascertain whether the land would be otherwise available when surveyed.

One Day Priority to Adjoining Settler.

32. On the day on which any land is to be made available for entry after being advertised or posted in the manner hereinbefore described the privilege of entry thereon shall be restricted to a settler eligible to make entry who holds an adjoining quarter-section under homestead or soldier entry, or who obtained homestead patent for such quarter-section and is still the owner thereof, or who having obtained authority to do so, is a squatter on such quarter-section.

CONFLICTING CLAIMS.

Determining priority.

33. In the event of there being more than one applicant claiming the prior right of entry under the preceding section, the priority of their claims shall be determined by the priority of the dates of their respective entries, or the commencement of residence in the case or squatters before survey.

Due consideration of all claims.

34. To ensure due consideration being given to the rights of all persons claiming priority, the Agent shall receive all applications for entry offering under the preceding section, if requested to do so, but shall issue no certificate of entry for such land until the close of the office hours of the day on which the prior right of entry is considered, or until the morning of the following day.

Application before Sub-agent.

Provided that if the Agent is advised by wire or otherwise on such day by a Sub-agent or a Local Representative of the receipt by him of an application for entry from a person claiming a prior right of entry for the land affected, and it is evident from the records that such person, by reason of the priority of date of his entry for or commencement of residence on the adjoining homestead, has a better claim than any of the other applicants appearing in person, the Agent shall hold the land until such application made before the Sub-agent or Local Representative has been received.

Sickness of applicant.

Provided further that if on account of sickness or other satisfactory reason shown to the agent, a settler who according to the records has a prior right of entry over all other applicants is unable to appear in person on such day, the agent may hold the land for such settler for a reasonable length of time, reporting immediately all the circumstances of the case to the Board.

Doubtful cases.

Provided also that if the agent is in doubt as to the priority of any applicant, he shall not grant entry on the land affected, but refer the matter to the Board for consideration.

Land available to any Settler.

35. Any land which, after having been posted in the manner hereinbefore described has not been entered for by an adjoining settler on the first day on which such land became available for entry, or if it has not been reserved for any of the reasons above-mentioned, it shall be open for entry on the following day to any settler eligible to make entry under these regulations.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY.

Area

36. A soldier entry shall be for not more than a quarter-section of one hundred and sixty acres more or less.

Mineral and water right.

37. A soldier entry shall convey no right to salt, coal petroleum, natural gas, gold, silver, copper, iron or other minerals within or under the land covered by such entry, nor to the bed, shores or waters of any water course, and is subject to rights of way for ditches or water conduits existing or previously applied for.

Improved lands.

38. Entry for land on which there are improvements may be granted only subject to payment by the entrant of the value of such improvements, as determined by the Board. Should the entrant fail to pay such value, his entry may be cancelled.

Seed grain and other charges.

39. Entry for land against which there is a charge in favour of the Crown may be granted only subject to the payment by the entrant of such indebtedness.

Reservation for Roads.

40. Every soldier entry shall be granted subject to the right of the Province to take without compensation at any time prior to the issue of letters patent any land which may be required for road purposes, not exceeding one-twentieth of the total area covered by the entry as provided by the regulations with request to the establishment of roads in the Forty-mile Railway Belt.

Entry for the sole use of Settler.

41. Every entry shall be for the sole use and benefit of the holder of the same and not for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever.

Declaration as to Duties.

42. The Board may, if deemed necessary, require the holder of a soldier entry to furnish proof, by declaration or otherwise, that he is duly performing his settlement duties in each year subsequent to the date of his entry.

Lands valuable for Timber.

43. Lands containing valuable timber are not open to homestead entry. Lands containing less than 2,000 feet B.M. of merchantable timber to the acre are not classed as timber lands. Lands thought to contain merchantable timber in excess of 2,000 feet to the acre must be inspected by a timber inspector and the report submitted to the department before the land is disposed of. A settler may be required by the agent to make a statutory declaration as to the quantity of merchantable timber which is on the land applied for, and at the discretion of the agent he may withhold the land from entry until a special inspection has been made by a timber inspector and the case submitted to the department for decision.

Lands Required for Water Supply, Etc.

44. If, after an entry is obtained, it is ascertained that the land entered for, or any portion thereof, is necessary for the protection of any water supply or for the location or construction of any works necessary to the development of any water-power, the board may, at any time before the issue of letters patent, cancel the entry or withdraw from its application any portion of the land entered for, but where the land is required for the location or construction of works necessary for the development of any water-power, only in so far as the land is necessary for that purpose; provided, however, that no entry shall be cancelled under the provisions of this paragraph until the entrant has been compensated for any improvements made by him upon

the land, the amount of such compensation to be fixed by arbitration if the entrant refuses to accept the compensation allowed by the board.

SETTLEMENT DUTIES.

General requirements

45. Every holder of a soldier entry shall, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, be required before the issue of letters patent.

(*a*) to have held the land for his own exclusive use and benefit for three years ;

(*b*) to have resided thereon or in the vicinity thereof as hereinafter provided for at least six months in each of three years from the date of entry, or the date of commencement of residence ;

(*c*) To have cultivated in each year such area of the land entered for as is satisfactory to the Board ;

(*d*) To have erected a habitable house ;

(*e*) To have paid in full the loan, if any, and interest thereon made to him on the land entered for under the provisions of the Soldier Settlement Loan Regulations, and other charges, if any ;

(*f*) To be a British subject, except as otherwise provided.

Perfecting entry.

46. Every entrant shall be required to perfect his entry within six months from the date thereof by taking possession in his own person of the land, and by beginning residence thereon, and if the entry is not so perfected within that period, it shall be liable to cancellation.

Provided that on cause shown the board may extend the time for perfecting an entry for an additional six months.

Residence.

47. "Residence" for the purpose of these regulations shall be by the settler in person upon the land entered for or in the vicinity thereof, as hereinafter provided. Such residence shall be in a dwelling house which is the actual home of the settler during such period of residence. Residence by a member of the settler's family or by any other person as proxy on his behalf will not be accepted.

Vicinity.

48. The entrant may perform the required residence duties by living on a farm situated within a distance of nine miles from the land entered for, in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowance crossed in the measurement, in the following cases :

(*a*) If he is the sole owner of such farm ;

(*b*) If such farm is held by him under homestead entry or otherwise under the provisions of the British Columbia Dominion Lands Act Regulations;

(*c*) If such farm is owned solely and occupied by the father, mother, wife, husband, son, daughter, brother, or sister of the entry or if it is held and and occupied by such relative under the provisions of the British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations.

Concurrent residence not counted.

49. Provided any period of residence claimed by a settler towards obtaining patent for any land held by him under the British Columbia Dominion Lands Regulations, cannot at the same time be counted as residence in connection with his soldier grant.

CULTIVATION DUTIES.

If residence or grant.

50. Dry Belt : In the dry belt of the Kamloops division unless the land is difficult to clear and cultivate on account of timber, a settler who resides on his homestead is required to break a total of at least 30 acres of the homestead (of which 20 must be cropped) before applying for patent. A reasonable proportion of the cultivation duties must be done during each year.

If residence in vicinity.

Where residence is performed in the vicinity in in accordance with the regulations the total required to be broken is at least 50 acres (of which 30 must be cropped.)

If residence on grant.

51. Timbered Districts : In the Revelstoke district and the timbered portions of the Kamloops district, a settler is required to clear and cultivate eight acres and rough clear and cultivate eight acres. For homestead of eighty acres or less, four acres thoroughly cleared and cultivated and four acres rough cleared and cultivated are required. In the coast districts four acres thoroughly cleared and cultivated and four acres rough cleared and cultivated are required.

Clearing means the thorough removal of slash and stumps. Rough clearing means slashing, piling and burning, and seeding to grass or otherwise cultivating between the stumps.

If residence in vicinity.

Where residence is performed in the vicinity in accordance with the regulations the cultivations duties are increased by one-half, namely, instead of eight acres thorough clearing and eight acres rough clearing, twelve acres thoroughly cleared and cultivated and twelve acres rough cleared and cultivated are required ; and for homesteads of eighty acres or less, six acres thoroughly cleared and cultivated are required.

Thorough clearing accepted as rough clearing.

52. Additional thorough clearing to the extent of one-half of the amount of rough clearing required is accepted in lieu of rough clearing.

Cultivation to be done in three years.

53. Cultivation must be done in each of three years during two of which the breaking must be in crop.

Rough and wooded lands.

54. Within the Forty-mile Railway Belt of British Columbia where owing to the character of the land the requirement with respect to cultivation as stated would appear to be excessive, the Minister may reduce the area required to be cultivated, after the land has been inspected by an officer of the Department of the Interior.

DECEASED ENTRANTS.

Completion of duties by legal representative.

55. In the event of the death of any person holding entry under these regulations before the completion of these requirements for obtaining patent, the requirements as to residence shall be waived. The requirements other than residence and naturalization shall be completed by the legal representative of such deceased entrant.

Unperfected entries.

56. If the entrant dies before perfecting the entry in the manner prescribed by these regulations, his entry shall be liable to cancellation. The Board may, however, on satisfactory assurance being furnished that the estate will be administered, and that the requirements of the regulations will be complied with, extend the time for the performance of duties.

Insane entrants.

57. In the event of an entrant becoming insane or mentally incapable, and by reason of such insanity or mental incapacity unable to complete the requirements for obtaining patent, the requirements as to residence and naturalization are waived. The requirements other than residence may be completed by his guardian, or committee, or any other person who, in the event of his death, would be his legal representative.

PATENT.

Proof of completion of duties.

58. After the completion of the settlement duties hereinbefore prescribed, the settler may file proof of the completion thereof. Such proof shall be in the form of a sworn statement by the entrant, corroborated by the sworn statement of two disinterested parties resident in the vicinity. The statement of the applicant and his witnesses shall be given before an officer duly authorized by the Board to receive such evidence.

Deceased and insane entrants.

59. In the event of the death of an entrant, or in the event of an entrant becoming insane or mentally incapable, the proof of the performance of the condi-

tions of the grant shall be made by such person or persons, and in such manner as may be satisfactory to the Board.

Forfeiture of right on failure to submit proof.

60. If the proof of the completion of the conditions of entry has not been furnished as herein prescribed, within five years from the date of entry, the right of the entrant in connection with the land entered for shall be liable to forfeiture on the order of the Board.

Patent.

61. If the proof of the fulfilment of the conditions of entry has been submitted as herein prescribed, and such proof is satisfactory to the board, the board will, if there is no charge against the land by reason of a loan granted under the Soldier Settlement Loan Regulations, recommend the issue of patent to the entrant, or in the event of the death of the entrant, in the name of his legal representative, or in the name of the deceased direct, if the law of the province within which the land is situated makes no provision for the appointment of a personal representative.

No Patent until Loan Repaid.

62. If the proof of the performance of the settlement duties has been accepted by the Board, but there is a charge against the land for advances made under the Act, the Board will withhold the issue of patent for such land until such time as the charge has been removed.

Certificate as to Proof.

63. In the cases mentioned in the preceding section, the entrant, or in the event of his death, such person as would be entitled to receive patent, had all the conditions been completed, may receive a Certificate from the Board setting forth that the requisite settlement duties have been completed, and that upon the indebtedness incurred under the Act being discharged, patent shall issue in the name of the person entitled to receive the same under these regulations.

INTERCHANGE OF ENTRIES.

When two settlers may interchange.

64. For cause shown any two entrants whose entries are in good standing may be granted permission by the Board to interchange their respective entries, provided the Board is satisfied that the security furnished by a settler who has obtained a loan under the Act will not be impaired by such interchange.

ABANDONMENT OF ENTRY.

Abandonment and re-entry

65. An entrant may, in the discretion of the Board, be granted permission to abandon the land entered for him upon executing a declaration in the form prescribed by the Board and obtain permission to make another entry for any land available for the purpose.

In Case of Loan.

66. Where the entrant, having secured a loan from the Board, has created a charge or lien on the land entered for which has not been discharged, the privilege of abandonment and re-entry may be granted only subject to the transfer of such indebtedness to the land on which re-entry is to be made and only where the Board is satisfied that the security for the loan will not be impaired by the transaction.

Abandonment in favour of a relative.

67. Where an entry is in good standing, the entrant may, in the discretion of the Board, be granted permission to abandon the land held under entry in favour of a father, mother, sister, daughter, brother, wife or husband, if eligibie to make a soldier entry under these regulations subject to such terms and conditions as the Board may prescribe.

CANCELLATION OF ENTRY.

Reason for cancellation.

68. An entry may be cancelled for any of the following reasons:—

(*a*) If the entrant fails in any year to perform the prescribed settlement duties;

(*b*) If entry has been obtained or granted through error, or misrepresentation, or other fraud.

(*c*) If an entrant, being one who has obtained a loan from the Soldier Settlement Board, fails to pay the instalments of principal and interest at the times when they are payable, or fails to comply with any term or condition subject to which the loan is made.

(*d*) If he fails to pay for improvements or any charge outstanding against the land in connection with seed grain, relief or other liability of any previous entrant or holder of the land.

(*e*) If an entrant has assigned, mortgaged or transferred, or agreed to assign, mortgage, or transfer the land held by him under entry, unless otherwise provided.

Effect of Cancellation.

69. Where an entry has been cancelled for any reason, all the rights of the entrant with respect to the land held by him, shall thereupon cease and determine; but the Board may, at its discretion, refund to the person responsible for the improvements, in whole or in part, the money collected on account of such improvements from any subsequent holder or occupant of the land.

Administration.

70. In respect of such of the foregoing regulations as have reference to the reservation of lands, and the cancellation of such reservations, the classes of lands open to entry, the advertising or posting of lands, the granting of entry, the settlement of conflicting claims to land, the performance of the conditions of entry, the proof of the completion of duties, the issue of patent, the interchange of entries, the abandonment of entries either unconditionally or in favour of a relative, and the cancellation of entries, wherever it is provided that action is to be taken by the Board, such action will be carried out through the Department of the Interior.

Effective date.

71. These regulations shall become effective on a date to be fixed by the Board.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1823]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA
Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 11th July, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that the Department of the Interior, has had before it the claims of a number of squatters to portions of the northwest quarter of Section 6 in Township 3 and Range 12, east of the Principal meridian, the land referred to being situated near the station of Badger on the Canadian Northern Railway, and that it was considered advisable to subdivide the land in question into small lots so as to cover the claimants' improvements and allow them to purchase the lots at a price to be fixed by valuation.

This subdivision has been surveyed under the instructions of the Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands and the plan thereof has been registered in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that he be authorized to dispose of the lots in the said subdivision at the valuation placed thereon by an officer of the Interior and on the usual terms respecting Government townsites, namely, either the whole of the purchase price at the date of sale or one fourth of the purchase pice at that date and the remainder in three equal consecutive annual instalments, with interest at five per cent per annum.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1922.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 30th July, 1918, from the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that by Orders in Council passed on the 26th of August, 1910, and the 10th of May, 1911, there were reserved for the use of the Department of Militia and Defence for the purpose of remount depots and training grounds, all the available lands in Townships 15, 16 and 17, Range 3, West of the Third Meridian, and in Township 15, Range 4, West of the Third Meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan, and all the available lands in Townships 20, 21 and 22, Range 3, West of the 4th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta.

By Order in Council dated the 22nd March, 1918 certain right of way for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company "Bassano Easterly Branch" was transferred back to the Department of the Interior and it is now desired to authorize the latter Department to enter into grazing leases covering the remainder of the said lands.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the Department of the Interior be authorized to enter into grazing and other similar leases covering the lands above described, on the following conditions: That such leases shall not exceed the term of one year, that they shall all expire on the same day which shall be between 1st November and 1st April in any year and that before leases are granted for any year the consent of the Department of Militia and Defence will be obtained.

The committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

7–4

[1925]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and under and by virtue of the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the Order in Council of the 4th April, 1918 (P.C. 815), enacting regulations to prevent idleness, etc., shall be and the same is hereby amended by striking out paragraph 3 thereof and substituting therefor, the following:—

"3. (*a*) Any person violating the provisions hereof shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction before a magistrate to a fine not exceeding $500.00, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both fine and imprisonment. Such imprisonment may be in any common gaol, or in any institution, or on any farm owned by a municipality or province and declared by by-law or Order in Council respectively to be a public institution or farm for the purposes of this law, which said institution or farm for the purposes of this law shall be a common gaol.

(*b*) Whenever any person is charged with contravention of any of the provisions of this Order in Council the onus shall be on him to establish to the satisfaction of the magistrate that he is regularly engaged in some useful occupation."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

7–2

[1822]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 10th July, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that on the 14th day of February, 1911, Mr. William Armstrong, of Portage la Prairie, was advised in reply to an application made by him, that he would be permitted to purchase the surface rights of the north half of Legal Subdivision 15 of Section 23, Township 32, Range 9, west of the Principal Meridian, at the rate of $10 an acre, as a mill-site in connection with a number of mining leases granted in that vicinity, the sale, however, to be subject to the erection of a mill suitable for the purpose and satisfactory to the Minister of the Interior, and the thorough utilization of the land in connection with the operation of gypsum locations in that locality.

Payment in full has been made of the purchase price of the land of the specified rate, and evidence has been furnished to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior that a suitable mill has been erected, and that the land has been utilized for the purpose for which it was required.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that he be authorized to complete the sale to the applicant of the surface rights of the north half of Legal Subdivision 15 of Section 23, Township 32, Range 9, west of the Principal Meridian.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

5–4

[1821]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 12th July, 1918, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that the Regulations governing the Dominion Forest Reserves prohibit fishing in any other manner than by angling and trolling in those waters in Alberta, south of the north boundary of township 55.

It has been reported by the forest officers that there are a number of lakes in township 52, range 26, west 5th meridian, in the Athabaska Division of the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve, which are well supplied with white and jackfish; that these lakes have furnished a supply of fish to the surrounding settlers for some years past without any appreciable diminution of the supply, and that the enforcement of the prohibitive regulation referred to will, in view of the present shortage of food, result in hardship for the settlers who have been accustomed to use nets in obtaining a supply of fish from these lakes.

The Minister therefore recommends that authority be granted to issue domestic fishing permits for these lakes during the years 1918, 1919 and 1920, not to exceed a total of 12 such permits in each year, for the use of 100 feet of 5½ inch mesh gill net, at a fee of $4.00 for resident British subjects, each permit to cover only the summer or winter season as the case may be.

The committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

5–4

19–1948

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that for the purpose of promoting efficiency, the Gas Inspection Districts of Toronto and Belleville, as respectively established by an Order in Council, dated the 27th October, 1915, shall be and the same are hereby abolished, and the following Districts established in lieu thereof:—

Toronto, Ontario :—The Inspection District of Toronto, to be composed of the Judicial Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, and the Counties of Dufferin, Grey, Peel, Simcoe, Wellington and York.

Belleville, Ontario. The Inspection District of Belleville to be composed of the Counties of Addington, Durham, Frontenac, Grenville, Haliburton, Hastings, Leeds, Lennox, Northumberland, Peterborough, Prince Edward, Victoria and Ontario.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1906]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and under the powers vested in His Excellency in Council by the War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that section 106 of the Revised Military Service Regulations as approved on the 2nd March, 1918, shall be and the same is hereby repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof :—

"106. Every person who employs or retains in his service, or harbours, conceals, or in any way assists any man who is a deserter, or is absent without leave from the Canadian Expeditionary Force, shall be guilty of an offence punishable upon summary conviction by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars and not more than five hundred dollars, unless such person proves that he was not aware, and had no reasonable ground to suspect that the man so employed or retained in his service, or harboured, concealed or assisted, was a deserter or absent from the force without leave."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1913]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that clause 41 of the regulations governing the granting of yearly licenses and permits to cut timber on Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the North West Territories, within twenty miles on either side of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Province of British Columbia, and that the tract of three and one-half million acres controlled by the Government of the Dominion in the Peace River District, in the Province of British Columbia, established by Order in Council of the 1st July, 1898, and subsequent Orders in Council, shall be and the same is hereby amended so as to provide that the holders of portable sawmill berths and cordwood berths shall furnish to the Dominion Timber Agent having jurisdiction in the matter, sworn returns monthly or at such period as the Minister of the Interior may direct, accounting for all timber cut on the berths, sold, and on hand ; and that in the event of it being found necessary, after the permittee has been requested by letter three times to forward any overdue return or returns, to send a Timber Inspector or other officer to secure the same, the Minister of the Interior may charge and collect from the permittee the expenses incurred thereby, or cancel the berth.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7–4 Clerk of the Privy Council

[1966.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday the 10th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS there has been laid before His Excellency the Governor General in Council a report from the Minister of Agriculture stating as follows, viz :—

The crop situation over Southern Manitoba, in Southern and Southwestern Saskatchewan and in Southern and part of Central Alberta is exceedingly critical owing to continued dry weather.

A very serious situation has arisen on this account in so far as feed for live stock is concerned particularly in regard to their requirements next winter. The situation strongly indicates that action should be taken to conserve forage and feed of all kinds that our farmers may not be forced to sell their breeding stock so essential to the keeping up of the supply of meat and dairy products needed by Great Britain and the other allies now and in the near future.

It is further important that our breeding stock be kept up to, and if possible increased over, what it is at present, if we are to do our part in the rehabilitation of the stock-breeding industries in Europe once the war is over. That Canada will be called upon to do much in this line is evident already from the fact that delegations from at least one of the war stricken countries are now touring Canada with this end in view.

Therefore, in view of the above, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture and under and by virtue of the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to make the following Regulations and the same are hereby made and established accordingly :

Regulations.

1. No stack of straw remaining from the crops of last year or the product of the crops of the present year, situate in either of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, shall be burned or otherwise destroyed without the written permission of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the Province in which such straw is situate.

(2) Any person violating the provisions of this regulation shall be liable, on summary conviction, under the provisions of Part XV of the Criminal Code, to a fine of not less than ten dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding thirty days or to both fine and imprisonment.

2. The Order in Council of the twelfth day of July, 1918, P.C. 1713, is hereby rescinded and repealed.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1908]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Minister of Justice reports that the regulations established by Order in Council of the 20th September, 1916, for the control and registration of aliens of enemy nationality require amendment in the following respects :—

(*a*) The existing regulations only require aliens of enemy nationality of military age and having no permanent place of residence or abode in Canada, to register. It is deemed expedient that all aliens of enemy nationality over the age of 16 years be required to conform to the regulations.

(*b*) Under the existing regulations registered aliens having permission to travel from one point to another have been obliged to report at points en route. It is deemed expedient that such aliens be relieved of this obligation except when they remain at one place for 24 hours or more.

(*c*) The existing regulations contain no provision exempting registered aliens from obligation to report while employed in unorganized districts where there is no chief officer of police to whom they can report. It is deemed expedient that such aliens be relieved of the obligation to report while employed in such districts.

(*d*) The existing regulations require all registered aliens, including certain aliens of enemy nationality who are nevertheless well known to be friendly aliens in fact, to report monthly to the chief officer of police. It is deemed expedient that certain of these friendly aliens, viz: the Czechs or Members of the Bohemian National Alliance, Turkish subjects who are by race Greeks, Armenians, Syrians, or of other community well known as opposed to Turkish regime and of Christian faith, be exempted from this obligation at the discretion of the chief commissioner of police.

(*e*) Under the existing regulations the offence of departing from any place without permission has been solely within the jurisdiction of courts of the province where the place of departure is situate. It is deemed expedient that the courts at any place where the alien is apprehended be given jurisdiction to deal with the offence.

(*f*) It has been brought to the attention of the Minister of Justice that a large number of registered aliens have failed to comply with the law requiring every male person to be regularly engaged in some useful occupation, and it is deemed expedient that the enforcement of this law be facilitated by requiring registered aliens to established to the satisfaction of the chief officer of police that they have been complying with the law in this respect, before they be granted permission to travel from one place to another.

(*g*) It has been brought to the attention of the Minister of Justice that aliens of enemy nationality who have not registered or who have not obtained the proper permission have hitherto been able to travel from one point to another with little interference. It is deemed expedient, therefore, that such aliens be refused transportation as hereinafter provided.

(*h*) Hitherto the provincial constables have not been included in the term "chief officer of police" within the meaning of the regulations. It is deemed expedient that such provincial constables be given the powers of chief officers of police. It is also deemed expedient that postmasters be given authority to record the reports of registered aliens at points where there is no chief officer of police within a radius of five miles. It is further deemed expedient that the chief officers of police be required to render monthly reports to the chief commissioner of police at Ottawa, as hereinafter provided.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice and under the authority of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

The above mentioned Order in Council of the 20th September, 1916, establishing Regulations for the control and registration of aliens of enemy nationality is hereby cancelled and the following regulations are hereby made and sanctioned in lieu thereof :—

1. Every alien of enemy nationality over the age of sixteen years, residing or being in Canada, shall, unless he has previously registered or reported in the manner herein required within twenty days after the publication of these regulations in the *Canada Gazette* attend upon the chief officer of police of the city, town, village, county or district in which such alien of enemy nationality resides or is and report to the said chief officer of police his name, age, place of residence, nationality and occupation, and truly answer all such questions as may be put to him by or on behalf of the said chief officer of police with regard to any of the matters aforesaid, or the causes or purposes of such alien of enemy nationality being within Canada.

2. The said chief officer of police shall, if satisfied that any registered alien of enemy nationality may, consistently with the public interest, be suffered to remain at large, make out and deliver to such alien of enemy nationality a certificate of parole in the form set forth in schedule hereto annexed marked "A," and shall furnish to the chief commissioner of police, Ottawa, a monthly return of such aliens of enemy nationality, in form set forth in schedule "C."

3. It shall be the duty of any alien of enemy nationality to whom is issued a certificate of parole as aforesaid to preserve the same carefully and carry it upon his person and to produce the same for inspection at any time when required by any peace officer or military officer.

4. An alien of enemy nationality to whom any certificate of parole shall have been issued shall not quit or depart from the city, town, village, county or district within which his certificate of parole was issued without first attending upon the chief officer or police who issued the same and declaring to him the cause or purpose of his desire to quit or depart from the city, town, village, county or district aforesaid, and the name of the place to which such alien of enemy nationality intends or desires to go, and he shall thereupon truly answer all such questions as may be put to him by or on behalf of the said chief officer of police touching all or any of the matters aforesaid.

5. The said chief officer of police shall, if satisfied that it is not contrary to the public interest that such alien of enemy nationality should be permitted to quit or depart from the city, town, village, county or district in which the certificate of parole was issued as aforesaid, endorse upon the said certificate of parole, in the form set forth in Schedule "B" hereto, notice to the effect that the said alien of enemy nationality has been duly granted permission to go to the place therein specified and shall notify the chief commissioner of police, Ottawa, each month on form Schedule "B" of the particulars of such permission.

6. The chief officer may refuse permission to any alien of enemy nationality to depart from any place unless such alien satisfies him that he has complied with the law requiring every male person to be regularly engaged in some useful occupation and that he has been regularly employed for at least 20 days out of the 30 days immediately proceeding his application to depart.

7. All ticket agents and conductors of railway or Steamboat Companies or other officers, shall under penalty of violating these regulations, refuse to sell tickets or give transportation to any alien of enemy nationality, who does not produce certificate of parole with notice of permission to travel from one point to another endorsed thereon (Form B).

8. An alien of enemy nationality having so reported and having obtained the permission referred to in section 5 herein shall not be required to report while en route unless he remain in one place for a period of twenty-four hours or more, but shall immediately upon arrival at his destination attend upon and report to the chief officer of police at such place. The chief officer of police shall furnish to the chief commissioner of police, at Ottawa, according to schedule "E," a monthly list of such persons reporting.

9. Aliens of enemy nationality granted permission to proceed for the purposes of employment to places where there is no chief officer of police to whom they

can report shall not be required to report during such period as they remain in the said employment, but shall report immediately upon their return to the place where such permission was granted, or upon arrival at any place where there is a chief officer of police and where they remain for 24 hours or more.

10. An alien of enemy nationality having obtained a certificate of parole shall at regular intervals of one month thereafter attend upon and report to the chief officer of police who issued his certificate of parole, unless in the meantime he shall have obtained permission in manner aforesaid to remove or go to a place outside of the city, town, village county or district within which his certifiate of parole was issued, in which case he shall report at the same intervals to the chief officer of police of the place to which he has removed or gone.

11. The following may at the discretion of the chief commissioner of police be granted exemption from reporting monthly, but shall be governed by all other regulations herein mentioned :—Aliens of enemy nationality of fifty years and over, or those maimed or crippled so as to render them unfit for any military service ; Czechs or members of the Bohemian National Alliance ; Turkish subjects who are by race Greeks, Armenians, Syrians or of other community well known as opposed to Turkish regime, and of Christian faith.

12. Before any alien of enemy nationality shall remove or go from any place at which he is for the time being obliged to report, he shall attend upon the chief officer of police for that place and report in manner aforesaid, and obtain an endorsement upon his certificate of parole in form and effect as hereinbefore required.

13. Any refusal, failure or neglect on the part of any alien of enemy nationality, or of any other person to observe, fulfil and comply with any requirement of these regulations shall constitute an offence punishable by summary conviction under part XV of the Criminal Code, by the imposition of a penalty of imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding $500, or of both such imprisonment and fine, and moreover, any refusal, failure or neglect on the part of any alien of enemy nationality to whom a certificate of parole has been granted to produce and submit to reasonable inspection, whenever required by any peace or military officer, his certificate of parole, shall constitute an offence punishable in like manner by the imposition of a like penalty. The offence of departing from any place without permission may be charged and prosecuted at any place to which the offender may go or where he may be and shall be within the jurisdiction of the court or justices there or at any place where the offender is apprehended.

14. The expression "chief officer of police" as used in these regulations shall mean and include the chief officer of police, chief constable or principal peace officer of any municipality, and any officer or constable of the Royal North West Mounted Police or provincial police exercising authority in any district, and shall include also the successor or representative in office of any such chief officer of police as herein defined. Provided that the said expression for the cities of Montreal and Winnipeg respectively shall include the Registrar of Alien Enemies, and at points where no police officer is located within a radius of five miles, the postmaster may record the reports of aliens of enemy nationality.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE A.

CERTIFICATE OF PAROLE.

This is to certify that.....at present residing at.....a.....subject, of .....years of age, weight about..... pounds ; complexion....., is by law entitled and required to carry this certificate upon his person and to produce it for reasonable inspection as may be required by any peace or military officer, and moreover to report monthly to the chief officer of police at .....and that he is subject to compliance with the requirements of the law entitled to be at liberty ; provided that he shall not remove or depart from .....without having this certificate duly endorsed.

Dated at.....this.....day of.....1917.

.....
Chief of Police.

Date of Report.	Initials of Officer to whom Reporting.	Date of Report.	Initials of Officer to whom Reporting.	Date of Report.	Initials of Officer to whom Reporting.

SCHEDULE "B."

Endorsement.

The within named.....is granted permission to remove to.....where he shall report immediately and at monthly intervals to the chief of police for that locality.

Dated at .....this.....day of..... 19 .

.....
Chief of Police.

The within named.....is granted permission to remove to.....where he shall report immediately and at monthly intervals to the chief of police for that locality.

Dated at .....this.....day of..... 19 .

.....
Chief of Police.

The within named.....
is granted permission to remove to.....
where he shall report immediately and at monthly intervals to the chief of police for that locality.

Dated at.....this.....day of.....19 .

.....
Chief of Police.

The within named.....
is granted permission to remove to.....
where he shall report immediately and at monthly intervals to the chief of police for that locality.

Dated at.....this.....day of.....19 .

.....
Chief of Police.

SCHEDULE "C."

Return of Aliens of Enemy Nationality, not previously registered within Canada, to whom Certificates of Parole were granted during month of....., 19 .

.....
Chief of Police.

Date.	No.	Name.	Age.	Address.	Description.	Remarks.

SCHEDULE "D."

Monthly Report.

The undermentioned Aliens of Enemy nationality were granted permission to depart from..... for points mentioned during the month of..... 19 .

.....
Chief of Police.

Date.	No.	Name.	Permitted to proceed to

SCHEDULE "E."

Monthly Report.

The undermentioned Aliens of Enemy nationality reported at.....from points mentioned, during the month of.....19 .

.....
Chief of Police.

Date.	No.	Name.	Last point of registration.

7-2

[1819]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS an application has been made by the Department of Indian Affairs for the setting apart of the Indian cemetery at House River, which consists of a small parcel of land, comprising approximately two acres, in the north-east quarter of section 18, township 83, range 16, west of the 4th meridian in the Province of Alberta, which has been used as such for a number of years ;

And whereas the parcel of land in question is undisposed of according to the records of the Department of the Interior, and may be more particularly described ae follows :—

Commencing at a point on the East boundary of the North East quarter of Section 18 in the 83rd Township and 16th Range, West of the 4th Meridian in the Province of Alberta, distant 655.38 feet, measured southerly along the said east boundary from the North-east corner of the said quarter section, thence due West a distance of 50 feet to an iron post ; thence due South a distance of 204 feet to an iron post ; thence continuing on the same course a distance of 27 feet to a point which for the purpose of this description may be described as Point A ; thence due West to intersection with the right bank of the Athabaska River as shown upon a map or plan of survey of the said township approved and confirmed at Ottawa, on the 22nd day of June, A.D. 1918, by Edouard Deville, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands and of record in the Department of the Interior ; thence northwesterly following the said bank to a line drawn parallel with and 300 feet perpendicularly distant northerly from the line drawn due west from the point A ; thence due east along the said parallel line to intersection with the said east boundary of said north-east quarter section ; thence southerly along said east boundary a distance of 69 feet, more or less, to the point of commencement and containing by admeasurement two acres, more or less, and as shown on the plan hereto attached.

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the parcel of land above described, shall be and the same is hereby transferred to the Department of Indian Affairs for the purpose of a cemetery.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
5-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[6/2019]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 17th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Inland Revenue, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

The Standards of Quality for Baking Powders, as established by Order in Council dated the 16th July, 1918, are hereby repealed, and the following standards of quality are established in lieu thereof :—

Baking Powders.

1. Baking Powder is essentially a mixture of bicarbonate of soda with an acid, either free, or in combination as an acid salt, together with starch or other neutral material; and is intended to be used as a leavener in baking; the leavening agent being the carbonic acid gas liberated by interaction of the acid component with the bicarbonate of soda under the conditions of baking.

2. The acid materials employed in the manufacture of baking powders shall be, in themselves harmless to health, and the compounds resultant from their interaction with bicarbonate of soda shall also be harmless to health.

3. Baking Powder must be capable of yielding ten (10) per cent of its weight of carbon dioxide, on treatment as prescribed and recommended in Bulletin No. 360 of the Department of Inland Revenue (Laboratory series).

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
8-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1997]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, 14th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Government of the Province of British Columbia has, under the terms of an agreement between that Government and the Government of the Dominion, with reference to mineral lands in the Railway Belt as set forth in the Order in Council of the 11th February, 1890, applied for a grant of the undermentioned lands and has complied with the provisions of the Order in Council of the 13th May, 1899, by filing the sworn declaration of a Dominion land surveyor, to the effect that the lands in question are of no value for agricultural purposes or for the timber growing thereon and has paid therefor at the rate of $1.00 per acre, the sum of thirty dollars and fifty-seven cents ($30.57), the said lands being :

That certain parcel or tract of land situate in Section thirty in the twentieth Township in the nineteenth Range, west of the sixth Meridian, comprising parts of

the Glen Iron mineral claim, being lot one thousand four hundred and fifteen, and of the Peggy mineral claim, being lot one thousand four hundred and sixteen, both in the Kamloops mining division of the Yale district in the Province of British Columbia, which may be more particularly described as follows :

Beginning at a wooden post in stone mound on the northerly boundary of the "Beta" mineral claim as transferred to the province of British Columbia by Order in Council dated the third day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven, which said post is distant ninety-five feet, more or less, on a bearing of north eighty-nine degrees and fifty-two minutes west from the wooden post in stone mound at the north-east corner of northwest quarter of section nineteen of the said township ; thence north eighty-nine degrees and fifty-two minutes west along the said northerly boundary of the said "Beta" mineral claim a distance of one thousand four hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to a wooden post in stone mound at the northwesterly corner of the said "Beta" mineral claim ; thence continuing on the same bearing a distance of seventy feet, more or less, to a wooden post in stone mound ; thence north eight minutes east a distance of five hundred and fifty feet, more or less, to a witness wooden post in stone mound ; thence continuing on the same bearing a distance of one hundred and thirty-four feet and four-tenths of a foot, more or less, to the most southerly boundary of the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway as shown upon the plan of the said right of way, signed by E. B. Hermon, D.L.S., on the twelfth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five and filed in the Kamloops Registry Office under number thirty-two, and of record in the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, under number eight thousand and eighty-three ; thence easterly along the said most southerly boundary of the said right of way to a point on the westerly boundary of that part of legal subdivision two of the said section thirty, granted to Joseph William MacKay under letters patent dated the second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one ; which said point is fourteen chains perpendicularly distant westerly from the most easterly limit of the said legal subdivision two ; thence southerly along the said westerly boundary to the northerly boundary of the Norah mineral claim as transferred to the Province of British Columbia by Order in Council dated the third day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven ; thence north eighty-nine degrees and fifty-two minutes west along the said northerly boundary of the said Norah mineral claim a distance of four hundred and six feet and fifty-eight hundredths of a foot more or less to a wooden post in stone mound at the northeasterly corner of the said "Beta" mineral claim ; thence continuing on the same course along the northerly boundary of the said "Beta" mineral claim a distance of seventy feet, more or less, to the point of beginning ; the said parcel containing by admeasurement thirty acres and fifty-seven hundredths of an acre, more or less, all the said bearings being astronomical ; all according to the plans and field notes of the Glen Iron mineral claim, signed by John Vicars, Dominion land surveyor, and dated the twenty-first day of November, one thousand nine hundred and five, and of record in the Department of the Interior under number eight thousand one hundred and twenty-six, and of the Peggy mineral claim, signed by John Vicars, Dominion land surveyor, and dated the twenty-eighth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and five, and of record in the Department of the Interior under number seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the title to the lands herein described containing a total of thirty acres and fifty-seven hundredths of an acre (30.57) be vested in His Majesty King George the Fifth, for the purposes of the Province of British Columbia, under the terms of the agreement and Order in Council mentioned above.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

8–4

[The following Order in Council was first published in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *20th August, 1918.*]

[1953]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 10th day of August, 1918

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS there has been laid before the Governor General in Council a report from the Minister of Justice submitting as follows with regard to the reinforcements for the Canadian Expeditionary Force to be obtained under the Military Service Act, 1917, viz :—

It is provided by Subsection 4 of Section 13 of the said Act that "unless further authorized by Parliament the reinforcements provided under this Act shall not exceed one hundred thousand men". These are according to the provisions of the Act reinforcements for the Canadian Expeditionary Force now engaged in active service overseas, to be raised by selective draft, and it is obviously desirable to obtain for the purposes of the authorized reinforcements, the men who are most qualified for military service and who can best be spared from their civil avocations. In order to achieve this object it is not infrequently necessary, in the process of selection, to suspend decision, or to require certain probationary service, and to proceed tentatively, seeing that the class called is productive of more men who are available for the service than will supply the limited number of reinforcements. In the competition for selection there are questions of physical fitness for military service to be considered, and as well questions of the relative usefulness of the men to the community in their ordinary occupations; compassionate considerations or questions of extreme individual hardship also present themselves. It has therefore been found expedient or necessary in the general interest that many of the men who have reported for duty should be put in a position to stand by pending final selection or determination of acceptability , and this has been accomplished by means of conditional discharge ; the granting of leave of absence ; or the treating of the period of training in Canada as a period of probation during which a man although conditionally embodied in the force, may, if for any reason he prove less desirable than another who may take his place, be finally removed from the complement of reinforcements to be provided.

Having regard to the progress of the war, and to the advice of the military authorities who are charged with the operations against the enemy, it is necessary that the entire body of 100,000 reinforcements for the Canadian Expeditionary Force overseas should be provided and despatched as soon as possible for the defence of the country ; and it is not only reasonable and proper, but also strictly necessary in conformity with the expressed intention of the Act, that the number of these reinforcements should be computed by reference only to the men ultimately selected and actually despatched for overseas service. Nevertheless questions have been suggested as to the definition of the force and the time and method of ascertaining the numbers which compose the reinforcements within the statutory meaning ;

And whereas it is deemed essential that the powers and proceedings which have been authorized for raising the reinforcements shall continue and be used or invoked for the purpose of producing and despatching from Canada not less than one hundred thousand efficient soldiers for overseas service.

Therefore, for the avoidance of any doubt or question, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice and pursuant to the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise vested in the Governor in Council, is pleased to make the following Regulation and the same is hereby made and established accordingly:—

Regulation.

All the powers conferred by the Military Service Act, 1917, and by the regulations thereunder, or under

the War Measures Act, 1914, and which were heretofore or are now capable of being exercised for the purpose of obtaining men to reinforce the Canadian Expeditionary Force now engaged in active service overseas, and as well the procedure which has been enacted or authorized in that behalf, continue in force and shall be executed so that and until the number of men obtained under the authority of the Military Service Act, 1917, and the said regulations, who have embarked or been despatched or shall embark or be despatched in Canada for service in the said force overseas, shall in aggregate amount to one hundred thousand.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
8-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[The following Order in Council was first published in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *21st August, 1918.*]

[2044]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 20th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS ratifications of the Reciprocal Military Service Convention between Canada and the United States having been exchanged in London on July 30th, 1918, the Convention was, by Order in Council of the 5th August, 1918, declared to have the force of law ;

And whereas it is further necessary, in the opinion of the Minister of Justice, that regulations be enacted declaring liability to military service in Canada of United States citizens who are subject to the provisions of the Convention and providing for the procedure by which such liability may be enforced ;

Therefore, for the purposes aforesaid, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and under the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by The War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise existing in that behalf, is pleased to sanction and doth hereby sanction the following Regulations, entitled "United States Military Service Convention Regulations."

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is further pleased to order and doth hereby order and declare that the said Regulations shall have the force of law.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

UNITED STATES MILITARY SERVICE CONVENTION REGULATIONS.

1. In and for the purposes of these regulations, and in and for the purposes of any amending or further regulations touching military service of citizens of the United States in Canada, unless there be something repugnant in the subject matter or context,—

(*a*) "Convention" means the convention regulating reciprocally military service of Canadian British subjects in the United States and United States citizens in Canada, ratifications of which were exchanged in London between His Majesty and the President of the United States on 30th July, 1918 ;

(*b*) "diplomatic exemption" is an expression used to define the condition of those who hold certificates of exemption from military service by the Government of the United States under Article III of the convention and which certificates are still in force ;

(*c*) Questionaires shall be in such form and shall embody such questions or call for such pertinent information as the Minister of Justice may prescribe or direct ;

(*d*) "registrar" means the registrar or deputy registrar under the *Militia Service Act, 1917* for the province or district within which the United States citizen affected resides or is ;

(*e*) "registrant" means a United States citizen who shall have reported to the registrar in compliance with section 3 of these regulations and within the time hereby limited, and those who so report shall be deemed to register or to have registered ;

(*f*) "United States citizen" in the singular or plural refers only to male citizens of the United States in Canada within the ages for the time being specified in the laws of the United States prescribing compulsory military service, not including those who have diplomatic exemption ;

(*g*) where it is provided that any offence shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment it shall be competent to the court adjudging the punishment to impose either fine or imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment, within the limits specified, according to the discretion of the court ;

(*h*) the provisions of the *Interpretation Act*, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, Chapter 1, shall apply.

2. United States citizens are hereby made subject and liable to military service in Canada, and they shall be entitled to exemption or to discharge therefrom under the laws and regulations governing military service now or from time to time in force in Canada ; provided however that, in addition to the grounds of exemption enacted for British subjects, United States citizens may claim exemption upon the ground that they enlisted or enrolled in the military forces of the United States within the time limited by the Convention ; but the burden of proof of such enlistment or enrolment shall lie upon the person who alleges it.

3. Every United States citizen, within ten days after the expiry of the time limited by the convention within which the Government of the United States may issue him a certificate of diplomatic exemption, shall truly report to the registrar by registered post, and in writing which is plainly legible, his name in full, his occupation and the date of his birth ; stating also whether he is single, married or a widower ; and if the latter, whether he has a child living ; also if married, the date of his marriage ; and stating moreover his place of residence and usual post office address in Canada ; and, if he reside within a city or place where the streets and dwellings are named and numbered, the name and number of his street and dwelling ; or if he reside in another place, the lot and concession number, section, township, range, and meridian, or other definite description whereby his place of residence may be located, having regard to the custom of the locality in which he lives : and if without reasonable excuse he neglect or fail to report in the manner and with the particulars aforesaid within the time limited as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, and moreover he shall incur a penalty of $10.00 for each day after the time when or within which he should have registered during which he shall continue to be unregistered.

4. Every United States citizen who has diplomatic exemption, although not otherwise subject to these regulations shall within ten days after the granting of the same truly report to the registrar, in like manner and that the same particulars as required by the last preceding section ; and in addition he shall embody in his report a true and complete statement of the particulars of his certificate of diplomatic exemption. Neglect or failure without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirements of this section shall constitute an offence punishable in the manner and by the penalties provided in the last preceding section.

5. The registrar when thereunto directed by the Minister of Justice shall send to each or any registrant, or to any class of registrants, by registered post, a questionnaire to be answered by the registrant, calling for such particulars, proofs and information as may be necessary or desirable for the purpose of determining whether the registrant is liable to, or fitted for, or

entitled to exemption from, military service; and the registrar may in like manner, from time to time, send to any registrant further or additional questionnaires, whether for the purposes of review or otherwise, if it should be found necessary or expedient so to do. It shall be the duty of any registrant to whom a questionnaire is directed to answer in writing the questions stated therein fully and truly, and to return the questionnaire, with his answers written therein, and with the other proofs and information required, to the registrar by registered post, so that the same shall be received by the registrar in the ordinary course of the post not more than twenty days after the questionnaire was posted by the registrar; and if the registrant, without reasonable excuse, neglect or fail to return the questionnaire with his answers, proofs and information aforesaid, within the time aforesaid, or within such extended time as the Minister of Justice may authorize in writing, he shall report himself for military service immediately upon the expiry of that time, as in the case hereinafter provided for of United States citizens who neglect or fail to register, and subject to the like penalty for failure so to report for military service.

6. If any registrant wilfully return a false or misleading answer to any question submitted to him by any questionnaire, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

7. Claims for exemption may be presented with and shall be considered and determined upon registrants' answers to their questionnaires, and such further material, information or evidence as may be reasonably required or offered, and, save as herein otherwise provided, in the like manner as with regard to claims for exemption by British subjects.

8. A registrant, although he may at any time report voluntarily, shall not be required to report himself for military service until the expiration of twenty days after the registrar shall have posted to his address, registered, a questionnaire, nor so long as any claim for exemption asserted by or on behalf of the registrant is pending, nor so long as he is the holder of a certificate of exemption granted under the authority of these regulations.

9. (*a*) Registrants when notified by the registrar to report themselves for military service shall so report at such times and places respectively and in such manner as may be specified or required by the notice;

(*b*) United States citizens who neglect or fail to register in compliance with these regulations shall report themselves for military service to one of the depot battalions of the Canadian Expeditionary Force immediately after the expiry of the time within which they should have registered; and, if without reasonable excuse any United States citizen, whether a registrant or not, fail to comply with any requirement to which he is subjected by this section, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable therefor upon summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years.

10. The registrars shall have power to issue certificates of exemption to United States citizens without reference to any tribunal in those cases in which it is apparent, having regard to the facts appearing upon the application, the proofs submitted therewith and the information obtained by the registrar, that the applicant is entitled to exemption; but any certificate issued by a registrar in the exercise of this power shall be subject to review by an appeal tribunal, or by the Central Appeal Judge, upon application and notice by or on behalf of a public representative attached to the office of the registrar or to the office of the chief registrar for Canada.

11. The provisions of the *Military Service Act 1917* and of the regulations thereunder, as well as the provisions of the regulations affecting military service sanctioned under the authority of the *War Measures Act 1914*, in so far as they are not inconsistent with any law or regulation applying specially or exclusively to United States citizens, shall, in so far as applicable, apply to United States citizens in like manner as they apply to British subjects, and the prescribed forms may be used with such adaptations as may be convenient or necessary to meet the circumstances of the case; provided that the limitation enacted by subsection 4 of section 13 of the *Military Service Act 1917* shall be refer only to British subjects.

12. Nothing in these regulations shall be interpreted inconsistently with the Convention.

13. These regulations shall be published immediately, in the *Canada Gazette*, and shall come into force upon the day of thefr publication, and they shall remain in force so long as the convention remains in force.

14. These regulations may be cited as the United States Military Service Convention Regulations. 8-2

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

HAMILTON RADIAL ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given by the Hamilton Radia Electric Railway Company that its Standard Maximum Passenger Tariff, C.R.C. No. 4, has been filed with and approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. The said tariff is hereby published in accordance with section 331 of the Railway Act.

HAMILTON RADIAL ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY,

GEO. E. WALLER
General Passenger Agent.

Re-issue
Advance.

C.R.C. No. 4
Cancels C.R.C. No. 1.

HAMILTON RADIAL ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

STANDARD MAXIMUM PASSENGER TARIFF.

THE maximum fare to be charged between any two points of the Hamilton Radial Electric Railway is two and seven-eighths cents per mile.

Issued July 30, 1918.

Effective August 20, 1918.

Issued on authority of Order No. 27471 of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

Issued by

GEO. E. WALLER,
General Passenger Agent,
Hamilton, Ontario.

HAMILTON RADIAL ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given by the Hamilton Radial Electric Railway Company that its Standard Mileage Freight Tariff, C R.C. No. 5, has been filed with and approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. The said tariff is hereby published in accordance with section 327 of the Railway Act.

HAMILTON RADIAL ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY,

GEO. E. WALLER,
General Freight Agent.

HAMILTON RADIAL ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

STANDARD MILEAGE FREIGHT TARIFF.

Applying between stations on the Hamilton Radial Electric Railway (applicable where no other tariffs are in effect).

Governed by Canadian classification and the general rules and conditions of carriage adopted by this company, also as to car service, warehouse storage, cartage and switching rates and regulations published in tariffs relating thereto.

Distances. — Miles.		Classes in Cents per 100 pounds.									
Over	Not over	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	5	9	8	7	6	4½	4½	4½	3½	3½	3½
5	10	11½	9	8	7	6	6	4½	4½	4½	4½
10	15	14	12½	10½	9	7	7	6	6	6	4½
15	20	16	14	12½	10½	8	7	7	7	7	6
20	25	18½	16	14	11½	9	8	7	8	8	6

Issued July 30th 1918. Effective August 20th 1918.

Issued on authority of Order No. 27471 of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

Issued by
GEO. E. WALLER,
Ceneral Freight Agent.
7-2 Hamilton, Ont.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

CANADIAN MILITIA.

1918.

HEADQUARTERS,
OTTAWA, 27th June, 1918.

G.O. 92.

The following appointments, promotions and retirements are promulgated to the Militia by the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence in Militia Council.

DISTRICTS.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.—5TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.—The period of tenure of appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Cohoe, as Brigade Commander, is further extended to the 1st May, 1919.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

ARTILLERY.

Canadian Field Artillery.

5TH BRIDAGE.—20TH BATTERY.—Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) P. A. Piuze, is seconded whilst holding the appointment of Brigade Major, 15th Infantry Brigade. 1st March, 1918.

8TH BRIGADE.—AMMUNITION COLUMN.—To be provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary): Wilfrid Mayfield Cory, gentleman. 23rd October, 1915.

13TH BRIGADE.—33RD BATTERY.—The undermentioned officers are seconded: Provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary) D. Leith-Ross. 6th November, 1916.
W. E. Peacock. 19th April, 1918.

CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

To be provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary):
Lansing Weed Hoyt, gentleman. 19th April, 1918.
Hubert Welby-Pugin, gentleman. 29th April, 1918.
Henry Preston Rust, gentleman. 5th May, 1918.

INFANTRY.

5TH REGIMENT (ROYAL HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA).—Captain H. B. Robinson is seconded. 14th June, 1918.

20TH REGIMENT (HALTON RIFLES).—Lieutenant (supernumerary) W. G. M. Brown is seconded for servicee with the Royal Air Force. 10th October, 1916.

35TH REGIMENT (SIMCOE FORESTERS).—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) W. A. Fletcher is seconded. 15th July, 1916.

39TH REGIMENT (NORFOLK RIFLES).—The period of tenure of appointment of Lieutenant C. F. Doughty as Signalling Officer, is extended to the 25th April, 1919.

48TH REGIMENT (HIGHLANDERS).—Lieutenant (supernumerary) S. C. Snively is seconded for service with the Royal Air Force. 28th March, 1918.

53RD SHERBROOKE REGIMENT.—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) E. S. Spafford is seconded. 22nd May, 1917.

78TH PICTOU REGIMENT (HIGHLANDERS).—Captain H. T. Doran is transferred to the Reserve of Officers. 1st June, 1918.

91ST REGIMENT (CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS).—To be Major: Captain (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) E. M. Dalley. 8th January, 1917.

97TH REGIMENT (ALGONQUIN RIFLES).—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) B. T. Gardner is seconded. 28th February, 1916.

101ST REGIMENT (EDMONTON FUSILIERS).—The name of Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. L. E. Price is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia. 7th June, 1918.

102ND REGIMENT (ROCKY MOUNTAIN RANGERS).—Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. D. Sibbald is permitted to resign his commission. 23rd May, 1918.

109TH REGIMENT.—The undermentioned officers are seconded: Provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary)
G. W. Adams.
S. J. Adams. 19th June, 1916.
Lieutenant (supernumerary) P. W. Fice. 6th November, 1916.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.

Army Medical Corps.

The names of provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary) W. Mason, F. S. Inksetter are removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia. 12th June, 1918.
Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. G. Wilson is permitted to retire. 19th June, 1918.
To be provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary):
Lorenzo Lafayette Cairns, gentleman. 18th April, 1918.
Joseph Damase Page, gentleman. 1st May, 1918.
*Keith Gordon Grant, gentleman. 13th May, 1918.
*Edwin Wormsley Nettleton,
*Joseph Ernest Paulin, gentlemen. 27th May, 1918.
Daniel Mahony, gentleman. 30th May, 1918.
*Clarence William Thorne, gentleman. 1st June, 1918.
*Joseph Hector Lapointe,
*Rosario Fontaine,
*Joseph George Ernest Chabot,

*René Pierre Paquin, gentlemen. 4th June, 1918.
*Chares Joseph Cross, gentleman. 5th June, 1918.
Dalle Murray King,
William Yates Cook, gentlemen. 10th June, 1918.
*John Ralph Simmons, gentleman. 12th June, 1918.
Archie Peter Cameron, gentleman. 15th June, 1918.

Lieutenant (supernumerary) F. B. Gurd reverts to regimental duty from the seconded list. 24th May, 1918.

*Subject to qualification under the provisions of Militia Order 65, 1913.

The undermentioned Nursing Sisters are permitted to retire:

E. R. Henderson. 27th March, 1918.
L. N. Trace. 6th April, 1918.

To be Nursing Sisters (supernumerary):

Hazel Louise Black,
Irene May Fellows. 5th June, 1918.
Lila Storie Durbrow. 22nd May, 1918.

MEMORANDA.

The date of promotions of Lieutenant-Colonels G. S. Maunsell, J. F. Macdonald, R. J. Gwynne, C. F. Winter, and R. A. Helmer to the brevet rank of Colonel, which appeared in General Order 129, 1915, are amended to read from 1st September, 1915, and the seniority of all officers on promotion to that rank by General Order quoted, is amended to read as follows:

To be brevet Colonels:

Lt.-Colonel (temp. Colonel) F. S. Meighen,
Lt.-Colonel H. E. Burstall, C.B.,
Lt.-Colonel F. O. Sissons,
Lt.-Colonel R. G. E. Leckie, C.M.G.,
Lt.-Colonel H. C. Thacker,
Lt.-Colonel G. S. Maunsell,
Lt.-Colonel J. F. Macdonald,
Lt.-Colonel D. Watson,
Lt.-Colonel R. J. Gwynne,
Lt.-Colonel C. F. Winter,
Lt.-Colonel E. W. B. Morrison, D.S.O.,
Lt.-Colonel R. A. Helmer,
Lt.-Colonel G. B. Hughes, D.S.O.,
Captain and Brevet Lt.-Colonel C. J. Armstrong,
Major (temp. Lt.-Colonel) H. D. B. Ketchen. 1st September, 1915.

The order of seniority of officers promoted to the rank of Colonel by General Order 61, 1916, is amended to read as follows:

To be Colonels:

Lt.-Colonel E. B. Worthington,
Lt.-Colonel G. Acheson,
Lt.-Colonel H. S. Birkett,
Lt.-Colonel S. M. Rogers,
Lt.-Colonel J. T. Fotheringham, C.M.G.,
Lt.-Colonel G. S. Rennie,
Lt.-Colonel M. MacLaren, C.M.G.,
Lt.-Colonel E. C. Ashton,
Lt.-Colonel F. A. Reid,
Lt.-Colonel G. E. A. Jones.
Lt.-Colonel J. W. Bridges,
Lt.-Colonel G. LaF. Foster, C.B.,
Lt.-Colonel H. J. Cowan,
Lt.-Colonel F. W. Hill, D.S.O.,
Lt.-Colonel S. J. R. Sircom.
Lt.-Colonel R. Rennie, M.V.O., D.S.O.,
Lt.-Colonel J. A. Roberts,
Lt.-Colonel A. E. Ross, C.M.G.,
Lt.-Colonel G. S. Tuxford, C.M.G.,
Lt.-Colonel H. A. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Lt.-Colonel P. E. Thacker,
Lt.-Colonel A. C. Macdonell, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Lt.-Colonel A. H. Macdonell, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Lt.-Colonel (temp. Colonel) C. A. Hodgetts.
Lt.-Colonel R. W. Gregory,
Lt.-Colonel W. St. P. Hughes,
Lt.-Colonel (temp Colonel) W. J. Neill,
Major and Bvt. Lt.-Colonel F. O. W. Loomis, D.S.O.,
Lt.-Colonel W. A. Scott,
Lt.-Colonel A. Mignault,
Lt.-Colonel A. D. McRae,
Major G. E. Beauchamp,
Major L. J. Lipsett,
Major R. Burritt. 24th May, 1916.

The seniority of Colonel W. R. Ward, C.A.P.C., on the list of Field Officers actively employed, on promotion to the rank of Colonel, which appeared in General Order No. 3, 1916, will be immediately following the name of Colonel H. E. Burstall, C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C.

The seniority of Colonel C. W. Belton, P.A.M.C., on the list of Field Officers actively employed, on promotion to the rank of Colonel, which appeared in General Order 89, 1916, will be immediately following the name of Colonel H. S. Birkett, C.B.

Major R. K. Barker, Reserve of Officers, is restored to the Active List, on appointment as Organizer and Inspector of Cadet Corps, Military District No. 2. 20th February, 1918.

To be brevet Lieutenant-Colonel: Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) R. K. Barker, C.M. 29th March, 1918.

Honorary Major J. D. Page, C.M., is permitted to resign his commission. 1st May, 1918.

Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. D. Page, Army Medical Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Major in the Canadian Militia, whilst performing the duties of Officer Commanding Savard Park Military Hospital. 1st May, 1918.

To be Chaplains with the honorary rank of Captain:

The Reverend John William Medcalf. 25th May, 1918.
The Reverend Fred Williams. 1st June, 1918.
The Reverend Philip John Dykes,
The Reverend William Askey,
The Reverend Rowland Bensen,
The Reverend Reginald Herbert Hillersden Bulteel,
The Reverend Robert Morrison Campbell,
The Reverend George Stacy Cassmore,
The Reverend Georges Antoine Hamel,
The Reverend James Vincent Meagher,
The Reverend Stanley Edgar Morton,
The Reverend Jacques Marie Emile Olivier,
The Reverend John Alvin Shirley,
The Reverend Charles Ashbury Sparling,
The Reverend William Fulton Wallace. 4th June 1918.
The Reverend Sidney Elijah Lambert,
The Reverend David James Lane,
The Reverend John Franklin Reycraft. 10th June, 1918.
The Reverend Georges Jules Cote. 11th June, 1918.
The Reverend Michael Thomas O'Brien. 17th June, 1918.
The Reverend Thomas McCosh Dadson. 24th June, 1918.

The undermentioned are granted temporary rank in the Canadian Militia as stated, whilst serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force:

To be Lieutenants:

Donald Fairlie Branston Gay, gentleman. 12th August, 1914.
Richard G. Crawford, gentleman (since died of wounds). 23rd September, 1914.
Walter W. DeRossiter, gentleman (since died). 12th November, 1915.
James Henry Lovett, gentleman. 5th December, 1915.
William Sinclair Tuck, gentleman (since killed in action). 1st January, 1916.
Duncan Kenneth Turner, gentleman. 5th March, 1916.
Duncan Stuart Forbes,
William Charles Merston, gentlemen. 16th April, 1916.
George Randolph Pearkes, gentleman. 30th April, 1916.
Cyril Ellinger, gentleman. 5th May, 1916.

John Waddington, gentleman. 7th May, 1916.
Frederick Temple Spencer, gentleman (since killed in action). 6th August, 1916.
James Alexander Linton, gentleman. 7th August, 1916.
Charles S. Cameron, gentleman. 31st August, 1916.
Company Quartermaster-Sergeant Sidney Herbert Leach, Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps,
James Arthur Harris,
John Woodhouse Ferrier,
Walter Cecil Fletcher, gentlemen. 1st October, 1916.
Arthur Edward Collins, gentleman. 3rd October, 1916.
Thomas Fisher, gentleman. 16th October, 1916.
Charles Ridgeway Gilpin, gentleman. 20th November, 1916.
Wilfred E. Gingell,
Albert John Gough, gentlemen. 21st November, 1916.
Ernest Grant Stevenson, gentleman. 10th January, 1917.
Percy Travers Cox, gentleman. 13th January, 1917.
Robert Edward Hardinge Eaton, gentleman. 20th January, 1917.
Percy Lytton Bonsall, gentleman. 22nd January, 1917.
Duncan Martin Taylor, gentleman. 31st January, 1917.
Charles Edward Stanfield Smith, gentleman. 3rd February, 1917.
Richard Delaney,
Peter Scott, gentlemen. 7th February, 1917.
Geoffrey Andrew Harkness Carson, gentleman. 11th February, 1917.
Leonard Frederick Beesley, gentleman. 12th February, 1917.
Harry Malpas Benfield, gentleman. 14th February, 1917.
Malcolm Nathaniel McPhail, gentleman. 15th February, 1917.
Melville Gordon Anderson,
Jack Turner, gentlemen. 18th February, 1917.
William Braman Donoghue,
Joseph Allen Fournier, gentlemen. 19th February, 1917.
Harold Lynne Atto,
Ernest Geoffrey Weeks,
John Hatchel Halliday Christie (since killed in action),
Thomas William Martin, gentlemen. 20th February, 1917.
Rob Roy McGregor,
William Lachlan McGeary,
Thomas Arthur Metheral (since killed in action),
Melvin Reid Burritt,
Wilmore Lorne Carmichael (since killed in action),
Herbert Arthur Lowe,
John Manning Carter,
Uri Powell,
Frederick Arthur Rogers (since died of wounds),
Nelson Young,
Herbert Hollingworth,
Frederick Robert Riley,
Kent Edward Purdy,
Gosford Heaslip Martin; gentlemen. 24th February, 1917.
Harry Albert Scott,
Thomas Lett Simpson, gentlemen. 1st July, 1917

To be honorary Lieutenants:—
Sidney Harold Matcham, gentleman. 15th December, 1916.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Arthur Philip Sprange, Corps of Military Staff Clerks. 22nd December, 1916.

Quartermaster-Sergeant John Franklin Cummins, Corps of Military Staff Clerks. 6th January, 1917.

Stanley Oscar Smith, gentleman. 7th January, 1917.

By Command,

R. J. GWYNNE,
Brigadier-General,
for Acting Adjutant-General.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS.

Entered during the week ending 20th August, 1918, at the Department of Trade and Commerce.—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

34455. "The Ottawa City Directory, 1918." (Book.) Might Directories, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 14th August, 1918.

34456. "Poems." By Kate McNeill. (Book.) Kate McNeill, Vancouver, British Columbia, 14th August, 1918.

34457. "We're Coming, Mother England." Song. Words by W. R. White, K.C. Music by Edwin J. Pull. New Music Publishers, Toronto, Ont., 14th August, 1918.

34458. "Cotton Hollow Harmony." Song. Lyric by Chas. A. Mason. Music by Richard A. Whiting. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 15th August, 1918.

34459. "Liberty Waltz." Composed by Oscar Duryea. Music by J. Bodewalt Lampé. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 15th August, 1918.

34460. "Out of the East." Oriental Fox Trot. By Joe Rosey. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 15th August, 1918.

34461. "Oh Those Vampire Girls." Song. Words by Harold Atteridge. Music by Sigmund Romberg & Jean Schwartz. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 15th August, 1918.

34462. "My Baby-Talk Lady." Song. Words by Harold Atteridge. Music by Sigmund Romberg. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 15th August, 1918.

34463. "The Duchess of Devonshire." Song. Words by Harold Atteridge. Music by Sigmund Romberg. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 15th August, 1918.

34464. "Dress, Dress, Dress." Song. Words by Harold Atteridge. Music by Sigmund Romberg. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 15th August, 1918.

34465. "The Galli-Curci Rag." Song. Words by Harold Atteridge. Music by Sigmund Romberg. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 15th August, 1918.

34466. "Go West Young Girl." Song. Words by Harold Atteridge. Music by Russell M. Tarbox. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 15th August, 1918.

34467. "The Squab Farm." Song. Words by Harold Atteridge. Music by Sigmund Romberg. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 15th August, 1918.

34468. "My Holiday Girls." Song. Words by Harold Atteridge. Music by Augustus Barratt. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 15th August, 1918.

34469. "Won't You Buy A War Stamp." Song. Words by Harold Atteridge. Music by Ray Perkins. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N. Y., U.S.A., 15th August, 1918.

34470. "I Really Can't Make My Feet Behave." Song. Words by Harold Atteridge. Music by Sigmund Romberg & Jean Schwartz. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N. Y., U. S. A., 15th August, 1918.

34471. "Catalog 20. Fall and Winter 1918. Christie Grant Limited." (Book.) Christie Grant Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba, 15th August, 1918.

34472. "American Beauty." (Words and Music.) By Alfred Bryan, Edgar Leslie and M. K. Jerome. Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 16th August, 1918.

34473. "Dancing to the Sugar Tune." (Slip the Boys Another Dime.) (Words and Music.) By L. Wolfe Gilbert. Whaley, Royce & Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont., 16th August, 1918.

34474. "I'm Satisfied to Step Aside." Words by L. Wolfe Gilbert. Music by Corp. Walter Donaldson. Whaley, Royce & Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont., 16th August, 1918.

34475. "The National Radical School." (Photograph.) Nachman Avrutic, Montreal, Que., 16th August, 1918.

34476. "Le Bouclier du Chrétien." (Ouvrage.) Librairie Beauchemin, Limitée, Montréal, Qué. 16 août 1918.

34477. "Le Livre de Prières du Soldat." (Ouvrage.) Librairie Beauchemin, Limitée, Montréal, Qué., 16 août 1918.

34478. "The Admiralty Cumulative Digest." Temporary Copyright.) (Literary Work) Admiralty Publishing Company, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 16th August, 1918.

34479. "The Flyer." (Photographic Views.) Henry Vane Steer, Toronto, Ont., 17th August, 1918.

34480. "Auto Guide. Vancouver, June, 1918." (Booklet.) Richard Ford, Vancouver, British Columbia, 19th August, 1918.

34481. "Intermediate Algebra." By Alfred T. DeLury. (Book.) The Copp, Clark Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 19th August, 1918.

34482. "A Model Course in Touch Typewriting. Revised Edition, Part II." By G. A. James, B.A., LL.B. (Book.) George Moffatt James, Deseronto, Ont., 19th August, 1918.

34483. "When Your Sailor Boy in Blue Comes Marching Home to You." Words by Annelu Burns. Music by Madelyn Sheppard. Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 19th August, 1918.

34484. "The Ragtime Razor Brigade." Words and Music by Irving Berlin. Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 19th August, 1918.

34485. "Bevo." Words and Music by Irving Berlin. Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 19th August, 1918.

34486. "Send a Lot of Jazz Bands Over There." Words and Music by Irving Berlin. Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 19th August, 1918.

34487. "We're On Our Way to France." Words and Music by Irving Berlin. Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 19th August, 1918.

34488. "Dream on Little Soldier Boy." Words by Jean Havez. Music by Irving Berlin. Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co, New York, N. Y., U. S. A., 19th August, 1918.

34489. "The Sterling Silver Moon." Words and Music by Irving Berlin. Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 19th August, 1918.

34490. "Jigadeer Johnson." (March, March, March.) Comic Song. Words and Music by Seneca G. Lewis. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 20th August, 1918.

34491. "Now They're All Dressed the Same." Words by Eddie McGrath. Music by Will E. Dulmage. Eddie McGrath Publishing Company, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., 20th August, 1918.

34492. "Canadian Jack's Flag." Words and Music. Re-arranged by Milo J. Miner. Milo J. Miner, Toronto, Ont., 20th August, 1918.

INTERIM COPYRIGHTS.

2079. "Is Life Worth Living." (Book.) Ernest Butland, Montreal, Que., 16th August, 1918.

2080. "Hybridization, Its Place in Nature." (Scientific Treatise.) L. M. Williams, Battleford, Saskatchewan, 19th August, 1918.

P. E. RITCHIE,
Registrar of Copyrights.

8-1

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada:—

1. A Clerk in the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture, in Grade "E" of the First Division, at an initial salary of $1,400 per annum. The duties of the office include technical work in the seed laboratory and also supervision. Candidates must be university graduates who have specialized in Botany. Training in microscopy is essential. Candidates must be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five.

2. A Female Clerk in the Research Branch of the Department of Labour, initial salary $1,200 per annum. Candidates should be graduates of a recognized universit,y having specialized in History and Economics, and being possessed of experience in research work, particularly in respect to matters pertaining to labour legislation. Candidates must be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five.

3. Two Assistant Inspectors of Gas and Electricity, one for the district of Vancouver and the other for the district of Winnipeg, at an initial salary of $1,000 per annum, plus allowances of $150. Candidates must have good working knowledge of electricity, both fundamental and practical, which will include the testing of electrical instruments. A competitive examination will be held in connection with the filling of these positions, and applicants will be informed later of the conditions of examination.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 16th day of September next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

WM. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 15th August, 1918. 7-4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada:—

An Engineering graduate in the Vocational Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment at a salary at the rate of $2,400 per annum. Applicants should have had five or six years' practical experience, should be able to deal with both mechanical and electrical problems, be capable of laying out machinery shafting, etc., and writing up a complete and intelligent specification covering the installation of same.

An Engineering Draughtsman in the Vocational Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment at a salary at the rate of $1,800 per annum. Preference will be given to draughtsmen experienced in both electrical and mechanical work and familiar with the laying out of machinery, shafting, etc. Applicants should be good letterers.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 6th day of September next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application form may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 1st August, 1918. 5-4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners of Canada hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada:—

Two Assistant Receiver Generals in the Department of Finance, one for Calgary and one for Regina, at a minimum salary of $2,500 per annum, with an annual increase of $100 up to $3,000. The work of the office covers the issue and redemption of Dominion notes and the applicants must be of unimpeachable integrity

and have some business ability. Preference will be given to applicants with banking experience.

Two Accountants for the offices of the Assistant Receiver Generals, one at Calgary and one at Regina, at an initial salary of $1,500 per annum with increases of $100 up to $1,800. Applicants should be experienced accountants.

An Executive Head and four Assistants for work in connection with the War Loans in the Department of Finance, at the salary of $3,000 for the Executive Head and $2,500 for the Assistants. The Executive Head should be a man of considerable business experience who is possessed of organizing ability and who can carry out the views and instructions of the Officers of the Department. One with banking experience would be valuable.

The Assistants should be good accountants, also with banking experience, if possible.

The appointments to the position of Executive Head and Assistants will be made for the duration of the war with the possibility that these officers will be absorbed in the Department of Finance at a later date.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 12th day of September next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, August 8, 1918. 6-4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners of Canada hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada :—

A Clerk in the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture, in Grade "D" of the First Division, at an initial salary of $1,800 per annum. Candidates must be graduates of a recognized university and must possess a good working knowledge of the classification of the orders of insects in addition to any special knowledge they possess of particular groups. Candidates should submit a statement of their training, experience and other qualifications, also a list of the entomological papers published by them together with copies of such papers when possible.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 26th day of September next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, August 22nd, 1918. 8-4

SUCCESSFUL Candidate for the position of Shipping Master for the Port of Montreal, Department of Marine.

Joseph Ostens Grey, Montreal, Que.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 22nd August, 1918. 8-1

SUCCESSFUL Candidate for the position of Clerk in the Examination Branch of the Civil Service Commission, Sub-division A of the 2nd Division, initial salary $1,600.

Ruth M. Walker, Renfrew, Ont.

By order of the Commission.

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 22nd August, 1918. 8-1

SUPPLEMENTARY List of successful candidates at a qualifying examination for positions in the Outside Division of the Civil Service of Canada held at the different centres throughout the Dominion on the 3rd of April, 1918, and three following days :—

At Regina, Sask.

Risk, Francis E.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 22nd August, 1918. 8-1

SUPPLEMENTARY List of Successful Candidates at Preliminary Examinations for positions in the Outside Division of the Civil Service of Canada held at the different centres throughout the Dominion in the months of April and May, 1918.

Note.—Candidates who are marked (*) have served Overseas in His Majesty's Forces during the present war.

At Vancouver, B.C.

Anderson, David.

At Calgary, Alta.

*Brown, Arthur E.
Wright, Fred. J.

At Saskatoon, Sask.

Gwyllt, George.

At Regina, Sask.

Risk, Francis R. E.

At Toronto, Ont.

Butterick, Robert W.
Eickler, Jack.

At Montreal, Que.

Séguin, Paul O.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 22nd August, 1918.

CENSORSHIP NOTICE.

CONSOLIDATED ORDERS RESPECTING CENSORSHIP.

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

OTTAWA, July 15, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, dated the 21st day of May, 1918, passed under the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, a booklet entitled "Russia, Poland and Ukraine," by Gustaf F. Steffen, Ph. D., and published by the Ukrainian National Council at Jersey City, N. J., has been declared, by the Secretary of State of Canada, to contain objectionable matter as defined by the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, and that the possession within Canada of any issue or copy of the said "booklet," whether heretofore or hereafter published, has been prohibited by a Warrant of the Secretary of State of Canada, dated the 15th day of July, 1918 ; and that, as provided by paragraph 3 (1) of Order III of the said Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, any person guilty of an offence against the said Orders shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

7-2

LIST OF ALIENS to whom Certificates of Naturalization under section 2 of The Naturalization Act, 1914, have been granted by the Secretary of State of Canada and whose Oaths of Allegiance have been registered in the office of the Secretary of State of Canada from April 1, 1918 to June 30, 1918.

Series A.

No.	Name.	Country.	Date of Oath of Allegiance.	Occupation.	Residence.
0312	Louis Raiter	Roumania	March 28, 1918	Clerk	109 Gladstone Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
0313	John Johnson	Sweden	March 28, 1918	Marine Engineer	1826 Triumph St., Vancouver, B.C.
0314	Herman Perrin	Switzerland	April 6, 1918	Watchmaker	376 Huron St., Toronto, Ont.
0315	John Winden	Sweden	April 16, 1918	Assistant Foreman, Car Dept., C.P.R.	846 Melrose Ave., Montreal, Que.
0316	Ignat Olteanu	Roumania	April 19, 1918	Labourer	32 Stuart St. E., Hamilton, Ont.
0317	Harry Iwamoto	Japan	April 20, 1918	Tallyman	325 Lansdowne Ave., Vancouver, B.C.
0318	Cornelius Van Braam	The Netherlands	April 23, 1918	Accountant	237 Burwell Ave., Cranbrook, B.C.
0319	Claude Nelson	Sweden	April 29, 1918	Farmer	Charlton, Ontario.
0320	Shimpei Ushijima	Japan	May 20, 1918	Fisherman	240 Alexander St., Vancouver, B.C.
0321	Stavro Micheli	Greece	May 28, 1918	Cook	452 Bleury St., Montreal, Que.
0322	Herman Edwardson	Norway	June 1, 1918	Farmer	Battenburg, Alberta.
0323	Gensaburo Mizobe	Japan	June 4, 1918	Fisherman	Vancouver, B.C.
0324	Julius Katsted	Denmark	May 28, 1918	Labourer	Calgary, Alberta.
0326	George Hadenka	Roumania	June 21, 1918	Chauffeur and man-of-all-work.	Deschenes, Quebec.
0327	Thomas Verhoef	The Netherlands	June 17, 1918	Saw mill man	Wycliffe, British Columbia.
0328	Juan Mien Seki	Japan	May 28, 1918	Cook	Dawson, Y.T.
0329	Yonesaburo Kuroda	Japan	June 18, 1918	Jeweler	240 Alexander St., Vancouver, B.C.
0330	Charles Greenberg	Roumania	June 25, 1918	Salesman	46 Nelson St., Ottawa, Ont.
0331	Samuel Olson	Norway	June 8, 1918	Woodsman	160 Cambie St., Vancouver, B.C.
0332	Steria John Nache	Greek	June 22, 1918	Fruiterer	41 Shuter St., Toronto, Ont.
0333	Minna Kathrine Kjaer	Denmark	June 20, 1918	Clerk	Britannia Highlands, Britannia Heights P.O., Ont.

THE NATURALIZATION ACT, 1914.

LIST OF ALIENS to whom Certificates of Naturalization under section 2 of The Naturalization Act, 1914, have been granted—*Concluded.*

Series B.

No	Name	Country	Date of Oath of Allegiance	Occupation	Residence
0058	August Roll	Sweden	February 22, 1918	Carpenter	3731 Harris St., Vancouver, B.C.
	Ernest Milton Roll	U.S.A.		Minor child	
0061	Guillaume Hubert Gronenschild	Belgium	March 19, 1918	Farmer	Rosendale, Manitoba.
	Yvonne Lambertine Gronenschild	Belgium		Minor child	
	Gustave Henri Gronenschild	Belgium		Minor child	
0062	Erik Cassman	Sweden	April 13, 1918	Carpenter	748 Harkness St., Fort William, Ont.
	Erik Ludvig Cassman	Sweden		Minor child	
	Earl Runhold Cassman	Sweden		Minor child	
0063	Rokushiro Tao	Japan	May 22, 1918	Fisherman	412 Cordova St. E., Vancouver, B.C.
	Harumi Tao	Japan		Minor child	
0066	Alexandre Charlier	Belgium	June 26, 1918	Farmer	La Calmette, Alberta.
	Eugene Charlier	Belgium		Minor child	
	Clara Charlier	Belgium		Minor child	

List of Persons to whom Certificates of Naturalization under section 6 of The Naturalization Act, 1914, have been granted by the Secretary of State of Canada from April 1, 1918, to June 30, 1918.

Series E.

No.	Name.	Country.	Date of Previous Certificate.	Occupation.	Residence.
0173	Martha Dickau	U.S.A.	October 30, 1908		Wetaskiwin, Alta.
0174	Edward Dickau	U.S.A.	October 30, 1908	Farmer	Wetaskiwin, Alta.
0175	Carl Dickau	U.S.A.	October 30, 1908	Farmer	Wetaskiwin, Alta.
	William Carl Dickau	U.S.A.		Minor child	
0176	William Little Currier	U.S.A.	January 16, 1913	Superintendent	36 Cooper St., Ottawa, Ont.

American Purchasing Corporation, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 13th day of August, 1918, incorporating Harold Wilson Shapley and Archibald Woodburn Langmuir, barristers, William Alfred James Case, solicitor, Suneva Margaret Fordyce, secretary, and George Evans Atwood, accountant, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To construct, acquire, control, manage and operate real property of any description, including hotels, apartment houses, restaurants, cafés, shops and the like and to acquire and control the stock of companies carrying on similar business, and to buy, sell, manufacture and deal in property, goods, wares and merchandise of all descriptions and to carry on the business of general merchants, purveyors, importers, exporters, manufacturers and dealers and adopt on behalf of the company and to carry into effect a certain agreement between A. H. Martens & Co., of the City of Toronto, therein called the vendor and James Broadbent Taylor therein called the trustee, dated the 12th day of August, 1918, whereby A. H. Martens & Co., who is one of the promoters of the company agrees to sell to the company certain shares of the capital stock of the United Hotel Company, and will receive shares of this company as shown by the said agreement, an original of which will be on file in the office of the company ;

(*b*) To purchase supplies for such apartment houses, hotels, restaurants, shops and cafés of every nature and kind ;

(*c*) To furnish aid to any business or undertaking similar in whole or in part to that of the company or with which the company has or may thereafter have business relations, by way of loan, bonus, endorsement, agreement, guarantee, management or other service, and to manage, supervise and control the same in whole or in part and to act as agent or attorney for the same ;

(*d*) To carry on any other business which may seem capable of being conveniently or advantageously carried on in connection with the business of the company or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of, to facilitate the realizations of or to render more profitable any of the company's businesses, properties or rights ;

(*e*) To invest the moneys of the company not immediately required in such investments as may from time to time be determined ;

(*f*) To co-operate in, aid in, subscribe towards or subsidize any proceeding or undertaking which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*g*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person, partnership, association or company having objects altogether or in part similar to the company or carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property which may seem suitable or desirable for the purposes of the company ;

(*h*) To enter into partnership or into any agreement for sharing of profits or expense, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions or otherwise, with any person, partnership, association or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in or any business or transaction which may seem capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company and any person, partnership, association or company whatsoever ; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts and obligations of or otherwise assist any such person, partnership, association or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such partnership, association or company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*i*) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any partnership or stock or shares in any association or company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company, or carrying on any business which may seem capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*j*) To pay for any services rendered to and any property or rights acquired by the company in such manner as may seem expedient, and, in particular, with the approval of the shareholders, by the issue of shares or securities of the company ;

(*k*) To apply for, promote and obtain from the Dominion of Canada or any other authority, whether Dominion, Provincial, Imperial, Colonial or foreign, and including subordinate and municipal authorities, any statute, ordinance, order, regulation or other authorization or enactment which may seem desirable to the company or calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*l*) To enter into any arrangements with any governments or authorities, supreme, provincial, civic, municipal, local or otherwise, or with any persons, firms, corporations or companies that to this company may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such government, persons, firms, corporation or company authority, any statutes, ordinances, licenses, contracts, orders, regulations, decrees, rights, powers, franchises, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with the terms of the same ;

(*m*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company, or of its predecessors in business, or of any person, partnership, association or company allied with the company in business or subsidiary to the company or in which the company holds shares or securities, or to benefit the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object ;

(*n*) To promote, form, organize, manage, develop, take interests or stock or shares in and assist financially or otherwise any partnership, association or company for the purpose of acquiring or taking over all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*o*) To acquire, purchase, take on lease, hire, construct, improve, own, use, maintain, operate, manage, carry out and control, plant, equipment, machinery, supplies, buildings, works, shops, warehouses, manufactories, pumps, tanks, pipe lines, smelters, refineries, roads, ways, canals, bridges, electric works, electric plant, hydraulic works, hydraulic plant, boats, ships, docks, wharves, piers, gas works, cables, waterworks, reservoirs, aqueducts, flumes, ditches and all such other structures, works, conveniences and appliances as may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the acquisition, purchase, leasing, hiring, construction, improvement, ownership, use, maintenance, operation, management, carrying out or control thereof ;

(*p*) Where such course is required for the purposes of the company or may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, to acquire, purchase, take on lease, hire, construct, improve, own, use, maintain, operate, manage, carry out and control, but only upon lands owned or controlled by the company, or over which the company may have a right or license to that effect, such roads, ways, bridges, lines of rail, spurs, sidings, tracks, rolling stock, cables, wires, motors, locomotives, electrical plant and all such other structures, works, conveniences and appliances as may be required for the purpose of maintaining communication by telegraph or telephone or of effecting the transport of goods or passengers, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the acquisition, purchase, leasing, hiring, construction, improvement, ownership, use, maintenance, operation, management, carrying out or control thereof ;

(*q*) To apply for, obtain, register, purchase or otherwise acquire and protect, prolong or renew any patents, patent rights, trade-marks, formulæs, licenses, protec-

tions, concessions and the like, conferring or relating to any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, improve, develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired ;

(*r*) To draw, make accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable transferable instruments ;

(*s*) To sell or dispose of the property or undertaking of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular and notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44 of the Companies Act, for shares, debentures or securities of any other partnership, association or company ;

(*t*) To sell, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with or contract with reference to all or any part of the property and rights of the company ;

(*u*) To consolidate or amalgamate with any other corporation or company having objects similar in whole or in part to those of the company ;

(*v*) To procure the company to be registered, licensed or otherwise recognized in any foreign country and to designate and appoint persons therein as attorneys or representatives of the company with full power to represent the company in all matters according to the law of such foreign country and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit ;

(*w*) To pay out of the funds of the company all or any of the expenses of or incidental to the formation and organization thereof ;

(*x*) To employ, contract with and provide for the remuneration of brokers, commission agents and underwriters upon any issue of shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the company ;

(*y*) To distribute or divide assets of the company in specie amongst the shareholders ;

(*z*) To do all such things as may seem directly or indirectly to be incidental to or conducive to or convenient or proper for the accomplishment of the purpose or the attainment of the objects of the company, or any of them or expedient for the protection or benefit of the company ;

(*aa*) To acquire, lease, construct, improve, own, use, and operate works for the development of power, light and heat, and to use, purchase, sell, supply, lease or otherwise deal in or contract with reference to power, light and heat, subject always to all local laws or regulations in that behalf ;

(*bb*) To acquire, lease, construct, improve, own, use and operate irrigation works and works for the supply of water for other purposes, and to use, purchase, sell, supply, lease or otherwise deal in or contract with reference to water for irrigation or other purposes, subject always to all local laws or regulations in that behalf ;

(*cc*) To operate ranches or farms for live stock or agriculture ; to breed, raise, keep, render marketable and deal in horses, cattle and live stock of all kinds and to produce and deal in all products thereof and all agricultural products ;

(*dd*) To operate construction or building plants and to make and carry out contracts for building or for construction work of any kind ;

(*ee*) To undertake, carry on and execute transactions as financial or commercial brokers or agents, and to act as general commercial agents, commission men and manufacturing agents, and to carry on the business of agency in all its branches ;

(*ff*) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44 of the Companies' Act, to subscribe for, purchase, assume liability under, acquire, hold, sell, exchange, dispose of or otherwise deal in or contract with reference to bonds, debentures, stocks or other securities or obligations or any estate or interest therein, and to apply or to accept, in whole or in part as consideration for, satisfaction of or security for any contract, indebtedness or obligation to or of the company, property, obligations, shares and securities of any kind, at such valuation and upon such terms as may be agreed upon ;

(*gg*) To acquire, dispose of or otherwise deal in properties, businesses or undertakings of all kinds ;

(*hh*) To do all or any of the above things and all things authorized by the letters patent or supplementary letters patent as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise and either alone or in conjuncture with others.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "American Purchasing Corporation, Limited," with a capital stock of five million dollars, divided into 50,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 17th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
8-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Saunders-Alberta Collieries, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 15th day of August, 1918, incorporating George Henry Kilmer, Henry Hague Davis, Howard Vernon Hearst and Wilfrid Maynard Cox, solicitors, and Nellis Boynes, book-keeper, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :

(*a*) To acquire, own, lease, occupy, use or develop coal mines, coal lands, coal properties, mineral and mining rights and to develop, mine and operate such mines and property ;

(*b*) To buy and sell coal and to manufacture, purchase and sell coke and other by-products ;

(*c*) To acquire, hold, improve, lease and sell timber, farming, grazing, mineral and other lands and the products thereof ; to build, construct, maintain and operate plants and works for the development of such lands and for the handling, preparing and rendering commercially available of the various products thereof ;

(*d*) To buy, sell and lease oil and gas properties, construct and maintain pipe lines, and to drill oil and gas wells and develop, operate, lease or sell the same ; to furnish, sell and supply both natural and artificial gas ; to sell oil and engage in the business of refining the same, and generally to furnish, sell, supply and dispose of the product of said wells and properties ;

(*e*) To breed, raise and deal in cattle and live stock of all kinds and to carry on a general cattle and agricultural business ;

(*f*) To purchase, build and lease houses, store buildings and other structures :

(*g*) To buy, sell, manufacture and deal in, both wholesale and retail, all kinds of merchandise, and to construct and acquire, operate and manage hotels and boarding and lodging houses ;

(*h*) To buy and sell real estate and lay out townsites and sell lots ;

(*i*) To acquire by purchase, lease, license, contract or otherwise any water-powers and lands on which water-power may be developed and rights to develop and utilize water-powers ;

(*j*) To construct, acquire, maintain, operate, use and manage works, machinery and appliances for the production of electricity, electric, pneumatic, hydraulic or other power or energy or to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire such power, and to accumulate, generate, transmit and distribute electricity and electric, pneumatic, hydraulic and other power and energy for light, heat, power or any purpose for which electricity or electric or other power can be used; to utilize water and steam or other power for the purpose of compressing ore or generating electricity; to construct, maintain and operate lines of wires, poles, tunnels, conduits and other works, and to conduct, store, buy, sell, contract for, dispose of and distribute any and all such power, and with such lines, wires, poles, conduits or other

conductors or devices to conduct, convey, furnish or receive such electricity or other power or energy to and from any company or companies, person or persons, provided, however, that any distribution or transmission of electric or other power or force shall be subject to local and municipal regulations in that behalf;

(*k*) To construct, acquire and operate lines of telegraph or telephone or other means of communication on lands owned or controlled by the company and for the purpose of the company only ;

(*l*) To apply for, obtain, register, purchase, lease or license on royalty, or otherwise acquire and hold, own, use, operate and introduce, and to sell, assign or otherwise dispose of any trade marks, trade names, copyrights, patents of invention, improvements and processes, under registration or otherwise, and to use, exercise and develop, grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account any such trade marks, trade names, copyrights, inventions, licenses, processes and the like, or any such other property or rights ;

(*m*) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44 of the Companies Act, to purchase and acquire and to hold, own and sell, with or without guarantee, the shares, debentures and bonds of any manufacturing or other corporation carrying on business similar to that of this company, and to amalgamate with any company constituted for the carrying on of any similar business and to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise and to manage, operate and carry on the property, undertaking and business of any such corporation ;

(*n*) To acquire and take over the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or persons, firm or corporation carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on or possessed of any property or rights suitable for the purposes of this company ;

(*o*) To issue, allot and deliver fully paid and non-assessable shares, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of this company in payment or part payment of any property, contracts, rights, shares, debentures or securities of any other company which this company may acquire for the purpose of its business ;

(*p*) To remunerate any person, firm or company for services rendered or to be rendered to the company in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares in the company's capital, or any bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business and with the approval of the shareholders, to issue, allot and deliver fully paid and non-assessable shares of the capital stock of the company in payment or part payment for services so rendered ;

(*q*) To promote or assist in promoting any subsidiary, allied or other company carrying on or having power to carry on any business altogether or in part similar to that of this company, and to accept in payment of its services in promoting such company fully paid-up shares, bonds or securities of said company, and to purchase, subscribe for or otherwise acquire its shares, bonds and securities and to hold, sell, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal in the same ;

(*r*) To enter into partnership or arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or persons or company engaged or interested or about to become engaged or interested in the carrying on or conduct of any business or enterprise which this company is authorized to carry on or conduct, or from which this company would or might derive any benefit, whether direct or indirect ;

(*s*) To aid in any manner any corporation any of whose shares or capital stock, bonds or other obligations are held or in any manner guaranteed by the company; to guarantee the contracts of any corporation and to do any acts or things for the preservation and protection, improvement or enhancement of the value of any such shares of capital stock, bonds or other obligations; to do any and all acts and things tending to increase the value of any of the property at any time held or controlled by the company;

(*t*) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the property and undertaking of the company, or any part thereof, in such manner and for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares (fully or partly paid up) debentures, debenture stock or securities of any other company whether promoted by this company for the purpose or not;

(*u*) To improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company, and to distribute any of the company's property among the members in specie ;

(*v*) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such securities as may from time to time be determined upon ;

(*w*) To accept in payment of any work done by the company, stock, shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any company;

(*x*) To issue, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and debenture stock and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*y*) To do all or any of the above things either as principals, agents or otherwise and either alone or in conjunction with others and by or through agents, subcontractors, trustees or otherwise ;

(*z*) To do all such other things as are incidental or which the company may think conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Saunders-Alberta Collieries, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 17th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

8–1

Anglo-American Agencies, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," and amending Acts, letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 9th day of August, 1918, incorporating Gustavus Henry Rainville and Andrew Chadwick Hersey, manufacturers' agents, Stephens Hubert Wiggett, sales manager, Frederick George Reid, insurance broker, and Lena Quintin, secretary, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To carry on the business in all its branches of manufacturers, manufacturers' agents, producers and exporters of and dealers in all kinds of chemicals, drugs, solvents, explosives, medical and surgical supplies and apparatus, cordials, toilet articles, concentrated, foodstuffs, restoratives or food specially suitable or deemed suitable for children, invalids and convalescents, acids and alkalies of every variety and composition and of the various articles used in the manufacture of same, and of all by-products thereof or substitutes for same ; to carry on the business of chemists and druggists, both wholesale and retail, and to assist, promote, establish, manage, control, support or contribute to any institutions or associations for providing, upon any terms or conditions, medicines, drugs, medical and surgical preparations and apparatus, and concentrated foodstuffs, restoratives or food for use as aforesaid during sickness, convalescence or otherwise ;

(*b*) To adopt such means of making known the products and stock-in-trade of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals, and by granting prizes, rewards and donations ;

(*c*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, real estate, lands, locations, surface rights, timber limits, timber licenses, water-powers, river rights, water lots, riparian rights and government, municipal, civic and other rights, privileges, franchises, easements and licenses of all kinds, and to own, hold, use, enjoy, lease, sell, exchange or otherwise deal in or dispose of the same;

(*d*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and to construct, build, erect, equip, improve, maintain, operate or aid in the construction, equipment, maintenance and improvement of factories, mills, warehouses and other buildings, public and private, and all other works of public or private utility, including railways and tramways on lands owned or controlled by the company, railway sidings, basins, docks, jetties, piers, wharves, bridges, viaducts, aqueducts, roads, elevators, reservoirs, embankments, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same; to construct, acquire, hold, manage, charter, hire, lease, operate and sell all kinds of steam, gasolene and sailing vessels, motor boats, tugs, steamers, barges, scows, lighters, ferries, rafts, engines, cars, locomotives, vehicles and other conveniences for the transportation of passengers or freight by land or water; and to carry on the business of vessel agents, cartage agents, wharfingers, warehousemen, livery-stable keepers, forwarders, transporters and common carriers in connection with the business of the company;

(*e*) For the purposes aforesaid and as subsidiary thereto, to carry on the business of general merchants, hotel proprietors, lodging-house keepers, farmers, dairymen, ice merchants, realty brokers, insurance agents, iron founders, millwrights, machinists, blacksmiths, wood-workers, metal-workers, printers, general agents, general contractors and manufacturers of plant and machinery of all kinds in connection with the business of the company; to purchase or otherwise acquire and deal in mines, mining rights and lands, to manufacture the products thereof, and to manufacture and deal in hardware, electrical apparatus and supplies, builders' supplies, and all other building material which could be advantageously used, dealt in or manufactured in connection therewith;

(*f*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and to erect, equip, maintain and operate power houses, power plants, machinery and works for the generation, utilization and distribution of electric, steam, pneumatic, hydraulic or any other form of power and for lighting, heating or any other purpose, and to enter into arrangements with other companies, persons, firms and corporations, and with any governments or authorities, federal, provincial, municipal, local or otherwise, for the lighting of cities, towns, streets, buildings and other places, and for the supplying of electric light, heat and motive power for public or private purposes, provided always that the rights, powers and privileges hereby conferred upon the company to generate, sell and dispose of electricity and other forms of power and light, when exercised outside of the property of the company shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf;

(*g*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, brevet d'invention, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired;

(*h*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and to hold, own, use or enjoy and to sell, convey, lease or otherwise dispose of real estate and lands of all descriptions, and to construct, operate and maintain warehouses, stores, sheds, shops, yards, offices, hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, dwellings and structures of every description upon real estate or any part thereof; to develop, improve and lay out any such property in building lots, streets, lanes, squares or otherwise, and to assist by way of bonus, advances of money or otherwise, with or without security, purchasers or lessees of any part of the company's land for building purposes or other improvements;

(*i*) To enter into any arrangement with any government or authorities, federal, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's interest or any of them, to obtain from such government or authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain and to comply with and carry out such rights, privileges and concessions;

(*j*) To subscribe for, purchase or otherwise acquire the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company or corporation, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act, and to pay for the same in shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of this company, and to hold, sell or otherwise deal in the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities so purchased, and while holding the same to exercise all the rights and powers of ownership thereof, including the voting powers thereof, and to guarantee payment of the principal of or dividends and interest on the shares, bonds debentures or other securities of any company or corporation with which the company may have business relations, and to promote any company or corporation having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company or carrying on any business capable of being carried on so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company;

(*k*) To consolidate or amalgamate with any other company or corporation having objects similar in whole or in part to those of this company, and to enter into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to engage in or carry on or capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any such person, company or corporation, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company or corporation, and to sell, hold, issue or re-issue the same, with or without guarantee of principal and interest, or otherwise to deal with or to dispose of the same;

(*l*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and to hold, exercise and enjoy in its own name or in the name of the persons, firms, company or companies hereinafter referred to, if hereunto duly authorized, all or any of the property, franchises, good-will, rights, powers and privileges held or enjoyed by any person or firm or by any company or companies carrying on or formed for carrying on any business similar in whole or in part to that which this company is authorized to carry on, and to pay for such property, franchises, good-will, rights, powers and privileges wholly or partly in cash or wholly or partly in paid-up shares of the company or otherwise, and to undertake the liabilities of any such person, firm or company, and to exercise the rights, powers and franchises of any company whose capital stock is owned by this company in the name of such company or in its own name;

(*m*) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares of the company's capital or any debentures or other securities of the company or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business;

(*n*) To obtain any Act of Parliament or Legislature for any purposes of the company, and to oppose any such Act deemed prejudicial to any of the company's interests;

(*o*) To take part in the management, supervision or control of the business or operations of any company or undertaking having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, and for that purpose to appoint and remunerate any directors, accountants or other experts or agents, and to acquire and carry on any other business whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business or objects of the company, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights;

(*p*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or

benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object ;

(*q*) To sell, lease, exchange, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with the property, rights, franchises and undertaking of the company, for any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, bonds, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, and to promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and assets or liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company;

(*r*) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required upon such securities and in such manner as may from time to time be determined ;

(*s*) To procure the company to be licensed, registered or otherwise recognized in any foreign country, and to designate persons therein as attorneys or representatives of the company with power to represent the company in all matters according to the laws of such foreign country, and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit ;

(*t*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*u*) To make cash advances to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons ;

(*v*) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects and to do all or any of the above things as principals, agents or attorneys ;

(*w*) To distribute in specie or otherwise, as may be resolved, any assets of the company among its members and particularly the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company that may take over the whole or any part of the assets or liabilities of this company.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, by the name of "Anglo-American Agencies, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

The company shall be deemed to be a private company under the provisions of the Companies Act and its amendments.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
8-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Mizrochi Zionist Confederation of Canada.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the first part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act, letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 12th day of August, 1918, incorporating Semuol Levin, Jacob Goldblath, Reuben Levy and Simon Hershman, merchants, and Jacob Levinson, minister, all of the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

To raise funds throughout Canada for the restoration and upbuilding of Palestine, the support of hospitals, colleges and other institutions in Palestine, and the establishment of branches throughout the Dominion of Canada for the furtherance of these purposes.

The operation of the corporation to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Mizrochi Zionist Confederation of Canada", and the chief office of business of the said corporation to be at the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
8-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Electrics, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," and its amendments, letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 10th day of August, 1918, incorporating Gustavus Henry Rainville, manufacturers' agent, Charles Bertrand Walsh, typewriter agent, Stephen Hubert Wiggett, sales manager, Frederick George Reid, insurance broker, and Lena Quintin, secretary, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To carry on the business in all its branches of manufacturers, manufacturers' agents, producers and exporters of and dealers in all kinds of electric, magnetic, galvanic, railway and tramway apparatus and supplies and accessories required for or capable of being used in connection with the generation, distribution, supply, accumulation and use of electricity ; to carry on the business in all its branches of electricians, of mechanical engineers and of an electric light company, and in particular to construct, lay down, establish, fix and carry out all necessary cables, wires, lines, accumulators, lamps and works of every kind in connection with the manufacture or use of electricity ;

(*b*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations ;

(*c*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, real estate, lands, locations, surface rights, timber limits, timber licenses, water powers, river rights, water lots, riparian rights and government, municipal, civic and other rights, privileges, franchises, easements and licenses of all kinds, and to own, hold, use, enjoy, lease, sell, exchange or otherwise deal in or dispose of the same ;

(*d*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, and to construct, built, erect, equip, improve, maintain, operate or aid in the construction, equipment, maintenance and improvement of factories, mills, warehouses and other buildings, public and private, and all works of public or private utility, including railways and tramways on lands owned or controlled by the company, railway sidings, basins, docks, jetties, piers, wharves, bridges, viaducts, aqueducts, roads, elevators, reservoirs, embankments, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same, to construct, acquire, hold, manage, charter, hire, lease, operate and sell all kinds of steam, gasolene and sailing vessels, motor boats, tugs, steamers, barges, scows, lighters, ferries, rafts, engines, cars, locomotives, vehicles and other conveniences for the transportation of passengers or freight by land or water, and to carry on the business of vessel agents, cartage agents, wharfingers, warehousemen, livery stable keepers, forwarders, transporters and common carriers in connection with the business of the company :

(*e*) For the purposes aforesaid and as subsidiary thereto, to carry on the business of general merchants, hotel proprietors, lodging-house keepers, farmers, dairymen, ice merchants, realty brokers, insurance agents, iron founders, millwrights, machinists, blacksmiths, wood-workers, metal-workers, printers, general agents, general contractors and manufacturers of plant and machinery of all kinds in connection with the business of the company : to purchase or otherwise acquire and deal in mines, mining rights and lands, to manufacture the products thereof, and to manufacture and deal in hardware, electrical apparatus and supplies, builders' supplies and all other building material, which could be advantageously used, dealt in or manufactured in connection therewith ;

(*f*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and to erect, equip, maintain and operate power houses, power plants, machinery and works for the generation, utilization and distribution of electric, steam, pneumatic, hydraulic or any other form of power and for lighting, heating or any other purpose, and to enter into arrangements with other companies, persons, firms and corporations, and with any governments or authorities, federal, provincial, municipal, local or otherwise,

for the lighting of cities, towns, streets, buildings and other places, and for the supplying of electric light, heat and motive power for public or private purposes, provided always that the rights, powers and privileges hereby conferred upon the company to generate, sell and dispose of electricity and other forms of power and light, when exercised outside of the property of the company shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf ;

(*g*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, brevets d'invention, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired ;

(*h*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and to hold, own, use or enjoy and to sell, convey, lease or otherwise dispose of real estate and lands of all descrip tions, and to construct, operate and maintain warehouses, stores, sheds, shops, yards, offices, hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, dwellings and structures of every description, upon such real estate or any part thereof, to develop, improve and lay out any such property in building lots, streets, lanes, squares or otherwise, and to aid and assist by way of bonus, advances of money or otherwise, with or without security, purchasers or lessees of any part of the company's land for building purposes or other improvements ;

(*i*) To enter into any arrangement with any government or authorities, federal, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's interests or any of them, to obtain from such government or authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain and to comply with and carry out such rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*j*) To subscribe for, purchase or otherwise acquire the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company or corporation, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44 of the said Act, and to pay for the same in shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of this company, and to hold, sell or otnerwise deal in the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities so purchased, and while holding the same to exercise all the rights and powers of ownership thereof, including the voting powers thereof, and to guarantee payment of the principal of or dividends and interest on the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any company or corporation with which the company may have business relations, and to promote any company or corporation having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company or carrying on any business capable of being carried on so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company ;

(*k*) To consolidate or amalgamate with any other company or corporation having objects similar in whole or in part to those of this company, and to enter into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transoction which the company is authorized to engage in or carry on or capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any such person, company or corporation, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company or corporation, and to sell, hold, issue or re-issue the same, with or without guarantee of principal and interest, or otherwise to deal with or to dispose of the same ;

(*l*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and to hold, exercise and enjoy in its own name or in the name of the persons, firms, company or companies hereinafter referred to, if hereunto duly authorized, all or any of the property, franchises, good-will, rights, powers and privileges held or enjoyed by any person or firm or by any company or companies carrying on or formed for carrying on any business similar in whole or in part to that which this company is authorized to carry on, and to pay for such property, franchises, good-will, rights, powers and privileges wholly or partly in cash or wholly or partly in paid-up shares of the company, or otherwise, and to undertake the liabilities of any such person, firm or company, and to exercise the rights, powers and franchises of any company whose capital stock is owned by this company in the name of such company or in its own name ;

(*m*) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares of the company's capital, or any debentures or other securities of the company or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business ;

(*n*) To obtain any Act of Parliament or legislature for any purposes of the company, and to oppose any such act deemed prejudicial to any of the company's interests ;

(*o*) To take part in the management, supervision or control of the business or operations of any company or undertaking having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, and for that purpose to appoint and remunerate any directors, accountants or other experts or agents, and to acquire and carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business or objects of the company or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property rights ;

(*p*) To establish and support or aid in the establish ment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object ;

(*q*) To sell, lease, exchange, dispose or turn to account or otherwise deal with the property, rights, franchises and undertaking of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, bonds, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, and to promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and assets or liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company ;

(*r*) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required upon such securities and in such manner as may from time to time be determined ;

(*s*) To procure the company to be licensed, registered or otherwise recognized in any foreign country, and to designate persons therein as attorneys or representatives of the company with power to represent the company in all matters according to the laws of such foreign country, and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit :

(*t*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*u*) To make cash advances to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons ;

(*v*) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects and to do all or any of the above things as principals, agents or attorneys ;

(*w*) To distribute in specie or otherwise, as may be resolved, any assets of the company among its members and particularly the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company that may take over the whole or any part of the assets or liabilities of this company.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Electrics, Limited," with a capital stock

of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

The company shall be deemed to be a private company under the provisions of "The Companies Act" and its amendments.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
8-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Canadian Odorless Disinfectant Co., Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 15th day of August, 1918, incorporating Thomas Hubert Wilson and Jacob William Broudy, barristers-at-law, John Richards, builder, William Ralph Bird, broker, and Mary McQuillan, stenographer, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To acquire and take over as a going concern the undertaking of Canadian Odorless Disinfectant Co., Limited, and in particular the recipes and full information as to the processes of manufacture and the rights to manufacture and deal in a certain preparation known as Sani-tari ;

(*b*) To carry on the manufacture and sale of said preparations and generally to carry on business as manufacturers, buyers, sellers and dealers in all kinds of medicines and medical preparations and drugs whatsoever ; to carry on all or any of the businesses of chemists, chemical manufacturers, dealers, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in medical preparations ;

(*c*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations.

The operations of the Company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Canadian Odorless Disinfectant Co., Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 17th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
8-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Lafayette Steamship Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 14th day of August, 1918, incorporating George Vipond Cousins, Egbert William Westover, advocates, and Rosalind Stuart, stenographer, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Charles Mackay Cotton and Frederick Thomas Enright, of the City of Westmount, in the said Province of Quebec, advocates, for the following purposes, viz :

(*a*) To construct, build, acquire, purchase, maintain, operate, lease, charter, exchange, dispose of, sell, and trade and deal in (either as principals or brokers) vessels and ships of every nature, or any part or parts thereof, and to carry on the general business of common carriers, ship-brokers, shipping and freight agents, shippers and forwarders of merchandise within and without the limits of Canada and to carry on the business of towing, salvage, wrecking and dredging ;

(*b*) To acquire, either by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to build, maintain, own and operate elevators, grain warehouses, flour mills, grist mills and property of all kinds in which grain and other products are handled, manufactured or used and to buy and sell grain and produce of all kinds ;

(*c*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and to own, maintain and operate, such wharves, docks, buildings, works, property, equipment and machinery and appliances as in the opinion of the directors shall be expedient or useful for the purposes of the company ;

(*d*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to hold, own, operate and enjoy any property, movable or immovable, capable of being used in the company's business, and to pay for the same either wholly or partly in cash or wholly or partly in the bonds, debentures or fully paid shares of the company ;

(*e*) To carry on any other business which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*f*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise the whole or any part of the business and undertaking and to assume the liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company and to pay for the same either wholly or partly in cash or wholly or partly in bonds, debentures or fully paid shares of the company;

(*g*) To apply for, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any other secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired;

(*h*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts and obligations of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to subscribe for, take or otherwise acquire shares in and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal in the same ;

(*i*) To take, or otherwise acquire and hold, shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*j*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object ;

(*k*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to the company ;

(*l*) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts and undertakings by any such persons;

(*m*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*n*) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the undertaking and property of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company ;

(*o*) To apply for, secure, acquire by assignment, transfer, purchase, or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any charter, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, rights or privileges which any government or authority or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to grant and to pay for, aid in and contribute towards carrying the same into effect, and to appropriate any of the company's shares, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses or to pay the purchase price thereof ;

(*p*) To procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country and to designate persons therein according to the laws of such foreign country to represent this company and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit therein ;

(*q*) To raise and assist in raising money for, and to aid, by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or other securities or otherwise of any other company or corporation and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such company, corporation, or by any other person or persons with whom the company may have business relations ;

(*r*) To purchase or otherwise acquire and to hold and own, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the Companies Act, stock, shares and securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company, or carrying on any businees capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company and to sell or otherwise dispose of such stock, shares and other securities ;

(*s*) To do all or any of the bove things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others ;

(*t*) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Lafayette Steamship Company, Limited," with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into 5,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
8-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Riordon Sales Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 12th day of August, 1918, incorporating Carl Riordon, manufacturer ; Lawrence Macfarlane, advocate and king's counsel ; John MacNaughton, advocate ; James Geary Cartwright, office manager ; all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and Frederick Ballantyne Whitt t, of the City of Westmount, in the said Province of Quebec, secretary-treasurer, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To manufacture, import, export, buy, sell and deal in, or otherwise turn to account goods, wares and merchandise of all kinds whatsoever ;

(*b*) To carry on any other business which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or may seem to the company calculated directly or indirectly to benefit this company, or to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's properties or rights ;

(*c*) To acquire and carry on all or any part of the business or property and to undertake any liabilities of any person, firm, association or company possessed of property suitable for any of the purposes of this company, or carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, and as the consideration for the same to pay cash or to issue any shares, stocks or obligations of this company ;

(*d*) To enter into partnership or into any agreement for sharing profits union of interests, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions or co-operation with any person or company carrying on, engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to subsidize, guarantee the obligations of or otherwise assist any such company, person or persons ;

(*e*) To purchase, subscribe for, acquire, hold, sell or otherwise dispose of shares of stock, bonds, debentures or other securities in any other corporation and evidence of indebtedness in any such corporation, notwithstanding the provision of section 44 of the Companies Act ;

(*f*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, rights or privileges which the company may think suitable or convenient for any purposes of its business ; and to erect and construct buildings and works of all kinds ;

(*g*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, licenses and the like, conferring an exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the rights and information so acquired ;

(*h*) To sell, let, develop, dispose of or otherwise deal with the undertaking, or all or any part of the property of the company, upon any terms with power to accept as the consideration any shares, stocks or obligations of, or interest in any other company ;

(*i*) To enter into any arrangement with any governments or authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, concessions and privileges that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them ;

(*j*) To carry out all or any of the foregoing objects as principals or agents, or in partnership or conjunction with any other person, firm, association or company, and in any part of the world ;

(*k*) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind any property of the company, and in particular any shares, debentures or other securities in other companies belonging to the company or which the company may have power to dispose of ;

(*l*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Riordon Sales Company, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
f-1 Under-Secretary of State.

The Flexner-Taylor Company of Canada, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 17th day of August 1918, incorporating Walter Seely Johnson, advocate, William Smith Wilson and Thomas Mansfield Turner, accountants, Rhoda Mary Husband and Gertrude Susan O'Brien, secretaries, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To buy, sell, acquire, manufacture, deal in, export and import all kinds of asphalt and preparations thereof or combinations therewith, asphalt blocks and mastic, asbestos, vegetable and other fibres, cement,

stone, bricks, blocks and all other paving, roofing, construction and building materials, and articles and materials of a like nature, including the building materials and products known as "Flex-Or-Crete," and all modifications and improvements thereof and machinery, plants, equipments and tools of any kind in connection therewith, and to carry on generally the business of dealers in and manufacturers of all kinds of building and paving materials; and to carry on business as builders and contractors, and to enter into all kinds of contracts and undertakings in that connection, including contracts to sub-contractors, and to do anything necessary or useful in connection with its business, including obtaining insurance upon any of its materials, work and equipment or upon similar materials, work or equipment of others acting as agents of the insurers for that purpose;

(*b*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, hold, own, sell or otherwise dispose of any real estate and personal property, and to charter steamers and make such other contracts or arrangements as may be necessary or expedient for the carriage of freight;

(*c*) To manufacture, buy, sell, lease, import, export and deal in machinery and equipment of all kinds in connection with or incidental to any of its business;

(*d*) To apply for and maintain, register, lease, acquire and hold or to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of and grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account any patents, processes, trade-marks, trade-names and the like;

(*e*) To acquire by purchase, lease, hire, exchange or otherwise any rights or privileges which may be necessary or useful for the carrying on of the business of the company;

(*f*) To lease, sell, improve, manufacture, develop, exchange, turn to account or otherwise dispose of any or all of the property and assets of the company for such consideration as the company deems fit, including shares, debentures or securities of any other company;

(*g*) To acquire, purchase or assume all or any part, including the good-will, of the business or undertaking or the property or assets, privileges, contracts, rights, applications and liabilities of any company, firm, person or persons, carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on or any business similar thereto or possessing any property suitable for the purpose thereof, and to pay for the same wholly or in part in bonds, debentures or fully paid and non-assessable stock of the company, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof;

(*h*) To enter into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person, persons, firm or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, or to amalgamate with any such company;

(*i*) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, own and sell or otherwise dispose of shares of the capital stock, bonds, debentures, securities, obligations and other evidences of indebtedness of any kind of any corporation or corporations, domestic or foreign, and to pay for the same in cash or in shares of the capital stock, bonds, debentures or other obligations of this corporation or otherwise, and while the owner of any such shares of stock, bonds, debentures, securities, obligations and other evidences of indebtedness, to possess and exercise in respect thereof any and all of the rights, powers and privileges of individual owners or holders thereof, and to exercise any and all voting powers thereon, to the same extent as a natural person might or could do, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act;

(*j*) To issue paid-up shares, debenture stock, debentures, bonds or other securities of the company in payment or part payment for any property or rights which may be acquired by, or for any services rendered or agreed to be rendered, or for work done or agreed to be done for the company, or in or towards the payment and satisfaction of debts or liabilities owing by the company or for raising money for any other purpose of the company;

(*k*) To invest the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined;

(*l*) To distribute in specie or otherwise as may be resolved any assets of the company among its members and particularly the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any company that may take over the whole or any part of the assets or liabilities of the company or of any property belonging to the company, or which the company may have power to dispose of;

(*m*) To carry on any business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights;

(*n*) To make cash advances to customers and others having dealings with the company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons;

(*o*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, warehouse receipts, bills of lading and other negotiable or transferable instruments;

(*p*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Flexner-Taylor Company of Canada, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 22nd day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

8-1

Winnipeg Piano Co., Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 12th day of August, 1918, incorporating Arthur Ernest Grassby, William Alexander Smith, piano merchants, Frederick William Louthood, and Reginald Edwin Forde, accountants, and Thomas Ernest Meredith, clerk, all of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, for the following purposes, viz:—

(*a*) To acquire, purchase and take over as a going concern the business now carried on by the "Winnipeg Piano Company" at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, and the good-will and assets thereof on such terms as may be agreed upon;

(*b*) To engage in the business of general music dealers and to buy, sell, manufacture and deal in pianos, organs, gramophones and all kinds of musical instruments and generally to carry on a piano and music business;

(*c*) To buy, sell, manufacture, trade and deal in all kinds of musical instruments and musical goods of whatsoever nature and description, also all kinds of sewing machines, and all goods, wares and merchandise of whatsoever nature and description which are incident to the carrying on of any of the said businesses;

(*d*) To acquire by purchase or otherwise the business, stock-in-trade, good-will and securities of any music dealer or music dealers now or hereafter carrying on business in the Dominion of Canada;

(*e*) To act as agent for any person, firm or corporation carrying on business similar in whole or in part to that of the company;

(*f*) To sell, manufacture, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of or turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any of the property, assets or rights of the company;

(*g*) To acquire and hold and sell or dispose of patents, patent rights, copyrights, trade-marks, etc.;

(*h*) To take and hold and sell or dispose of shares of stock in any other company, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of said Act;

(*i*) To issue shares of the capital stock of the company for or in connection with the purchase of the

present "Winnipeg Piano Company" business or of any other business or stock-in-trade, good-will or other assets which the company may her after see fit to purchase;

(*j*) To distribute any of the property of the company in specie amongst the shareholders;

(*k*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may see fit;

(*l*) To carry on any other business which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or any portions thereof, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of the company's property and rights ;

(*m*) To buy, sell, manufacture, repair, alter and exchange, let or hire, export and deal in all kinds of articles and things which may be required for the purposes of any of the said businesses or commonly supplied or dealt in by persons engaged in any such business ;

(*n*) To provide and conduct refreshment rooms, newspaper rooms, music rooms, reading and writing rooms, dressing rooms, telephones and other conveniences for the use of customers and others ;

(*o*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise and to buy, sell and deal in real estate, buildings and dwellings as the company may deem advisable in addition to such as may be required for the business of the company, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same as the company deem advisable.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Winnipeg Piano Co., Limited," with a capital stock of six hundred thousand dollars, divided into 6,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 21st day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

8-1

A. B. Scott, Limited

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1918, changing the corporate name of "Lundy-Scott, Limited", to that of "A. B. Scott, Limited".

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 17th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

f-1

Chontales Mines, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 15th day of August, 1918, increasing the capital stock of "Chontales Mines, Limited," to the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, such increase to consist of forty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-five shares of five dollars each.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 17th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

8-1

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE.

NOTICE.—Under the authority of section 59 of the Fisheries Act, that portion of the narrows at the back of Indian Island, Richibucto Bay, extending from a line drawn across the narrows at right angles from the cattle fence on the mainland shore near Gaspereau creek northwardly to a straight line drawn across the said narrows at right angles from the Roman Catholic church on the mainland shore covering a linear distance of approximately four hundred yards, has been set apart for the natural and artificial propagation of oysters.

G. T. DESBARATS,
Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.

Ottawa, August 15, 1918. 8-2

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 49 of 1918.

(Atlantic No. 28.)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(126) South coast—Halifax harbour—Dartmouth—Position of lighthouse—Correction.

Previous notice.—No. 36 (84) of 1918.

New position of Dartmouth light. Correction.—310 feet 158° (South mag.) from the old site in the tower of Dartmouth Exhibition building.

Lat. N. 44° 39′ 57″, Long. W. 63° 34′ 34½″

Note.—The old site of the light is about 15 yards east of the position shown on Admiralty Chart No. 311.

Remarks.—The above-mentioned Exhibition building has been torn down.

N. to M. No. 49 (126) 18-7-18.

Variation in 1918; 22° W.

Authority: Departmental Records.

Admiralty charts: Nos. 311, 2320, 2410, 729, 1651, 2666 and 2670.

Publication: Nova Scotia Pilot, 1911, page 136.

Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 336.

Departmental Files: Nos. 20336A and C.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(127) North coast—Change in position of Darnley point front range lighthouse.

Position of front light changed.—Darnley point front range lighthouse has been moved 67 feet to the eastward of its old position. It is now distant 1500 feet 37° (N. 60° E. mag.) from the back range lighthouse.

N. to M. No. 49 (127) 18-7-18.

Variation in 1918: 23° W.

Authority: Report from Agent of Dept. of Marine, Charlottetown.

Admiralty charts: Nos. 198, 2034, 1651, 2516 and 2666.

Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, page 186.

Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 779.

Departmental File: No. 20779R.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(128) Danger to U.S. Submarine Cables in vicinity of New York.

The United States Naval Authorities have called attention to the fact that injury has recently been caused to the submarine telegraph cables off New York by certain vessels anchoring in the vicinity.

No ships are to anchor near these cables, the position of which is indicated on the charts and by notice boards.

N. to M. No. 49 (128) 18-7-18.

Authority: Dept. of the Naval Service.

Departmental File: No. 31589.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, July 18th, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 51 of 1918.

(Atlantic No. 30.)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets. miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(130) Southwest coast—Seal island—Change in character of fog alarm.

Position.—On south end of Seal island.

Date of alteration.—On or about 1st September, 1918, without further notice.

Alteration.—The steam fog whistle will be replaced by a diaphone, operated with air, compressed by an oil engine.

The diaphone will give a double blast every minute, thus:

Blast	Silent	Blast	Silent interval
4 secs.	4 secs.	4 secs.	48 secs.

N. to M. No. 51 (130) 27-7-18.

Authority: Records, Chief Engineer's office, Dept. of Marine.

Admiralty charts: Nos. 339, 352, 1651 and 2670.

Publication: Nova Scotia Pilot, 1911, page 216.

Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 217.

Departmental File: No. 20217 F.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(131) North coast—St. Peter harbour—Back range light again in operation.

Former notices.—No. 56 (136) of 1917; and No. 29 (67) of 1918.

St. Peters back range light, on the western side of the entrance to St. Peter harbour, is again in operation. It bears 156° (S. mag.) from the front range light.

N. to M. No 51 (131) 27-7-18.

Variation in 1918: 24° W.

Authority: Report from Agent Dept. of Marine, Charlottetown.

Admiralty charts: Nos. 2034, 1651, 25 6 and 2666.

Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, page 180.

Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 756.

Departmental File: No. 20755 M.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

(132) South coast—Placentia bay—Off eastern entrance to Burin harbour—Iron island—Change in character of light.

Position.—On Iron island.

Lat. N. 47° 2′ 40″, Long. W. 55° 6′ 50″

Alteration.—The light has been changed from a fixed red light to a flashing red light, visible 0·3 second and eclipsed 2·7 seconds alternately.

Illuminant.—Acetylene.

N. to M. No. 51 (132) 27-7-18.

Authority: Newfoundland N. to M. No. 3 of 1918.

Admiralty charts: Nos. 290, 2900, 232 a and 2666.

Publication: Newfoundland Pilot, Vol. 1, 1917, page 136.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 27th July, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 52 of 1918.

(Inland No. 14.)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water and all depths are at mean low water.

ONTARIO.

(133) Great Lakes Radiotelegraph Stations to broadcast weather forecasts.

Arrangements have been made with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company to have the Great Lakes Radiotelegraph Stations broadcast weather forecasts. The following program will be carried out on receipt of the forecasts from the Meteorological Observatory, Toronto:—

Toronto Station will broadcast immediately.

At 11.00 P.M. Midland and Kingston Stations will broadcast simultaneously.

At 11.10 P.M. Sarnia Station will broadcast.

At 11.20 P.M. Sault Ste. Marie Station will broadcast.

At 11.30 P.M. Port Arthur Station will broadcast.

N. to M. No. 52 (133) 27-7-18.

Authority: Department of the Naval Service.
Admiralty chart: No. 797.
Canadian Naval charts: Nos. 62, 63, 65, 100, 83, 68, 90 and 101.
Publications: St. Lawrence Pilot above Quebec, 1912, page 190; and Sailing Directions for Canadian shores of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, 1915, pages 10, 317, 11 and 519.
Departmental File: No. 47088.

ONTARIO.

(134) Lake Ontario—Burlington bay—Chart issued.

New chart.—A chart of Burlington bay, numbered 67 of the Canadian Hydrographic Survey, has just been published by the Hydrographic Survey, Department of the Naval Service of Canada.

Copies may be obtained from the Hydrographic Survey, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, for 15 cents per copy, payable in advance.

N. to M. No. 52 (134) 27-7-18.

Departmental File: No. 28499.

ONTARIO.

(135) Lake Erie—Port Burwell—Hand fog bell for occasional use.

Hand fog bell for occasional use.—In the event of the diaphone fog alarm being out of commission, a bell rung by hand, situated on the east pier head, Port Burwell, will be used to answer signals from steamers.

Note.—The fog bell, which was operated by machinery, has been taken down and the tower on which it stood removed from the east pier head.

Former notice.—No. 96 (246) of 1917.

N. to M. No. 52 (135) 27-7-18

Authority: Departmental records.
Canadian Naval chart: No. 80.
Publications: U. S. H. O. Publication No. 108D, 1907, page 92; and U. S. Lake Survey Bulletin No. 27, page 451.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 1854.
Departmental File: No. 21853F.

ONTARIO.

(136) Lake Erie—Southeast shoal lightship—Wrecks.

(1) The wreck of the steamer "Jay Gould", which sank on 18th June, 1918, lies in 40 feet water 3·13 miles 42° 10′ (N. 44° 25′ E. mag.) from Southeast shoal lightship, and 4·34 miles 99° 45′ (S. 78° E. mag.) from the old dummy foundation at the south end of Point Pelee.

The wreck shows two spars above water with the American flag flying from the forward spar.

(2) The wreck of the barge "Commodore", which sank on 18th June, 1918, lies about 7·8 miles 120° (S. 57° 45′ E. mag.) from Southeast shoal lightship and near the track from Southeast shoal lightship to Cleveland.

No portion of this wreck is visible above water.

N. to M. No. 52 (136) 27-7-18.

Variation in 1918: 2° 15′ W.
Authority: U. S. H. O. N. to M. Nos. 26 and 27 of 1918.
Publications: U. S. H. O. Publication No. 108 D, 1907, page 89; and U. S. Lake Survey Bulletin No. 27, page 446.

ONTARIO.

(137) Georgian bay—Wabuno channel—Oak island—Beacon rebuilt.

Position.—On south point of Oak island.

Lat. N. 45° 17′ 6″, Long. W. 80° 14′ 10″

New description.—The beacon consists of a white slatted tripod surmounted by a cross.

N. to M. No. 52 (137) 27-7-18.

Authority: Report from Agent of Dept. of Marine, Parry Sound.
Canadian Naval charts: Nos. 84 and 100.
Publication: Sailing Directions for Georgian Bay, 1915, page 233.
Departmental File: No. 28109.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 27th July, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

7-2

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 53 of 1918.

(*Atlantic No. 31.*)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

(138) St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., Time Balls.

Former notice.—No. 29 (65) of 1918.

St. John and Halifax Time Balls.—On and after 1st August, 1918, the Time Balls at St John and Halifax will be dropped at 1 P.M. Atlantic or Standard time of the 60th Meridian west longitude, equivalent to 5 hours Greenwich Mean Time.

N. to M. No. 53 (138) 29-7-18.

Authority: Director of the Meteorological Service, Toronto.
Departmental Files: Nos. 19637 and 45380.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(139) South coast—McNutt island—Cape Roseway—Change in character of light.

Previous notice.—No. 32 (74) of 1918.

Position.—On Cape Roseway.

Lat. N. 43° 37′ 15″, Long. W. 65° 15′ 45″

Alteration.—The fixed white upper light has been replaced by a flashing white light, showing one bright flash every ten seconds.

Elevation.—120 feet.

Visibility.—17 miles.

Power.—100,000 candles.

Order.—Third dioptric.

Lower light discontinued.—The maintenance of the lower (fixed white) light has been discontinued.

N. to M. No. 53 (139) 29-7-18.

Authority: Departmental records.

Admiralty charts: Nos. 340, 352, 730, 1651 and 2670.

Publication: Nova Scotia Pilot, 1911, page 204.

Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 256.

Departmental File: No. 20256A.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 29th July, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

7-2

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 54 of 1918.

(*Pacific No. 9*)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(140) Vancouver island—West coast—Barkley sound—Amphitrite point—Intended change in light.

Former notice.—No. 32 (103) of 1915.

Position.—On Amphitrite point.

Lat. N. 48° 55′ 29″, Long. W. 125° 33′ 13″

Date of alteration.—About 15th October, 1918.

Alteration.—The light will be changed from an occulting white light visible 7 seconds and eclipsed 3 seconds to a quick occulting white light. The new illuminant will be acetylene and the light will be unwatched.

N. to M. No. 54 (140) 30-7-18.

Authority: Report from Agent of Dept. of Marine, Victoria.

Admiralty charts: Nos. 592, 584, 1911 and 1917.

Publication: British Columbia Pilot, Vol. 1, 1913, page 501.

Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 2262.

Departmental File: No. 22262K.

ALASKA.

(141) Sitka sound—The Eckholms—Light established.

Position.—65 yards 321° (N. 68° 40′ W. mag.) from East beacon, the Eckholms.

Lat. N. 57° 0′ 31″, Long. W. 135° 21′ 26″

Character of light.—Flashing white every 10 seconds, flash 1 second duration.

Elevation.—33 feet.

Power.—130 candles.

Structure.—Small white house on concrete base.

Remarks.—Light is obscured from 288° (S. 78° 20′ W. mag.) to 294° (S. 84° 20′ W. mag.)

N. to M. No. 54 (141) 30-7-18.

Variation in 1918: 29° 40′ E.

Authority: U. S. Dept. of Commerce N. to M. No. 29 of 1918.

Admiralty charts: Nos. 2348, 2337, and 2431.

Publication: Alaska Pilot, 1908, page 189.

ALASKA.

(142) Sitka sound—Old Sitka rocks—Beacon established.

Position.—On the westernmost rock of Sitka rocks group.

Description of beacon.—White square slatted daymark on a grey square skeleton tower 29 feet high.

N. to M. No. 54 (142) 30-7-18.

Authority: U. S. Dept. of Commerce N. to M. No. 28 of 1918.
Admiralty chart: No. 2337.
Publication: Alaska Pilot, 1908, page 199.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 30th July, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

7-2

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 55 of 1918.

(*Inland No. 15.*)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

ONTARIO.

(143) Lake Huron—Great Duck island—Change in character of light—New structure.

Date of change.—8th August, 1918, without further notice.

Position.—On the southwest point of Great Duck island, near the site of the old lighthouse.

Lat. N. 45° 38′ 30″, Long. W. 82° 57′ 45″

New character.—Flashing white light, showing a triple flash every fifteen seconds, thus:

Flash; eclipse 2½ seconds; flash; eclipse 2½ seconds; flash; eclipse 10 seconds.

Elevation.—89 feet.

Visibility.—15 miles.

Power.—60,000 candles.

Order.—Third dioptric.

Illuminant.—Petroleum vapour, burned under an incandescent mantle.

New structure.—Octagonal tower, with sloping sides; polygonal lantern.

Material.—Tower, reinforced concrete; lantern, iron.

Colour.—Tower, white; lantern, red.

Height.—85 feet, from base to vane on the lantern.

N. to M. No. 55 (143) 31-7-18.

Authority: Records, Chief Engineer's Office, Dept. of Marine.
Canadian Naval Charts: Nos. 97 and 98.
Publication: Sailing Directions for the Canadian shores of Lake Huron, 1915, page 67.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 1961.
Departmental File: No. 21961R.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 31st July, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

7–2

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 56 of 1918.

(*Atlantic No. 32.*)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(144) Bay of Fundy — Chance harbour; Dipper harbour; Musquash harbour; and Lorneville harbour— Plans issued.

New chart.—A chart entitled "Plans of Harbours, Bay of Fundy", (comprising plans of Chance harbour, Dipper harbour, Musquash harbour, and Lorneville harbour), numbered 414 of the Canadian Hydrographic Survey, has just been published by the Hydrographic Survey, Department of the Naval Service of Canada.

Copies may be obtained from the Hydrographic Survey, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, for fifteen cents per copy, payable in advance.

N. to M. No. 56 (144) 2-8-18.

Departmental File: No. 28499

NOVA SCOTIA.

(145) South coast — Port Medway — Intended change in character of buoys.

The following buoys in Port Medway will, without further notice, be replaced by wooden spar buoys :—

(1) The black can buoy 5½ cables north of Neils point.

(2) The black can buoy in 2½ fathoms water, east of Nautilus rock.

N. to M. No. 56 (145) 2-8-18.

Authority: Memo. from Commissioner of Lights.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 342 and 730.
Publication: Nova Scotia Pilot, 1911, page 188.
Departmental File: No. 30526.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(146) South coast — Lahave river — Intended change in character of buoys.

The following buoys in Lahave river will, without further notice, be replaced by wooden spar buoys :—

(1) The can buoy, painted in red and black horizontal bands, in 3 fathoms water, southeast of French rock.

(2) The black can buoy in 2¼ fathoms water, marking the eastern extremity of Cockawee (Big) shoal.

(3) The red conical buoy in 3 fathoms water, at western extremity of Cockawee shoal.

(4) The red conical buoy in 2 fathoms water, off Oxners rock.

(5) The black can buoy in 3 fathoms water, ⅕ mile southeastward of Bull rock, Bull shoal.

N. to M. No. 56 (146) 2-8-18.

Authority: Memo. from Commissioner of Lights.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 342 and 730.
Publication: Nova Scotia Pilot, 1911, pages 182 and 183.
Departmental File: No. 19355.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(147) South coast—Musquodoboit inlet—Intended change in character of buoys.

The following buoys in the entrance to Musquodoboit inlet will, without further notice, be replaced by wooden spar buoys :—

(1) The black can buoy off northwest end of Harbour ledge.

(2) The red conical buoy in 2 fathoms water, off outer end of Bull reef.

(3) The black can buoy in 2 fathoms water, marking the east side of Duke rock.

(4) The red conical buoy in 2 fathoms water, marking the west side of Dunbrack shoal.

N. to M. No. 56 (147) 2-8-18.

Authority: Memo. from Commissioner of Lights.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 2439 and 729.
Publication: Nova Scotia Pilot, 1911, pages 118 and 119.
Departmental File No. 195-8.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 2nd August, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.
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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 57 of 1918.

(Inland No. 16.)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water and all depths are at mean low water.

ONTARIO.

(148) River St. Lawrence—Cole shoal back range lighthouse—Change in colour of lantern.

Previous notice.—No. 14 (39) of 1916.

Position.—On the mainland.

Lat. N. 44° 32′ 31″, Long. W. 75° 45′ 8″

Change in colour of lantern.—The colour of the lantern of Cole shoal back range lighthouse has been changed from red to *white.*

N. to M. No. 57 (148) 2-8-18.

Authority: Departmental records.
Admiralty chart: No. 797.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot above Quebec, 1912, page 164.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No 1716.
Departmental File: No. 21717 R.

ONTARIO.

(149) Lake Superior—Fort William and Port Arthur—Chart issued.

New chart.—A chart of Fort William and Port Arthur, numbered 114 of the Canadian Hydrographic Survey, has just been published by the Hydrographic Survey, Department of the Naval Service of Canada.

Copies may be obtained from the Hydrographic Survey, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, for fifteen cents per copy, payable in advance.

N. to M. No. 57 (149) 2-8-18.

Departmental File: No. 28499.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(150) River St. Mary—Vidal shoals channel—Available width—Buoys.

The channel with depth of 22 feet below low-water datum is now available for the full width of 1,000 feet.

Black gas buoy 1 marks the westerly end of the southerly line of the channel.

Red gas buoy 2, showing a red light 5 seconds, eclipse 5 seconds, is established on the north bank of the channel opposite black gas buoy 1, and at the southerly end of Vidal shoals.

Black spar buoy 1c has been established about 1,500 feet westerly from black gas buoy 1 and about 150 feet south of the channel line, to mark a shoal lying north of the old tannery dock.

N. to M. No. 57 (150) 2-8-18.

Authority: U. S. Lake Survey Bulletin No. 27, Suplement No. 3, 22nd July, 1918.
Publication: U. S. H. O. Publication No. 108A, 1906, page 28; and U. S. Lake Survey Bulletin No. 27, page 129.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 2nd August, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage. -28

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 58 of 1918.

(Atlantic No. 33. Pacific No. 10.)

CANADA.

(151) Ship Protests—Modification of proceedings.

Under the authority of an Order in Council dated the 2nd day of July, 1918, Collectors of Customs at ports of entry on the Pacific and Atlantic, including ports on the Gulf and River St. Lawrence up to and including the Port of Montreal, are authorized, during the present war, to do any notarial act for the purpose of noting and extending ship protests, and are authorized to receive any statutory declarations required in connection therewith.

The Masters of all British ships have been instructed that no note of protest of loss or of any occurrence whatsoever arising in respect of their ships is to be made by them in the Dominion of Canada except before a Collector of Customs.

Collectors of Customs are instructed, when the Master of a British ship reports inwards and when issuing a clearance to a British ship, to direct the attention of the Master of such ship to the above requirements.

NOTE: Protests by Masters of British ships trading on the inland waters of Canada, or protests in respect of loss or other occurrence arising while a British ship is on any of the inland waters of Canada, do not require to be made before a Collector of Customs. In such cases the Master may follow the usual and existing practice.

For the information and guidance of Collectors before whom a Master may present himself in connection with Ship Protests, it should be stated that a Protest may be made in the first instance, or the Master may desire to make a Note or Entry of Protest only, which may later be extended to a regular protest before the same or another Collector of Customs.

The Note or Entry of Protest is merely a notice of the Master's intention to protest, should an extended protest afterwards become necessary or advisable.

A Note or Entry of Protest, also a Protest—if made in the first instance—should be made as soon as possible after the arrival of the ship in port. If made later than twenty-four hours after arrival, it should contain a brief statement of the cause of the delay.

Note or Entry of Protest forms, Protest forms, and Extended Protest forms, may be obtained from Collectors of Customs.

The Note or Entry of Protest should be made in duplicate, signed by the Master and formally certified to by the Collector, and one copy retained by the Collector and placed on file. When a Protest is made or extended, the original is to be retained and filed by the Collector and certified copies are to be given or mailed to the Master and to the Owner of the ship.

N. to M. No. 58 (151) 6-8-18.

Authority: Memorandum from Commissioner of Customs, dated 8th July, 1918.
Departmental File: No. 39753.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 6th August, 1918.

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NOTICE.

Government of Canada Publications.

THE following list of recent Government publications is inserted in the *Canada Gazette* in conformity with Order in Council (P.C. 1522) of 28th October, 1915, which calls for the publication of such lists from week to week.

Where a publication is marked with an asterisk (*) requests for the volume or report in question should be made to the department affected. In all other cases, applications should be addressed to the Chief of Distribution, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa. When the title appears in English it will be understood that the volume is printed in English ; when the title is in French, it means that the report is printed in the French language. The price quoted for publications should in every case accompany the application.

AVIS.

Publications du Gouvernement du Canada.

LA liste suivante des récentes publications du gouvernement est insérée dans la *Gazette du Canada*, en conformité de l'arrêté en conseil (C.P. 1522) du 28 octobre 1915, qui exige que ces listes soient publiées d'une semaine à l'autre.

Lorsqu'une publication est marquée d'un astérisque (*) les demandes au sujet du volume ou du rapport en question devront être adressées au Ministère qui la publie. Dans tous les autres cas, il faudra s'adresser au Chef de la Distribution, département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques, Ottawa. Lorsque le titre est publié en anglais, il est entendu que c'est la version anglaise du volume qui est imprimée ; lorsque le titre est en français, cela signifie que c'est la version française qui est imprimée. Le prix indiqué pour les publications devra dans chaque cas accompagner la demande.

AGRICULTURE.

Annual Report of the Veterinary Director General for year ending March 31, 1917, 20 pp 0.05
Rapport annuel des Fermes Expérimentales du Dominion pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 160 pp. 0.10
* Agricultural Gazette of Canada for August, 1918..... 0.10
* La Gazette Agricole du Canada, juillet 1918 ..... 0.10
* Patent Office Record and Register of Copyrights and Trade Marks, April, 1918..... 0.20
* Seasonable Hints (Prairie edition), July, 1918, 16 pp. Free.
* Tuberculosis : plain statement of facts regarding the disease, prepared especially for farmers and others interested in live stock, 24 pp. Free.
* Labour Saving Devices on the Irrigated Farm (Dominion Experimental Farms). Exhibition Circular No. 72, 4 pp. Free.
* Fruit Crop Report No. 2 (July, 1918) 8 pp. Free.
* Advice to the Beginner in the Selection of Breeding Stock (Live Stock Branch) Pamplet No. 4, 14 pp. Free.
* Peach Canker (Dominion Experimental Farms). Bulletin No. 37, 36 pp. Free.
* Fruit Crop Report No. 3 (August 1918), 8 pp. Free.
* Pure-Bred Dairy Cattle, the Canadian record of performance (Live Stock Branch). Report No. 10, 88 pp. Free.
* A new plan for Cow Testing (Dairy and Cold Storage Branch). Circular No. 24, 8 pp. Free.

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

Judgments, Orders, Regulations, and Rulings (fortnightly edition). Vol. VIII, No. 9. (August 1st.)
Single numbers..... 0.20
Annual subscription..... 3.00

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Rapport de la Commission pour l'exercice terminé le 31 août 1917, 120 pp..... 0.10

CUSTOMS.

Rapport du Ministère (tableaux des importations et des exportations) pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 900 pp..... 0.80

FINANCE.

* Budget Speech delivered by Hon. A. K. Maclean, M.P., Acting Minister of Finance, Tuesday, April 30, 28 pp. Free.

INLAND REVENUE.

* Witch Hazel : Bulletin No. 402, 8 pp. Free.
* Ground Allspice : Bulletin No. 403, 24 pp. Free.
* Phosphate de soude : Bulletin No. 393, 32 pp. Gratuit.
* Vins et liqueurs : Bulletin No. 392, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Huile à salade : Bulletin No. 396, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Sucre : Bulletin No. 397, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Marmelade : BulletinNo. 399, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Grape Juice : Bulletin No. 405, 20 pp. Free.
* Piment moulu : Bulletin No. 403, 24 pp. Gratuit.

INTERIOR.

Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch, 1916-17, 110 pp..... 0.10
* Forest Fires in Canada, 1914-15-16, 46 pp. Free.
* Peace River District (its resources and opportunities), 48 pp. Free.
* Immigration—Facts and Figures, 24 pp. Free.
* Wood-Using Industriesof Quebec (Forestry Branch, Bulletin No. 63), 90 pp. Free.
* Décisions of the Geographic Board of Canada for June-July, 1918, 4 pp. Free.
* Nomenclature of the Mountains of Western Canada, approved by the Geographical Board, 4 pp. Free.

JUSTICE.

Report of the Inspectors of Penitentiaries for year ending March 31, 1917, 28 pp..... 0.05

LABOUR.

Tenth report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation for year ending March 31, 1917, 112 pp. 0.10
* Labour Gazette, July, 1918, 97 pp..... 0.03
* La Gazette du Travail, juillet 1918, 104 pp 0.03
* Labour Organization in Canada for calendar year 1917, 226 pp. Free.

MARINE

List of Vessels on the Registry Books of the Dominion of Canada on December 31, 1917, 290 pp..... 0.20

MILITIA.

* Pension Regulations for those serving in the Naval Forces of Canada and the Canadian Expeditionary Force, 16 pp. Free.

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA PUBLICATIONS—*Continued.*

MINES.

* Preliminary Report of the Mineral Production of Canada during year 1917, 20 pp. Free.
* Museum Bulletin No. 27, Contributions to the Mineralogy of Black Lake area, Quebec, by Eug. Poitevin and R. P. D. Graham. Free
* Memoir 103. Timiskaming County, Quebec, by M. E. Wilson. Free.
* Analyses of Canadian Fuels—Part I.—Maritime Provinces. Free.
* " " Part II.—Quebec and Ontario. Free.
* " " Part III.—Manitoba. Free.
* " " Part IV.—Alberta and the Northwest. Free.
* " " Part V.—British Colnmbia and the Yukon. Free.
* Annual report on the Mineral Production of Canada during the calendar year 1916, 346 pp. Free.
* Summary Report, 1917, Part D (Geological Survey), 48 pp. Free.
* Report on the Clay Resources of Southern Saskatchewan, 100 pp. Free.

NAVAL SERVICE.

Rapport annuel de la direction des pêcheries pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 500 pp 0.30
International Radiotelegraph Convention of London, 1912, 44 pp 0.10
* Tide Tables for the Eastern Coasts of Canada for year 1919, 84 pp. Free.
* Tide Tables for the Pacific Coast of Canada for year 1919, 64 pp. Free.

PUBLIC INFORMATION BUREAU.

* Revelations of Prince Lichnowsky, 24 pp. Free.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Annual report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1917, 94 pp 0.10

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Statutory List—Containing the names of all persons residing and carrying on business in neutral countries with whom persons in Canada are prohibited from trading, 74 pp 0.20
Rapport annuel du secrétaire d'Etat pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 180 pp 0.15

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

* Judgment and Reasons in the matter of an application on behalf of George Edwin Gray for a writ of habeas corpus, 24 pp. Free.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1918, 40 pp 0.05
Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada, April, 1918 ..... 0.20
Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, report of the, for year ending August 31, 1917, 144 pp 0.10
Census of Prairie Provinces (Population and Agriculture), 422 pp 0.30
* Monthly Bulletin of Agric. Statistics, June, 1918. Free.
* Bulletin mensuel de la Statistique Agricole, Juin 1918. Gratuit.
* Trade Bulletin, No. 759. Free.
* Canada's Opportunity for Exports of Food (by R. J. McFall, Ph.D.), 16 pp. Free.

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS.

War Purchasing Commission, second report of the—Jan. 1st, 1917, to March 31st, 1918, 164 pp 0.15
* **Atlas of Canada.** 124 pp. 17 x 12, 80 maps, 64 diagrams. 12 pp. statistics, cloth and leather binding 3.00
Debates of Senate of Canada, 1918 (English), one volume, bound (in the press) 3.00
Debates of House of Commons of Canada, 1918 (English), 2 volumes, bound, per set (in the press) 5.00
Statutes of Canada, 1918 (in the press) 2.50
Statuts du Canada, 1918 " " 2.50
* **Tables of Values,** of Bonds for $100 yielding 5% to 8%, correct to the nearest sixth decimal, 125 pp, issued by the Department of Insurance 5.00
Women's War Conference, report of the, February 28-March 2, 1918, 48 pp. Free.
"Labour and the War": Speeches delivered in the Canadian House of Commons, April 26, 1918, and before the Canadian Club, Ottawa, April 27, 1918, by Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, 12 pp. Free.

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

OFFICE : RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA.

Fish recipes, Vegetable recipes and **Bread recipes,** each 0 05
Fruit and Vegetables (Canning, Drying and Storing) 0.05
* **War Meals:** Practical suggestions to save Beef, Bacon, Wheat and Flour to meet the War-needs Overseas, 12 pp. Free.
* **Can for Victory:** Pamphlet No. 2, 16 pp. Free.
* **Food Service:** hand-book for speakers, 16 pp. Free.
* **La victoire par les conserves:** Feuillet No. 2, 16 pp. Gratuit.
* **Canadian Food Bulletin,** July 6, 1918, No. 17, 12 pp. Free.
* **Food Laws:** Manual of Orders in Council and Orders of the Canada Food Board relating to the Production, Conservation and Distribution of Food, 72 pp. Free.

COAL.

"Coal Resources of the World," per set of 3 vols., with large Atlas accompanying 12.50
(NOTE:—This publication, which was intended for world-wide distribution, is now, consequent upon the stock on hand and the difficulty in disposing of copies on the continent of Europe, offered at half the original cost.)

1918-19 1918-19

STATEMENT

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the Dominion of Canada, as by returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st July, 1917 and 1918.

PUBLIC DEBT.			1917.	1918.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
LIABILITIES.				
FUNDED DEBT—				
Payable in Canada			466,406,215 46	887,489,319 13
do in London			362,703,312 40	362,703,312 40
do in New York			75,357,000 00	75,873,000 00
Temporary Loans			334,450,808 01	251,313,130 72
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund			6,079,562 29	6,001,560 92
Dominion Notes			182,336,444 29	286,371,360 92
SAVINGS BANKS—	1917.	1918.		
Post Office Savings Banks	$42,472,061 17	$40,360,370 22		
Dominion Government Savings Banks	13,583,857 65	12,295,646 61		
			56,055,918 82	52,656,016 73
Trust Funds			10,596,297 82	10,822,648 92
Province Accounts			11,920,481 20	11,920,481 20
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts			36,515,528 55	28,106,366 83
Total Gross Debt			1,542 421,568 84	1,973,257,197 77
ASSETS.				
INVESTMENTS—				
Sinking Funds			14,035,525 12	16,818,396 17
Other Investments			140,930,870 65	294,457,903 31
Province Accounts			2,296,327 90	2,296,327 90
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts			524,781,617 40	487,361,080 81
Total Assets			682,044,341 07	800,933,708 19
Total Net Debt 31st July			860,377,227 77	1,172,323,489 58
do do to 30th June			840,973,167 66	1,154,007,715 29
Increase of Debt			19,404,060 11	18,315,774 29

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Month of July, 1917.	Total to July 31st, 1917.	Month of July, 1918.	Total to July 31st, 1918.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
REVENUE—				
Customs	12,035,604 18	56,005,043 15	11,937,039 67	53,928,376 63
Excise	1,932,569 57	7,618,872 38	2,408,955 60	8,604,943 49
Post Office	1,693,887 00	6,443,887 00	1,500,000 00	6,300,000 00
Public Works, including Railways and Canals	2,697,050 64	8,485,930 89	3,515,933 52	10,024,083 99
Miscellaneous	1,522,949 89	4,650,917 45	5,521,419 08	13,096,768 46
Total	19,882,061 28	83,204,650 87	24,883,347 87	91.954,172 57
EXPENDITURE	14,357,084 53	24,693,046 12	15,296,575 84	32,894,902 58
EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.				
War	23,038,043 38	43,688,530 77	24,620,824 25	44,008,552 37
Public Works, including Railways and Canals	620,169 46	2,698,973 48	—161,455 22	1,694,461 63
Railway Subsidies				
Total	23,658,212 84	46,387,504 25	24,459,369 03	45,703,014 00

The above statement represents only the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

J. C. SAUNDERS,
Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance

Certified correct,
J. G. MACFARLANE, Chief Accountant and Dominion Bookkeeper.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, August 6, 1918.

6-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE

Provincial	$ 27,746 25	Gold held July 31st, 1918, by the Minister of Finance	$120,273,691 52
Fractional	1,162,700 55		
$1	15,481,655 50		
$2	12,247,928 50		
$4	40,735 00		
$5	4,079,177 50	Gold reserve to be held on Savings Banks. Deposits—	
$50	4,500 00		
$100			
$500	2,174,500 00	10 p.c. on $52,656,016.73 under The Savings Banks Act	5,265,601 67
$1,000	3,518,000 00		
$500 Legal Tender Notes for Banks	149,500 00	Gold held for redemption of Dominion Notes	$115,008,089 85
$1,000 " " "	941,000 00		
$5,000 " " "	247,835,000 00		
	$ 287,662,443 30	Dominion Notes outstanding against deposits of approved securities, under Finance Act, 1914	$ 114,837,500 00

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

$1	$ 11,296 50
$2	6,060 00
$5	4,219 75
$10	2,180 00
$20	840 00
$50	650 00
$500	2,500 00
	$ 27,746 25

J. E. ROURKE,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. C. SAUNDERS,
Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th of August, 1918.

8-tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of June, 1918.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
EXCISE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	296,223 92	
Malt Liquor	1,415 55	
Malt	128,109 78	
Tobacco	1,729,725 45	
Cigars	91,692 42	
Manufactures in Bond	11,241 70	
Acetic Acid	1,122 33	
Seizures	681 24	
Other Receipts	3,587 47	
Total Excise Revenue		2,263,799 86
Methylated Spirits		35,391 70
Ferry		388 50
Inspection of Weights and Measures		15,199 27
Gas Inspection		5,364 80
Electric Light Inspection		7,281 95
Law Stamps		849 05
Other Revenues		919 15
War Tax		664,436 67
Grand Total Revenue		2,993,630 95

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Asst. Deputy Minister.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, July 24, 1918.

5-tf

POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of June, 1918.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Savings Bank Act, Chap. 30, Rev. Stat. Can., 1906.)

DR.	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE in hands of Minister of Finance on 31st May, 1918	41,614,884 88	WITHDRAWALS during the month	770,794 63
DEPOSITS in Post Office Savings Bank during the month	1,000,545 92		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month:—			
PRINCIPAL $			
INTEREST accrued from 1st April to date of transfer			
DEPOSITS transferred from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada	5,120 59		
INTEREST allowed to depositors on accounts closed during month	2,347 08	BALANCE at the credit of depositor's accounts on 30th June, 1918	41,852,103 84
	42,622,898 47		42,622,898 47

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.

Certified,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER,
Superintendent Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 7th August, 1918.

8-ft

STATEMENT of the Balance at Credit of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks on the thirtieth of March, 1918. Published in accordance with Revised Statutes, Chapter 30, Section 39.

BANKS.	Balance on February 28, 1918.	Deposits March, 1918.	Total.	Withdrawals for March, 1918.	Balance on March 30, 1918.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba:—					
Winnipeg	507,993 84	4,077 00	512,070 84	3,807 20	508,263 64
British Columbia:—					
Victoria	1,096,883 91	26,103 81	1,122,987 72	24,036 55	1,098,951 17
Prince Edward Island:—					
Charlottetown	1,823,301 36	27,452 00	1,850,753 36	30,311 93	1,820,441 43
New Brunswick:—					
Newcastle	237,966 65	1,864 00	239,830 65	7,977 83	231,852 82
St. John	4,591,535 24	57,835 44	4,649,370 68	71,534 82	4,577,835 86
Nova Scotia:—					
Barrington	102,122 19	145 00	102,267 19	404 85	101,862 34
Guysboro'	95,007 03	1,311 00	96,318 03	1,165 67	95,152 36
Halifax	2,328,592 88	51,113 02	2,379,705 90	35,775 22	2,343,930 68
Kentville	237,554 23	3,149 00	240,703 23	6,013 62	234,689 61
Lunenburg	435,643 74	3,072 00	438,715 74	10,292 81	428,422 93
Port Hood	71,400 45	541 00	71,941 45	25 00	71,916 45
Shelburne	218,534 89	1,360 86	219,895 75	2,745 12	217,150 63
Sherbrooke	78,788 81	289 10	79,077 91	664 68	78,413 23
Totals	11,825,325 22	178,313 23	12,003,638 45	194,755 30	11,808,883 15

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th April, 1918.

42-t

RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31ST DAY OF JULY, 1918.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand. 1	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand. 2	Other deposits payable on demand. 3	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day. 4	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day. 5	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day. 6	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust. 7	Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads. 8	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.....	2,000,000 00	1,457,865 00	709,764 12	.....	.....		.....	31,551,224 70	180,000 00	84,974 14	32,525,962 36
Caisse d'Économie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	.....	.....	.....	140,000 00	.....	9,192,716 43	83,000 00	447,516 43	9,863,232 86
Total.....	3,000,000 00	2,457,865 00	709,764 12	.....	.....	140,000 00	.....	40,743,941 13	263 000 00	532,490 57	42,389,195 82

ASSETS.

	Dominion, Provincial and other public securities. 1	Cash in hand and on deposit in chartered banks. 2	Canadian municipal bonds or securities, school bonds or debentures and securities approved by Treasury Board. 3	Other bonds, debentures and securities. 4	Loans to governments, municipal corporations, fabriques de paroisses, syndics pour l'érection d'eglises and corporations on resolutions of their boards of directors. 5	Loans for which bank stocks are held as collateral security. 6	Loans for which stocks, bonds, debentures or securities other than bank stocks are held as collateral security. 7	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund investments. 8	Investments in bank stock made previous to the incorporation of the bank. 9	Bank premises. 10	Other assets not included under the foregoing heads. 11	Total Asset.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank	5,752,448 27	5,138,449 02	14,737,333 93	1,316,905 03	.....	944,149 92	6,624,747 59	180,000 00	.....	570,000 00	283,365 26	35,547,399 02
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.....	1,239,287 33	1,505,871 15	4,250,315 94	1,831,180 00	.....	369,625 09	1,977,870 96	83,000 00	9,600 00	165,000 00	175,551 42	11,607,301 89
Total.....	6,991,735 60	6,644,320 17	18,987,649 87	3,148,085 03	.....	1,313,775 01	8,602,618 55	263,000 00	9,600 00	735,000 00	458,916 68	47,154,700 91

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 22nd August, 1918.

8-1

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules:

1. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3. **The rates are as follows: Notices, first insertion, ten cents per agate line (fourteen to the inch); subsequent insertions, five cents per line. Translation of documents, forty cents per one hundred words.**

A provisional remittance should accompany the copy; the amount of which should be calculated as follows:

First insertion:	
Flat charge for title and signature.....	$1 00
Add two cents per word actual count.....	
Translation, if any, to be made, at 40 cents per 100 words.....	
Other insertions:	
Flat charge for title and signature.....	0 50
Add one cent per word actual count.....	
Multiply by number of such other insertions.....	
Total.....	

After the first insertion an invoice will be made showing the exact amount due, the amount received and any difference over or under in the remittance will be adjusted.

NO ADVERTISEMENT IS INSERTED FOR A LESS CHARGE THAN ONE DOLLAR.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions:—

Notices of applications for divorce—14 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—3 calendar months.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—5 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent under Loan Companies Act (per O. in C. published in *Gazette* of 15th June, 1901)—2 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Interim Copyrights—1 insertion.

The Companies Act—Change of chief place of business, of by-laws, etc.—1 insertion.

Works in navigable waters, approval of plans, tc.—5 insertions.

Notices received up to 12 o'clock noon on Thursdays will be inserted in the following Saturday morning's *Gazette*.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

J. de LABROQUERIE TACHE,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery.
Ottawa, 24th December, 1914.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

As Revised and brought in force 22nd March, 1916.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during at least three months before the consideration by the Committee on Divorce of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the district in Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia or the Northwest Territories, or in the county or union of counties in other provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining district or county or union of counties.

Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the district, but otherwise shall be published in one newspaper in both languages. If a notice given for any session of Parliament is not completed in time to allow the petition to be dealt with during that session the petition may be presented and dealt with during the next ensuing session, without any further publication of such notice.

A copy of the said notice and a copy of the petition to be presented shall, at the instance of the applicant, and not less than two months before the consideration by the Committee of the petition, be served personally, when that can be done, on the person from whom the divorce is sought, who is hereinafter called "the respondent."

If the residence of the respondent is not known or personal service cannot be effected, then, if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Committee that all reasonable efforts have been made to effect personal service, and, if unsuccessfull, to bring such notice and petition to the knowledge of the respondent, what has been done may be deemed and taken by the Committee sufficient service.

No petition for a bill of divorce shall be presented to the Senate after the first sixty days of the Session.

The petition of an applicant for bill for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, the names in full of the parties thereto, their ages and occupations, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the domicile and residence of each of the parties at the time of the marriage, their matrimonial domicile, residence, and any change thereof, the material facts upon which the petitioner relies as the grounds on which relief is asked, and the nature of the relief prayed for.

The petition should also negative connivance at, or condonation of the wrong complained of and collusion in the application for divorce.

The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the petitioner, under *The Canada Evidence Act, 1893*.

The copy of the petition served upon the respondent shall have endorsed thereon, or appended thereto, he following information:—

(*1*) The petitioner's residence at the time of service.

(*2*) A Post Office address in Canada at which letters and notices for the petitioner may be delivered.

(*3*) The name and address of the solicitor, if any, acting for the petitioner.

(*4*) If such solicitor's address is not at Ottawa, the name and address of some agent for him at Ottawa, upon whom all notices and papers may be served.

(*5*) That if the respondent desires to oppose the granting of the divorce and to be heard by the Senate Committee on Divorce, the respondent must send a notice to that effect to the Clerk of the Senate at the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, within two months from the date of service upon the respondent, and must in the notice to the Clerk of the Senate give:—

(*a*) The respondent's residence at the time of sending such notice.

(*b*) A Post Office address in Canada at which letters and notices for the respondent may be delivered.

(*c*) The name and address of the solicitor, if any, acting for the respondent.

(*d*) If such solicitor's address is not at Ottawa, the name and address of some agent for him at Ottawa upon whom all notices and papers may be served.

(*6*) That, if the respondent does not so notify the Clerk of the Senate, the petition may be considered, and a bill of divorce founded thereon may be passed, without any further notice to the respondent.

(*7*) When the petition is one by a husband for a divorce from his wife, that, if the wife shows to the

satisfaction of the Senate Committee on Divorce that she has, and is prepared to establish upon oath, a good defence to the charges made by the petition, and that she has not sufficient money to defend herself, the Committee may make an order that her husband shall provide her with the necessary means to sustain her defence, including the cost of retaining Counsel and the travelling and living expenses of herself and of witnesses summoned to Ottawa on her behalf.

No petition for a bill of Divorce shall be considered by the Committee unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred and ten dollars, ($210).

The petition when presented to the Senate shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy of the notice and of a copy of the petition.

A copy of every petition for a Bill of Divorce, or relating to any matter arising out of an application for divorce, and of every document and paper accompanying such petition or produced in evidence before the Committee, shall be furnished to the Committee by the person on whose behalf the petition, document or paper is presented or produced.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Clerk of the Senate.

THE SENATE.

Notices for Private Bills.

EXTRACTS FROM THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE.

107. All applications to Parliament for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever, shall be advertised by a notice published in the *Canada Gazette*, such notice shall clearly and distinctly state the nature and object of the application, and shall be signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same; and, when the application is for an Act of Incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice.

In addition to the notice in the *Canada Gazette* aforesaid a similar notice shall be given as follows:—

A. When the application is for an Act to incorporate,—

1. *A Railway or Canal Company:*—In some leading newspaper published in the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal is to be constructed.

2. *A Telegraph or Telephone Company:*—In a leading newspaper in the principal city or town in each Province or Territory in which the company proposes to operate.

3. A company for the *construction of any works* which in their construction or operation might specially affect a particular locality; or for obtaining any *exclusive rights or privileges;* or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others:—In a leading newspaper in the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

4. A Banking Company; An Insurance Company; A Trust Company; A Loan Company; or an Industrial Company, without any exclusive powers:—In the *Canada Gazette* only.

5. And, if the works of any company (incorporated or to be incorporated) are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, such intention shall be specially mentioned in the notice; and the applicants shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered letter to the clerk of each county council and of each municipal corporation which may be specially affected by the construction or operation of such works, and also to the Secretary of the Province in which such works are, or may be located; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

B. When the application is for the purpose of amending an existing Act.

1. For an extension of any line of railway, or of any canal; or for the construction of branches thereto;—the same *mutatis mutandis* as for an Act incorporate a Railway or Canal Company.

2. For an extension of the time for the construction or completion of any line of railway, or of any canal, or of any telegraph or telephone line, or of any other works already authorized:—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company, or is authorized to be.

3. For the extension of the powers of a company (when not involving the granting of any exclusive rights); or for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of any company; or for increasing or altering its bonding or other borrowing powers; or for any amendment which would in any way affect the rights or interests of the shareholder or bondholders or creditors of the company:—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company is situated.

C. All such notices, whether inserted in the *Canada Gazette* or in a newspaper shall be published at least once a week for a period of five consecutive weeks; and, when published in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, shall be in both the English and French languages; and *Marked* copies of each issue of all newspapers containing any such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate, endorsed "Private Bill Notice"; or a statutory declaration as to due publication may be sent in lieu thereof.

Every notice by registered letter shall be mailed in time to reach the Secretary of the Province and the Clerk of each County Council and municipal corporation not less than five weeks before the consideration of the petition by the Committee on Standing Orders; and a statutory declaration establishing the fact of such mailing shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate.

108. No petition praying for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or of a Canal Company, or for an extension of the line of any existing or authorized railway or canal, shall be considered by the Standing Orders Committee, until there has been filed with the Committee a map or plan, showing the proposed location of the works, and each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal, or any branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed.

109. Before any petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a toll bridge is presented to the Senate the person or persons intending to petition for such bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding rules, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, and the intervals between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels; and shall also mention whether they intend to erect a drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of the same.

110. No petition for any Private Bill (except a Bill of Divorce) is received by the Senate after the first three weeks of each Session; nor may any Private Bill be presented to the Senate after the first four weeks of each Session; nor may any Report of any Standing or Special Committee upon a Private Bill be received after the first six weeks of each Session.

114. Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, if it is intended that the Bill shall originate in the Senate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for the translation of the same by the officers of the Senate, and the printing of 600 copies in English and 200 in French. The applicant shall also pay the Clerk of the Senate, immediately after the second reading and before the consideration of the Bill by the Committee to which it is referred, a sum of $200, with the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt for the same with the Clerk of such Committee.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Clerk of the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RULES RELATIVE TO PETITIONS AND PRIVATE BILLS.

Petitions for Private Bills.

88. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House if presented within the first six weeks of the session, and every Private Bill shall be pre-

sented to the House within two weeks after the petition therefor ha been favourably reported upon by the Examiner or by the Committee on Standing Orders, and no motion for the suspension of this Rule shall be entertained unless a report has been first made by the Committee on Standing Orders recommending such suspension and giving their reasons therefor.

Instruction to Committees.

97. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called on two separate occasions for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

Deposit of Bills and Fees.

89. (1) Any person desiring to obtain any Private Bill, shall deposit with the Clerk of the House, at least eight days before the meeting of the House, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same; the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the Department of Public Printing, and if such Bill is not deposited by the time above specified the applicant shall, in addition to the charges for printing and translation pay the sum of five dollars for each and every day which intervenes between the said eighth day before the meeting of the House and the date of the filing of the Bill; but such additional charge shall not exceed in the aggregate in any one case the sum of two hundred dollars.

2. After the second reading of a Bill and before its consideration by the Committee to which it is referred, the applicant shall in every case pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and a fee of two hundred dollars.

Additional charges.

3. The following charges shall also be levied and paid in addition to the foregoing, viz.:—

(*a.*) When any Rule of the House is suspended in reference to a Bill or the Petition therefor, for each such suspension	$100 00
(*b.*) When a Bill is presented in the House after the eighth week of the session and before the end of the twelfth week	100 00
(*c.*) When a Bill is presented in the House after the twelfth week of the session	200 00
d.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $250,000 and does not exceed $500,000	100 00
(*e.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $500,000 and does not exceed $750,000	150 00
(*f.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $750,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000	200 00
(*g.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $1,000,000 and does not exceed $1,500,000	300 00
(*h.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $1,500,000 and does not exceed $2,000,000	400 00
(*i.*) For every additional million dollars or fractional part thereof	100 00

4. When a Bill increases the capital stock of an existing company, the additional charge shall be according to the foregoing tariff upon the amount of the increase only.

5. When a Bill increases or involves and increase in the borrowing powers of a company without any increase in the capital stock the additional charge shall be $300.

6. If any increase in the amount of the proposed capital stock or borrowing powers of a company be made at any stage of a Bill, such Bill shall not be advanced to the next stage until the charges consequent upon such change have been paid.

7. In this Rule the term "proposed capital stock" includes any increase thereto provided for in the Bill; and where power is taken in a Bill to increase at any time the amount of the proposed capital stock, the additional charge shall be levied on the maximum amount of such proposed increase which shall be stated in the Bill.

8. The additional charges provided for in this Rule shall also apply to Private Bills originating in the Senate; provided, however, that if a petition for any such Bill has been presented in this House within the first six weeks of the session, the additional charge made under paragraphs *b* or *c* of subsection 3 shall not be levied thereon.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Clerk House of Commons.

RULES RELATIVE TO NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

91. All applications to Parliament for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever, shall be advertised by a Notice published in the *Canada Gazette;* such Notice shall clearly and distinctly state the nature and objects of the application, and shall be signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same; and when the application is for an Act of incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice. If the works of any company (incorporated, or to be incorporated) are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, such intention shall be specifically mentioned in the notice; and the applicants shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered letter to the Clerk of each county or municipality which may be specially affected by the construction or operation of such works, and also to the Secretary of the Province in which such works are or may be located; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

In addition to the notice in the *Canada Gazette* aforesaid, a similar notice shall also be published in *some leading newspaper*, as follows:—

A. When the application is for an Act to incorporate:

1. *A Railway or Canal Company:*—In the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal is to be constructed.

2. *A Telegraph or Telephone Company:*—In the principal city or town in each Province or Territory in which the company proposes to operate.

3. A company for the *construction of any works* which in their construction or operation might specially affect the particular locality; or for obtaining any *exclusive rights or privileges;* or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation affect the rights or property of others:—In the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

4. A Banking Company; An Insurance Company; A Trust Company; A Loan Company; or an Industrial Company without any exclusive powers:—In the *Canada Gazette* only.

B. When the application is for the purpose of amending an existing Act:

1. For an extension of any line of railway, or of any canal, or for the construction of branches thereto:—In the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which such extension or branch is to be constructed.

2. For the continuation of a charter or for an extension of the time for the construction or completion of any line of railway, or of any canal, or of any telegraph or telephone line, or of any other works already authorized; or for an extension of the powers of a company (when not involving the granting of any exclusive rights); or for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of any company, or for increasing or altering its bonding or other borrowing powers; or for any amendment which would in any way affect the rights or interests of the shareholders or bondholders or creditors of the company:—In the place where the head office of the company is situated, or is authorized to be.

(C.) When the application is for the purpose of obtaining for any person or existing corporation any exclusive rights or privileges or the power to do any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others:—In the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

All such notices, whether inserted in the *Canada Gazette* or in a newspaper, shall be published at least once a week, for a period of five consecutive weeks; and when published in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, shall be in both the English and French languages; and if there be no newspaper in a locality where a notice is required to be given, such notice shall be given in the next nearest locality wherein a newspaper is published; and proof of the due publication of notice shall be established in each case by statutory declaration; and all such declarations shall be sent to the Clerk of the House endorsed, "Private Bill Notice."

(D.) Every such notice by registered letter shall be mailed in time to reach the Secretary of the Province and the Clerk of such County Council and Municipal Corporation not less than two weeks before the consideration of the petition by the Examiner or the Committee on Standing Orders, and a statutory declaration establishing the fact of such mailing shall be sent to the Clerk of the House.

(E.) All private bills for Acts of incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such bills;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the bill indicating the provisions thereof in which the *General Acts* is proposed to be departed from;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any committee passes upon the *clauses*.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Clerk House of Commons.

The attention of Applicants to Parliament for Railway Charters is hereby drawn to the following Rules of the House of Commons with regard to the filing of maps:—

MAP OR PLAN, WITH PETITION.

93. "No petition praying for the incorporation of a "railway company, or of a canal company, or for an "extension of the line of any existing or authorized "railway or canal, shall be considered by the Examiner "or by the Standing Orders Committee until there "has been filed with that committee a map or plan, "showing the proposed location of the works, and "each county, township, municipality or district "through which the proposed railway or canal, or any "branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed."

MAPS, PLANS AND EXHIBITS, WITH BILLS.

94. "No bill for the incorporation of a railway "or canal company or for changing the route of the "railway or of the canal of any company already "incorporated shall be considered by the Railway "Committee until there has been filed with the com-"mittee, at least one week before the consideration "of the bill:—'

(*a.*) "A map or plan drawn upon a scale of not "less than half an inch to the mile, showing the "location upon which it is intended to construct "the proposed work, and showing also the lines of "existing or authorized works of a similar character "within, or in any way affecting the district, or any "part thereof, which the proposed work is intended "to serve; and such map or plan shall be signed "by the engineer or other person making the same;"

(*b.*) "An exhibit showing the total amount of "capital proposed to be raised for the purpose of the "undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed "to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, "bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the "amount of each, respectively."

NOTICE is hereby given that Eva St. Lawrence Cronk, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a bill of divorce from her husband, Robert Cecil Cronk, of the said City of Ottawa, telegraph operator, on the grounds of bigamy, adultery and desertion.

Dated at Ottawa this 10th day of July, A.D. 1918.

EVA ST. LAWRENCE CRONK.

BRAY & RETALLACK,
Canada Life Building,
75 Sparks Street, Ottawa,
3–14 Her solicitors

NOTICE is hereby given that Gladys Agnes Wilson, of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a bill of divorce from her husband, Edmund John Edward Hawkins, on the grounds of adultery, cruelty and desertion.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this twentieth day of May, 1918.

GLADYS A. WILSON,
Applicant.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Solicitors for applicant. 48–14

NOTICE is hereby given that Vernon Baln Bailey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a bill of divorce from his wife, Anna Bailey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, upon the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, this 3rd day of June, A.D., 1918.

NESBITT & MARKHAM,
26 Queen St., East,
50-14 Solrs. for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Lillian North, formerly Lillian Thompson, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, married woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Frank North, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

Dated at Toronto this 18th day of June, A.D. 1918.

LILLIAN NORTH,
by her solicitors,
ROBINETTE, GODFREY, PHELAN & LAWSON,
52–14 76 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

NOTICE is hereby given that William Lewis Evans, of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, manager, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, for the purpose of obtaining a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Meta Rogers, of New York, in the United States of America, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 7th day of July, 1918.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Solicitors for Applicant,
2–14 169 St. James Street, Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Burton Mattin, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, munition worker and formerly Sergeant 75th Battalion, C.E.F., will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Lillie Mattin, formerly residing at 569A St. Clarens Avenue, Toronto, and now believed to be residing in the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Toronto, Province of Ontario, the 7th day of July, 1918. } FLETCHER KERR,
156 Yonge Street,
Toronto.
2–14 Solicitor for Applicant.

NOTICE ishereby given that Claudius Henry Sherk, of the Village of Humberstone, in the County of Welland in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill annulling his marriage with his wife, Mary Booth Sherk (formerly Mary Booth), now residing in the City of Buffalo, in the County of Erie, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, and at present living at 349 Landon Street, in the said City of Buffalo, on the ground of refusal to procreate or to consumate the marriage.

Dated at the Town of Port Colborne, in the County of Welland, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1918.

LOUIS KINNEAR,
Solicitor for Claudius Henry Sherk.

SMITH AND JOHNSON,
Barristers, Ottawa Agents. 4-14

NOTICE is hereby given that John Edwin Scott, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, mechanic, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Harriet Henrietta Fegan Scott, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, this 1st day of August, A.D. 1918

W. H. HODGES,
2 Toronto St,
Toronto,
6-14 Solicitor for the Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Lillian Innes Yates, of the Town of Hespeler, in the County of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario, married woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, John William Yates, of the said Town of Hespeler, spinner, on the ground of adultery

Dated at Galt, Province of Ontario, 29th day of July, 1918.

JOHN H. HANCOCK,
Galt, Ontario,
8-14 Sollicitor for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mildred Layton, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, married woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, John George Layton, of the said City of Toronto, machinist, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Toronto this 20th day of August, A.D. 1918.

W. H. HODGES,
2 Toronto Street, Toronto,
8-14 Solicitor for the applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that William Rogers Latimer, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, Captain, Canadian Expeditionary Force, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a bill of divorce from his wife, Adeline Gladys Latimer, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Ottawa, this 19th day of August, A.D. 1918.

BETHUNE, LARMONTH & DICK,
8-14 Solicitors for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Samuel Burgoyne, of the Township of East Whitby, in the County of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Alice Maud Clarke, of the Town of Hilton, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, married woman, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at the Town of Oshawa, in the County of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario, the 15th day of August, A.D. 1918.

SAMUEL BURGOYNE,
By his solicitor, W. E. N. SINCLAIR,
8-14 Oshawa, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R.S.C., CHAPTER 115.

NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to chapter 115, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, Halifax Shipyards, Limited, has deposited with the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, and in the office of the Registrar of Deeds at Halifax, Nova Scotia, a description of the site and plans of proposed works in Halifax Harbour.

And further take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, Halifax Shipyards, Limited, will apply under section 7 of the said Act to the Minister of Public Works for approval of said site and plans.

Dated at Ottawa this 19th day of July, A.D. 1918.

PRINGLE & GUTHRIE,
Solicitors at Ottawa for
4-5 Halifax Shipyards, Limited.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after Tuesday, the third day of September next, to shareholders of record of 31st July, 1918.

By order of the Board,

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General manager.

Montreal, 19th July, 1918. 4-5

THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

DIVIDEND No. 108.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent, being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared for the current three months, and that the said dividend will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the third day of September, 1918, to the shareholders of record at the close of business on the 19th of August next.

By order of the Board,

D. M. FINNIE,
General Manager.

Ottawa, Ont., 15th July, 1918. 4-5

THE TORONTO TERMINALS RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto Terminals Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company in Montreal, Tuesday, September 10th, 1918, at 12.30 o'clock p.m., for receiving a report from the directors, for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business connected with or incidental to the undertaking of the company.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 5th, 1918. 6-5

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and a quarter per cent (2¼%) (being at the rate of 9% per annum) has been declared by the directors of the Banque d'Hochelaga, on the paid-up capital stock of the Bank for the quarter ending on the 31st day of August, 1918. This dividend, bearing No. 110, will be payable at the main office or at the branches of the Bank, on or after the first day of September, 1918, to the shareholders of record at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of August 15th, 1918.

By order of the Board,

BEAUDRY LEMAN,
General manager.

5-5

RUTLAND AND NOYAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

ST. THOMAS, P.Q., August 9, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Rutland and Noyan Railway Company will be held at the Head Office of the company at Noyan Junction, in the Parish of St. Thomas, County of Missisquoi, in the Province of Quebec, on the 4th day of September, 1918, at 11 o'clock, a.m.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE,
Asst. Secretary.

6–4

LACHINE, JACQUES CARTIER & MAISONNEUVE RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Lachine, Jacques Cartier & Maisonneuve Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 94 McGill Street, in the City of Montreal, Quebec, on Tuesday, 3rd September, 1918, at 11 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of electing directors of the Company and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

FRANK SCOTT,
Secretary.

Montreal, Que., August 3rd, 1918. 5–4

ERIE, LONDON AND TILLSONBURG RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Erie, London & Tillsonburg Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the Town of Tillsonburg, Ont., on Monday, the 9th day of September, 1918, at 1.30 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of electing directors of the Company and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

FRANK SCOTT,
Secretary.

Tillsonburg, Ont., August 3rd., 1918. 5–4

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND NO. 126.

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending 31st of August next, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, 3rd September, 1918, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 17th day of August, 1918.

By order of the Board,

JOHN AIRD,
General Manager

Toronto, 19th July, 1918. 5-5

THE INDIAN RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the general annual meeting of the shareholders of the Indian River Railway Company will be held at the office of the com any, 70 St. Paul Street, in the City of Quebec, on Wednesday, September the 4th, 1918, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

GEORGE PARENT,
Secretary.

5–4

THE OTTAWA AND NEW YORK RAILWAY COMPANY.

OTTAWA, Ont., August 17, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Ottawa and New York Railway Company will be held at the main office of the company in the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, on the third Tuesday of September, 1918, (being the 17th day of that month) at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE,
Secretary.

7-5

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Directors' Room of the General Offices of the Company, McGill street, in the City of Montreal, at twelve o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 17th day of September, A.D. 1918, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business connected with or incident to the undertaking of the company.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 9, 1918. 7–5

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC BRANCH LINES COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company will be held in the Directors' Room of the General Offices of the Company, McGill street, in the City of Montreal, at three o'clock P.M., on Wednesday, the 18th day of September, A.D. 1918, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, for the election of directors and the transaction of other business connected with or incident to the undertaking of the company.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 9, 1918. 7–5

THE PACIFIC NORTHERN & OMINECA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of The Pacific Northern & Omineca Railway Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Pooley, Luxton & Pooley, Chancery Chambers, Langley street, Victoria, B.C., at twelve o'clock noon, Wednesday, the 18th day of September, A.D. 1918, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business connected with or incident to the undertaking of the company.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secretary.

Victoria, B.C., August 9, 1918. 7–5

QUEBEC RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

THE Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, will be held at the office of the company, Quebec Railway Building, corner of St. Joseph and Crown Streets, Quebec, on Tuesday the 10th day of September, 1918, at 3 p.m.

The transfer books of the company will be closed from the 31st of August to the 10th of September 1918, both days inclusive.

ARTHUR LEMOINE,
Secretary.

Quebec, 13th August, 1918. 7–4

MONTREAL & PROVINCE RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal and Province Line Railway Company, will be held at the office of the Company, Number 122 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday the eleventh day of September next, at the hour of two-thirty o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

MARCUS ALEXE,
Secretary.

Montreal, 9th August, 1918. 7–4

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Thousand Islands Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the Town of Gananoque, Ontario, on Monday, the 9th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 10.30 a.m., for the election of directors and such other business as may be brought before the said meeting.

J. H. VALLEAU,
Secretary.

Gananoque, 14th August, 1918. 7-4

THE OSHAWA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby giving that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Oshawa Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the Town of Gananoque, Ontario, on Monday, the 9th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 11 a.m., for the election of directors and such other business as may be brought before the said meeting.

J. H. VALLEAU,
Secretary.

Gananoque, 14th August, 1918. 7-4

THE ALGOMA EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

To the Shareholders:

YOU are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Algoma Eastern Railway Company will be held on Wednesday the 18th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the head office of the company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, for the purpose of the election of Directors, of receiving and, if approved, confirming the report of the board of directors of the company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and of considering and, if approved, ratifying and confirming all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors of the company done and taken since the last meeting of the shareholders of the company, and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, this ninth day of August, 1918.

R. HOME SMITH,
President.
ALEX. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

7-4

THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.

To the Shareholders:

YOU are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the shareholders of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company will be held on Wednesday, the 18th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the head offices of the company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, for the purpose of the election of Directors, of receiving and, if approved, confirming the report of the board of directors of the company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and of considering and, if approved, ratifying and confirming all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors of the company done and taken since the last meeting of the shareholders of the company, and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, this 9th day of August, 1918.

R. HOME SMITH,
President.
ALEX. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

7-4

QUINZE AND BLANCHE RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Quinze and Blanche River Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 150 Middle Street, in the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, on Wednesday, the fourth day of September, 1918, at the hour of 2 p.m., for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business connected with and incidental to the undertakings of the company.

Dated at Ottawa this 3rd day of August, A.D. 1918.

H. GREENE,
Secretary-treasurer.

6-4

BANK OF HAMILTON.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent (twelve per cent per annum) on the paid-up capital of the Bank, for the quarter ending 31st August, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on 3rd September next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th to 31st August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. P. BELL,
General manager.

Hamilton, 29th July, 1918. 5-5

THE CHATHAM, WALLACEBURG & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of shareholders of the Chatham, Wallaceburg & Lake Erie Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, Toronto, Canada, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the annual statements of the directors; considering, and if deemed advisable, confirming the action of the directors in passing By-law No. 13 of the company entitled "A by-law changing the hour for holding the annual meeting of shareholders of the company," the election of directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before such meeting.

R. G. O. THOMSON,
Secretary.

6-4

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R.S.C., CHAPTER 115.

THE Capilano Timber Company, Limited, hereby gives notice that it has, under section 7 of said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District of Vancouver, B.C., a description of the site and plan of booming ground proposed to be constructed in Burrard Inlet on a portion of the foreshore known as Lot 2655, in front of part of Block 27 in the subdivision of Block 266, Group 1, New Westminster District.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of first publication of this notice the Capilano Timber Company, Limited, will, under section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works, at his office in the City of Ottawa, for approval of said site and plan and for leave to construct the said booming ground.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 18th of July, 1918.

CAPILANO TIMBER COMPANY, LIMITED,
By E. A. CLEVELAND,
Civil Engineer,
Vancouver, B.C.

5-4

TEMISCOUATA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders and registered bondholders of the Temiscouata Railway Company, for the election of directors and other business, will be held on Tuesday, the 24th day of September, 1918, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Chateau Frontenac, in the City of Quebec, Canada.

By order,

C. A. STEWART,
Secretary and manager.

Rivière du Loup, July 24, 1918. 8–5

THE WEYBURN SECURITY BANK.

DIVIDEND No. 14.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of five per centum upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, and that the same will be payable at its head office and branches on and after the twenty-first day of September, 1918.

By order of the Board.

H. O. POWELL,
General Manager.

Weyburn, July 19, 1918. 8 4

HEREFORD RAILWAY COMPANY.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of shareholders of Hereford Railway Company will be held at the head office of the Company, at the City of Sherbrooke, in the Province of Quebec, on Tuesday, the third day of September next, 1918, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving reports, electing directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Dated 16th August, 1918.

H. R. FRASER.
Secretary-treasurer.

8-2

THE MOLSONS BANK.

152ND DIVIDEND.

THE shareholders of the Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a dividend of two and three-quarters per cent (being at the rate of eleven per cent per annum) upon the capital stock has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at the branches, on and after the first day of October next, to shareholders of record on 15th September, 1918. The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the bank will be held at its banking house, in this city, on Monday, the 4th of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the board,

EDWARD C. PRATT,
General manager.

Montreal, 21st August, 1918. 8–2

THE OTTAWA TERMINALS RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Ottawa Terminals Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, Central station, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 24th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 12.45 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, for considering reports that may be submitted to the meeting, and for hearing, determining and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

FRANK SCOTT,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 24th, 1918. 8–4

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R.S.C. CHAPTER 115.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, a body corporate with head office at 2 Ewen Avenue, City of New Westminster, B.C., hereby gives notice that it has under section 7, of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District of New Westminster at the City of New Westminster a description of the site and the plans of mill, dock, piling and booming ground proposed to be built in the Fraser River (Annacis Slough) at City of New Westminster in front of Block "B" of Lot Seven hundred and fifty-seven (757), Group One (1), New Westminster District, Map 2620.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice British Columbia Manufacturing Company, Limited, will, under Section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa for approval of the said site and plans and for leave to construct the said mill, dock, piling and booming grounds.

Dated at New Westminster, B.C., this 12th day of August, A.D. 1918.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MANUFACTURING
8-5 COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTREAL & SOUTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company will be held at the head office of the Company, No. 94 McGill street, Montreal, on Thursday, the 26th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 3 p.m., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

JAMES A. YATES,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 24th, 1918. 8–5

THE BANK OF MONTREAL AND THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal will be held at the Head Office of said Bank in the City of Montreal, P.Q., on the tenth day of September, 1918, at the hour of 12 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of

(*a*) considering and if thought fit approving, with or without amendment, a provisional agreement for the sale by the Bank of British North America and the purchase by the Bank of Montreal of the assets of the Bank of British North America, on the terms and conditions expressed in said agreement, a copy of which may be inspected at the Head Office of the Bank of Montreal, and a copy of which will be mailed to any shareholder on request; and

(*b*) authorizing and approving such increase of the capital stock of the Bank of Montreal, not exceeding 40,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, as may be necessary to provide for the payment of shares of the said Bank to the Bank of British North America, as provided by the agreement so approved; and

(*c*) authorizing the Directors and Officers of the Bank of Montreal, in its name and on its behalf, to do, execute and perform all acts, deeds, documents, matters and things necessary or convenient to be done or performed by said Bank for executing and carrying out the terms and conditions of the agreement so approved.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
4-6 General Manager

CANADA ATLANTIC TRANSIT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Atlantic Transit Company will be held at the head office of the company, Central Station, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 24th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 12 noon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, for considering reports that may be submitted to the meeting, and for hearing, determining and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

FRANK SCOTT,
Secretary.

Montreal, 24th August 1918. 8-4

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER POWER COMPANY.

APPLICATION of the St. Lawrence River Power Company for approval of permit granted by the Secretary of War of the United States to extend to Long Sault Island, by means of a submerged weir, the jetty or deflecting dike in the south channel of the St. Lawrence River at the mouth of its power canal, at Massena, New York.

NOTICE is hereby given that there has been transmitted to and filed with the International Joint Commission by the Government of the United States, the application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, for approval of Permit No. 38786/64 granted September 10th, 1917, by the Secretary of War of the United States, to extend to Long Sault Island, by means of a submerged weir, the jetty or deflecting dike in the south channel of the St. Lawrence River at the mouth of its power canal, at Massena, New York, the said St. Lawrence River being boundary waters within the meaning of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain of January 11th, 1909.

By order of the Commission suspending certain of its rules, all statements in response to said application must be filed on or before August twenty-sixth, 1918.

A hearing of the above-mentioned application will be held at the Court House in the City of Montreal, on Thursday, August twenty-ninth, 1918, at 10 o'clock a.m., at which all parties interested are entitled to be heard.

LAWRENCE J. BURPEE,
Ottawa, Canada,
WHITEHEAD KLUTTZ,
Washington, D.C.,
Secretaries
8-4 International Joint Commission.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED.

EXTRACT from By-laws of Steam Navigation Company of Canada, Limited.

By-law "B."

THE head office and chief place of business of the Company shall be changed from the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, to the City of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia..

I, the undersigned assistant-secretary of Steam Navigation Company of Canada, Limited, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true extract from the by-laws of Steam Navigation Company of Canada, Limited, as enacted by the board of directors thereof, which by-law was unanimously approved at a special meeting of shareholders called for that purpose at which the whole of the shareholders were present in person.

Montreal, August 15th, 1918.

R. CAMERON GRANT,
8-1 Assistant-secretary.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ADIRONDACK RAILWAY COMPANY.

OTTAWA, 24th August, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, in the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, on the third Tuesday of September, 1918 (being the 17th day of that month), at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a new board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

DWIGHT D. PARDEE,
8-4 Secretary.

ALFRED & COMPANY, LIMITED.

SPECIAL BY-LAW No. 3.

ENTITLED a By-law to increase the number of the Company's directors from five to seven.

WHEREAS the number of Directors of the Company is five and it is expedient that the number should be increased.

Now therefore be it enacted as a By-law of the Company that the number of Directors of the Company be, and the same is, hereby increased from five to seven, of whom three shall form a quorum.

I, the undersigned, Secretary of Aldred & Company, Limited, do hereby certify that the forgoing by-law was duly passed at a meeting of the directors of the Company, held on the 20th day of August, 1918 and that the same was duly approved, sanctioned and confirmed by the unanimous vote of all of the shareholders of the company present at a special general meeting duly called for considering such by-law and held on the 20th day of August, 1918.

(L.S.) H. GEOFFRION,
Secretary.

Montreal, 20th August, 1918.

8-1

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 124.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent (being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the 3rd day of September next, to shareholders of record of 15th August.

By order of the Board,

C. E. NEILL,
General manager.

Montreal, Que., 16th July, 1918. 3–7

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 47.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of five per cent (5%) per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the three months ending the 31st of August, 1918, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Tuesday, the 3rd day of September, 1918. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th day of August to the 31st day of August 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. COOPER MASON,
Acting General Manager.

Toronto, 10th July, 1918. 4–5

PROCLAMATIONS.

DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs du Dominion du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dit Dominion, à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé à mardi, le treizième jour du mois d'août courant, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa. SACHEZ MAINTENANT, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et à chacun de vous, de vous trouver avec Nous, en Notre Parlement du Canada, en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, MARDI, le DIX-SEPTIÈME jour du mois de SEPTEMBRE prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dit Dominion du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN : Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière ; membre de Notre très honorable Conseil Privé ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, en Notre dit Dominion, ce HUITIÈME jour d'AOUT, en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit, et de Notre Règne la neuvième.

Par ordre,

FRANCIS CHADWICK,

JAMES G. FOLEY,

Greffier adjoint de la Couronne en Chancellerie pour le Canada.

6-tf

[La proclamation suivante a paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 2 août 1918.*]

DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A tous ceux à qui les présentes parviendront ou qu'icelles pourront de quelque manière concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION d'amnistie conditionnelle concernant ceux des hommes de la classe I sous l'empire de la *Loi concernant le Service Militaire, 1917*, qui ont désobéi à notre Proclamation du 13 octobre 1917, ou aux ordres de se rapporter pour le service, ou qui sont déserteurs ou absents sans permis de la Force expéditionnaire canadienne :

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Sous-ministre de la Justice, Canada.

ATTENDU qu'un nombre considérable d'hommes de la classe I sous l'empire de la *Loi concernant le Service Militaire, 1917*, appelés au service actif dans la Force expéditionnaire canadienne pour la défense du Canada par Notre proclamation du 13 octobre 1917, bien qu'ils soient par là devenus légalement enrôlés dans le service militaire canadien,

Ont fait défaut de se rapporter pour le service, suivant qu'ils en étaient légalement requis sous l'empire de ladite *Loi concernant le Service Militaire* et des règlements promulgués en conséquence, y compris Notre Arrêté en conseil en date du 20 avril dernier,—

Ou ont déserté,

Ou se sont absentés sans permis de Notre Force expéditionnaire canadienne ;

Et attendu qu'il est représenté que la situation grave et regrettable dans laquelle ces hommes se trouvent, est due, dans bien des cas, au fait que, nonobstant l'information et l'injonction fournies par Notre dite proclamation, ils ont mal compris leur devoir ou leur obligation, ou ont été induits en erreur par les conseils de gens mal inspirés, déloyaux ou séditieux ;

Et Attendu que Nous désirons, dans la mesure possible, éviter l'infliction des lourdes pénalités édictées par la loi pour la punition des offenses graves dont ces soldats se sont rendus coupables,—et leur fournir l'occasion, dans une période de temps limitée, de se rapporter et mettre leurs services à la disposition de la Force expéditionnaire canadienne, comme ils sont légalement tenus de le faire et comme cela est nécessaire à la défence de la Puissance du Canada.

SACHEZ MAINTENANT que dans l'exercice de Nos pouvoirs, et de Notre bon vouloir et plaisir, Nous proclamons, déclarons, publions et portons à la connaissance de tous, que les pénalités édictées par la loi ne seront pas imposées ou exigées au sujet des hommes appartenant à la classe I sous l'empire de la *Loi concernant le Service Militaire, 1917*, qui ont désobéi à Notre proclamation susdite, ou qui, ayant reçu avis de Nos registraires ou députés registraires de se rapporter à une date passée, ont manqué de se rapporter ainsi ; ou qui, s'étant rapportés et ayant obtenu un congé, ont manqué de se rapporter à l'expiration de leur congé ou qui ont déserté de Notre Force expéditionnaire, pourvu que ceux concernés se rapportent pour le service le ou avant le 24 août 1918.

Et nous avertissons strictement tous les hommes ainsi concernés et leur signifions solennellement, ainsi qu'à ceux qui emploient, reçoivent, cachent ou assistent ceux-là dans leur désobéissance, que s'ils persistent dans leur défaut de se rapporter, dans leur absence ou dans leur désertion jusqu'à l'expiration de la date en dernier lieu mentionnée, ils seront poursuivis et punis avec toutes les rigueurs et la sévérité de la loi, et deviendront passibles du jugement de nos cours martiales qui seront assemblées pour juger ces cas, ou de tous autres tribunaux compétents ; et aussi que ceux qui emploient, reçoivent, cachent ou assistent ces hommes, deviendront eux-mêmes strictement soumis aux mêmes pénalités que les coupables principaux et sujets aux mêmes punitions, pénalités, forfaitures que la loi met à la disposition des autorités pour la punition desdites offenses.

Pourvu que rien de ce qui est contenu dans Notre présente proclamation ne soit interprété comme diminuant l'obligation dans laquelle se trouvent ces hommes de se rapporter au service le plus tôt possible, ou comme leur accordant l'immunité contre l'arrestation ou la détention qui pourrait être effectuée dans l'intervalle dans le but de les forcer à l'exercice du service militaire ; Notre intention étant seulement de ne pas prononcer ou de remettre les pénalités encourues jusqu'à présent pour défaut de se rapporter, pour absence sans permis ou pour désertion, dont seraient passibles les hommes décrits plus haut, qui le ou avant le 24 août prochain seront rentrés dans l'exercice des devoirs militaires auxquels ils sont astreints.

De tout ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets, et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis de prendre connaissance, d'obéir strictement et se conformer à Nos présents commandements, directions et exigences, et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN: Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor-Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière ; membre de Notre très honorable Conseil privé ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre Cité d'OTTAWA, ce PREMIER jour d'AOUT en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit, et de Notre règne la neuvième

Par ordre,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

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DÉPÊCHES, ETC.

(*Extrait de la* LONDON GAZETTE *du 9 juillet 1918.*)

CHANCELLERIE CENTRALE DES ORDRES DE CHEVALERIE.

PALAIS DE ST. JAMES, S. W.,
9 juillet 1918.

STATUTS AMENDÉS DE L'ORDRE DE L'EMPIRE BRITANNIQUE.

GEORGE R. I.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

À tous ceux à qui les présentes parviendront,—

SALUT :

ATTENDU que par lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du dit Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, datées à Westminster le quatrième jour de juin 1917, dans la huitième année de Notre règne, Nous avons jugé à propos et il Nous a fait plaisir d'instituer, fonder, constituer et créer un Ordre de chevalerie qui sera appelé et connu pour toujours à l'avenir sous le nom et la désignation de "Le Très Excellent Ordre de l'Empire Britannique," duquel Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs seront pour toujours les Souverains ;

Et attendu que par Nos susdites lettres patentes Nous avons ordonné que le dit Ordre serait régi par des statuts et ordonnances et que les statuts qui seraient observés dans le dit Ordre seraient établis par Nous et scellés du sceau du dit Ordre lesquels statuts ainsi donnés et qui seront donnés à l'avenir par Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs, auxquels le dit sceau aura été apposé, auront la même valeur et ils seront acceptés et lus comme si tous et chacun des articles des dits statuts avaient été cités au long dans les dites lettres patentes et adoptés sous le grand sceau de Notre dit Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande ;

Et attendu qu'en conformité des dites lettres patentes du quatrième jour de juin 1917, Nous avons décrété et émané certains statuts et ordonnances pour être observés dans le dit ordre, portant la même date, par lequel Nous réservions à Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs le droit d'annuler, modifier, augmenter, interpréter ou mettre de côté ces statuts et règlements ou aucune partie d'iceux par un avis sous le Sceau Manuel du Souverain de l'Ordre ;

Et attendu que Nous jugeons opportun d'apporter des modifications aux statuts existants du dit Ordre;

Sachez donc qu'en conformité des pouvoirs qui Nous sont dévolus par les dites lettres patentes Nous avons abrogé et amendé et Nous abrogeons par les présentes les susdits statuts ;

Sachez de plus, vous à qui les présentes parviendront que Nous avons fait, ordonné et établi et par les présentes, scellées du Sceau du dit Ordre, faisons, ordonnons et établissons les statuts et ordonnances suivants, savoir :

1. Il est ordonné et enjoint que l'ordre de chevalerie sera appelé et nommé dans toutes les lois, procédures et plaidoyers Le Très Excellent Ordre de l'Empire Britannique, ainsi qu'il est ordonné dans Notre dite patente, et non par aucune autre désignation.

2. Il est ordonné que le dit Ordre se composera du Souverain et d'un Grand Maître et de cinq diverses classes :—I. "Chevaliers Grand-Croix" et "Dames Grand-Croix." II. "Chevaliers Commandeurs" et "Dames Commandeurs." III. "Commandeurs." IV. "Officiers." V. "Membres."

3. Il est ordonné que Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs, Rois ou Reines régnants de Notre dit Royaume-Uni, sommes et serons pour toujours les Souverains du présent Ordre à qui appartient et appartiendra le pouvoir d'annuler, d'interpréter, d'expliquer ou de faire des ajoutés à ces parties des dits statuts et à chacune d'elles.

4. Par les présentes, Nous ordonnons, commandons et décidons qu'un prince du sang royal ou tout autre haut personnage que Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs nommeront à l'avenir sera le Grand Maître du dit Ordre et qu'il sera, en vertu des présentes, le Premier ou principal Chevalier Grand-Croix du dit Ordre, auquel sera confié le grand Sceau de l'Ordre, qu'il apposera à tous les statuts, ordonnances et instruments, en conformité des règlements touchant l'émission de chacun des dits instruments; et il est en outre ordonné qu'il sera de son devoir spécial de faire dûment observer les statuts et ordonnances du présent Ordre et qu'il sera également chargé de la direction de l'émission de toutes les lettres de convocation, l'orsqu'il plaira au Souverain de commander une investiture du dit Très Excellent Ordre.

5. Il est ordonné que les personnes qui seront admises dans le présent Ordre seront celles qui, mâles ou femelles, ont rendu ou rendront à l'avenir d'importants services à Notre Empire, et que les personnes étrangères auxquelles Nous jugerons à propos de conférer l'honneur d'être reçues dans le présent Ordre seront censées être et seront désignées comme Chevalier Grand-Croix Honoraires ou Dames Grand-Croix Honoraires, Chevalier Commandeurs Honoraires ou Dames Commandeurs Honoraires, Commandeurs Honoraires, Officiers Honoraires et Membres Honoraires, selon les classes de l'Ordre auxquelles elles appartiennent.

6. Il est ordonné que lorsqu'il Nous fera plaisir à Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs d'appeler et nommer quelqu'un au présent Ordre, cette nomination sera faite par mandat sous Notre Seing Manuel Royal scellé du Sceau du présent Ordre et contresigné par le Grand Maître du dit Ordre.

7. Il est ordonné que le présent Ordre prendra rang suivant et immédiatement après Notre Ordre Royal de Victoria ; que dans toutes les cérémonies solennelles, places et assemblées, les Chevaliers Grand-Croix du présent Ordre auront place et préséance près de et immédiatement après les Chevaliers Grand-Croix de l'Ordre Royal de Victoria, que les Dames Grand-Croix du présent Ordre auront place et préséance près de et immédiatement avant les épouses des Chevaliers Grand-Croix de l'Ordre Très Honorable du Bain et pourront, en toutes circonstances, avoir, employer et jouir du titre et du nom de Dame avant leurs noms de baptême ou premiers noms, que les Chevaliers Commandeurs du présent Ordre auront place et préséance près de et immédiatement après les Chevaliers Commandeurs de l'Ordre Royal de Victoria, que les Dames Commandeurs du présent Ordre auront place et préséance près de et immédiatement avant les épouses des Chevaliers Commandeurs du Très Honorable Ordre du Bain et pourront en toutes circonstances avoir, employer et jouir du titre et du nom de Dame avant leurs noms de baptême ou premiers noms, que les hommes qui sont Commandeurs du présent Ordre auront place et préséance

près de et immédiaten.ent après les Membres de la Troisième Classe de l'Ordre Royal de Victoria, et les femmes qui sont Commandeurs du présent Ordre auront place et préséance près de et immédiatement avant les épouses des Compagnons du Très Honorable Ordre du Bain, que les hommes qui sont Officiers du présent Ordre auront place et préséance près de et immédiatement après les Membres de la Quatrième Classe de l'Ordre Royal de Victoria, et que les femmes qui sont Officiers du présent Ordre auront place et préséance près de et immédiatement avant les épouses des Membres de la Quatrième Classe de l'Ordre Royal de Victoria, que les hommes qui sont Membres du présent Ordre auront place et préséance près de et immédiatement après les Membres de la Cinquième Classe de l'Ordre Royal de Victoria, et que les femmes qui sont Membres du présent Ordre auront place et préséance près de et immédiatement avant les épouses des Membres de la Cinquième Classe de l'Ordre Royal de Victoria.

8. Il est ordonné que l'insigne du Souverain du présent Ordre sera du même matériel et modèle que ci-après indiqué pour les Chevaliers Grand-Croix, moins, toutefois, les changements qui distinguent Notre Dignité Royale.

9. Il est ordonné que le Grand-Maître portera l'insigne d'un chevalier Grand-Croix, dont la plaque pour le Grand-Maître sera agrandie conformément aux ordonnances du Souverain.

10. Il est ordonné que les Chevaliers et Dames Grand-Croix du présent Très Excellent Ordre porteront, dans les grandes occasions et solennités, la plaque de l'Ordre, qui consistera en une croix potence, émaillée perle, frangée ou surmontée par un médaillon or avec une figure de Britannia assise dans un cercle de gueules avec la devise inscrite "For God and the Empire", en lettres d'or, couronné de la Couronne Impériale or, le tout suspendu à un ruban pourpre de trois pouces et trois quarts de largeur, passé de l'épaule droite au côté gauche, et ils porteront sur le côté gauche de leurs habits ou vêtements de dessus une Etoile ovale composée de huis rais et chargée d'un médaillon comme ci-haut.

11. Il est ordonné que les Chevaliers Commandeurs porteront autour du cou un ruban de la même couleur et du même modèle que celui des Chevaliers Grand-Croix, d'un pouce et trois quarts de largeur, auquel appendra la plaque des Chevaliers Commandeurs de l'Ordre, qui sera de la même forme et du même modèle que celle qui est indiquée pour les Chevaliers Grand-Croix, mais plus petite, et aussi qu'ils porteront du côté gauche de leurs habits ou vêtements de dessus, une Etoile argent composée de quatre rais égaux et quatre moindres, chargée d'un médaillon comme avant, et il est ordonné que les Dames Commandeurs porteront une plaque de la même forme et du même modèle que celle qui est indiquée pour les Chevaliers Commandeurs, attachée à un ruban, semblable aussi à celui qui est porté par les Chevaliers Commandeurs, mais noué en boucle et porté sur l'épaule gauche, et qu'elles porteront une semblable Etoile.

12. Il est ordonné que les Commandeurs porteront de la même manière un ruban et une plaque tels que ceux indiqués pour les Chevaliers ou Dames Commandeurs du Très Excellent Ordre, sauf qu'ils n'ont pas le droit de porter l'Etoile.

13. Il est ordonné que les Officiers porteront une plaque de la même forme et du même modèle que celle indiquée pour les Commandeurs de l'Ordre, mais plus petite et argentée, attachée à un ruban de la même couleur et du même modèle, d'un pouce et quart de largeur, porté du côté gauche de la poitrine sur leurs habits ou vêtements de dessus pour les hommes et noué en boucle sur l'épaule gauche pour les femmes.

14. Il est ordonné que les Membres porteront de la même manière le même ruban et la même plaque que ceux indiqués par les officiers, sauf que la plaque sera en argent.

15 Il est ordonné que dès la nomination de toute personne comme Chevalier Grand-Croix, Dame Grand-Croix, Chevalier Commandeur ou Dame Commandeur de l'Ordre, il ou elle sera investie de l'insigne de sa dignité dans l'Ordre par Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs si la personne à ce moment réside en ce pays, mais en Notre nom et en Notre place par Notre vice-roi des Indes, et si elle réside en Canada, Australie, Nouvelle-Zélande ou Afrique du Sud elle le sera par Nos gouverneurs-généraux du Canada, de l'Australie, de la Nouvelle-Zélande et de l'Afrique du sud, et respectivement en Notre Nom et à Notre place ; et que le jour de l'investiture la personne à être investie sera présentée au Souverain, au vice-roi des Indes, au gouverneur-général du Canada, de l'Australie, de la Nouvelle-Zélande de l'Afrique du Sud, suivant le cas, par l'Officier de l'Ordre, ou autre Officier, nommé pour assister, portant l'insigne approprié de l'Ordre, alors le Souverain, vice-roi ou gouverneur-général dans le cas des Chevaliers Grand-Croix et des Commandeurs Grand-Croix, ayant conféré l'honneur de la Chevalerie à la personne ainsi nommée si elle n'a pas déjà eu l'honneur, procédera à l'investure des Insignes du dit Ordre de la manière suivante : le Souverain, vice-roi ou gouverneur-général investira le nouveau Chevalier Grand-Croix, Dame Grand-Croix, Chevalier Commandeur ou Dame Commandeur du ruban et de la plaque et lui remettra ou lui placera du côté gauche l'Etoile du dit Ordre appartenant à sa dignité.

16. Il est en outre ordonné que Nous aurons le loisir, Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs par un mandat ou des mandats sous Notre Seing Manuel, contresignés par le Grand Maître et scellés du sceau du présent Ordre, d'autoriser quelque personnage distingué à Notre nom et à Notre place la cérémonie d'investir les Chevaliers Grand-Croix, Dames Grand-Croix, Chevaliers Commandeurs ou Dames Commandeurs de l'insigne de leur dignité respective ou de permettre que la cérémonie d'investiture n'ait pas lieu. Et Nous nous réservons, à Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs, par Notre ou leur mandat ou mandats comme susdit plein pouvoir et autorité de permettre et d'autoriser la personne ou les personnes non investies par Nous, de porter l'insigne et de jouir des privilèges attachés à leur dignité respective, d'une manière aussi ample et complète que si elles avaient été investies par Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs.

17. Il est ordonné qu'à la promotion d'une personne à une classe plus élevée du présent Ordre, l'insigne de la classe portée jusqu'ici par lui ou par elle sera remis au Secrétaire de l'Ordre, pour l'usage de l'Ordre, et qu'à la démission ou au décès d'un officier de l'Ordre, sa plaque d'office sera remise pour l'usage de l'Ordre.

18. Il est ordonné pour le plus grand honneur et dignité des Chevaliers Grand-Croix et des Dames Grand-Croix du présent Ordre qu'ils pourront en toutes occasions porter des Supports dans leurs armoiries, et Nous ordonnons et commandons par les présentes à Notre principal Roi d'Armes de la Jarretière, pour le temps présent, d'octroyer des Supports à tels Chevaliers Grand-Croix et Dames Grand-Croix du présent Ordre qui n'y auront pas autrement droit, et il sera également légal pour les Chevaliers Grand Croix et Dames Grand-Croix du présent Ordre d'entourer leurs armoiries du cercle et de la devise de l'Ordre et d'y suspendre une représentation de leur ruban et insigne, et pour les Chevaliers Commandeurs, Dames Commandeurs et Commandeurs du présent Ordre, d'entourer leurs armoiries du cercle et devise du présent Ordre et d'y suspendre une représentation de leur ruban et insigne et pour les Officiers et Membres de l'Ordre de suspendre une représentation de leur ruban et de leur insigne respectifs au bas de l'écusson contenant leurs armoiries.

19. Il est ordonné que le sceau de l'Ordre portera une gravure comme suit (c'est-à-dire) une figure de Britannia entourée d'un cercle contenant la devise de l'Ordre "For God and the Empire," et que les statuts de l'Ordre seront scellés de ce dit sceau.

20. Il est ordonné que Nous aurons le loisir, Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs, par ordonnance signée par le Souverain et scellée du sceau de l'Ordre, de canceller et annuler la nomination de toute personne au présent Ordre, et dès lors son nom sera effacé du registre. Mais le Souverain aura le loisir de rappeler dans l'Ordre toute personne dont la nomination aurait ainsi été cancellée et annulée lorsque les circonstances le justifient et qu'il est opportun de le faire.

21. Il est ordonné qu'une médaille relative au dit Très Excellent Ordre sera décernée aux personnes qui ne sont pas membres des cinq classes du dit Très Excellent

Ordre, dont les services à Notre Empire permettraient une telle marque de Notre Royale appréciation.

22. Il est ordonné que la médaille du Très Excellent Ordre de l'Empire Britannique pour les hommes et pour les femmes consistera en une médaille circulaire en argent portant à l'obvers une figure de Britannia dans un cercle et la devise de l'Ordre et au revers Notre chiffre Royal et impérial, et elle sera portée au côté gauche, suspendue par un anneau à un ruban pourpre d'un pouce et un seizième de pouce de largeur.

23. Il est ordonné qu'il Nous sera loisible à Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs, par un mandat sous Notre Seing Manuel Royal de canceller et d'annuler l'octroi de toute médaille du Très Excellent Ordre de l'Empire Britannique, et que dès l'ors le nom de celui qui l'a reçu sera effacé dans le registre, mais il sera loisible au Souverain de remettre de nouveau la médaille à toute personne dont le nom aurait ainsi été effacé, lorsque les circonstances le justifient et qu'il est opportun de le faire.

24. Il est ordonné que le 24e jour de mai de chaque année sera à l'avenir et est censé être l'anniversaire de l'institution du présent Ordre.

25. Il est ordonné que les fonctionnaires suivants seront nommés au présent Ordre, c'est-à-dire un

Prélat,

Roi d'armes,

Registraire,

Secrétaire,

Gentilhomme Huissier à Verge Pourpre.

26. Il est ordonné que le Prélat du présent ordre portera autour du cou un ruban semblable à celui assigné aux Chevaliers Grand-Croix, un écu d'or émaillé sur champ pourpre, l'insigne avec le cercle et la devise de l'Ordre, le tout surmonté d'une couronne impériale. Il sera en outre légal pour le Prélat d'entourer les armoiries du cercle et de la devise du présent Ordre.

27. Il est ordonné que le Roi d'Armes du présent Ordre sera nommé par Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs et qu'il fera diligemment le service de l'Ordre. Et il est en outre ordonné qu'il portera autour du cou, pendu à un ruban pourpre, un écu d'or émaillé sur champ pourpre, une figure de Britannia empalant les Armes du Souverain, entouré du cercle et de la devise de l'Ordre et surmonté par une Couronne Impériale, qu'il portera la verge du présent Ordre qui contiendra sur les deux plus grands carrés les Armes de l'Ordre empalées avec celles du Souverain et sur les carrés plus petits, les Armes de l'Ordre, le tout surmonté par une Couronne Impériale, et qu'aux couronnements, il précédera les Chevaliers Grand-Croix et qu'il portera et aura une couronne comme ont l'habitude de le faire Nos autres Rois d'Armes, lesquelles plaque, verge et couronne seront toutes des mêmes matériaux que ceux qui sont employés et portés par Notre Principal Roi d'Armes de Notre Ordre de la Jarretière.

28. Il est ordonné que le Registraire du présent Ordre sera la personne qui, pour le temps présent, occupera les fonctions de registraire et secrétaire de la chancellerie centrale des ordres de chevalerie, et qu'il entrera toutes les délibérations se rattachant au Très Excellent Ordre dans un registre convenable à cette fin, et qu'il préparera, sous la direction du Grand-Maître, tous les mandats et autres instruments qui seront passés sous le sceau de l'Ordre et qu'il les grossoiera ; qu'il convoquera les Chevaliers Grand-Croix pour servir le Souverain à toutes les investitures du présent Ordre ; qu'il portera autour du cou, pendant à un ruban pourpre, un écu d'or émaillé sur champ pourpre, la Croix de l'Ordre surmontée par la représentation d'un livre-gueules fermé, fermoir or, avec le cercle et la devise de l'Ordre, le tout surmonté d'une Couronne Impériale.

29. Il est ordonné que le secrétaire du présent Ordre sera la personne occupant pour le temps présent les fonctions de Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat Permanent pour le département de l'Intérieur, qu'il recueillera et classera les noms des personnes qui Nous seront soumis pour être admises au présent Ordre ou auxquelles sera accordée la Médaille du présent Ordre, qu'il portera autour du cou, pendant à un ruban pourpre, un écu d'or émaillé sur champ pourpre, la plaque de l'Ordre avec deux plumes en sautoir entre les angles de perle émaillée dans le cercle et la devise de l'Ordre, le tout surmonté par une Couronne Impériale.

30. Il est ordonné que le Gentilhomme Huissier à Verge Pourpre du présent Très Excellent Ordre sera nommé par Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs, portera autour du cou, pendant à un ruban pourpre, un écu d'or émaillé sur champ pourpre, une figure de Britannia entourée d'un cercle et la devise de l'Ordre et surmonté de la Couronne Impériale, et qu'il portera la Verge Pourpre de l'Ordre, ayant au sommet un listel avec la devise de l'Ordre surmonté d'une figure de Britannia.

31. Il est ordonné que tous et chacun des fonctionnaires du présent Ordre devront, sauf et en outre des devoirs qui leur sont plus spécialement imposés par le Statut ci-haut, exécuter diligemment tout ce qu'il fera plaisir au Souverain ou au Grand Maître d'ordonner touchant les intérêts du dit Ordre, et que les dites fonctions de Prélat, Roi d'Armes, Registraire, Secrétaire, et Gentilhomme Huissier seront tenues durant bonne conduite.

Finalement.—Nous nous réservons à Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs, plein pouvoir d'annuler, de changer, d'abroger, d'ajouter, d'interpréter ou de Nous dispenser de ces Statuts et Règlements ou d'aucune partie d'iceux par un avis sous le Seing Manuel du Souverain de l'Ordre.

DONNÉ à Notre cour à Saint James, le douzième jour d'avril 1918, dans la huitième année de Notre règne.

Par ordre de Sa Majesté,

GEO. CAVE.

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ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[1922]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre suppléant de la Milice et de la Défense, daté le 30 juillet 1918, représentant que par arrêté en conseil du 26 août 1910 et du 10 mai 1911 il a été réservé pour le département de la Milice et de la Défense pour fins de stations de remonte et d'entraînement tous les terrains disponibles dans les townships 15, 16 et 17, rang 3, à l'ouest du 3e méridien, ainsi que dans le township 15, rang 4, à l'ouest du 3e méridien, dans la province de la Saskatchewan, et tous les terrains disponibles dans les townships 20, 21 et 22, rang 3, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta.

Par arrêté en conseil du 22 mars 1918, un certain droit de passage pour la branche est Bassano de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Pacifique Canadien a été rétrocédé au département de l'Intérieur et l'on désire maintenant donner à ce département l'autorisation de consentir des baux de pâturage pour ce qui reste de ces terrains.

Le ministre recommande par conséquent que le département de l'Intérieur soit autorisé de consentir des baux de pâturage ou autres baux similaires pour les terrains ci-haut décrits, aux conditions suivantes : que tous tels baux ne soient pas pour plus d'un an, qu'ils doivent tous expirer le même jour, qui sera entre le premier novembre et le 1er avril dans une année quelconque, et qu'avant d'accorder un bail le consentement du ministre de la Milice et de la Défense doit être obtenu.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

7–4

[1819.]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 25e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

Attendu que le Département des Affaires des sauvages a demandé la mise en réserve du cimetière des sauvages de House River, petite étendue de terrain d'a peu près deux acres dans le quart nord-est de la section 18, township 83, rang 16, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta, et qui a été affectée à cette fin durant plusieurs années ;

Et attendu que le terrain en question est disponible d'après les archives du Département de l'Intérieur et peut être décrite plus minutieusement comme suit :—

Commençant à un point sur la borne est du quart nord-est de la section 18, township 83, rang 16, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta, à une distance de 655.38 pieds vers le sud et le long de ladite borne est, à partir de l'angle nord-est dudit quart de section; de là franc ouest sur une distance de 50 pieds jusqu'à un poteau en fer; de là et dans la même direction sur une distance de 27 pieds jusqu'à un point qui, pour les fins de la présente description, est dit " Point A "; de là franc ouest jusqu'à intersection avec la rive droite de la rivière Athabaska ainsi qu'indiqué sur une carte ou plan d'arpentage du dit township approuvé et confirmé à Ottawa, le 22 juin 1918, par Edouard Deville, arpenteur général des terres fédérales, et déposé au département de l'Intérieur; de là vers le nord-ouest en suivant ladite rive jusqu'à une ligne tracée parallèlement à la ligne s'étendant franc nord du point A et 300 pieds perpendiculairement au nord de cette dernière ligne; de là franc est le long de ladite ligne parallèle jusqu'à intersection avec ladite borne est dudit quart de section nord-est ; de là vers le sud en suivant la dite borne est sur une distance de 69 pieds plus ou moins, jusqu'au point de commencement, et contenant deux acres plus ou moins et ainsi que décrit sur le plan ci-annexé.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes que le terrain ci-haut décrit soit par les présentes transféré au département des Affaires des Sauvages pour les fins d'un cimetière.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
6-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1830]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 25e jour de juillet 1918.

PRESENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, daté le 9 juillet 1918, représentant que la compagnie dite " North American Reindeer Company," ayant son bureau principal à South Bend, Indiana, a demandé des privilèges de pâturage gratuits pour une période de trente ans, pour faire l'élevage des rennes sur l'étendue de terrain indiquée en rose sur la carte ci-annexée et décrite comme étant située dans la partie nord de la province du Manitoba, ainsi que dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, comprenant un territoire borné au nord par le 61e degré de latitude nord, à l'est par la Baie-d'Hudson, au sud par la rivière Churchill, les lacs Indian et Granville ainsi que les eaux qui les rallient, et à l'ouest par la rivière Reindeer, le lac Reindeer et le 102e parallèle de longitude, et contenant une superficie de 75,850 milles carrés, plus ou moins.

L'introduction du renne dans l'Alaska par les Etats-Unis a eu pour résultat de fournir un approvisionnement sûr de nourriture aux natifs et des moyens efficaces de transport ; de même qu'au cours des dernières années une quantité considérable de viande provenant du renne a été exportée à Seattle et aux points de la côte du Pacifique. Les régions nord des Territoires du Nord-Ouest sont considérées comme exceptionnellement propres à l'élevage du renne. L'industrie de l'élevage de troupeaux de rennes dans les territoires devrait être d'une grande valeur comme approvisionnement sûr de nourriture pour la population aborigène ; l'emploi du renne comme animal de trait permettra d'explorer efficacement le pays et, en définitive, les troupeaux de rennes devraient contribuer pour une large part à l'approvisionnement de viande du reste du Canada. Cependant, l'introduction du renne dans les régions australes de ce pays comporte un risque considérable ainsi que de fortes dépenses et nécessite de l'expertise dans le soin de ces animaux, et si l'initiative d'une telle entreprise est assumée sur une grande échelle par des particuliers ou par une corporation, de manière à lui assurer un succès raisonnable, le Ministre est d'avis que le Dominion devrait seconder tels particuliers et corporations en leur accordant des privilèges gratuits de pâturage pour une période limitée.

Le ministre demande par conséquent l'autorisation d'accorder des permis de pâturage gratuits pour les rennes dans la région ci-haut décrite, pour une période n'excédant pas trente (30) ans, à tous particuliers ou corporations qui établissent le sérieux de leur entreprise à la satisfaction du Ministre de l'Intérieur.

Pourvu, toutefois, que tous tels permis comportent telles conditions et restrictions que le Ministre peut juger à propos; qu'en aucun cas ces privilèges soient exclusifs et que tous tels permis soient subordonnés à tous tels règlements que le Gouverneur en conseil peut prescrire de temps à autre.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
6-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1822]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 25e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du Ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, daté le 10e jour de juillet 1918, représentant que le 14 février 1911 M. William Armstrong, de Portage-La-Prairie, en réponse à sa demande d'acheter les droits de surface de la moitié nord de la subdivision légale 15 de la section 23, township 32, rang 9, à l'ouest du méridien principal pour l'emplacement d'un moulin, a été avisé du fait qu'il pouvait acheter ce terrain au prix de $10 l'acre, ainsi qu'un certain nombre de concessions minières accordées dans cette région, à condition cependant qu'un moulin y soit érigé pour telles fins que déterminées par le Ministre de l'Intérieur et à la satisfaction de ce dernier, et pourvu de plus que ledit terrain soit complètement utilisé pour l'exploitation des gisements de gypse de cette localité.

Le paiement total du prix de vente de ce terrain a été fait au prix spécifié et il a été établi à la satisfaction du Ministre de l'Intérieur qu'un moulin convenable y a été érigé et que le terrain a été utilisé pour les fins requises.

Le Ministre, par conséquent, demande l'autorisation d'octroyer la vente au requérant des droits de surface de la moitié nord de la subdivision légale 15, section 23, township 32, rang 9, à l'ouest du méridien principal.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
6-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1910]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que sous l'empire d'un décret de Son Honneur le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil, daté du 14e jour de septembre 1917, la province de Manitoba a demandé que soit transféré à cette province le terrain compris dans les limites du chemin public, traversant les sections 11 et 12, township 13, rang 11, à l'est du méridien principal, ainsi qu'indiqué sur un plan dudit chemin approuvé et confirmé à Ottawa le 27 septembre 1917, par Edouard Deville, arpenteur général des terres fédérales, et déposé au département de l'Intérieur sous le numéro 26336;

Et attendu que ne sont pas patentés les terrains affectés par ledit chemin,—

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, et en vertu des dispositions de l'article 13, chapitre 99, Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, de décréter par les présentes que le dit terrain, comprenant 4.39 acres, dans le quart nord-est de la section 11, 4.21 acres dans le quart nord-ouest de la section 12, et 4.42 acres dans le quart nord-est de la section 12 dudit township soit transféré à la Couronne pour la province de Manitoba.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

7–4

[1911]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre de l'Intérieur, daté le 24e jour de juillet 1918, représentant que le quart sud-est de la section 26, township 48, rang 2, à l'ouest du 5e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta, contenant 160 acres, ainsi que d'autres terrains, a été cédé le 3 janvier 1907 au Gouverneur et à la compagnie dite "Company of Adventurers of England" faisant le commerce dans la baie d'Hudson et ordinairement connue sous le nom de "Hudson's Bay Company", en vertu des dispositions à cet effet contenues dans la *Loi des terres fédérales*.

Le Ministre représente de plus qu'une inscription de homestead pour ledit quart de section a été, par erreur, accordée le 9 août 1912 à M. Thomas William Ripper qui a occupé continuellement ce terrain depuis 1913 et qui y a fait des améliorations considérables.

A la demande du département de l'Intérieur, la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson a cédé le quart de section en question pour que l'inscription de M. Ripper, puisse être confirmée et choisi en échange le quart nord-est de la section 26, township 32, rang 15, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta, contenant 160 acres, lequel avait été depuis quelques temps réservé pour la compagnie.

Le ministre recommande, par conséquent, que cet échange soit confirmé en vertu des dispositions de l'article 76 de la *Loi des terres fédérales*, et que des lettres patentes pour le dit quart nord-est de la section 26, township 32, rang 15, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta, contenant 160 acres, lequel terrain est disponible pour cette fin, soient émises à la compagnie de la Baie-d'Hudson en échange du quart sud-est de la section 26, township 48, rang 2, à l'ouest du 5e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta, contenant 160 acres, dont Sa Majesté le Roi George V a actuellement la propriété pour le Dominion du Canada, et que l'inscription de homestead du dit terrain accordée le 9 août 1912 au dit Thomas William Ripper soit confirmée.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

7–4

[1912]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre de l'Intérieur, daté le 23e jour de juillet 1918, représentant que le 7 novembre 1907, des lettres patentes ont été accordées à M. Arthur Hitchcock, de Moosejaw, pour le quart nord-ouest de la section 3, township 21, rang 7, à l'ouest, du 3e méridien, province de la Saskatchewan, contenant 160 acres, qu'il avait été permis à M. Hitchcock d'acheter au prix de $3 l'acre pour les fins d'une ferme et d'un enclos à bétail en rapport avec son ranch.

On s'assura plus tard du fait que M. Hitchcock avait fait ses améliorations sur le quart nord-est de ladite section 3, et conformément à sa demande il fut décidé, en 1908, d'échanger le quart nord-ouest de cette section pour le quart nord-est de cette même section, pourvu que M. Hitchcock déposât au département de l'Intérieur un certificat de titre en duplicata en faveur de la Couronne, couvrant le quart nord-ouest dont la patente lui avait été accordée.

Le terrain en question a récemment été inspecté par un fonctionnaire du département de l'Intérieur, qui a fait rapport que les deux quarts de section sont très accidentés, ne sont propres qu'au pâturage, qu'il y a très peu ou point de différence de valeur entre les deux quarts de section; le quart nord-est que M. Hitchcock désire acheter étant le plus accidenté des deux.

Le ministre recommande que l'échange soit confirmé et demande l'autorisation d'émettre des lettres patentes en faveur de M. Hitchcock pour le dit quart nord-est de la section 3, township 21, rang 7, à l'ouest du 3e méridien, dans la province de la Saskatchewan, contenant 161 acres, et qui est actuellement disponible, dès qu'il déposera au département de l'Intérieur un certificat de titre en duplicata en faveur de la Couronne, franc et quitte de toutes charges, du quart nord-ouest.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

7–4

[1908]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le ministre de la Justice fait rapport que les règlements établis par un arrêté en conseil du 20 septembre 1916, touchant le contrôle et l'enregistrement des aubains de nationalité ennemie, exigent modification sous les rapports suivants:

(*a*) Les règlements actuels n'exigent l'enregistrement que des aubains de nationalité ennemie qui sont d'âge militaire et qui n'ont pas de lieu de résidence permanente en Canada. Il est jugé opportun que tous les aubains de nationalité ennemie au-dessus de 16 ans soient requis de se conformer aux règlements.

(*b*) D'après les règlements actuels les aubains enregistrés ayant la permission de voyager d'un point à un autre ont dû se présenter aux autorités à certains points en route. Il est jugé opportun que ces aubains soient relevés de cette obligation, sauf lorsqu'ils séjournent au même endroit 24 heures ou plus.

(*c*) Les règlements actuels ne contiennent aucune disposition relevant les aubains de l'obligation de se présenter aux autorités lorsqu'ils sont employés dans des districts non organisés où il n'y a pas de premier officier de police auquel ils peuvent se présenter. Il est jugé opportun que tels aubains soient relevés de l'obligation d'ainsi se présenter au cours de leur emploi dans tels districts.

(*d*) Les règlements actuels prescrivent que tous les aubains enregistrés, y compris certains aubains de natio-

nalité ennemie qui sont cependant reconnus étrangers, amis de fait, se présenteront mensuellement au premier officier de police. Il est jugé opportun que certains de ces étrangers amis, savoir : les Tchèques ou membres de l'Alliance Nationale Bohémienne, les sujets turcs qui sont de race grecque, arménienne, syrienne ou appartenant à d'autres peuples de foi chrétienne opposés au régime turc soient relevés de cette obligation, à la discrétion du commissaire en chef de police.

(*e*) D'après les règlements actuels, l'infraction constituée par le départ d'un endroit quelconque sans permission a été complètement de la juridiction de cours de la province où se trouve le point de départ. Il est jugé opportun que telle juridiction soit donnée aux cours de tout endroit où tel étranger est appréhendé.

(*f*) Il a été porté à l'attention du ministre de la Justice qu'un grand nombre d'aubains enregistrés ont négligé de se conformer aux dispositions de la loi qui prescrit que toutes les personnes du sexe masculin doivent être régulièrement employées à des travaux utiles, et il est jugé opportun que pour faciliter la mise en vigueur de cette loi les aubains enregistrés soient requis d'établir, à la satisfaction du premier officier de police, qu'ils se sont conformés à la loi sous ce rapport avant que permission leur soit accordée de voyager d'un endroit à un autre :

(*g*) Il a été porté à l'attention du ministre de la Justice que certains aubains de nationalité ennemie qui ne se sont pas enregistrés ou qui n'ont pas obtenu la permission voulue ont jusqu'ici voyagé d'un endroit à l'autre sans être inquiétés. Il est par conséquent jugé opportun de refuser de transporter tels étrangers ainsi que ci-après prescrit.

(*h*) Jusqu'ici les mots "premier officier de police" ne s'appliquaient pas aux constables provinciaux aux termes des règlements. Il est jugé opportun que soient conférés aux constables provinciaux les pouvoirs de premier officier de police. Il est aussi jugé opportun de donner aux maîtres de poste l'autorité de consigner les rapports des aubains enregistrés aux endroits où il n'y a pas de premier officier de police dans un rayon de cinq milles. Il est de plus jugé opportun que les premiers officiers de police soient requis de faire rapport chaque mois au commissaire en chef de police à Ottawa, ainsi que prévu ci-après.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et en vertu de la *Loi des mesures de guerre de 1914*, de décréter par les présentes ce qui suit:

L'arrêté en conseil ci-dessus mentionné, du 20 septembre 1916, établissant des règlements pour le contrôle et l'enregistrement des aubains de nationalité ennemie, est par les présentes annulé, et les règlements suivants sont sanctionnés et leur sont par les présentes substitués :

1. Tout aubain de nationalité ennemie âgé de plus de seize ans, à moins qu'il ne se soit auparavant enregistré ou présenté de la manière prescrite par les présents règlements, doit, dans les vingt jours qui suivent la publication des présents règlements dans la *Gazette du Canada*, se présenter devant le premier officier de police de la cité, de la ville, du village, du comté ou du district où réside ou séjourne le dit aubain pour déclarer au dit premier officier de police son nom, son âge, son lieu de résidence, sa nationalité et son état, et répondre à toutes questions qui peuvent lui être posées par le dit premier officier de police ou en son nom touchant les renseignements susdits ou concernant les causes ou motifs de la présence au Canada du dit aubain de nationalité ennemie.

2. Si le dit premier officier de police est d'avis que le dit aubain de nationalité ennemie peut rester en liberté sans préjudice à l'intérêt public, il préparera et remettra au dit aubain de nationalité ennemie un certificat de parole dans les termes de la formule "A" de l'annexe aux présents règlements, et adressera au commissaire de police en chef à Ottawa un rapport mensuel de ces aubains de nationalité ennemie, en la forme de l'annexe "C".

4. Tout aubain de nationalité ennemie qui a obtenu un certificat de parole comme susdit doit le conserver avec soin, le porter sur sa personne et le produire pour vérification chaque fois qu'en est faite la demande par un officier de paix ou un officier militaire.

4. Tout aubain de nationalité ennemie qui a obtenu un certificat de parole ne doit pas partir ni s'éloigner de la cité, la ville, le village, le comté ou le district mentionné dans son certificat de parole sans au préalable se présenter devant le premier officier de police qui lui a accordé le dit certificat et déclarer le motif ou l'objet de son désir de partir ou s'éloigner de la cité, la ville, le village, ou le district susdit, ainsi que le nom de l'endroit où le dit aubain de nationalité ennemie se propose ou désire se rendre; et sur ce doit répondre à toutes questions qui peuvent lui être posées par le dit premier officier de police ou au nom de ce dernier, touchant tout ou partie des matières susdites.

5. Si le dit officier de police reconnaît qu'il n'est pas au préjudice de l'intérêt public qu'il soit permis au dit aubain de nationalité ennemie de partir ou s'éloigner de la cité, la ville, le village, le comté ou le district mentionné dans le certificat de parole comme susdit, il signera au dos du dit certificat de parole un avis dans les termes de la formule "B" de l'annexe aux présents règlements et à l'effet que le dit aubain de nationalité ennemie a dûment reçu permission d'aller à l'endroit désigné, au dos du dit certificat, et chaque mois il notifiera le commissaire de police en chef dans les termes de l'annexe "D" des détails de telle permission.

6. Le premier officier de police peut refuser à un aubain de nationalité ennemie la permission de partir pour un endroit quelconque, à moins que cet aubain ne l'ait convaincu qu'il s'est conformé à la loi qui prescrit que toute personne du sexe masculin doit être régulièrement engagée dans une occupation utile et qu'elle a été régulièrement employée pendant au moins 20 jours des 30 jours précédant immédiatement sa demande de permission de partir.

7. Tous les agents de billets et les chefs de train ou capitaines ou autres officiers des compagnies de chemin de fer ou des compagnies de navigation, devront sous peine d'infraction des présents règlements refuser de vendre des billets ou de transporter tout aubain de nationalité ennemie qui ne présente pas un certificat de parole portant à l'endos (formule B) l'avis de permission de voyager d'un endroit à un autre.

8. Tout aubain de nationalité ennemie qui a fait la déclaration susdite et a obtenu le permis mentionné à l'article 5 ci-dessus ne sera pas requis de se présenter ainsi que prescrit pendant qu'il est en route, à moins qu'il ne séjourne dans un endroit pour une période de vingt-quatre heures ou plus, mais il devra, dès son arrivée à sa destination, se présenter au premier officier de police de cet endroit. Le premier officier de police adressera au commissaire de police, à Ottawa, dans les termes de l'annexe "E," une liste mensuelle des personnes qui se présentent ainsi à lui.

9. Les aubains de nationalité ennemie qui ont obtenu la permission de se rendre, pour y prendre de l'emploi, à des endroits où il n'y a pas de chef de police auquel ils peuvent se présenter ne seront pas requis de le faire durant la période où ils sont ainsi employés, mais ils se présenteront immédiatement à leur retour à l'endroit où telle permission a été accordée, ou dès leur arrivée à un endroit où il y a un chef de police et où ils séjournent pendant vingt-quatre heures et plus.

10. Tout aubain de nationalité ennemie qui a obtenu un certificat de parole doit dès lors, à des intervalles d'un mois, se présenter et se produire devant le premier officier de police qui lui a accordé un certificat de parole, à moins que dans l'intervalle il ait obtenu de la manière susdite la permission de partir ou d'aller à un endroit hors la cité, la ville, le village, le comté ou le district mentionné dans son certificat de parole, auquel cas il devra se produire aux dites intervalles au premier officier de police de l'endroit où il s'est rendu ou est allé.

11. Les suivants peuvent à la discrétion du commissaire en chef de police être exemptés de l'obligation de se présenter chaque mois, mais ils seront soumis à tous les autres règlements ici contenus. Les aubains de nationalité ennemie âgés de cinquante ans et plus, ou ceux qui sont tellement infirmes qu'ils sont impropres au service militaire ; les Tchèques ou membres de l'Alliance Nationale Bohémienne ; les sujets turcs qui sont de race grecque, arménienne ou syrienne ou de tout autre peuple reconnu être opposé au régime turc et de foi chrétienne.

12. De pareille manière, avant que tout aubain de nationalité annemie parte ou s'éloigne de tout endroit où il est obligé de se produire comme susdit, il doit se présenter devant le premier officier de police du dit endroit et se produire comme sus dit et obtenir dans les termes et formules susdits la signature du dit officier au dos de son certificat de parole.

13. Tout refus, omission ou négligence de la part d'un aubain de nationalité ennemie d'observer ou d'exécuter l'un quelconque des dispositifs des présents règlements ou de s'y soumettre, constitue un délit et le coupable, sur conviction sommaire, sous la partie XIV du *Code criminel*, est passible d'emprisonnement pour un terme n'excédant pas six mois ou d'une amende n'excédant pas $500.00 ou de l'emprisonnement et de l'amende susdits. De plus, tout refus, omission ou négligence de la part d'un aubain de nationalité ennemie à qui a été accordé un certificat de parole, de produire et soumettre à un examen raisonable son certificat de parole quand demande lui en est faite par un officier militaire, constitue un délit et le coupable est passible des mêmes peines de la même manière. Le délit de partir d'un endroit quelconque sans permission peut être poursuivi à tout endroit où p ut se rendre ou se trouver le délinquant et est de la juridiction de la cour ou des juges à tout endroit où le délinquant est arrêté.

14. L'expression "premier officier de police" dans le sens des présents règlements signifie et comprend le chef de police, la constable en chef ou le premier officier de paix de toute municipalité, et dans les provinces de Saskatchewan et d'Alberta, les territoires du Nord-Ouest et le territoire du Yukon, le premier officier de la Royale Gendarmerie à cheval du Nord-Ouest, exerçant l'autorité dans tout district où il n'existe pas d'organisation municipale ni d'officier de police municipal, et comprend aussi le successeur ou le remplaçant dudit premier officier de police tel que défini dans le présent paragraphe. Toutefois, en ce qui concerne les villes de Montréal et de Winnipeg, ladite expression signifie le registraire des aubains ennemis, et aux endroits où il n'y a pas d'officier de police dans un rayon de cinq milles, le maître de poste peut enregistrer les rapports des aubains de nationalité ennemie.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

ANNEXE A.

CERTIFICAT DE PAROLE.

Les présentes certifient que..... maintenant résidant à..... ..., un sujet..... âgé de.....ans, pesant environ.....livres, de par la loi a le droit et l'obligation de porter ce certificat sur sa personne et de le produire pour le faire raisonnablement examiner quand demande lui en es faite par un officier de paix ou officier militaire, et doit de plus se présenter chaque mois devant le premier officier de police à....., et que, sujet à son observation des prescriptions de la loi, il peut rester en liberté. Toutefois, il n'a pas le droit de partir ni s'éloigner de..... ...sans faire endosser ce certificat par qui de droit.

Daté à..... ce.....jour de.....19..

.....

Chef de police.

Date du rapport.	Initiales de l'officier.	Date du rapport.	Initiales de l'offi ier.	Date du rapport.	Initiales de l'officier.

ANNEXE B.

ENDOSSEMENT.

Le dénommé au recto..... ....
a la permission de se transporter à.....
où il doit immédiatement et à des intervalles d'un mois se présenter au premier officier de police de l'endroit.

Daté à.....ce.....jour de.....19..

.....

Chef de police.

Le dénommé au recto.....
a la permission de se transporter à.....
où il doit immédiatement et à des intervalles d'un mois se présenter au premier officier de police de l'endroit.

Daté à.....ce.....jour de.....19..

.....

Chef de police.

Le dénommé au recto.....
a la permission de se transporter à.....
où il doit immédiatement et à des intervalles d'un mois se présenter au premier officier de police de l'endroit.

Daté à..... ce..... ...jour de.....19.

.....

Chef de police.

Le dénommé au recto.....
à la permission de se transporter à.....
où il doit immédiatement et à des intervalles d'un mois se présenter au premier officier de police de l'endroit.

Daté à.....ce.....jour de....19.

.....

Chef de police.

ANNEXE "C."

Rapport des aubains de nationalité ennemie non enregistrés antérieurement en Canada auxquels des certificats de parole ont été accordés au cours du mois de .... 19 .

.....

Chef de police.

Date	No.	Nom.	Age	Adresse.	Description.	Remarques.

ANNEXE "D."

Rapport mensuel.

Les aubains de nationalité ennemie ci-dessous mentionnés ont obtenu la permission de..... pour les endroits désignés au cours du mois de..... .....19 .

....

Chef de p lice.

Date.	No.	Nom.	Permis de départ.

ANNEXE "E."

Rapport mensuel.

Les aubains de nationalité ennemie ci-dessous mentionnés se sont présentés à ..... venant des endroits désignés au cours du mois de..... .....19 .

....

Chef de police.

Date.	No.	Nom.	Dernier endroit d'enregistrement.

7–2

[1966]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 10e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU qu'il a été soumis à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil un rapport du ministre de l'Agriculture représentant ce qui suit, savoir :

L'état de la récolte dans le sud du Manitoba, le sud et le sud-ouest de la Saskatchewan et le sud et le centre de l'Alberta est excessivement critique vu la sécheresse prolongée.

Une situation très sérieuse a résulté de ce fait en ce qui concerne l'alimentation du bétail, particulièrement quant aux besoins de l'hiver prochain. La situation indique clairement que des mesures devraient être prises pour conserver le fourrage et les aliments du bétail de toutes sortes pour que nos cultivateurs ne soient pas forcés de vendre leurs bestiaux d'élevage si essentiels à la conservation de l'approvisionnement de viande et de produits de la laiterie dont la Grande-Bretagne et ses alliés ont si grand besoin et qu'ils requerront dans un avenir prochain.

Il est de plus important que notre stock d'animaux reproducteurs soit conservé, et si possible augmenté, si nous voulons faire notre part dans la réhabilitation des industries de l'élevage du bétail en Europe après la guerre. Il est déjà évident que le Canada sera appelé à prendre une grande part à cette œuvre du fait que des délégations d'au moins un des pays affligés par la guerre visitent actuellement le Canada dans ce but.

Par conséquent, en vue de ce qui précède, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Agriculture et en vertu des dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre de 1914*, d'établir les règlements suivants, qui sont par les présentes faits et établis en conséquence :

RÈGLEMENTS.

1. Aucune meule de paille restant des récoltes de l'été dernier et de cette année, soit dans les provinces de Manitoba, Saskatchewan ou d'Alberta, ne sera brûlée ou autrement détruite sans la permission écrite du sous-ministre de l'Agriculture de la province où se trouve cette paille.

2. Toute personne qui enfreint les dispositions de ce règlement est passible sur conviction sommaire, sous le régime des dispositions de la partie XV du Code criminel, d'une amende d'au moins dix dollars et n'excédant pas cent dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour une période quelconque n'excédant pas trente jours, ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

3. L'arrêté en conseil du douzième jour de juillet 1918 (C.P. 1713) est par les présentes rescindé.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

7–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1821]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 25e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du Ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, daté le 12e jour de juillet 1918, représentant que les règlements régissant les réserves forestières fédérales défendent de faire la pêche autrement qu'à la ligne à main et à la ligne traînante dans les eaux de l'Alberta au sud de la borne nord du township 55.

Les fonctionnaires du service ont fait rapport que plusieurs lacs du township 52, rang 26, à l'ouest du 5e méridien, dans la réserve forestière des Montagnes Rocheuses de la division d'Athabaska abondent en poisson blanc et en brochet ; que depuis plusieurs années, ces lacs ont fourni du poisson aux colons des environs sans diminution appréciable de la quantité et que vu la mise en vigueur des règlements prohibitifs susmentionnés sera une cause de privation pour les colons qui ont été accoutumés à se servir de filets pour leur approvisionnement de poisson dans ces lacs.

Le ministre, par conséquent, demande l'autorisation d'accorder des permis de pêche dans ces lacs pour consommation domestique pour les années 1918, 1919 et 1920. Il ne sera pas accordé plus de 12 permis par année. Ces permis seront pour 100 pieds de filet tramaillé de cinq pouces et demi de maille. L'honoraire sera de $4 pour les sujets britanniques résidents. Chaque permis ne couvrira que la saison d'été ou d'hiver, selon le cas.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

6–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1823]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 25e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du Ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, daté le 11e jour de juillet 1918, représentant qu'un certain nombre de squatters ont soumis leurs réclamations à son département concernant certaines parties du quart nord-ouest de la section 6, township 3 rang 12, à l'est du méridien principal, ce terrain étant situé près de la station de Badger sur le chemin de fer Canadien Nord. Le rapport fait mention qu'il a été jugé opportun de subdiviser le terrain en question en petits lots couvrant chacun les améliorations d'un des requérants et de permettre ensuite à ces derniers d'acheter ces lots à un prix à être fixé par estimation.

Cette subdivision a été arpentée d'après les instructions de l'Arpenteur général des terres fédérales et le plan en a été enregistré au bureau des titres de terres, à Winnipeg.

Le Ministre, par conséquent, demande l'autorisation de vendre les lots de ladite subdivision au prix déterminé par un fonctionnaire du département de l'Intérieur et aux conditions ordinaires des lots de ville, savoir, le montant total du prix de vente lors de la vente ou un quart du prix de vente à cette date et le reste en trois versements consécutifs égaux, avec intérêt de cinq pour cent par an.

Le Comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

6–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[19-1948]
HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre des Douanes et du Revenu de l'Intérieur, de décréter, par les présentes, afin d'assurer une plus grande efficacité, que les districts d'inspection de l'électricité de Toronto et Belleville, ainsi qu'établis respectivement par un arrêté en conseil daté le 27 octobre 1915, soient par les présentes abolis et que les districts suivants soient établis en leur lieu et place, savoir :

Toronto, Ontario. Le district d'inspection de Toronto sera composé des districts judiciaires de Muskoka et Parry Sound, et des comtés de Dufferin, Grey, Peel, Simcoe, Wellington et York.

Belleville, Ontario. Le district d'inspection de Belleville sera composé des comtés de Addington, Durham, Frontenac, Grenville, Haliburton, Hastings, Leeds, Lennox, Northumberland, Peterborough, Prince Edward, Victoria et Ontario.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1828]
HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 25e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que M. John Inglis McLean, de Fort Vermillion, Province d'Alberta, a demandé la concession gratuite du quart sud-ouest de la section 27, township 108, rang 12, à l'ouest du 5e méridien, dans la dite province d'Alberta, en vertu du fait qu'il occupait ce terrain à la date de l'extinction du titre indien;

Et attendu qu'il a été établi que M. McLean était réellement en possession du terrain en question à la date de la conclusion du traité indien n° 8 à l'été de 1899,—

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur et en vertu des dispositions de l'article 76 de la *Loi des terres fédérales*, d'autoriser pour les présentes la concession gratuite à M. McLean du quart sud-ouest 27, township 108, rang 12, à l'ouest du 5e méridien, contenant 160 acres, plus ou moins.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
6-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[L'arrêté en consei suivant a paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 20 août 1918.*]

[1953]
HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 10e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU qu'a été soumis au Gouverneur général en conseil un rapport du ministre de la Justice représentant ce qui suit au sujet des renforts pour le corps expéditionnaire canadien qui seront obtenus sous le régime de la *Loi du service militaire de 1917*, savoir :

Il est prescrit par le paragraphe 4 de l'article 13 de ladite loi que " à moins d'autorisation ultérieure par le Parlement, les renforts prévus sous le régime de la présente loi ne doivent pas dépasser cent mille." D'après les dispositions de la loi ces renforts pour le corps expéditionnaire canadien actuellement en service actif outre-mer doivent être enrôlés par levée sélective, et il est évidemment désirable d'obtenir pour les renforts autorisés les hommes les mieux qualifiés pour le service militaire et dont leurs occupations civiles peuvent le mieux se dispenser. Pour atteindre ce but il est fréquemment nécessaire, dans le procédé de sélection, de suspendre la décision ou d'exiger un certain service stagiaire et de procéder par expérience, considérant que la classe appelée fournit plus d'hommes aptes au service qu'il n'est nécessaire pour l'effectif limité des renforts. Dans le concours pour la sélection surgissent des questions d'aptitude physique au service militaire aussi bien que des questions d'utilité relative des hommes à la communauté dans leurs occupations ordinaires ; il se présente aussi des considérations ou questions de nature sympathique dans les cas d'inconvénients extrêmes pour les particuliers. Il a par conséquent été jugé opportun ou nécessaire dans l'intérêt général que nombre d'hommes qui se sont présentés pour le service soient mis en mesure d'attendre la sélection finale ou la détermination de leur aptitude au service, ce qui a été accompli au moyen d'un congé permanent conditionnel ou d'un congé temporaire, ou en considérant la période d'entraînement en Canada comme un stage durant lequel la recrue, quoique conditionnellement enrôlée dans le corps, peut, si pour une raison quelconque elle est jugée moins désirable qu'une autre qui peut la remplacer, être finalement congédiée de l'effectif des renforts à fournir.

Considérant les progrès de la guerre et l'opinion des autorités militaires qui ont charge des opérations contre l'ennemi, il est nécessaire que l'effectif entier de 100,000 hommes de renforts pour le corps expéditionnaire canadien outre-mer soit levé et envoyé aussitôt que possible pour la défense du pays ; et il est non seulement raisonnable et convenable, mais aussi strictement nécessaire, conformément à l'intention expresse de la loi, que l'affectif de ces renforts soit calculé au seul point de vue des hommes définitivement choisis et envoyés outre-mer pour service actif. Néanmoins, des doutes ont surgi quant à la définition du corps et quant au temps et à la méthode de déterminer le nombre de ceux qui composent ces renforts dans les termes de la loi ;

Et attendu qu'il est jugé essentiel que les pouvoirs conférés et les mesures autorisées pour la levée des renforts se continuent et soient employés ou invoqués dans le but de lever au Canada et d'envoyer au moins cent mille hommes valides pour le service d'outre-mer.

Par conséquent, afin d'éliminer tout doute, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et conformément aux pouvoirs conférés par la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, ou dont le Gouverneur en conseil est autrement revêtu, d'établir le règlement suivant, qui est par les présentes établi en conséquence :

Règlement.

Tous les pouvoirs conférés par la *Loi du service militaire de 1917* et par les règlements établis sous le régime de cette loi ou sous l'empire de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, et qui ont été jusqu'ici exercés ou pouvant actuellement être exercés afin d'obtenir des renforts pour le corps expéditionnaire canadien actuellement en service actif outre-mer, ainsi que les mesures qui ont été décrétées ou autorisées à cette fin restent en vigueur et seront exécutées jusqu'à ce que le nombre d'hommes obtenus sous l'empire de la *Loi du service militaire de 1917* et des dits règlements, et qui se sont embarqués ou ont été envoyés ou qui s'embarqueront en Canada ou en seront envoyés pour le service d'outre-mer dans le dit corps, atteigne un total de cent mille.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
8-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[18-1948]
HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre des Douanes et du Revenu de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes, afin d'assurer une plus grande efficacité, que

les districts d'inspection du gaz de Toronto et Belleville, ainsi qu'établis respectivement par un arrêté en conseil daté le 27 octobre 1915, soient par les présentes abolis et que les districts suivants soient établis en leur lieu et place, savoir :

Toronto, Ontario.—Le district d'inspection de Toronto sera composé des districts judiciaires de Muskoka et Parry Sound, et des comtés de Dufferin, Grey, Peel, Simcoe, Wellington et York.

Belleville, Ontario.—Le district d'inspection de Belleville sera composé des comtés de Addington, Durham, Frontenac, Grenville, Haliburton, Hastings, Leeds, Lennox, Northumberland, Peterborough, Prince Edward, Victoria et Ontario.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1913]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général en conseil, sur la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes que l'article 41 des règlements régissant l'octroi de licences et de permis annuels de coupe de bois sur les terres fédérales dans le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan, l'Alberta et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, sur une largeur de vingt milles de chaque côté du chemin de fer Pacifique Canadien, dans la province de la Colombie-Britannique, ainsi que sur une étendue de trois millions et demie d'acres contrôlés par le Gouvernement fédéral dans le district de la rivière La Paix, dans la Province de la Colombie-Britannique, règlements établis par arrêté en conseil du 1er juillet 1898 et des arrêtés en conseil subséquents, soit par les présentes modifié de manière à stipuler que les concessionnaires de coupe de bois pour scieries portatives et les concessionnaires de coupe de bois de chauffage devront fournir à l'agent des bois fédéral, ayant juridiction en la matière, des rapports assermentés à chaque mois ou à toute période que peut fixer le ministre de l'Intérieur, donnant le compte de tout le bois coupé, vendu et qui reste en mains ; en cas ou cela serait nécessaire et après que le concessionnaire a été requis trois fois par lettre de transmettre tout tel rapport en retard, un inspecteur des bois ou tout autre fonctionnaire pourra être envoyé pour obtenir ces rapports, et le ministre de l'Intérieur peut percevoir du concessionnaire les dépenses ainsi encourues ou annuler la concession.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1906]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et en vertu des pouvoirs conférés à Son Excellence en Conseil par la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, ou autrement, de décréter par les présentes que l'article 106 des règlements revisés du service militaire, ainsi qu'approuvés le 2 mars 1918, soit par les présentes rescindé et remplacé par le suivant :

"106. Toute personne qui emploi ou garde à son service, ou loge, cache ou qui de toute autre manière aide un déserteur ou un homme absent sans congé du corps expéditionnaire canadien est coupable de délit et passible, sur conviction sommaire, d'un emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas six mois ou d'une amende de pas moins de cent dollars, et n'excédant pas cinq cents dollars, à moins que telle personne prouve qu'elle ne savait pas et n'avait aucune raison de soupçonner que tel homme ainsi à son emploi, ou gardé à son service, ou logé, caché ou aidé était un déserteur ou était absent du dit corps sans congé."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[L'arrêté en conseil suivant a paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 21 août 1918.*]

[2044]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 20e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que les ratifications de la Convention du service militaire réciproque entre le Canada et les Etats-Unis ayant été échangées à Londres le 30 juillet 1918, la Convention a été déclarée avoir force de loi par l'arrêté en conseil du 5 août 1918 ;

Et attendu que le ministre de la Justice est d'avis qu'il est de plus nécessaire que des règlements soient établis déclarant que, sont sujets au service militaire en Canada les citoyens des Etats-Unis auxquels s'appliquent les dispositions de la Convention, et établissant une procédure pour la mise en vigueur des dits règlements.

Par conséquent, pour les fins susdites, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et en vertu des pouvoirs conférés au Gouverneur en conseil par la *Loi des mesures de guerre de 1914*, ou existant autrement à cette fin, de sanctionner par les présentes les règlements suivants, intitulés : "Règlements de la Convention du Service Militaire des Etats-Unis".

Il plaît, de plus, à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, de décréter et déclarer par les présentes que lesdits règlements ont force de loi.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

RÈGLEMENTS DE LA CONVENTION DU SERVICE MILITAIRE DES ETATS-UNIS.

1. Dans les présents règlements et pour les fins de ces règlements et de tous autres règlements modificateurs ou additionels concernant le service militaire de citoyens des Etats-Unis en Canada, à moins d'incompatibilité avec le sujet ou le contexte,—

(*a*) "Convention" signifie la convention règlementant réciproquement le service militaire de sujets britanniques canadiens aux Etats-Unis et de citoyens des Etats-Unis au Canada, dont les ratifications ont été échangées à Londres entre Sa Majesté et le Président des Etats-Unis le 30 juillet 1918 ;

(*b*) "exemption diplomatique" est une expression employée pour définir la condition de ceux qui ont des certificats d'exemption du service militaire, accordés par le gouvernement des Etats-Unis sous le régime de l'article III de la Convention, lesquels certificats sont encore en vigueur ;

(*c*) les questionnaires auront telle forme et contiendront telles questions ou exigeront tels renseignements pertinents que le ministre de la Justice peut prescrire ou ordonner ;

(*d*) "registraire" signifie le registraire ou sous-registraire sous le régime de la *Loi du service militaire de 1917* pour la province ou le district où réside, ou se trouve le citoyen des Etats-Unis concerné ;

(*e*) "inscrit" signifie un citoyen des Etats-Unis qui se sera présenté au registraire conformément à l'article 3 des présents règlements et dans le délai qui y est spécifié, et ceux qui se présentent ainsi seront censés s'enregistrer ou s'être enregistrés ;

(*f*) "citoyen des États-Unis", au singulier ou au pluriel, ne désigne que les citoyens du sexe masculin des Etat-Unis en Canada, entre les âges alors spécifiés dans les lois des Etats-Unis qui prescrivent le service militaire obligatoire, non compris ceux qui ont obtenu l'exemption diplomatique ;

(*g*) où il est prescrit qu'un délit quelconque est passible d'amende et d'emprisonnement, il sera du pouvoir de la cour qui adjuge d'imposer soit l'amende ou l'emprisonnement, dans les limites spécifiées, à la discrétion de la cour ;

(*h*) Les dispositions de la *Loi d'interprétation*, Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, s'appliqueront.

2. Les citoyens des Etats Unis sont, par les présentes, assujétis au service militaire en Canada et ils auront droit à l'exemption ou au congé sous le régime des lois et règlements régissant le service militaire actuellement en vigueur en Canada ou qui pourront l'être de temps à autre. Toutefois, outre les raisons d'exemption prescrites pour les sujets britanniques, les citoyens des Etats-Unis peuvent demander l'exemption en raison du fait qu'ils se sont enrôlés dans le délai limité par la Convention ; mais la preuve de tel enrôlement est à charge de la personne qui l'allègue.

3. Tout citoyen des Etats-Unis, dans les dix jours après l'expiration du délai fixé par la Convention durant lequel le gouvernement des Etats-Unis peut lui délivrer un certificat d'exemption diplomatique, devra déclarer sincèrement au registraire, par lettre chargée et d'une écriture bien lisible, son nom au long, son occupation et la date de sa naissance, mentionnant aussi s'il est célibataire, marié ou veuf ; et, dans ce dernier cas, s'il a un enfant vivant ; aussi, si marié, la date de son mariage ; puis son lieu de résidence et son adresse ordinaire au Canada ; et, s'il réside dans une ville ou localités où les rues sont nommées et les maisons numérotées, le nom de la rue et le numéro de la maison ; ou s'il réside dans un autre endroit, le numéro du lot et de la concession, la section, le township et le méridien, ou autre description précise permettant de connaître son lieu de résidence, eu égard à la coutume dans la localité où il réside. Si sans excuse raisonnable il néglige de faire cette déclaration en la manière et avec les détails ci-dessus mentionnés et dans le delai susdit, il est coupable de délit et passible sur conviction sommaire d'une amende n'excédant pas cinq cents dollars et d'emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas six mois, et de plus d'une amende de dix dollars pour chaque jour après le délai fixé pour l'enregistrement pendant lequel il continue à n'être pas enregistré.

4. Tout citoyen des Etats-Unis qui a obtenu l'exemption diplomatique, bien qu'il ne soit pas autrement sujet aux présents règlements, doit dans les dix jours après que cette exemption a été accordée faire au registraire cette déclaration, de la même manière et avec les mêmes détails prescrits à l'article précédent ; il doit de plus inclure dans sa déclaration les détails exacts et complets de son certificat d'exemption diplomatique. Négligence ou omission sans excuse raisonnable de se conformer aux prescriptions du présent article constitue un délit passible de la même manière des peines prévues à l'article précédent.

5. Le registraire, sur l'ordre du ministre de la Justice, adressera à chacun ou à tout inscrit, ou à toute classe quelconque d'inscrits, par la poste chargée, un questionnaire auquel doit répondre l'inscrit, exigeant tels détails, preuve et renseignements qui peuvent être nécessaires ou désirables pour décider si l'inscrit est sujet au service militaire ou à droit à l'exemption ; et le registraire peut, de la même manière, s'il est jugé nécessaire ou opportun, adresser de temps à autre à un conscrit quelconque d'autres questionnaires pour revision ou autres fins. Il est du devoir de tout inscrit auquel un questionnaire est adressé de répondre exactement et pleinement par écrit aux questions qui y sont posées et de retourner au registraire par lettre chargée le questionnaire, avec ces réponses et les autres preuves et renseignements requis, afin que le registraire les reçoive par livraison postale ordinaire vingt jours au plus après que le questionnaire a été adressé à l'inscrit par le registraire ; et si l'inscrit, sans excuse raisonnable, néglige ou omet de renvoyer le questionnaire avec les réponses, preuves et détails ci-dessus mentionnés, dans le délai susdit ou dans tel autre délai que le ministre de la Justice peut autoriser par écrit, il doit se présenter pour le service militaire à l'expiration de ce délai, comme dans le cas ci-après prévu de citoyens des Etats-Unis qui négligent ou omettent de se présenter pour l'enregistrement, et il est passible des mêmes peines s'il ne se présente pas ainsi pour le service militaire.

6. Si un inscrit fait une réponse fausse ou trompeuse à une question quelconque qui lui est posée dans un questionnaire, il est coupable de délit et passible sur conviction sommaire d'emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas un an.

7. Les demandes d'exemption peuvent être présentées avec les réponses des inscrits à leurs questionnaires et considérées et décidées d'apres ces réponses et tous autres renseignements ou preuves qui peuvent être raisonnablement exigés ou offerts, et, sauf ainsi qu'autrement prescrit, de la même manière qu'en ce qui concerne les demandes d'exemption de sujets britanniques.

8. Un inscrit, bien qu'il puisse en tout temps se présenter volontairement, ne sera pas requis de se présenter pour le service militaire avant l'expiration de vingt jours après que le registraire lui a adressé un questionnaire sous pli chargé, ni tant qu'est pendante une demande d'exemption faite par ou pour l'inscrit, ni tant qu'il a un certificat d'exemption accordé sous le régime des présents règlements.

9. (*a*) Les inscrits, lorsqu'ils seront notifiés par le registraire de se présenter pour le service militaire se présenteront, tel que requis, aux dates et endroits respectivement et de la manière spécifiée et prescrite dans l'avis.

(*b*) Les citoyens des Etats-Unis qui négligent ou omettent de s'enregistrer, conformément aux présents règlements, se présenteront pour le service militaire à l'un des postes de bataillons du Corps Expéditionnaire Canadien immédiatement après l'expiration du délai durant lequel ils auraient dû s'enregistrer ; et si, sans excuse raisonnable, un citoyen des Etats-Unis, soit un inscrit ou non, néglige de se conformer aux prescriptions que lui impose le présent article, il est coupable de délit et passible, sur conviction sommaire, d'emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas cinq ans.

10. Les registraires ont le pouvoir de délivrer des certificats d'exemption à des citoyens des Etats-Unis sans en référer à un tribunal dans les cas où il est évident, considérant les faits allégués dans la demande, la preuve soumise et les renseignements obtenus par le registraire, que le requérant à droit à l'exemption ; mais tout certificat délivré par un registraire dans l'exercice de ce pouvoir est sujet à révision par un tribunal d'appel, ou par le juge d'appel central, sur demande ou avis par ou pour un représentant public attaché au bureau du registraire ou au bureau du registraire en chef du Canada.

11. Les dispositions de la *Loi du service militaire de 1917* et des règlements établis sous le régime de cette loi, ainsi que les dispositions des règlements affectant le service militaire sanctionnés sous l'empire de la *Loi des mesures de guerre de 1914*, en autant qu'ils ne sont pas incompatibles aves une loi ou un règlement s'appliquant spécialement ou exclusivement aux citoyens des des Etats-Unis, s'appliqueront en autant que possible aux citoyens des Etats-Unis de la même manière qu'ils s'appliquent aux sujets britanniques, et les formules prescrites peuvent être employées avec telles adaptations qui peuvent être utiles ou nécessaires pour convenir aux circonstances du cas, pourvu que la restriction prévue par le paragraphe 4 de l'article 13 de la *Loi du service militaire de 1917* ne soit censée s'appliquer qu'aux sujets britanniques seulement.

12. Rien dans les présents règlements ne sera interprêté incompatiblement avec la Convention.

13. Les présents règlements seront publiés immédiatement dans la *Gazette du Canada* et entreront en vigueur le jour de leur publication, et ils demeureront en vigueur tant que la Convention sera en vigueur.

14. Les présents règlements peuvent être cités comme Règlements de la Convention du service militaire des Etats-Unis.

[1925]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et en vertu des dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, de décréter par les présentes que l'arrêté en conseil du 4 avril 1918 (C.P. 815) donnant force de loi aux règlements contre l'oisiveté, etc., soit par les présentes modifié en en retranchant l'aliéna 3 et y substituant ce qui suit :

"3. (*a*) Toute personne qui enfreint les dispositions des présents règlements sera coupable de délit et passible, sur conviction sommaire devant un magistrat, d'une amende n'excédant pas $500.00, ou d'emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas trois mois, ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement. Telle sentence d'emprisonnement pourra être purgée dans toute prison commune ou institution ou sur une erme quelconque propriété d'une municipalité ou d'une province et proclamée par arrêté en conseil dans chaque cas, institution ou ferme publique aux fins de la présente loi, laquelle dite institution ou ferme sera une prison comme pour les fins de la présente loi.

(*b*) Lorsqu'une personne est accusée de contravention à une des dispositions du présent arrêté en conseil il est à la charge de la dite personne d'établir à la satisfaction du magistrat qu'elle est régulièrement employée à une occupation utile."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

1997]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 14e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le gouvernement de la Colombie-Britannique, en vertu d'une convention arrêtée entre le gouvernement fédéral et le gouvernement de ladite province, touchant les terrains miniers de la zone des chemins de fer, ainsi qu'imposé dans l'arrêté en conseil du 11 février 1890, a demandé la concession des terrains ci-après mentionnés et s'est conformé aux dispositions de l'arrêté en conseil du 13 mai 1899, en soumettant la déclaration sous serment d'un arpenteur des terres fédérales, à l'effet que les terrains en question n'ont aucune valeur agricole ou forestière, et a payé pour ledit terrain, au prix de $1 00 l'acre, la somme de trente dollars et cinquante-sept cents ($30.57) ; ledit terrain peut être décrit comme suit :

Cette certaine parcelle ou étendue de terrain située dans la section 30, township 20, rang 19, à l'ouest du 6e méridien, comprenant parties du claim minier dit "Glen Iron", soit le lot mil quatre cent quinze, ainsi que le claim minier dit "Peggy", soit le lot mil quatre cent seize, le tout dans la division minière de Kamloops, district de Yale, province de la Colombie-Britannique, et qui peut être décrit plus minutieusement comme suit :

Commençant à un poteau dans un tertre en pierre sur la borne nord du claim minier dit "Beta", ainsi que transféré à la province de la Colombie-Britannique par arrêté en conseil du 3 avril 1917, à une distance de 95 pieds, plus ou moins, sur un relèvement de 89 degrés 52 minutes nord, à l'ouest d'un poteau en bois dans un tertre de pierre à l'angle nord-est du quart nord-ouest de la section 19 dudit township ; de là 89 degrés, 52 minutes nord, à l'ouest le long de ladite borne nord dudit claim minier "Beta," sur une distance de 1,430 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'à un poteau en bois dans un tertre en pierre à l'angle nord-ouest dudit claim minier "Beta" ; de là, d'après le même relèvement, sur une distance de 70 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'à un poteau en bois dans un tertre de pierre ; de là, vers le nord, huit minutes est sur une distance de 550 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'à un poteau indicateur en bois dans un tertre de pierre ; de là, d'après le même relèvement, sur une distance de 134·4 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'à l'extrême borne sud de la voie du chemin de fer Pacifique Canadien, ainsi qu'indiqué sur un plan de la dite voie ferrée, signé par E. B. Hermon, arpenteur des terres fédérales, le 12 octobre 1895, déposé au bureau des terres fédérales de Kamloops, sous le numéro 32, et inscrit au registre des archives du département de l'Intérieur, Ottawa, sous le numéro 8083 ; de là, vers l'est, le long de ladite borne extrême sud de la dite voie ferrée jusqu'à un point sur la borne ouest de cette partie de la subdivision légale 2 de ladite section 30, cédée à Joseph William McKay, par lettres patentes datées le 2 novembre 1891 ; lequel point est distant de quatorze chaînes perpendiculairement à l'ouest de l'extrême borne est de la dite subdivision légale 2 ; delà vers le sud le long de la dite borne ouest jusqu'à la borne nord du claim minier dit "Norah," tel que cédé à la province de la Colombie-Britannique par arrêté en conseil du 3 avril 1907 ; delà vers le nord, 82 degrés, 52 minutes ouest le long de la dite borne nord du dit claim minier "Norah," sur une distance de 406.58 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'à un poteau en bois dans un tertre en pierre jusqu'à l'angle nord-est du dit claim minier "Beta" ; de là, en suivant la même direction, e long de la borne nord du dit claim minier "Beta," sur une distance de 70 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'au point de départ ; ladite étendue de terrain contenant 30.57 acres, plus ou moins, lesdits relèvements étant tous astronomiques, conformément aux plans et cahiers d'arpenteur du claim minier dit "Glen Iron," signé par John Vicars, arpenteur des terres fédérales, daté le 21 novembre 1905, inscrit au registre des archives du département de l'Intérieur, sous le numéro 8126, ainsi que conformément aux plans et cahiers d'arpenteur du claim minier dit "Peggy," signé par John Vicars, arpenteur des terres fédérales, daté le 28 juillet 1905, et inscrit au registre des archives du département de l'Intérieur sous le numéro 7859.

Il plaît, par conséquent, à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes que le terrain ci-haut décrit, contenant trente acres et cinquante-sept centièmes (30.57) soit cédé à Sa Majesté George V, pour la province de la Colombie-Britannique, conformément aux conditions de la convention et aux prescriptions de l'arrêté en conseil ci-haut mentionnés.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
8-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[6-2019]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 17e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre du Revenu de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes ce qui suit:

Les types de qualité pour les poudres-levains, ainsi qu'établis par un arrêté en conseil daté le 16 juillet 1918, sont par les présentes annulés, et les types de qualité suivants sont établis et leur sont substitués:

Poudres-Levains.

1. La poudre-levain est essentiellement un mélange de bicarbonate de soude avec un acide, soit libre soit en combinaison avec un sel acide, ainsi qu'avec de l'amidon ou autres matières neutres. Elle est destinée à être employée comme levain dans la pâtisserie ; l'agent de fermentation est le gaz acide carbonique dégagé par l'action réciproque de la matière acide et du bicarbonate de soude, sous les conditions de la cuisson.

2. Les matières acides employées dans la fabrication des poudres-levains doivent être en elles-mêmes inoffensives pour la santé, et les composés résultant de leur action réciproque avec le bicarbonate de soude doivent aussi être inoffensifs pour la santé.

3. La poudre-levain doit pouvoir dégager dix (10) pour cent de son poids de sous-oxyde de carbone au traitement décrit et recommandé dans le bulletin numéro 360 du département du Revenu de l'Intérieur (série du laboratoire).

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
8-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

NOMINATIONS, PROMOTIONS ET RETRAITES.

1918.

QUARTIER GÉNÉRAL,

OTTAWA, 27 juin 1918.

O.G. 92.

Les nominations, promotions et retraites qui suivent sont promulguées pour l'usage de la milice par l'honorable ministre de la Milice et de la Défense en conseil de la milice.

DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT MILITAIRE N° 2.—5E BRIGADE D'INFANTERIE. La durée de la nomination du lieutenant-colonel J. E. Cohoe, en qualité de commandant de brigade, est de nouveau prorogée jusqu'au 1er mai 1919.

MILICE ACTIVE.

ARTILLERIE.

Artillerie de campagne canadienne.

5E BRIGADE.—20E BATTERIE.—Le major (lieutenant-colonel temporaire) P. A. Piuze est hors cadre tant qu'il remplira les fonctions de major de brigade, 15e brigade d'infanterie. 1er mars 1918.

8E BRIGADE.—SECTION DE MUNITIONS.—Est nommé lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) : Wilfrid Mayfield Cory, gentilhomme. 23 octobre 1915.

13E BRIGADE —33E BATTERIE.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont hors cadre : les lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires) :

D. Leith-Ross. 6 novembre 1916.
W. E. Peacock. 19 avril 1918.

GÉNIE CANADIEN.

Sont nommés lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires) :

Lansing Weed Hoyt, gentilhomme. 19 avril 1918.
Hubert Welby-Pugin, gentilhomme. 29 avril 1918.
Henry Preston Rust, gentilhomme. 5 mai 1918.

INFANTERIE.

5E RÉGIMENT (ROYAL HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA).—Le capitaine H. B. Robinson est hors cadre. 14 juin 1918.

20E RÉGIMENT (HALTON RIFLES).—Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) W. G. M. Brown est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 10 octobre 1916.

35E RÉGIMENT (SIMCOE FORESTERS).—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) W. A. Fletcher est hors cadre. 15 juillet 1916.

39E RÉGIMENT (NORFOLK RIFLES).—La durée de la nomination du lieutenant C. F. Doughty, en qualité d'officier signaleur, est prorogée jusqu'au 25 avril 1919.

48E RÉGIMENT (HIGHLANDERS).—Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) S. C. Snively est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 28 mars 1918.

53E RÉGIMENT DE SHERBROOKE.—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) E. S. Spafford est hors cadre 22 mai 1917.

78E RÉGIMENT DE PICTOU (HIGHLANDERS).—Le capitaine H. T. Doran est transféré à la réserve des officiers. 1er juin 1918.

91E REGIMENT (CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS).—Est nommé major: le capitaine (lieutenant-colonel temporaire) E. M. Dalley. 8 janvier 1917.

97E RÉGIMENT (ALGONQUIN RIFLES).—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) B. T. Gardner est hors cadre. 28 février 1916.

101E RÉGIMENT (EDMONTON FUSILIERS).—Le nom du lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) J. L. E. Price est retranché de la liste des officiers de la milice active. 7 juin 1918.

102E RÉGIMENT (ROCKY MOUNTAIN RANGERS).—Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) J. D. Sibbald a la permission de démissionner. 23 mai 1918.

109E RÉGIMENT.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont hors cadre : les lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires) :

G. W. Adams,
S. J. Adams. 19 juin 1916.

Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) P. W. Fice. 6 novembre 1916.

SERVICES DE SANTÉ DE L'ARMÉE.

Personnel du service de santé militaire.

Les noms des lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires) W. Mason, F. S. Inksetter sont retranchés de la liste des officiers de la milice active. 12 juin 1918.

Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) J. G. Wilson a la permission de se retirer. 19 juin 1918

Sont nommés lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires) :

Lorenzo Lafayette Cairns, gentilhomme. 18 avril 1918.
Joseph Damase Page, gentilhomme. 1er mai 1918.
*Keith Gordon Grant, gentilhomme. 13 mai 1918.
*Edwin Wormsley Nettleton,
*Joseph Ernest Paulin, gentilhommes. 27 mai 1918.
Daniel Mahony, gentilhomme. 30 mai 1918.
*Clarence William Thorne, gentilhomme. 1er juin 1918.
*Joseph Hector Lapointe,
*Rosario Fontaine,
*Joseph George Ernest Chabot,
*René Pierre Paquin, gentilshommes. 4 juin 1918.
Charles Joseph Gross, gentilhomme. 5 juin 1918.
*Dale Murray King,
William Yates Cook, gentilshommes. 10 juin 1918.
*John Ralph Simmons, gentilhomme. 12 juin 1918.
Archie Peter Cameron, gentilhomme. 15 juin 1918.

Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) F. B. Gurd reprend son service régimentaire de la liste des officiers hors cadre. 24 mai 1918.

* Pourvu qu'ils subissent les examens requis en vertu des dispositions de l'ordre de milice 65, 1913.

Les sœurs hospitalières ci-dessous mentionnées ont la permission de se retirer :

E. R. Henderson. 27 mars 1918.
L. N. Trace. 6 avril 1918.

Sont nonimées sœurs hospitalières (surnuméraires):

Hazel Louise Black.
Irene May Fellows 5 juin 1918.
Lila Storie Durbrow. 22 mai 1918.

MEMORANDA.

La date de la promotion des lieutenants colonels G. S. Maunsell, J. F. Macdonald, R. J. Gwyne, C. F. Winter et R. A. Helmer au grade de colonel à brevet, publiée dans l'ordre général 129, 1915, est indiquée de manière à se lire le "1er septembre 1915," et l'ancienneté de tous les officiers promus à ce grade par l'ordre général précité est modifiée de manière à se lire comme suit :

Sont nommés colonels :

Le lieutenant-colonel (colonel temporaire) F. S. Meighen.
Le lieutenant-colonel H. E. Burstall, C.B.
Le lieutenant-colonel F. O. Sissons.

Le lieutenant-colonel R. G. E. Leckie, C.M.G.
Le lieutenant-colonel H. C. Thacker.
Le lieutenant-colonel G. S. Maunsell.
Le lieutenant-colonel J. F. Macdonald.
Le lieutenant-colonel D. Watson.
Le lieutenant-colonel R. J. Gwynne.
Le lieutenant-colonel C. F. Winter.
Le lieutenant-colonel E. W. B. Morrison, O.S.D.
Le lieutenant-colonel R. A. Helmer.
Le lieutenant-colonel G. B. Hughes, O.S.D.
Le capitaine et lieut.-colonel à brevet C. J. Armstrong.
Le major (lieut.-colonel temp.) H. D. B. Ketchen. 1er septembre 1915.

L'ordre d'ancienneté des officiers promus au grade de colonel par l'ordre général 61, 1916, est modifié de manière à se lire comme suit :

Sont nommés colonels :
Le lieut.-colonel E. B. Worthington.
Le lieut.-colonel G. Acheson.
Le lieut.-colonel H. S. Birkett.
Le lieut.-colonel S. M. Rogers.
Le lieut.-colonel J. T. Fotheringham, C.M.G.
Le lieut.-colonel G. S. Rennie.
Le lieut.-colonel M. MacLaren, C.M.G.
Le lieut.-colonel E. C. Ashton.
Le lieut.-colonel F. A. Reid.
Le lieut.-colonel G. E. A. Jones.
Le lieut.-colonel J. W. Bridges.
Le lieut.-colonel G. LaF. Foster, C.B.
Le lieut.-colonel H. J. Cowan.
Le lieut.-colonel F. W. Hill, O.S.D.
Le lieut.-colonel S. J. R. Sircom.
Le lieut.-colonel R. Rennie, M.C.V., C.S.D.
Le lieut.-colonel J. A. Roberts.
Le lieut.-colonel A. E. Ross, C.M.G.
Le lieut.-colonel G. S. Tuxford, C.M.G.
Le lieut.-colonel H. A. Panet, C.M.G., C.S.O.
Le lieut.-colonel P. E. Thacker.
Le lieut.-colonel A. C. Macdonell, C.M.G., O.S.D.
Le lieut.-colonel A. H. Macdonell, C.M.G., O.S.D.
Le lieut.-colonel (col. temp.) C. A. Hodgetts.
Le lieut.-colonel R. W. Gregory.
Le lieut.-colonel W. St. P. Hughes.
Le lieut.-colonel (col. temp.) W. J. Neill.
Le lieut.-colonel major à brevet F. O. W. Loomis, O.S.D.
Le lieut.-colonel W. A. Scott.
Le lieut.-colonel A. Mignault.
Le lieut.-colonel A. D. McRae.
Le mrjor G. E. Beauchamp.
Le major L. J. Lipsett.
Le major R. Burritt. 21 mai 1916.

L'ancienneté du colonel W. R. Ward, T.M.C., sur la liste des officiers supérieurs en service actif, a sa promotion au grade de colonel, publiée dans l'ordre général n° 3, 1916, suivra immédiatement le nom du colonel H. E. Burstall, C.R., C.M.G., A.D.C.

L'encienneté du colonel C. W. Belton, S. de S. de l'A.G., sur la liste des officiers supérieurs en service actif, à sa promotion au grade de colonel, publiée dans l'ordre général 89, 1916, suivra immédiatement le nom du colonel H. S. Birkett, C.B.

Le nom du major R. K. Barker, réserve des officiers, est porté de nouveau à la liste des officiers de la milice active, à sa nomination d'organisateur et d'inspecteur des corps de cadets, district militaire n° 2. 20 février 1912.

Est nommé lieutenaut-colonel à brevet : le major (lieutenant-colonel temporaire) R. K. Barker, M.C. 29 mars 1918.

Le major honoraire J. D. Page, M.C., a la permission de démissionner. 1er mai 1918.

Le grade temporaire de major de la milice canadienne est conféré au lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) J. D. Page, services de santé de l'armée, tant qu'il remplira les fonctions d'officier commandant de l'hôpital militaire du parc Savard, 1er mai 1918.

Sont nommés aumôniers avec le grade honorifique de capitaine :
Le révérend John William Medcalf. 25 mai 1918.
Le révérend Fred. Williams. 1er juin 1918.
Le révérend Philip John Dykes,
Le révérend William Askey,
Le révérend Rowland Bensen,
Le révérend Reginald Herbert Hillersden Bultee,
Le révérend Robert Morrison Campbell,
Le révérend George Stacy Cassmore,
Le révérend Georges Antoine Hamel,
Le révérend James Vincent Meagher,
Le révérend Stanley Edgar Morton,
Le révérend Jacques Marie Emile Olivier,
Le révérend John Alvin Shirley,
Le révérend Charles Ashbury Sparling,
Le révérend William Fulton Wallace. 4 juin 1918.
Le révérend Sidney Elijah Lambert,
Le révérend David James Lane,
Le révérend John Franklin Reycraft. 10 juin 1918.
Le révérend Georges Jules Côté. 11 juin 1918.
Le révérend Michael Thomas O'Brien. 17 juin 1918.
Le révérend Thomas McCosh Dadson. 24 juin 1918.

Un grade temporaire dans la milice canadienne, tel que ci-après, est conféré aux messieurs ci-dessous mentionnés, tant qu'ils feront du service dans les troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes :

Sont nommés lieutenants :
Donald Fairlie Branston Gay, gentilhomme. 12 août 1914.
Richard G. Crawford, gentilhomme (mort de blessures depuis). 23 septembre 1914.
Walter W. DeRossiter, gentilhomme (mort de blessures depuis). 12 novembre 1915.
James Henry Lovett, gentilhomme. 5 décembre 1915.
William Sinclair Tuck, gentilhomme (tué à l'ennemi depuis). 1er janvier 1916.
Duncan Kenneth Turner, gentilhomme. 5 mars 1916.
Duncan Stuart Forbes,
William Charles Merston, gentilshommes. 16 avril
George Randolph Pearkes, gentilhomme. 30 avril 1916.
Cyril Ellinger, gentilhomme. 5 mai 1916.
John Waddington, gentilhomme. 7 mai 1916.
Frederick Temple Spencer, gentilhomme (tué à l'ennemi depuis). 6 août 1916.
James Alexander Linton, gentilhomme. 7 août 1916.
Charles S. Cameron, gentilhomme. 31 août 1916.
Le sergent fourrier de compagnie Sidney Herbert Leach, intendance militaire canadienne permanente.
James Arthur Harris,
John Woodhouse Ferrier,
Walter Cecil Fletcher, gentilshommes. 1er octobre 1916.
Arthur Edward Collins, gentilhomme. 3 octobre 1916.
Thomas Fisher, gentilhomme. 16 octobre 1916.
Charles Ridgeway Gilpin, gentilhomme. 20 novembre 1916.
Wilfred E. Gingell,
Albert John Gough, gentilshommes. 21 novembre 1916.
Ernest Grant Stevenson, gentilhomme. 10 janvier 1917.
Percy Travers Cox, gentilhomme. 13 janvier 1197.
Robert Edward Hardinge Eaton, gentilhomme. 20 janvier 1917.
Percy Lytton Bonsall, gentilhomme. 22 janvier 1917.
Duncan Martin Taylor, gentilhomme. 31 janvier 1917.
Charles Edward Stanfield Smith, gentilhomme. 3 février 1917.
Richard Delaney,
Peter Scott, gentilshommes. 7 février 1917.
Geoffrey Andrew Harkness Carson, gentilhomme. 11 février 1917.
Leonard Frederick Beesley, gentilhomme. 12 février 1917.
Harry Malpas Benfield, gentilhomme. 14 février 1917.
Malcolm Nathaniel McPhail, gentilhomme. 15 février 1917.
Melville Gordon Anderson,
Jack Turner, gentilshommes. 18 février 1917.
William Braman Donoghue,
Joseph Allen Fournier, gentilshommes. 19 février 1917.
Harold Lynne Atto,
Ernest Geoffrey Weeks,

John Hatchel Halliday Christie (tué à l'ennemi depuis).
Thomas William Martin, gentilshommes. 20 février 1917.
Rob Roy McGregor,
William Lachlan McGeary,
Thomas Arthur Metheral (tué à l'ennemi depuis).
Melvin Reid Burritt,
Wilmore Lorne Carmichael (tué à l'ennemi depuis).
Herbert Arthur Lowe,
John Manning Carter,
Uri Powell,
Frederick Arthur Rogers (mort de blessures depuis).
Nelson Young,
Herbert Hollingworth,
Frederick Robert Riley,
Kent Edward Purdy,
Gosford Heaslip Martin, gentilshommes. 24 février 1917.
Harry Albert Scott,
Thomas Lett Simpson, gentilshommes. 1er juillet 1917.
Sont nommés lieutenants honoraires :—
Sidney Harold Matcham, gentilhomme. 15 décembre 1916.
Le sergent fourrier Arthur Philip Sprange, corps des commis militaires d'état-major. 22 décembre 1916.
Le sergent fourrier John Franklin Cummins, corps des commis militaires d'état-major. 6 janvier 1917.
Stanley Oscar Smith, gentilhomme. 7 janvier 1917.

Par ordre,
R. T. GWYNNE,
Brigadier général,
Pour l'adjudant général suppléant.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL.

LES commissaires du Service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir les situations suivantes dans le Service civil du Canada :

Deux aides au Receveur général au ministère des Finances, un à Calgary et un à Regina, à un traitement initial de $2,500 par année, avec une augmentation annuelle de $100 jusqu'à $3,000. Le travail consistera dans l'émission et le rachat des billets du Dominion, et les candidats doivent être d'une honnêteté à toute épreuve et avoir l'expérience des affaires. Préférence sera donné aux candidats ayant de l'expérience dans les affaires de banque.

Deux comptables pour le bureau des aides au Receveur général, un à Calgary et un à Regina, à un traitement initial de $1,500 par année, avec augmentation de $100 jusqu'à $1,800. Les candidats doivent être des comptables d'expérience.

Un administrateur et quatre aides pour le travail relatif aux emprunts de guerre au département des Finances, à un traitement de $3,000 pour l'administrateur et de $2,500 pour les aides. L'administrateur devra être une personne ayant une expérience consommée des affaires, jouissant des qualités nécessaires à l'administration et capable de mettre à exécution les vues et les instructions des chefs du département. Préférence sera donnée à une personne ayant l'expérience des affaires de banque.

Les aides devront être de bons comptables possédant aussi l'expérience des affaires de banque, si possible.

Les nominations aux positions d'administrateurs et d'aides se feront d'abord pour la durée de la guerre, mais il est possible que ces employés soient plus tard absorbés dans le département des Finances.

Les formules de demande d'inscription, dûment remplies, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil pas plus tard que le 12 septembre prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules de demande du secrétaire de la Commission, à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,
WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 8 août 1918. 6 4

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA.

LES Commissaires du service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir les situations ci-dessous dans le service civil du Canada :

Un gradué en génie civil dans la division de l'enseignement du département du rétablissement civil des soldats, à un traitement initial de $2,400 par année. Les candidats doivent avoir eu 5 ou 6 ans d'expérience pratique, doivent être capables de résoudre les problèmes relatifs et à la mécanique et à l'électricité et pouvoir installer les machines, etc., ainsi que préparer d'une façon complète et intelligente les devis relatifs à cette installation.

Un dessinateur du génie dans la division de l'enseignement du département du rétablissement civil des soldats, à un traitement initial de $1,800 par année. Préférence sera donnée aux dessinateurs ayant eu de l'expérience dans le travail relatif à l'électricité et à la mécanique et à ceux qui connaissent l'installation des machines, etc. Les candidats doivent aussi être habiles au lettrage.

Les formules d'inscription dûment remplies doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du service civil pas plus tard que le 6 septembre prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules d'inscription du Secrétaire de la Commission, Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission.
W. FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 1er août 1918. 5-4

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA.

LES Commissaires du Service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir les positions suivantes dans le Service civil du Canada :

1. Un commis dans la division des graines de semence au département de l'Agriculture, dans le grade E de la première division, à un traitement initial de $1,400 par année. Les fonctions de ce commis consisteront dans le travail technique du laboratoire des graines de semence et aussi dans l'administration. Les candidats doivent être des gradués d'universi é qui se sont spécialisés en botannique. Il est essentiel d'avoir l'habitude du travail de microscopie. Les candidats doivent être âgés d'au moins 21 ans et de pas plus de 35.

2. Un commis (femme) dans la division des recherches du département du Travail, à un traitement initial de $1,200 par année. Les candidates doivent être graduées d'une université reconnue et s'être spécialisés en histoire et en économie politique ; ils doivent avoir de l'expérience dans le travail de recherche, particulièrement en ce qui regarde les matières touchant les lois relatives au travail. Les candidats doivent être âgées d'au moins 21 ans et de pas plus de 35.

3. Deux aides-inspecteurs du gaz et de l'électricité, l'un pour le district de Vancouver et l'autre pour le district de Winnipeg, à un traitement initial de $1,000 par année, avec allocations de $150. Les candidats doivent avoir une bonne connaissance de l'électricité, tant en théorie qu'en pratique, ils doivent être capables de faire l'épreuve des appareils en usage en électricité. Un examen de concours sera tenu en vue de remplir ces positions et les candidats inscrits recevront plus tard avis des conditions de l'examen.

Les formules de demande d'inscription, dûment remplies, devront parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil pas plus tard que le 16 septembre prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules du Secrétaire de la Commission, à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,
WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 15 août 1918. 7-4

AVIS DE CENSURE.

CODE DES DÉCRETS CONCERNANT LA CENSURE.

Secrétariat d'Etat du Canada

OTTAWA, 15 juillet 1918.

AVIS est donné par le présent, en conformité du Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, en date du 22e jour de mai 1918, adopté en vertu des dispositions de l'article 6 de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, que le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a déclaré qu'une plaquette intitulée "Russia, Poland and the Ukraine" par Gustaf F. Steffen, D. Ph., et publiée par le "Conseil National Ukrainien" à Jersey City, N.-Y., contenait de la matière censurable, telle que définie par le Code des Décrets concernant la Censure et que, par son mandat en date du 15 juillet 1918, le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a défendu que soit possédé au Canada tout exemplaire ou copie de ladite plaquette et que, tel que stipulé au paragraphe 3 (1) du Décret III du dit Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, toute personne coupable d'une contravention aux dits décrets sera passible d'une amende n'excédant pas cinq mille dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour un terme n'excédant pas cinq ans ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous secrétaire d'Etat.

7–2

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA.

LES Commissaires du service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir la position suivante dans le service civil du Canada :

Un commis dans la division de l'entomologie du ministère de l'Agriculture, dans le grade "D" de la première division, à un traitement initial de $1,800 par année. Les candidats doivent être gradués d'une université reconnue et jouir d'une bonne connaissance pratique de la classification des ordres des insectes en plus de la connaissance spéciale qu'ils peuvent posséder des groupes particuliers. Les candidats doivent soumettre un état établi-sant leur instruction, leur expérience et leurs autres aptitudes, ainsi qu'une liste des travaux d'entomologie qu'ils ont pu publier et y joindre, si possible, une copie de chacun d'eux.

Les formules de demande d'inscription, dûment remplies, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du service civil pas plus tard que le 25 septembre prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules d'inscription en s'adressant au Secrétaire de la Commission, Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,
WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, le 22 août 1918. 8–4

Cie Chatelet, Limitée.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 10e jour d'août 1918, constituant en corporation Joseph Patrick Walsh, avocat, Charles Joseph McLaughlin, étudiant en droit, Gladys Louise Lee et Millicent Dewar, sténographes, Ella Edith Purvis, teneur de livres, tous de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Importer, exporter, manufacturer, transporter, acheter, vendre et disposer d'articles, effets et marchandises de tous genres, et d'exercer l'industrie de cultivateur, expéditeur et négociant en produits de la ferme, du jardin, des vins et tous autres produits ;

(*b*) Exercer toute autre industrie, manufacturière ou non, que la compagnie croira pouvoir diriger convenablement en rapport avec son industrie ou censée accroître directement ou indirectement la valeur de ses biens ou droits ou les rendre profitables ;

(*c*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir tous brevets d'inventions, octrois, licences, baux, concessions et autres choses semblables, conférant tout droit exclusif, non-exclusif ou limité de se servir, ou tout secret ou autre information au sujet de toute invention ou aucune autre chose qui pourra être employée pour aucune des fins de la compagnie ou dont l'acquisition peut, directement ou indirectement, sembler susceptible d'être avantageuse pour cette compagnie, les payer en espèces, actions ou autres valeurs de la compagnie ou autrement, et employer, développer, exercer ou accorder des licences s'y rattachant ou autrement faire valoir la propriété, droits ou informations ainsi acquis ;

(*d*) S'associer, conclure des arrangements au sujet du partage des profits, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques ou autrement avec toute personne ou compagnie exerçant on engagée ou se proposant d'exercer ou de s'engager dans une industrie ou transaction que la compagnie est autorisée à exercer ou entreprendre ou toute industrie ou transaction capable d'être conduite de façon à profiter, directement ou indirectement, à cette compagnie, et prêter des fonds, garantir les contrats ou autrement aider toute telle personne ou compagnie, et prendre ou autrement acquérir des actions ou valeurs de toute telle compagnie et les vendre, détenir, réémettre avec ou sans garantie ou autrement en disposer ;

(*e*) Acheter, louer ou autrement acquérir et détenir, exercer, jouir en son propre nom de toute propriété, franchises, achalandage, droits, pouvoirs et privilèges détenus ou en jouissance de toute personne, maison, compagnie ou compagnies, et payer pour telle propriété, franchises, achalandage, droits, prouvoirs et privilèges totalement ou partiellement en actions, débentures ou autres valeurs de la compagnie, totalement ou partiellement libérées, et assumer les engagements d'aucune telle personne, maison ou compagnie ;

(*f*) Aider de n'importe quelle manière toute corporation dont les actions du capital-actions, obligations, débentures ou autres engagements sont détenus ou garantis d'aucune manière par cette compagnie ; faire tous actes ou choses pour la conservation, la protection, l'amélioration, l'augmentation de la valeur d'aucunes telles actions du capital-actions, obligations, débentures ou autres engagements ; faire tous actes ou choses pouvant augmenter la valeur de la propriété détenue ou contrôlée en aucun temps par cette compagnie ;

(*g*) Acheter, prendre ou acquérir par souscription originale ou autrement et détenir avec ou sans garantie, vendre ou autrement disposer d'actions, stocks ordinaires ou propriété, débentures, obligations et autres engagements dans et d'aucune autre compagnie exerçant une industrie en tout ou en partie semblable à celle de la compagnie, payer pour telles actions, stocks, débentures, obligations et autres engagements, totalement ou partiellement en espèces, ou émettre en paiement des actions de cette compagnie, complètement ou partiellement libérées, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la dite loi, employer les fonds de la compagnie à l'achat d'actions, stocks, débentures, obligations et engagements de toute telle autre compagnie et voter en vertu des actions ainsi détenues par l'entremise d'agent ou agents que les directeurs pourront nommer ;

(*h*) Conclure des arrangements avec aucun gouvernement ou autorité suprême, municipal, local au autres qui seront de nature à atteindre les objets de la compagnie ou aucun d'eux et obtenir de ces autorités des droits, privilèges, concessions que la compagnie jugera convenable d'obtenir ; et exécuter ou exercer et se conformer à tous tels arrangenents, droits, privilèges et concessions ;

(*i*) Etablir, supporter, aider la formation et supporter des associations, institutions, fonds, fidéicommis et choses de nature à profiter aux employés ou ex-employés de la compagnie (ou de ses prédécesseurs ou associés en affaires) ou les personnes leur étant apparentées ou en dépendant ; octroyer des pensions, allocations et gratuités, faire des paiements pour assurance, et souscrire et garantir des fonds pour des objets charitables ou de prévoyance, pour aucune exposition ou pour aucun objet public, général ou utile ;

(*j*) Améliorer, gérer, développer, vendre, céder, transférer, louer ou autrement disposer, faire valoir ou disposer de toute la propriété de la compagnie ou d'une partie d'icelle, et de temps à autre varier les placements ou les emplois du capital de la compagnie ;

(*k*) Promouvoir toute compagnie ou compagnies dans le but d'acquérir ou d'assumer toutes ou aucune des propriétés ou des engagements de la compagnie ou pour aucune autre fin qui semblera, directement ou indirectement, d'une nature avantageuse pour la compagnie ;

(*l*) Acheter, prendre à bail ou en échange, louer ou autrement acquérir toute propriété foncière ou personnelle et tous droits et privilège que la compagnie peut juger nécessaires ou convenables aux fins de son industrie ou comme pouvant être disposés avec profit en rapport avec toute propriété ou droits de la compagnie au temps présent ;

(*m*) Construire, améliorer, maintenir, exploiter, gérer, exercer ou contrôler des routes, chemins, voies de garage et embranchements, ponts, réservoirs, cours d'eau, quais, manufactures, entrepôts, usines d'électricité, ateliers, magasins et autres travaux et commodités qui sembleront, directement ou indirectement, de nature à promouvoir directement ou indirectement les intérêts de la compagnie, contribuer, subventionner ou autrement aider ou prendre part à leur construction, entretien, exploitation, gérance, exercice ou contrôle ;

(*n*) Tirer, faire, accepter, endosser, exécuter, émettre des billets à ordre, lettres de change, connaissements, mandats et autres instruments négotiables ou transférables ;

(*o*) Vendre, louer ou autrement trafiquer ou disposer de tout ou de partie des biens et entreprises de la compagnie pour telle compensation que la compagnie jugera convenable et en particulier pour des actions, débentures ou valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ayant des objets similaires à ceux de la compagnie ;

(*p*) Distribuer parmi les actionnaires de la compagnie toute propriété ou biens de la compagnie, et en particulier toutes actions, débentures et valeurs de toute autre compagnie appartenant ou détenues par cette compagnie ou dont elle peut avoir le pouvoir de disposer ;

(*q*) Placer les fonds de la compagnie non immédiatement requis et telles valeurs et de telle manière qu'il en sera déterminé de temps à autre ;

(*r*) Rémunérer toute personne pour services rendus à la compagnie de telle manière que la compagnie jugera utile et plus particulièrement avec l'approbation des actionnaires, par l'émission et répartition d'actions, obligations ou autres valeurs de la compagnie, complètement ou partiellement libérées ; mais rien de contenu dans ce paragraphe ne sera opposé au pouvoir des directeurs de fixer et payer le salaire de tous ou d'aucun des officiers, serviteurs, agents et employés de la compagnie ;

(*s*) Prêter des fonds aux clients et autres ayant des relations avec la compagnie et prendre des garanties pour le prêt de tels fonds ; garantir l'exécution d'engagements contractuels et autres de toutes telles personnes et donner toute garantie ou indemnité comme il en sera jugé opportun ;

(*t*) Payer à même les fonds de la compagnie toutes dépenses se rapportant à la formation, enregistrement et annonce de la compagnie, ou pour ou à propos de la promotion de cette compagnie ou la conduite de ses affaires ;

(*u*) Adopter pour faire connaître les produits de la compagnie tels moyens qui seront jugés opportuns, et en particulier par des annonces dans les journaux, circulaires, par l'achat et l'exposition de travaux d'art ou intéressants, par la publication de livres et périodiques et par la distribution de prix, récompenses et dons ;

(*v*) Vendre, améliorer, gérer, développer, échanger disposer, louer ou mettre en valeur ou disposer autrement de la totalité ou d'une partie des biens et droits de la compagnie ;

(*w*) Faire toutes les choses susdites comme principaux, agents, entrepreneurs ou autrement, seuls ou conjointement avec d'autres et par l'entremise d'agents, sous-entrepreneurs fidéicommissaires ou autrement.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous la raison sociale de "Cie Chatelet, Limitée," avec un capital-actions de cinquante mille dollars, divisé en 500 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 17e jour d'août 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

8-1

Airo Rubber, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désignée *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'État du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 13e jour d'août 1918, constituant en corporotion Eugène Sansregret, épicier, Joseph Latreille, Joseph Edmond Sansregret, bourgeois, Joseph Charles Petitclerc, employé civil, tous de la cité de Montréal; et Olivier Deschamps, agent d'affaires, de la cité de Longueuil, dans la province de Québec pour les fins suivantes, savoir:

(*a*) De faire affaire comme manufacturiers en gros ou en détail, intermédiaires dans les lignes de talons, semelles, lacets ou toute autre partie de la chaussure, en caoutchouc ou en cuir ;

(*b*) De manufacturer, acheter, vendre ou commercer de toute autre manière, toutes sortes de machineries pouvant être employées à manufacturer la chaussure ou tous autres articles s'y rapportant directement ou indirectement ;

(*c*) D'enregistrer des patentes ou d'en acquérir les droits, d'acheter les marques de commerce ou tous secrets ou informations se rapportant à une invention pouvant servir à l'usage de la compagnie et qui peut lui profiter d'une manière quelconque ; d'employer, revendre ou développer à sa guise les dites patentes, marques de commerce, secrets et autres à son profit ;

(*d*) De manufacturer, acheter, vendre ou échanger les marchandises de toutes sortes qui ne sont pas prohibées par la loi ;

(*e*) De construire les édifices nécessaires, vendre, louer, disposer de la propriété, de l'actif de la compagnie, en tout ou en partie, pour toutes considérations que la compagnie jugera suffisantes, et en particulier pour des actions, débentures ou autres garanties de toute autre compagnie ;

(*f*) D'acheter ou d'assumer tout ou partie des affaires, propriété, actif, privilèges, contrat, droits dé toute autre compagnie, raison sociale ou personne exploitant une ligne d'affaire que la présente compagnie est autorisée à exploiter ou pourrait exploiter avec avantage;

(*g*) De souscrire ou d'acquérir par achat, échange ou autrement, les parts, actions, débentures ou autres garanties de toute compagnie faisant affaires, ou étant sur le point de faire affaires dans les lignes que cette présente compagnie est autorisée à exploiter, et de vendre, garder ou émettre de nouveau, ou de se départir de toute autre manière légale des dites parts, actions ou garanties, et cela malgré les stipulations de la section 44 du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés, 1906, et de promouvoir ou de s'amalgamer les dites compagnies;

(*h*) D'émettre des actions payées, des parts, débentures ou autres garanties de la présente compagnie en paiement total ou partiel de toute propriété ou droits que la présente compagnie peut acquérir, avec ou sans l'approbation des actionnaires, de payer ainsi les services rendus ou l'ouvrage fait pour le compte de la présente compagnie, lorsque les créanciers de la présente compagnie y consentiront ; ou pour prélever les sommes d'argent pour toutes autres fins pour lesquelles la compagnie a droit de prélever les dites argents ;

(*i*) D'acheter ou de louer des forces hydrauliques ou des pouvoirs d'eau, d'opérer les dits pouvoirs pour l'usage de la compagnie et de vendre le résidu des dites forces hydrauliques n'importe où elles peuvent être vendues légalement;

(*j*) De faire tout ou partie des opérations auxquelles la présente compagnie est autorisée, soit seule ou en société avec d'autres, ou comme agent ou mandataire de toute autre compagnie;

(*k*) De faire toutes autres choses qui peuvent servir à contribuer ou atteindre aucun des buts de la présente compagnie.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Airo Rubber, Limited," avec un capital-actions de cent mille dollars, divisé en 1,000 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 17e jour d'août 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
8-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

La Compagnie de Tabac Fermenté, Limitée.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 3e jour d'août 1918, constituant en corporation John Henry Duys, marchand, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Edouard Narcisse Cusson, gérant, Joseph Arthur Couture, notaire, Wilfrid Deschênes et Aimé Malo, étudiants, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Exercer l'industrie de planteurs, cultivateurs, emballeurs, importateurs, exportateurs, manufacturiers et marchands de tabac et disposer de tabacs et de sous-produits du tabac de quelque manière que ce soit ;

(*b*) Acheter, vendre, manufacturer, louer, échanger ou autrement disposer de machinerie, outils, brevets, droits de brevets, boutiques, boîtes, contenant étiquettes, accessoires et autres effets, articles, marchandises et objets pouvant être employés en rapport avec le tabac ;

(*c*) Exercer toute autre entreprise ou industrie que la compagnie jugera pouvoir exercer commodément et avantageusement en rapport avec son industrie et les objets de la compagnie ou de nature à augmenter la valeur et à rendre profitable aucun des droits ou propriété de la compagnie ;

(*d*) Acquérir, employer, louer et exploiter les droits d'achalandage, propriété et biens de toute espèce et assumer totalement ou partiellement les engagements ou prendre en location et continuer l'industrie de toute personne, firme ou corporation faisant des affaires semblables aux objets pour lesquels cette compagnie est incorporée, les payer en espèces, en actions libérées de cette compagnie ou autrement ;

(*e*) Acquérir par achat, location ou échange des terres et fermes et acquérir par achat, location ou échange et bâtir, construire et réparer des maisons, magasins, bâtiments, fabriques, entrepôts, installations, outils et machines, droits ou privilèges et généralement toute espèce de propriété mobilière et immobilière qui sembleront nécessaires ou utiles aux objets de cette compagnie, les payer en espèces, en actions de cette compagnie, obligations ou autrement et les vendre ou en disposer de quelque manière que ce soit ;

(*f*) Poursuivre, s'amalgamer ou conclure des arrangements pour le partage des bénéfices, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques ou autrement avec toute personne ou compagnie exerçant ou à la veille d'exercer une industrie semblable ou subsidiaire à celle de la compagnie ; avancer des fonds, garantir les contrats ou autrement aider toute personne ou compagnie ayant des engagements commerciaux avec cette compagnie ou lui étant endettée ;

(*g*) Souscrire, recevoir, placer, acheter ou autrement acquérir les actions ou valeurs de toute compagnie exerçant une industrie semblable ou les accepter en paiement total ou partiel, ou en acquit du prix ou compensation de la vente, location, concession ou autre disposition de toute propriété, droits ou dettes pouvant être détenus, en jouissance de ou dûs à cette compagnie ; et détenir, voter en vertu de, vendre, réémettre ou autrement disposer de telles actions ou valeurs, comme la compagnie en jugera bon ;

(*h*) Acheter, louer, échanger ou autrement acquérir et posséder toute propriété mobilière ou immobilière que la compagnie jugera nécessaire ou utile pour son industrie ou ses opérations, y compris les marques de fabrique, dessins, industries, brevets, droits de brevet, licences, franchises et autres droits et privilèges de quelque genre que ce soit ;

(*i*) Demander, obtenir des brevets, marques de fabrique dans ce pays et ailleurs pour toute invention en rapport avec la fabrication et les affaires de la compagnie ;

(*j*) Obtenir des bonis et des exemptions de taxe en rapport avec l'érection et les opérations des plantations, magasins, entrepôts, fabriques et bâtiments de la compagnie avec pouvoir de conclure les contrats nécessaires avec toute municipalité, corporation, compagnie ou personne ;

(*k*) Emettre, répartir et remettre des actions ordinaires ou priorité libérées et non sujettes à appel de fonds, obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs de cette compagnie, en paiement de toute industrie à acquérir par cette compagnie, y compris une marge pour l'achalandage et toute autre industrie, propriété, contrats ou droits que cette compagnie pourra, de temps à autre, acquérir pour les fins de son industrie, ou en règlement de toute dette de la compagnie ou, avec l'approbation des actionnaires, de services pouvant être rendus à la compagnie pour sa promotion ou autrement ;

(*l*) Vendre, échanger, louer ou autrement disposer d'aucune ou de toutes les entreprises, propriétés mobilières ou immobilières, des droits possédés par ou eu aucun temps en jouissance de cette compagnie, à tels termes et conditions qui seront jugés convenables :

(*m*) Placer ou autrement disposer des fonds de la compagnie non immédiatement requis de telle manière et dans telle propriété foncière ou personnelle, ou en telles valeurs qui pourront être déterminées de temps à autre, ou distribuer parmi ses actionnaires, en espèces ou autrement, comme il en sera résolu, toute propriété ou biens de la compagnie ;

(*n*) Faire tous les actes et choses, exercer tous les pouvoirs utiles et nécessaires permettant d'atteindre les objets ci-dessus et exercer toute industrie se rapportant ou étant alliée aux objets de la compagnie ;

(*o*) Faire toutes ou aucune des choses ci-dessus comme principaux, courtiers, agents, entrepreneurs ou autrement, seuls ou conjointement avec d'autres.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "La Compagnie de Tabac Fermenté, Limitée," avec un capital-actions de vingt-cinq mille dollars, divisé en 250 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 9e jour d'août 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
8-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

Duys Canadian Tobacco Company, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 3e jour d'août 1918, constituant en corporation John Henry Duys, marchand, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Edouard Narcisse Cusson, gérant, Joseph Arthur Couture, notaire, Wilfrid Deschênes et Aimé Malo, étudiants, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Exercer l'industrie de planteurs, cultivateurs, emballeurs, importateurs, exportateurs, manufacturiers et marchands de tabac, et disposer de tabacs et de sous-produits du tabac de quelque manière que ce soit ;

(*b*) Acheter, vendre, manufacturer, louer, échanger ou autrement disposer de machinerie, outils, brevets, droits de brevets, boutiques, boîtes, contenant étiquettes, accessoires et autres effets, articles, marchandises et objets pouvant être employés en rapport avec le tabac ;

(*c*) Exercer toute autre entreprise ou industrie que la compagnie jugera pouvoir exercer commodément et avantageusement en rapport avec son industrie et les objets de la compagnie ou de nature à augmenter la

valeur et à rendre profitable aucun des droits ou propriété de la compagnie ;

(*d*) Acquérir, employer, louer et exploiter les droits d'achalandage, propriété et biens de toute espèce et assumer totalement ou partiellement les engagements ou prendre en location et continuer l'industrie de toute personne, firme ou corporation faisant des affaires semblables aux objets pour lesquels cette compagnie est incorporée, les payer en espèces, en actions libérées de cette compagnie ou autrement ;

(*e*) Acquérir par achat, location ou échange des terres et fermes et acquérir par achat, location ou échange et bâtir, construire et réparer des maisons, magasins, bâtiments, fabriques, entrepôts, installations, outils et machines, droits ou privilèges et généralement toute espèce de propriété mobilière et immobilière qui sembleront nécessaires ou utiles aux objets de cette compagnie, les payer en espèces, en actions de cette compagnie, obligations ou autrement et les vendre ou en disposer de quelque manière que ce soit ;

(*f*) Poursuivre, s'amalgamer ou conclure des arrangements pour le partage des bénéfices, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques ou autrement avec toute personne ou compagnie exerçant ou à la veille d'exercer une industrie semblable ou subsidiaire à celle de la compagnie ; avancer des fonds, garantir les contrats ou autrement aider toute personne ou compagnie ayant des engagements commerciaux avec cette compagnie ou lui étant endettée;

(*g*) Souscrire, recevoir, placer, acheter ou autrement acquérir les actions ou valeurs de toute compagnie exerçant une industrie semblable ou les accepter en paiement total ou partiel, ou en acquit du prix ou compensation de la vente, location, concession ou autre disposition de toute propriété, droits ou dettes pouvant être détenus, en juissance de ou dûs à cette compagnie; et détenir, voter en vertu de, vendre, réémettre ou autrement disposer de telles actions ou valeurs, comme la compagnie en jugera bon;

(*h*) Acheter, louer, changer ou autrement acquérir et posséder toute propriété mobilière ou immobilière que la compagnie jugera nécessaire ou utile pour son industrie ou ses opérations, y compris les marques de fabrique, dessins, industries, brevets, droits de brevet, licences, franchises et autres droits et privilèges de quelque genre que ce soit ;

(*i*) Demander, obtenir des brevets, marques de fabrique dans ce pays et ailleurs pour toute invention en rapport avec la fabrication et les affaires de la compagnie ;

(*j*) Obtenir des bonis et des exemptions de taxe en rapport avec l'érection et les opérations des plantations, magasins, entrepôts, fabriques et bâtiments de la compagnie avec pouvoir de conclure les contrats nécessaires avec toute municipalité, corporation, compagnie ou personne ;

(*k*) Emettre, répartir et remettre des actions ordinaires ou priorité libérées et non sujettes à appel de fonds, obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs de cette compagnie, en paiement de toute industrie à acquérir par cette compagnie, y compris une marge pour l'achalandage et toute autre industrie, propriété, contrats ou droits que cette compagnie pourra, de temps à autre, acquérir pour les fins de son industrie, ou en règlement de toute dette de la compagnie ou, avec l'approbation des actionnaires, de services pouvant être rendus à la compagnie pour sa promotion ou autrement ;

(*l*) Vendre, échanger, louer ou autrement disposer d'aucune ou de toutes les entreprises, propriétés mobilières ou immobilières, des droits possédés par ou en aucun temps en jouissance de cette compagnie, à tels termes et conditions qui seront jugés convenables ;

(*m*) Placer ou autrement disposer des fonds de la compagnie non immédiatement requis de telle manière et dans telle propriété foncière ou personnelle, ou en telles valeurs qui pourront être déterminées de temps à autre, ou distribuer parmi ses actionnaires en espèces ou autrement, comme il en sera résolu, toute propriété ou biens de la compagnie ;

(*n*) Faire tous les actes et choses, exercer tous les pouvoirs utiles et nécessaires permettant d'atteindre les objets ci-dessus et exercer toute industrie se rapportant ou étant alliée aux objets de la compagnie ;

(*o*) Faire toutes ou aucune des choses ci-dessus comme principaux, courtiers, agents, entrepreneurs ou autrement, seuls ou conjointement avec d'autres.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Duys Canadian Tobacco Company, Limited," avec un capital-actions de cent trente mille dollars, divisé en 1,300 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 9e jour daoût 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
8-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

Canada Chemical Works Company, Limited.
Les Usines Chimiques du Canada, Limitée.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 16e jour d'août 1918, constituant en corporation Raoul Ovide Grothé, industriel ; Joseph Ernest Provost et Hector Frédéric Fortier, gérants ; Arthur Jovite Drouin, chimiste, et Carolus Fortier, ingénieur-chimiste, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :

(*a*) Manufacturer, importer, exporter, acheter, vendre et disposer d'articles, effets et marchandises de toute espèce et sans limiter la généralité de ce qui précède, manufacturer, combiner, raffiner, acheter et vendre des produits chimiques, éther, chloroforme, chlorure d'éthyle, bromure d'éthyle, produits pour la teinture, ciments, minéraux, superphosphates, savons, produits fertilisants, peintures, vernis, pigments, enduits, teintures, huiles, acides, alcools, charbon, coke, goudron, produits et dérivés du goudron, tourbe, produits de la tourbe, caoutchouc, verre à l'émeri, soufflé et pressé, produits du et articles en caoutchouc, médecines, fournitures pour pharmacies, préparations médicinales et chimiques, articles composés en combinaisons ou séparés, dans toute condition et à toute phase de préparation et de fabrication ;

(*b*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir, prendre et assumer comme une industrie active ou autrement l'industrie et l'entreprise des Usines Chimiques du Canada, "Canada Chemical Works," société constituée et politique, ayant sa principale place d'affaires dans la cité de Montréal, totalement ou partiellement, ou tous ou aucun des biens, y compris l'achalandage, nom ou noms de commerce et son passif et les payer en espèces ou en stock libéré ou en obligations de cette compagnie, ou partie en espèces et partie en stock et (ou) en obligations, comme il en sera convenu entre les parties ;

(*c*) Acheter, louer, prendre à bail ou en échange ou autrement acquérir et posséder des terres, en faire la culture, spécialement de la botanique et herbages employés pour fins médicinales, bâtiments, mines, minéraux, minerais, propriétés minières, claims miniers, charbon, mines de charbon, terres et couches carbonifères, tourbe, tourbières et gisements de tourbe, puits de pétrole et terres pétrolifères, puits et poches de gaz naturel, privilèges, options, octrois, concessions, machineries, outillage à vapeur, électrique ou hydraulique, droits de prise d'eau et autres, brevets, marques de fabrique, marques de commerce, formules, procédés et combinaisons mécaniques ou autres, propriété foncière ou personnelle de toute espèce, requise ou convenant à l'industrie de la compagnie, et tous droits et intérêts, absolus ou conditionnels, dans iceux, seuls ou conjointement avec d'autres, et les louer, mettre sous licence, vendre ou autrement en disposer en tout ou en partie ou disposer d'aucun intérêt dans iceux ;

(*d*) Prospecter, chercher, explorer des mines, minerais, charbon, houillères, dépôts et terres de pétrole, et de gaz naturel, tourbe, tourbières, et les détenir, exploiter, développer, travailler, opérer et gérer, exercer toutes les opérations par lesquelles le sol, la terre, les pierres, rocs, les terres et bouches carbonifères et métallifères, les gisements et les terres à pétrole, les tourbières, dans le but d'extraire pour minéraux et autres produits pouvant être minés, ex-

traits, élevés, lavés, fondus, concentrés, raffinés, distillés, réduits, bocardés, amalgamés, ou de les traiter d'aucune autre manière afin de rendre vendables tels minéranx ou produits ou aucun de leurs sous-produits par tout procédé ou moyens quels qu'ils soient ; extraire de l'azote ou autres éléments et composé de l'air par l'électricité ou autres méthodes et procédés ; manufacturer, extraire ou obtenir par distillation ou autres méthodes des huiles végétales, acides, sels et autres substances, éléments et composés de plantes, paille, bois et autres végétaux et matières organiques ; acquérir, par achat ou autrement, posséder, exploiter et opérer des terres et limites boisées et à bois de pulpe, réserves forestières, scieries, moulins à bardeaux, moulins à pulpe, moulins à papier et autres moulins, fabrique et installations se rapportant à la manufacture et à la vente du bois, pulpe, papier, produit du papier et aucun de leurs sous-produits ;

(*e*) Acheter, acquérir, produire, développer et transmettre de la lumière électrique, chaleur et force motrice et autre pouvoir et énergie pour les fins de la compagnie, pourvu cependant qu'aucune vente, distribution ou transmission de pouvoir ou énergie électrique, hydraulique, gaz ou autre pouvoir ou énergie soient soumises aux règlements locaux et municipaux les concernant;

(*f*) Souscrire, acheter ou autrement acquérir, posséder, détenir, vendre, transférer, céder ou autrement disposer et trafiquer d'actions du capital-actions, obligations, débentures ou autres preuves de dettes créées par aucune autre compagnie, état ou municipalité, et pendant leur détention, exercer tous les droits et privilèges de propriété, y compris le droit de vote en vertu d'icelles, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la dite loi ;

(*g*) Exercer toute autre entreprise, ou industrie (manufacturière ou autre) que la compagnie jugera pouvoir convenablement exercer en rapport avec ses affaires ou de nature, directement ou indirectement, à augmenter la valeur ou rendre profitable aucune des propriétés ou des droits de la compagnie ;

(*h*) Acquérir et se charger de la totalité ou d'une partie de l'industrie, des biens et engagements de toute personne ou compagnie exerçant une industrie que la compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou possédant des propriétés convenant aux fins de la compagnie ;

(*i*) S'associer ou conclure des arrangements au sujet du partage des profits, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques ou autrement avec toute personne ou compagnie exerçant ou engagée ou se proposant d'exerçer ou de s'engager dans une industrie ou transaction que la compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou dans une industrie ou transaction capable d'être conduite de façon à profiter directement ou indirectement à cette compagnie, et prêter des fonds, garantir les contrats ou autrement aider à telle personne ou compagnie ; prendre ou autrement acquérir des actions et valeurs de toutes compagnie et les vendre, détenir, réémettre avec ou sans garantie ou autrement en disposer ;

(*j*) Conclure des arrangements avec aucune autorité municipale, locale ou autre qui seront de nature à atteindre les objets de la compagnie, ou aucun d'eux, obtenir de telle autorité tous les droits, privilèges, concessions que la compagnie jugera convenable d'obtenir, et exécuter et exercer et se conformer, vendre et disposer de tous tels arrangements, droits, privilèges et concessions ;

(*k*) Etablir, supporter ou aider à l'établissement et au support d'associations, institutions, fonds, supports au bénéfice des employés ou ex-employés de la compagnie (ou ses prédécesseurs en affaires) ou les dépendants ou alliés de telles personnes, et d'émettre des pensions ou rémunérations et de faire les paiements aux assurances et de souscrire ou garantir des paiements aux institutions de bienfaisance ou de charité ou en général pour aucun bien public;

(*l*) Promouvoir aucune compagnie ou compagnies dans le but d'acquérir toutes ou aucune des propriétés, et engagements de la compagnie ou pour aucune autre fin qui semblera, directement ou indirectement, d'une nature avantageuse pour cette compagnie;

(*m*) Construire, améliorer, maintenir, faire fonctionner, gérer, exploiter, contrôler des routes, voies, embranchements ou voies de garage, ponts, réservoirs, cours d'eau, quais, manufactures, entrepôts, magasins, ateliers, usines électriques et autres usines ou commodités pouvant directement ou indirectement promouvoir les intérêts de la compagnie; contribuer, subventionner ou autrement assister, prendre part à la construction, l'amélioration, l'entretien, la gérance et le contrôle d'iceux;

(*n*) Placer et disposer des fonds de la compagnie non immédiatement requis de telle manière qu'il sera déterminé de temps à autre;

(*o*) Prêter des fonds aux clients ou autres ayant des relations avec la compagnie, garantir l'exécution des contrats par telles personnes ;

(*p*) Vendre ou disposer en tout ou en partie de l'entreprise de la compagnie, pour telle compensation que la compagnie jugera convenable et en particulier pour des actions, débentures ou valeurs d'aucue autre compagnie ayant des objets en tout ou en partie similaires à ceux de la compagnie ;

(*q*) Vendre, améliorer, gérer, développer, échanger, louer, disposer, faire valoir ou autrement trafiquer de de tout ou partie de la propriété et des droits de la compagnie ;

(*r*) Distribuer aucune des propriétés de la compagnie en espèces parmi ses membres ;

(*s*) Faire enregistrer et reconnaître la compagnie dans tout pays étranger ;

(*t*) Faire toutes les choses ci-dessus, seuls ou conjointement avec d'autres, comme principaux, facteurs ou agents pour toute autre compagnie ou personnes où par l'entremise de tous facteurs, fidéicommissaires ou agents ou à commission ;

(*u*) Faire toutes autres choses nécessaires ou utiles pour atteindre les objets ci-dessus.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Canada Chemical Works Company, Limited."—" Les Usines Chimiques du Canada, Limitée," avec un capital-actions de cinquante mille dollars, divisé en 500 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 21e jour d'août 1918

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

8–1

Wilcock's, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 8e jour d'août 1918, constituant en corporation Henry Johnston Elliott et Louis Athanase David, tous deux du conseil du Roi, George Whittaker, comptable, et John Parker Callaghan et Benjamin Robinson, étudiants en droit, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Exercer l'industrie d'importateurs, exportateurs, négociants et manufacturiers d'effets, articles et marchandises de toute description, y compris les matières brutes et sous-produits de tous genres ; ainsi que le droit de louer, acquérir, aliéner et disposer de biens fonciers et de faire tous les actes relevant de ces choses ;

(*b*) Exercer toute autre industrie ou acquérir tous droits qui sembleront pouvoir être convenablement exercés ou acquis en rapport avec aucun des objets ci-dessus, ou directement ou indirectement de nature à augmenter la valeur, ou à faciliter la réalisation ou à rendre profitables aucune des propriétés ou droits de la compagnie ;

(*c*) Souscrire conditionnellement ou sans conditions et souscrire à commission ou autrement, prendre, détenir, disposer, convertir des stocks, actions, obligations, débentures et valeurs de toute compagnie avec laquelle cette compagnie peut avoir des relations d'affaires ou exerçant une industrie semblable en tout ou en partie ou une industrie subordonnée ou autre pouvant être

exercée avantageusement pour l'industrie, la propriété ou les droits de cette compagnie, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la dite loi ;

(*d*) Acheter, louer ou autrement acquérir et détenir, posséder, utiliser et exploiter des entrepôts, magasins et élévateurs, émettre des récépissés négotiables ou autres sur des effets, articles et marchandises emmagasinés à la compagnie ;

(*e*) Acheter, louer ou autrement acquérir, détenir, posséder, employer, développer, échanger, vendre ou autrement faire valoir les concessions, droits, privilèges, permis et franchises appropriés, convenant ou avantageux pour la compagnie ;

(*f*) Acquérir toute entreprise ou industrie semblable en tout ou en partie à celle de la compagnie, y compris leur installation, stock, achalandage, franchise et biens de toute description, les payer en espèces, actions ou débentures de la compagnie ou autrement ;

(*g*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir des brevets, licences, concessions et choses semblables, conférant un droit exclusif, non-exclusif ou limité d'utiliser aucun secret ou autre information qui semblera pouvoir être utilisé pour aucune des fins de la compagnie ;

(*h*) Conclure des conventions au sujet du partage des profits, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques ou autrement avec toute personne ou compagnie exerçant ou engagée, ou à la veille d'exercer ou entreprendre une industrie ou transaction que cette compagnie est autorisée d'exercer, ou prendre ou autrement acquérir les actions et valeurs d'aucune telle compagnie, les vendre, détenir, réémettre, avec ou sans garantie, ou autrement en disposer ;

(*i*) Placer, de temps à autre, aucun des deniers de la compagnie en et sur telles valeurs ou placements comme il en sera jugé opportun, et prêter ou avancer des fonds, garantir les contrats ou engagements, se porter garants, et financièrement aider toute personne, firme, compagnie ou corporation ayant des relations commerciales avec la compagnie;

(*j*) Distribuer en nature, parmi les membres de la compagnie toutes actions, débentures, valeurs ou propriétés appartenant à la compagnie ;

(*k*) Faire toutes et chaque chose nécessaires, appropriées, convenant ou propres comme principaux ou agents pour l'accomplissement d'aucune des fins ou pour atteindre un ou plusieurs des objets énumérés dans les présentes ou se rapportant aux pouvoirs qui y sont nommés ou qui, en aucun temps, pourront paraître nécessaires pour la protection et les intérêts de la corporation.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous la raison sociale de "Wilcock's, Limited," avec un capital-actions de cent mille dollars, divisé en 1,000 actions de cent dollars chacune, et dont le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 10e jour d'août 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

8-1

The Empire Paper Box Company, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, et des lois l'amendant, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 3e jour d'août 1918, constituant en corporation James Roy Gordon, marchand, James Harvey Roy, Thomas James Rodger, George Nelson Brooks et Thomas Meikle Barrington, manufacturiers, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Exercer l'industrie de marchands, manufacturiers et négociants de papier fait de toute matière, carton et autres préparations, produits et manufacturés de papier ou de pulpe, carton de paille et autres préparation produits et manufacturés de la paille, en fabriquer des boîtes, sacs, emballages, livres et autres articles et choses en dépendant ; manufacturer et trafiquer de tous matériaux requis pour ces fabrications, vendre et autrement disposer de tels articles manufacturés et d'aucun de leurs accessoires ;

(*b*) Manufacturer, vendre, acheter et disposer de bois et bois de service de tous genres, en manufacturer des boîtes, barils, caisses et tous autres articles et choses en dépendant manufacturés du bois ; manufacturer et disposer de tous matériaux requis pour ces objets et vendre et autrement disposer de tels articles manufacturés ou d'aucun de leurs accessoires ;

(*c*) Vendre, acheter et autrement disposer de tous articles, matériaux et produits se rapportant à l'industrie exercée par la dite compagnie ;

(*d*) Acheter, acquérir, assumer comme des industries actives et exercer les diverses industries, entreprises, biens et propriétés de tout individu ou individus, firme ou firmes, corporation ou corporations, exerçant une industrie en tout ou en partie semblable à l'industrie de la dite compagnie ou toute industrie s'y rapportant, y compris leur achalandage, et payer pour une ou plusieurs de ces industries en actions libérées et non-sujettes à appel de fonds du capital actions de la compagnie et partie en espèces ou autrement, comme il pourra en être convenu ;

(*e*) Acquérir par achat, location ou autre titre, et détenir, employer, vendre ou autrement disposer, de temps à autre et pour telle compensation que la compagnie jugera convenable, de propriété foncière ou personnelle de tout genre et description, y compris des moulins, outillage, machinerie, franchises, droits, privilèges, contrats, baux, brevets, droits de brevet, marques de fabrique ou dessins et biens généralement jugés nécessaires pour l'industrie de la compagnie ;

(*f*) Produire de la lumière, chaleur et force motrice de toute espèce, vendre ou autrement disposer de tout surplus excédent les besoins de la compagnie ; pourvu, cependant, que toute vente, transmission ou distribution de pouvoir électrique ou autre en dehors des terres de la compagnie soient soumises aux règlements locaux et municipaux ;

(*g*) Nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la *Loi des compagnies*, acheter, prendre ou autrement acquérir, détenir, employer, aliéner ou autrement disposer d'actions, obligations et valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ayant des objets en tout ou en partie semblables à ceux de cette compagnie ou exerçant une industrie pouvant être, directement ou indirectement, conduite avantageusement pour la compagnie ; acquérir et détenir des actions, obligations ou valeurs de toute nature, foncières ou personnelles pour dettes, engagements ou obligations de la compagnie, les céder ou autrement en disposer;

(*h*) Vendre, louer, ou autrement disposer de la totalité ou de partie de l'entreprise de la compagnie pour telle compensation que la compagnie jugera convenable ou s'amalgamer avec tout industrie, maison ou corporation ayant des objets en tout ou en partie semblables à ceux de cette compagnie, à tels termes et conditions qui seront jugés convenables ;

(*i*) Emettre en paiement de toute propriété ou droits acquis par aucun titre par la compagnie ou pour services rendus, par voie de compensation ou autrement, des actions libérées et non sujettes à appel de fonds, obligations ou autres valeurs de la compagnie ;

(*j*) Exercer aucune autre industrie semblable, manufacturière ou autrement, pouvant être utile à l'industrie de la compagnie, ou qui semblera à la compagnie pouvoir être exercée convenablement en rapport avec l'industrie de la compagnie ;

(*k*) Faire toutes choses utiles ou nécessaires pour atteindre les objets ci-dessus ou aucun d'eux.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "The Empire Paper Box Company, Limited," avec un capital-actions de vingt mille dollars, divisé en 200 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 9e jour d'août 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

8-1

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de juin 1918.

(Fourni au Ministre des Finances conformément à la Loi des caisses d'épargne, chap. 30, Statuts Revisés Can., 1906.)

DT.			AV.	
	$ c.			$ c.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances au 31 mai 1918	41,614,884 88	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois		770,794 63
DÉPÔTS à la caisse d'épargne des Postes durant le mois	1,000,545 92			
DÉPÔTS transférés des caisses d'épargne du gouvernement durant le mois :—		Différence *(en moins)* entre l'évaluation des intérêts et le montant actuellement accumulé et converti en principal au 31 mars 1917 :		
PRINCIPAL $		Evaluation $		
INTÉRÊT acquis au 1er avril jusqu'à la date du transfert		Actuel		
DÉPÔTS transférés de la caisse d'épargne des Postes du Royaume-Uni à la caisse d'épargne des Postes du Canada	5,120 59			
INTÉRÊT alloué aux déposants sur les comptes clos durant le mois	2,347 08	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 30 juin 1918		41,852,103 84
	42,622,898 47			42,622,898 47

Certifié,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'épargne.

R. M. COULTER,
Sous-maître général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 7 août 1918.

8–tf.

ETAT non revisé des revenus de l'Intérieur acquis durant le mois de juin 1918.

Source des revenus.	Montants.	Total.
ACCISE.	$ c.	$ c.
Spiritueux	296,223 92	
Liqueur de malt	1,415 55	
Malt	128,109 78	
Tabac	1,729,725 45	
Cigares	91,692 42	
Fabrication en entrepôt	11,241 70	
Acide acétique	1,122 33	
Saisies	681 24	
Autres revenus	3,587 47	
Total du revenu de l'accise		2,263,799 86
Spiritueux pyroxyliques		35,391 70
Passages d'eau		388 50
Inspection des poids et mesures		15,199 27
Inspection du gaz		5,364 80
Inspection de la lumière électrique		7,281 95
Timbres de pièces judiciaires		849 05
Autres revenus		919 15
Taxe de guerre		664,436 67
Grand revenu total		2,993,630 95

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Sous-ministre intérimaire.

MINISTÈRE DU REVENU DE L'INTÉRIEUR,
Ottawa, 24 juillet 1918.

5–tf

1918-19 **1918-19**

ÉTAT

DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE ET DU REVENU ET DES DÉPENSES de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 juillet 1917 et 1918.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.			1917.	1918.
			$ c.	$ c.
PASSIF.				
DETTE FLOTTANTE—				
Payable au Canada			466,406,215 46	887,489,319 13
Payable à Londres			362,703,312 40	362,703,312 40
Payable à New-York			75,357,000 00	75,873,000 00
Prêts temporaires			334,450,808 01	251,313,130 72
Fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques			6,079,562 29	6,001,560 92
Billets du Dominion			182,336,444 29	286,371,360 92
CAISSES D'ÉPARGNES—	1917.	1918.		
Caisses d'épargnes des Postes	$42,472,061 17	$40,360,370 22		
Caisses d'épargnes du Gouvernement	13,583,857 65	12,295,646 61		
			56,055,918 82	52,656,016 73
Fonds en fidéicommis			10,596,297 82	10,822,648 92
Comptes des provinces			11,920,481 20	11,920,481 20
Divers, et comptes de banques			36,515,528 55	28,106,366 83
Total de la dette brute			1,512,421,568 84	1,973,257,197 77
ACTIF				
PLACEMENTS—				
Fonds d'amortissement			14,035,525 12	16,818,396 17
Autres placements			140,930,870 65	294,457,903 31
COMPTES DES PROVINCES			2,296,327 90	2,296,327 90
DIVERS, ET COMPTES DE BANQUES			524,781,617 40	487,361,080 81
			682,044,341 07	800,933,708 19
Total de l'actif				
Total de la dette nette au 31 juillet			860,377,227 77	1,172,323,489 58
" " 31 juin			840,973,167 66	1,154,007,715 29
Augmentation de la dette			19,404,060 11	18,315,774 29

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de juillet 1917.	Total au 31 juillet 1917.	Mois de juillet 1918	Total au 31 juillet 1918.
REVENU :	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Douanes	12,035,604 18	56,005,043 15	11,937,039 67	53,928,376 63
Accise	1,932,569 57	7,618,872 38	2,408,955 60	8,604,943 49
Département des Postes	1,693,887 00	6,443,887 00	1,500,000 00	6,300,000 00
Travaux publics, y compris les chemins de fer et canaux	2,697,050 64	8,485,930 89	3,515,933 52	10,024,083 99
Divers	1,522,949 89	4,650,917 45	5,521,419 08	13,096,768 46
Total	19,882,061 28	83,204,605 87	24,883,347 87	91,954,172 57
DÉPENSES	14,357,084 53	24,693,046 12	15,296,575 84	32,894,902 58
DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Guerre	23,038,043 38	43,688,530 77	24,620,824 25	44,008,552 37
Travaux publics, y compris chemins de fer et canaux.	620,169 46	2,698,973 48	1,161,455 22	1,694,461 63
Subventions aux chemins de fer				
Total	23,658,212 84	46,387,504 25	24,459,369 03	45,753,014 00

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du département des Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

J. C. SAUNDERS,
Assistant-Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,

J. G. MACFARLANE, comptable en chef et teneur de livres du Dominion.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES, Ottawa, 6 août 1918

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous:

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."

2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.

3. Les taux sont comme suit: Avis, première insertion, dix cents la ligne agate (quatorze lignes au pouce); insertions subséquentes, cinq cents par ligne. Traduction de documents, quarante cents par cent mots.

Une remise provisoire devra accompagner la copie dont la somme peut être computée comme suit:

Première insertion:	
Pour le titre et la signature.....	$1 00
Ajoutez deux cents par mot pour le reste.....	
Traduction, si elle doit être faite, à 40 cents par 100 mots.....	
Autres insertions:	
Pour le titre et la signature.....	0 50
Ajoutez un cent par mot pour le reste.....	
Multipliez par le nombre de ces insertions.....	
Total.....	

Une facture sera expédiée aussitôt après la première insertion indiquant le montant exact dû, le montant reçu, et toute différence dans la remise, en moins ou en plus, sera réglée.

AUCUNE ANNONCE N'EST INSÉRÉE POUR MOINS D'UN DOLLAR.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous:

Les avis de demandes de divorce—14 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—3 mois de calendrier.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes en vertu de l'*Acte des compagnies de prêt* (A. C. publié dans la *Gazette* 15 juin 1901)—2 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Droits provisoires d'auteurs—1 insertion.

Lois des compagnies—Changement du principal lieu d'affaires, du nombre de directeurs, etc.—1 insertion.

Protection des eaux navigables, approbation des plans des travaux, etc.—5 insertions.

Les avis reçus jusqu'à midi le jeudi, seront insérés dans la *Gazette* du samedi suivant.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cents, et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ,
Imprimeur du Roi et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques.
Ottawa, 24 décembre 1914.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

SENAT.

SUBSTANCES DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

Telles que revisées et mises en vigueur le 22 mars 1916.

Tout pétitionnaire en divorce doit annoncer son intention de demander un bill de divorce, par un avis spécifiant contre qui et pour quelle cause le divorce sera demandé; il fait insérer cet avis, pendant trois mois au moins avant la prise en considération par le comité des divorces de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux—du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de sa séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan, l'Alberta, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province; et à défaut de ce nombre de journaux, l'avis doit se publier dans le district, dans le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins.

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba, les insertions doivent se faire dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district; autrement, elles se font en anglais et en français au même journal. Si l'avis donné pour une session expire trop tard pour qu'il puisse être statué sur la pétition pendant cette session, la pétition pourra être présentée et accueillie à la session suivante sans nouvelle publication d'avis.

Une copie de cet avis et une copie de la pétition qui sera présentée doit, à la diligence du pétitionnaire et au moins deux mois avant la prise en considération de la pétition par le comité, être signifiée en main propre si cela est possible, à la personne contre laquelle le divorce sera demandé, ci-après appelée "partie défenderesse".

Si la résidence de la partie défenderesse n'est pas connue, ou que la remise de l'avis ne peut être faite en ses mains, s'il est prouvé, d'une manière jugée satisfaisante par le comité, que tous les efforts raisonnables ont été faits pour opérer la signification en main propre, et, en cas d'inutilité de ces efforts, pour porter l'avis et la pétition à la connaissance de la partie défenderesse, ces diligences peuvent être tenues pour une suffisante notification.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est recevable après l'expiration des soixante premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce doit être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énonce sommairement le fait du mariage, en indiquant les noms au long, l'âge et l'état des parties, en quel temps, en quel lieu et par qui a été faite la célébration; le domicile et la résidence de chacune des parties à l'époque du mariage, leur domicile conjugal, leur résidence et tout changement qui en aurait eu lieu; les traits essentiels sur lesquels est fondée la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé.

La pétition doit aussi contenir l'assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu ni connivence, ni pardon pour les torts qui donnent lieu à la plainte, ni collusion dans la demande en divorce.

Les allégations de la pétition doivent être appuyées d'une déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite conformément à l'*Acte de la preuve en Canada, 1893*.

La copie de la pétition signifiée à la partie défenderesse portera en endos ou en annexe les renseignements suivants:

(*1*) La résidence du étitionnaire à l'époque de la signification.

(*2*) Une adresse postale en Canada à laquelle les lettres et avis pour le pétitionnaire puissent être délivrés.

(*3*) Le nom et l'adresse de l'avocat, s'il y en a un, agissant pour le pétitionnaire.

(*4*) Si cet avocat n'a pas d'adresse à Ottawat le nom et l'adresse de quelque agent le représentan, à Ottawa à qui tous avis et pièces puissent être signifiés.

(*5*) Si la partie défenderesse veut s'opposer à la demande en divorce et être entendue par le comité des divorces du Sénat, elle doit adresser un avis à cet effet au greffier du Sénat aux édifices du Parlement, Ottawa, dans les deux mois de la signification faite à la partie défenderesse et donner dans cet avis au greffier du Sénat:

(*a*) La résidence de la partie défenderesse à l'époque de l'envoi de l'avis

(*b*) Une adresse postale en Canada à laquelle les lettres et avis pour la partie défenderesse puissent être délivrés.

(*c*) Le nom et l'adresse de l'avocat, s'il y en a un agissant pour la partie défenderesse.

(*d*) Si cet avocat n'a pas d'adresse à Ottawa, le nom et l'adresse de quelque agent le représentant à Ottawa, à qui tous avis et pièces puissent être signifiés.

(*6*) Si la partie défenderesse ne notifie pas ainsi le greffier du Sénat, la pétition peut être prise en considération, et un bill de divorce basé sur cette pétition peut suivre son cours sans autre avis à la partie défenderesse.

(7) Lorsque la pétition est présentée par un mari pour obtenir le divorce contre sa femme, si celle-ci fait voir au comité d'une manière satisfaisante qu'elle peut opposer et qu'elle est prête à produire sous serment de bons moyens de défense contre les accusations portées dans la pétition, et qu'elle n'a pas l'argent nécessaire pour faire valoir ces moyens, le comité peut rendre un ordre que son mari ait à lui fournir la somme nécessaire pour qu'elle puisse présenter sa défense en retenant les services d'un conseil, payer ses frais de voyage et de séjour et ceux des témoins assignés de sa part à Ottawa.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est prise en considération par le comité que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $210.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation au Sénat doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis et d'une déclaration établissant qu'une copie de l'avis de la pétition a été signifiée.

Une copie de toute pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce, ou relative à quelque demande de divorce,—et une copie de tous documents et papiers accompagnant cette pétition, ou à produire devant le comité, devra être fournie par la personne au nom de laquelle la pétition, les documents ou les papiers seront présentés ou produits.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Greffier du Sénat

SENAT.

Avis de bills privés.

ÉXTRAIT DES RÈGLES DU SÉNAT.

107. Toute demande au Parlement, pour obtenir un bill privé, de quelque nature qu'il soit, doit être annoncée par avis inséré à la *Gazette du Canada;* cet avis doit indiquer d'une manière claire et précise la nature et l'objet de la demande, être signé par les pétitionnaires ou en leur nom et contenir l'adresse des signataires; et si elle a pour objet l'obtention d'un acte constitutif, il faut donner aussi dans l'avis le nom de la compagnie projetée.

Outre l'avis à insérer dans la *Gazette du Canada,* il doit en être publié un semblable, comme il suit:—

A) Lorsque la demande a pour objet l'obtention d'un acte constituant en corporation,—

1. Une *compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal,* —dans un des principaux journaux de la principale cité ou ville ou le principal village de chaque comté ou district par où passerait le chemin de fer ou le canal dont la construction est projetée;

2. Une *compagnie de télégraphe ou de téléphone,* —dans un des principaux journaux de la principale cité ou ville de chaque province ou territoire où elle se propose d'opérer;

3. Une *compagnie pour la confection de travaux quelconques,* dont la confection ou l'exploitation intéresserait spécialement telle localité particulière; ou une compagnie tendant à obtenir des droits ou privilèges exclusifs, ou l'autorisation de faire une chose dont l'opération pourrait porter atteinte aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui,—dans un des principaux journaux de l'endroit ou des endroits que l'acte demandé intéresse;

4. Une *compagnie de banque;* une *compagnie d'assurance;* une *compagnie de crédit;* une *compagnie de prêt;* ou une *compagnie industrielle,* sans pouvoirs exclusifs,—dans la *Gazette du Canada* seulement.

5. Et si les travaux d'une compagnie (constituée ou à constituer) doivent être déclarés d'utilité générale pour le Canada, cette intention sera spécifiquement mentionnée dans l'avis; et les requérants feront envoyer par lettre enregistrée une copie de cet avis au secrétaire de chaque conseil de comté et de chaque corporation municipale spécialement intéressée dans la construction ou l'exploitation de ces travaux, ainsi qu'au secrétaire de la province dans laquelle ces travaux sont ou seront situés; et la preuve de l'accomplissement de cette prescription par les requérants devra s'établir par une déclaration statutaire.

B) Lorsque la demande a pour objet de modifier un acte existant,—

1. Afin de prolonger une ligne de chemin de fer ou un canal, ou de construire des embranchements qui s'y relient, l'avis sera e même, *mutatis mutandis,* que celui pour l'obtention d'un acte constituant en corporation une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal;

2. Afin de proroger le délai fixé pour la confection ou l'achèvement d'une ligne de chemin de fer, d'un canal, d'une ligne télégraphique ou téléphonique, ou d'autres travaux quelconques déjà autorisés,—dans un des principaux journaux de l'endroit où la compagnie a son siège ou est autorisée à avoir son siège;

3. Afin d'étendre les pouvoirs d'une compagnie (sans attribution de pouvoirs exclusifs); d'accroître ou de réduire le capital-actions d'une compagnie, ou d'augmenter ou modifier sa faculté d'émettre des obligations ou de faire des emprunts, ou d'effectuer des changements pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou intérêts des actionnaires, obligataires ou créanciers de la compagnie,—dans un des principaux journaux du lieu de la situation de son siège.

C) Dans tous ces cas, les avis insérés soit à la *Gazette du Canada* ou dans les journaux, doivent se publier au moins une fois par semaine pendant cinq semaines consécutives; et, lorsqu'ils se publient dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba, ils doivent être en langue anglaise et en langue française. Il faut envoyer au greffier du Sénat des exemplaires *marqués* de chaque numéro de tous les journaux contenant l'avis, avec, sur le pli de la feuille, les mots: "*Avis de bill privé*"; ou l'on peut transmettre, au lieu des journaux, une déclaration statutaire que l'avis a été dûment publié.

Tout avis par lettre enregistrée sera déposé à la poste à temps pour parvenir au secrétaire de la province et au greffier de chaque conseil de comté et de chaque corporation municipale cinq semaines au moins avant la considération de la pétition par le comité des Ordres permanents; et une déclaration statutaire établissant le fait du dépôt à la poste sera transmise au greffier du Sénat.

108. Nulle pétition pour la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou d'un canal existant ou autorisé, n'est prise en considération par le comité des Ordres permanents, à moins qu'il n'ait été déposé devant le comité une carte ou un plan indiquant le tracé proposé des travaux ainsi que les comtés ou les districts par où doit passer le chemin de fer, le canal, l'embranchement ou le prolongement qu'on veut construire.

109. Avant d'adresser au Sénat la pétition pour en obtenir la permission de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, la ou les personnes qui ont l'intention de faire cette pétition doivent, en donnant l'avis prescrit par les règles précédentes mentionner en même temps et de la même manière, les péages qu'elles se proposent de percevoir, l'étendue du privilège, la hauteur des arches, l'espace libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des trains de bois et des bateaux; en outre, mentionner si le pont sera mobile ou non, et indiquer les dimensions de la partie mobile.

110. Aucune pétition en obtention d'un bill privé 'est reçue par le Sénat après les trois premières semaines de la session; aucun bill privé ne peut lui être présenté après les quatre premières semaines de la session; aucun rapport d'un comité permanent ou spécial sur un bill n'est reçu après les six premières semaines de la session.

114. Toute personne qui voudra obtenir un bill privé, si elle se propose de la présenter au Sénat, devra déposer entre les mains du greffier de cette Chambre, huit jours avant la réunion du Parlement, une copie du bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française avec une somme d'argent suffisante pour en payer la traduction, laquelle sera faite par les traducteurs du Sénat, et payer l'impression de 600 exemplaires anglais et de 200 exemplaires français; elle aura pareillement à verser entre les mains du greffier du Sénat, aussitôt après la deuxième lecture du bill, et avant la prise en considération par le comité auquel il aura été renvoyé, une somme de $200, avec les frais d'insertion de l'acte au corps des Statuts; et elle remettra au commis-greffier du comité un reçu constatant le versement de ces sommes.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Greffier du Sénat.

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

RÈGLES RELATIVES AUX PÉTITIONS ET AUX BILLS PRIVÉS.

88. (1) Les pétitions pour bills privés ne sont reçues par la Chambre que si elles sont présentées pendant les six premières semaines de la session, Mettout bill privé sera présenté à la Chambre dans 'es deux semaines à compter de l'époque où l'examinateur ou le comité des ordres permanents auront fait un rapport favorable sur la pétition, et nulle motion à l'effet de suspendre cette règle ne sera acceptée, à moins qu'au préalable le comité des ordres permanents n'ait présenté un rapport recommandant cette suspension et exposant les raisons la motivant.

Instructions aux comités.

97. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être discutées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommendation que ces bills soient retirés.

Dépôt de bills et honoraires.

89. (1) Toute personne qui voudra obtenir un bill privé sera tenu de déposer entre les mains du greffier de la Chambre, au moins huit jours avant la réunion de la Chambre, un exemplaire de ce bill en anglais ou en français, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression, la traduction en devant être faite par les fonctionnaires de la Chambre, et l'impression par le département des impressions publiques, et si pareil bill n'est pas déposé dans le délai ci-dessus prescrit, le solliciteur devra, en sus des frais d'impression et de traduction, payer la somme de cinq dollars pour chaque jour qui s'écoulera entre le dit huitième jour avant la réunion de la Chambre et la date de la présentation du bill; mais ces taxes additionnelles ne devront pas dépasser en totalité la somme de deux cents dollars.

2. Après la deuxième lecture d'un bill et avant son examen par le comité auquel il a été renvoyé, celui qui en fait la demande doit dans tous les cas verser le prix de l'impression de la loi dans les statuts ainsi qu'un droit de deux cents dollars.

Taxes supplémentaires

3. Les taxes suivantes seront également imposées et payées, en sus de celles qui précèdent, savoir:—

(*a*) Lorsqu'une règle de la Chambre est suspendue relativement à un bill, ou à la pétition de ce bill pour chaque suspension.....	$100 00
(*b*) Lorsqu'un bill est présenté dans la Chambre après la huitième Semaine de la session et avant la fin de la douzième.....	100 00
(*c*) Lorsqu'un bill est présenté dans la Chambre après la douzième semaine de la session.....	200 00
(*d*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $250,000, et n'excède pas $500,000.....	100 00
(*e*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $500,000, et n'excède pas $750,000.....	150 00
(*f*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $750,000, et n'excède pas $1,000,000.....	200 00
(*g*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $1,000,000, et n'excède pas $1,500,000.....	300 00
(*h*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $1,500,000, et n'excède pas $2,000,000.....	400 00
(*i*) Pour chaque million ou fraction de million de dollars additionnel....	100 00

4. Quand l'objet d'un bill est d'augmenter le capital social d'une compagnie existante, le droit additionnel est déterminé selon le tarif ci-dessus, mais n'est calculé que sur le montant de la majoration.

5. Quand un bill est à l'effet d'augmenter ou tend augmenter pour une compagnie sa faculté d'emprunter sans qu'il y ait augmentation du capital social, le droit additionnel est de $300.

6. Si, à quelque phase d'un bill, il est apporté quelque augmentation au chiffre du capital social projeté d'une compagnie, ou à celui de sa faculté d'emprunter, le bill ne passe pas à la phase subséquente tant que les droits découlant de ce changement n'ont pas été versés.

7. Dans la présente règle, l'expression "capital social projeté" comprend toute augmentation de ce capital prévue dans le bill, et dans les cas où un bill accorde le pouvoir d'augmenter, à quelque date que e soit, le montant du capital social projeté, le droit additionnel sera prélevé sur le chiffre maximum de telle augmentation projetée, tel qu'il en est fait mention dans le bill.

8. Les taxes supplémentaires prescrites en la présente règle s'appliqueront aussi aux bills privés prenant naissance au Sénat, sauf, toutefois, que si une pétition demandant pareil bill privé a été présentée en cette Chambre dans les six premières semaines de la session, la taxe supplémentaire imposée sous l'empire des alinéas *b* ou *c* de l'article 3, ne sera pas exigée.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLES RELATIVES AUX AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

91. Toutes demandes, quelles qu'elles soient, adressées au Parlement pour bills privés, devront être précédées d'un avis dans la *Gazette du Canada;* le dit avis devra énoncer clairement et distinctement la nature et l'objet de la demande, et devra être signé par les postulants ou en leur nom avec les adresses des signataires; et lorsque la demande aura pour objet un acte constitutif, le nom de la compagnie projetée devra être donné dans l'avis. Et si les travaux de quelque compagnie (constituée ou à être constituée en corporation) doivent être déclarés à l'avantage général du Canada, cette intention sera spécifiquement mentionnée dans l'avis; et les postulants feront adresser une copie du dit avis, par lettre enregistrée, au greffier de chaque comté ou municipalité qui pourra être spécialement concernée dans la construction ou l'exploitation des dits travaux, et aussi au secrétaire de la province dans laquelle les dits travaux sont ou pourront être situés; et une déclaration conforme à la loi devra attester que cette formalité a été remplie par les postulants.

Outre l'avis susdit à publier dans la *Gazette du Canada*, un avis semblable devra aussi être publié dans *quelque journal important* comme suit:—

A) Lorsque la demande sera faite pour un acte constituant en corporation,—

1. *Une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal:*—Dans la principale cité et ville ou dans le principal village dans chaque comté où devront être construits le chemin de fer ou le canal projetés.

2. *Une compagnie de télégraphe ou de téléphone:*—Dans la principale cité ou ville dans chaque province ou territoire où la compagnie se propose de faire des opérations.

3. *Une compagnie pour la construction de travaux quelconques* de nature à produire un changement dans une localité particulière par suite de leur construction ou exploitation; ou pour obtenir quelques *droits ou privilèges exclusifs*; ou pour faire quelques opérations pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou à la propriété de particuliers:—Dans la localité ou les localités qui pourraient être atteintes par la législation projetée.

4. Une *compagnie de banque;* une *compagnie d'assurance;* une *compagnie de fidéicommis;* une *compagnie de prêt;* ou une *compagnie industrielle,* sans pouvoirs exclusifs quelconques:—Dans la *Gazette du Canada* seulement.

B) Lorsque la demande sera aux fins d'amender un acte existant,—

1. Pour le prolongement de quelque ligne de chemin de fer ou de quelque canal, ou pour la construction d'embranchements des dits chemin de fer ou canal:—Dans la principale cité, la principale ville ou le principal village dans chaque district ou comté devant être traversé par le prolongement ou cet embranchement.

2. Pour la prolongation d'une charte ou du délai fixé pour la construction ou l'achèvement d'une ligne de chemin de fer, d'un canal, ou d'une ligne de télé-

graphe ou de téléphone quelconques, ou de tous autres travaux déjà autorisés; ou pour l'extension des pouvoirs d'une compagnie (lorsque cela n'implique pas la concession de droits exclusifs); ou pour l'augmentation ou la réduction du capital social de quelque compagnie; ou pour augmenter ou modifier ses pouvoirs d'émettre des obligations ou de contracter des emprunts, ou pour tout amendement pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou intérêts des actionnaires ou des porteurs d'obligations ou des créanciers de la compagnie:—Dans la localité où le bureau principal de a compagnie est ou doit être autorisé à s'établir.

C) Lorsque la demande a pour objet d'obtenir pour une personne ou une corporation déjà constituée des droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou le pouvoir de faeir quelque chose dont l'accomplissement pourrait porter atteinte aux droits ou aux biens d'autres personnes dans la localité ou les localités particulières que l'acte projeté pourrait atteindre.

Tous ces avis, qu'ils soient insérés dans la *Gazette du Canada* ou dans un journal, devront être publiés au moins une fois par semaine pendant une durée de cinq semaines consécutives; et en ce qui concerne les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, ils devront y être publiés en anglais et en français; et dans le cas où il n'y aurait pas de journal dans une localité où l'avis doit être donné, cet avis sera donné dans la localité la plus rapprochée dans laquelle il se publie un journal; et la preuve de la publication régulière de l'avis sera établie dans chaque cas par une déclaration conforme à la loi; et toutes ces déclarations devront être transmises au greffier de la Chambre et être endossées "Avis de bill privé".

D) Tout pareil avis sera transmis par la poste par lettre enregistrée de manière à parvenir au secrétaire de la province, et au greffier du conseil de comté et de la corporation municipale, au moins deux semaines avant que l'Examinateur ou le comité des ordres permanents ne prennent la pétition en délibération, et une déclaration conforme à la loi et établissant ce dépôt à la poste, sera adressée au greffier de la Chambre.

E) Tous bills privés pour actes constitutifs devront être dressés de manière à incorporer, par mode de renvoi, les clauses des actes généraux se rapportant aux détails auxquels ces bills doivent pourvoir; l'on devra énoncer les raisons spéciales de toute déviation de ce principe, ou de l'introduction d'autres dispositions relatives à ces détails, et une note devra être annexée au bill pour indiquer les dispositions du bill au sujet desquelles l'on propose de s'écarter de l'*acte général;* les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette *règle,* devront être remodelés par les promoteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais avant qu'aucun comité passe à l'examen de leurs *clauses.*

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Greffier de la Chambre des Communes.

Quiconque désire obtenir du Parlement une charte de chemin de fer, devra observer les règles ci-dessous, établies par la Chambre des Communes, au sujet de la production de cartes:—

CARTE OU PLAN ACCOMPAGNANT LA PÉTITION.

93. "L'Examinateur ou le comité des Ordres permanents ne prendra connaissance d'aucune pétition demandant la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer, ou d'une compagnie ayant pour objet la construction d'un canal, ou demandant un prolongement de la ligne d'un chemin de fer ou d'un canal existant ou autorisé, avant que soit produit devant ce comité une carte ou un plan, indiquant l'emplacement projeté des ouvrages, et chaque comté, township, municipalité ou district à travers lesquels le chemin de fer, le canal, l'embranchement ou le prolongement projeté, doit être construit."

CARTES, PLANS ET PIÈCES ACCOMPAGNANT LES BILLS.

. "Nul bill tendant à la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal ou à l'effet de changer le tracé du chemin de fer ou du canal d'une compagnie déjà constituée, ne sera mis à l'étude par le comité des Chemins de fer, à moins qu'il n'ait été produit devant le comité, au moins une semaine avant l'examen du bill:—

(*a*) "Une carte ou un plan à une échelle d'au moins un demi-pouce au mille et indiquant le territoire sur lequel il est question de construire les ouvrages projetés, et indiquant aussi les ouvrages analogues existants ou autorisés, dans la région ou partie de la région que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou qui ont quelque effet sur la dite région; et cette carte ou ce plan doit porter la signature de l'ingénieur ou autre personne qui l'a fait;

(*b*) "Une pièce faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de consacrer aux fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de se le procurer, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, d'obligations, de débentures ou d'aûtres valeurs, et le montant respectif à réaliser de chacun de ces chefs."

AVIS est donné par le présent que Gladys Agnès Wilson, de la cité et du district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son époux, Edmund John Edward Hawkins, pour cause d'adultère, cruauté et abandon.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20e jour de mai 1918.

GLADYS A. WILSON,
Requérante.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Procureurs de la requérante. 48-14

AVIS est donné par le présent que William Lewis Evans, de la cité et du district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, gérant, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse, dame Meto Rogers, de New York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère et abandon.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, le septième jour de juillet 1918.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Procureurs du réquérant,
189, rue Saint-Jacques,
2-14 Montréal.

AVIS DIVERS.

BANQUE ROYALE DU CANADA.

DIVIDENDE N° 124.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de trois pour cent (au taux de douze pour cent par année) sur le capital payé de cette banque a été déclaré pour le trimestre courant, et sera payable à la banque et à ses succursales, à compter de mardi, le 3e jour de septembre prochain, aux actionnaires enregistrés le 15 août.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

C. E. NEILL,
Gérant général.

Montréal, P.Q., 16 juillet 1918. 3-7

BANQUE MOLSONS.

152E DIVIDENDE.

AVIS.—Les actionnaires de la Banque Molsons sont notifiés par le présent qu'un dividende de deux et trois quarts pour cent (étant au taux de onze pour cent par année) sur le capital-actions a été déclaré pour le trimestre courant, et qu'il sera payable au bureau de la banque, à Montréal, et aux succursales, à compter du premier jour d'octobre prochain, aux actionnaires inscrits au registre le 15 septembre 1918.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau-chef de la banque, lundi, le quatrième jour de novembre prochain, à trois heures de l'après-midi.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

EDWARD C. PRATT,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 21 août 1918 8-5

LA BANQUE DE MONTREAL ET LA BANQUE DE L'AMÉRIQUE BRITANNIQUE DU NORD.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'une assemblée générale des actionnaires de la Banque de Montréal sera tenue au siège social de la dite banque, dans la cité de Montréal, P. Q., le dixième jour de septembre 1918, à l'heure de midi, dans le but :

(*a*) de prendre en considération et d'approuver, s'il en est jugé opportun, avec ou sans amendement, un arrangement provisoire pour la vente par la Banque de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord et l'achat par la Banque de Montréal, de l'actif de la Banque de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, aux termes et conditions stipulés dans le dit arrangement, copie duquel peut être consultée au siège social de la Banque de Montréal, et copie duquel sera adressée par la poste à tout actionnaire sur sa demande ;

(*b*) d'autoriser et approuver toute augmentation du capital-actions de la Banque de Montréal, n'excédant pas 40,000 actions à la valeur au pair de $100 chacune, pour pourvoir, comme il en sera nécessaire, au paiement en actions de la dite banque à la Banque de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, tel que pourvu par l'arrangement ainsi approuvé ;

(*c*) d'autoriser les directeurs et officiers de la Banque de Montréal, en son nom pour son compte, de faire, exécuter, accomplir tous les actes, écrits, documents, matières et choses nécessaires et appropriés devant être faits ou exécutés par la dite banque pour exécuter et réaliser les termes et conditions de l'arrangement ainsi approuvé.

Daté ce 25ième jour de juillet 1918.

Par ordre du Comité d'administration,

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
Gérant-général.

4-6

BANQUE DE MONTREAL.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de deux et demi pour cent sur le capital versé de cette institution a été déclaré pour le trimestre courant, payable le et après mardi, le 3e jour de septembre prochain, aux actionnaires enregistrés le 31 juillet 1918.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 19 juillet 1918. 4-5

THE INDIAN RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

AVIS est par les présentes donné que l'assemblée générale des actionnaires de la " Indian River Railway Company " sera tenue au bureau de la compagnie, 70 rue Saint-Paul, Québec, mercredi, le 4 septembre 1918, à trois heures de l'après-midi.

Par ordre,

GEORGE PARENT,
Secrétaire.

5-4

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

AVIS est par les présentes donné qu'un dividende de deux et un quart pour cent (2¼ %) (soit au taux de 9% par année) a été déclaré par les administrateurs de la Banque d'Hochelaga, sur le capital versé de la banque, pour le trimestre finissant le 31 août 1918. Ce dividende, portant le n° 110, sera payable au bureau principal ou aux succursales de la banque, le ou vers le 1er septembre 1918, aux actionnaires inscrits dans les livres à 3 heures de l'après-midi le 15 août 1918.

Par ordre du conseil d'administration.

BEAUDRY LEMAN,
Gérant général.

5-5

CHEMIN DE FER RUTLAND ET NOYAN.

SAINT-THOMAS, P.Q., 9 août 1918.

AVIS est donné que l'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie du chemin de fer Rutland et Noyan aura lieu au bureau-chef de la compagnie, à Noyan-Junction, dans la paroisse de Saint-Thomas, comté de Missisquoi, province de Québec, le 4e jour de septembre 1918, à 11 heures a.m.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE,
Secrétaire.

6-4

CHEMIN DE FER LACHINE, JACQUES-CARTIER ET MAISONNEUVE.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Lachine, Jacques-Cartier et Maisonneuve aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, n° 94, rue McGill, en la cité de Montréal, Québec, mardi, le 3 septembre, à 11 h. a.m., dans le but d'élire des directeurs de la compagnie et d'expédier les autres affaires de la compétence de l'assemblée.

FRANK SCOTT,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, Qué., 3 août 1917. 5-4

TORONTO TERMINALS RAILWAY CO.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la Toronto Terminals Railways Company aura lieu au bureau-chef de la compagnie, à Montréal, mardi, le 10 septembre 1918, à 12.30 p.m., dans le but de recevoir un rapport des directeurs, élire des directeurs et expédier d'autres affaires reliées à l'entreprise de la compagnie.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 5 août 1918. 6-5

QUEBEC RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER CO.

L'ASSEMBLÉE générale annuelle des actionnaires de la compagnie dite " Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company," aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, Quebebec Railway Building, à l'angle des rues de la Couronne et Saint-Joseph, Québec, mardi, le 10e jour de septembre 1918, à 3 p.m.

Les livres de transfert de la compagnie seront fermés du 31 août au 10 septembre 1918, ces deux jours inclus.

ARTHUR LEMOINE,
Secrétaire.

Québec, 14 août 1918. 7-4

MONTREAL AND PROVINCE RAILWAY CO.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la compagnie dite " Montreal and Province Line Railway Company," aura lieu au bureau-chef de la compagnie, n° 122, rue Saint-Jacques, en la cité de Montréal, mercredi, le onzième jour de septembre prochain, à deux heures et demie de l'après-midi, pour l'élection des directeurs et l'expédition d'autres affaires de la compétence de l'assemblée.

Montréal, 9 août 1918.

MARCUS ALEXE,
Secrétaire.

7-4

COMPAGNIE DES LIGNES D'EMBRANCHEMENT DU CHEMIN DE FER GRAND-TRONC PACIFIQUE.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie des Lignes d'Embranchement du chemin de fer Grand-Tronc Pacifique aura lieu dans la salle des directeurs, aux bureaux généraux de la compagnie, rue McGill, en la cité de Montréal, à trois heures p.m., mercredi le 18e jour de septembre, A.D. 1918, dans le but de recevoir un rapport des directeurs, élire des directeurs et expédier d'autres affaires reliées à l'entreprise de la compagnie.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 9 août 1918. 7-5

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER DU GRAND-TRONC PACIFIQUE.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer du Grand-Tronc Pacifique oura lieu dans la salle des directeurs, aux bureaux généraux de la compagnie, rue McGill, en la cité de Montréal, à midi, mardi, le 17e jour de septembre A. D. 1918, dans le but de recevoir un rapport des directeurs, élire des directeurs et expédier d'autres affaires reliées à l'entreprise de la compagnie.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secrétaire.

Montréal 9 août 1918. 7-5

ALDRED & COMPANY, LIMITED.

RÈGLEMENT SPÉCIAL N° 3.

Intitulé Règlement pour augmenter le nombre des directeurs de la compagnie de cinq à sept.

ATTENDU que le nombre des directeurs de la compagnie est de cinq et qu'il est opportun d'augmenter ce nombre.

En conséquence, il est statué comme Règlement de la compagnie que le nombre des directeurs de la compagnie sera, et il est par le présent augmenté de cinq à sept, dont trois formeront un quorum.

—

Je, soussigné, secrétaire de "Aldred & Company, Limited," certifie que le règlement ci-dessus a été dûment adopté à une réunion des directeurs de la compagnie, tenue le 20 août 1918, et qu'il a été dûment approuvé, sanctionné et confirmé, par le vote unanime de tous les actionnaires de la compagnie présents, à une assemblée générale spéciale dûment convoquée pour prendre tel règlement en considération et tenue le 20 août 1918.

[L.S.] H. GEOFFRION,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 20 août 1918. 8-1

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF CANADA

EXTRAIT des règlements de la "Steam Navigation Company of Canada, Limited."

Règlement "B."

LE bureau chef et la principale place d'affaires de la compagnie sera transféré de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, à la cité d'Halifax, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.

Le soussigné assistant-secrétaire de la "Steam Navigation Company of Canada, Limited," certifie que ce qui précède est un extrait fidèle des règlements de la "Steam Navigation Company of Canada, Limited," tels que statués par le bureau de ses directeurs, lequel règlement a été approuvé à l'unanimité à une assemblée spéciale des actionnaires convoquée pour cette fin à laquelle la totalité des actionnaires étaient personnellemenc présents.

R. CAMERON GRANT,
Assistant-secrétaire.

Montréal, 15 août 1918. 8–7

OTTAWA TERMINALS RAILWAY.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la compagnie dite "Ottawa Terminals Railway Company," aura lieu au bureau-chef de la compagnie, gare Centrale, en la cité d'Ottawa, mardi, le 24e jour de septembre 1918, à 12.45 de l'après-midi, dans le but d'élire des directeurs pour l'année prochaine, pour étudier les rapports qui seront soumis à l'assemblée, et pour entendre, déterminer et expédier d'autres affaires de la compétence de l'assemblée.

FRANK SCOTT,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 24 août 1918. 8-4

CANADA ATLANTIC TRANSIT CO.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la compagnie dite "Canada Atlantic Transit Company" aura lieu au bureau-chef de la compagnie, Gare Centrale, en la cité d'Ottawa, mardi, le 24e jour de septembre 1918, à midi, dans le but d'élire les directeurs pour l'année prochaine, étudier les rapports qui pourront être soumis à l'assemblée, et pour entendre, déterminer et expédier toutes les autres affaires de la compétence de l'assemblée.

Montréal, 24 août 1918.

FRANK SCOTT,
Secrétaire.

8–4

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER POWER COMPANY.

DEMANDE de la compagnie dite "The St. Lawrence River Power Company" pour faire approuver le permis, octroyé par le ministre de la Guerre des Etats-Unis, de prolonger jusqu'à l'Ile du Long Sault, au moyen d'un barrage submergé, la jetée ou digue de dérivation dans le chenal sud du fleuve Saint-Laurent à l'embouchure de son bief d'amont, à Massena, New-York.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'il a éte transmis et produit à la Commission Conjointe Internationale par le gouvernement des Etats-Unis, la demande de la compagnie dite "The St. Lawrence River Power Company", corporation organisée et existant en vertu des lois de l'Etat de Nex-York, pour faire approuver le permis No 38786/64, accordé le 10 septembre 1917, par le ministre de la Guerre des Etats-Unis, de prolonger à l'Ile du Long-Sault, au moyen d'un barrage submergé, la jetée ou digue de dérivation dans le chenal sud de la rivière St-Laurent à l'embouchure de son bief d'amont, à Masséna, New York, la dite rivière St-Laurent étant les "eaux limitrophes", suivant l'interprétation du Traité entre les Etats-Unis et la Grande-Bretagne du 11 janvier 1909.

Par ordre de la Commission, suspendant certains de ses règlements, toute déclaration en réponse à la dite demande devra être produite le ou avant le vingt-six août 1918.

La demande ci-dessus mentionnée sera présentée au Palais de Justice, dans la cité de Montréal, à une audience qui sera tenue le mardi, vingt-neuf août 1918, à 10 heures avant midi, audience à laquelle toutes les parties intéressées ont le droit d'être entendues.

LAWRENCE J. BURPEE,
Ottawa, Canada.
WHITEHEAD KLUTTZ,
Washington, D. C.
Secrétaires
de la Commission Conjointe Internationale. 8-4

CHEMIN DE FER DE TÉMISCOUATA.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires et des porteurs d'obligations enregistrées de la compagnie de chemin de fer de Témiscouata, pour l'élection de directeurs et autres affaires, aura lieu mardi, le 24e jour de septembre 1918, à trois heures de l'après-midi, au Château-Frontenac, en la cité de Québec, Canada.

Par ordre,

C. A. STEWART,
Secrétaire et gérant.

Rivière-du-Loup, 24 juillet 1918. 8–5

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER DE HEREFORD.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée général annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer de Hereford aura lieu au bureau-chef de la compagnie, en la cité de Sherbrooke, dans la province de Québec, mardi le 3e jour de septembre prochain, 1918, à onze heures de l'avant-midi, dans le but de recevoir des rapports, élire des directeurs et expédier d'autres affaires du ressort de l'assemblée.

H. B. FRASER,
Secrétaire-trésorier.

Daté le 16 août 1918. 8–5

CHEMIN DE FER MONTRÉAL ET COMTÉS DU SUD.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemble annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Montréal et Comtés du Sud sera tenue au bureau-chef de la compagnie, n° 94 McGill, Montréal, jeudi le 26e jour de septembre 1918, à 3 p.m., pour l'élection de directeurs et la transaction d'autres affaires de la compétence de l'assemblée.

JAMES A. YATES,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 24 août 1918. 8–5

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The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1918.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Notices, documents or advertisements received after twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, will not be published in "The Canada Gazette" of the following Saturday, but in the next number.

J. de L. TACHÉ,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

AVIS IMPORTANT.

Les avis, documents ou annonces reçus après midi, le jeudi de chaque semaine, ne seront pas publiés dans la "Gazette du Canada" du samedi suivant, mais dans le numéro subséquent.

J. de L. TACHÉ,
Imprimeur du Roi et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.

PROCLAMATIONS.

DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION requiring the people of the Yukon Territory to register under the Registration Regulations approved by Our Governor General of Canada in Council on the 22nd day of April, 1918.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada.

WHEREAS by the Regulations approved by Our Governor General of Canada in Council on the 22nd day of April, 1918, under the authority of Our War Measures Act, 1914, it is in effect provided that Our Governor General in Council may by proclamation appoint a day for general registration, and a subsequent day for registration within the Yukon Territory of the persons hereinafter described and by Our said regulations required to register on such subsequent day so appointed;

And whereas Our Governor General in Council, having appointed a day for general registration pursuant to the said regulations, has determined to appoint a subsequent day for registration within the Yukon Territory.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE that We do hereby proclaim and appoint Monday, the 30th day of September, 1918, to be the day upon which the registration aforesaid in the Yukon Territory shall take place; and We do hereby strictly command, require and enjoin that every person who resides or is in the Yukon Territory on the said 30th day of September, 1918, male or female, whether he or she be one of Our loving subjects or of alien or foreign nationality, who shall have attained his or her sixteenth birthday on or before the said 30th day of September, 1918, and who shall have been unable by reason of being in the Yukon Territory or travelling thereto en route to register elsewhere on the day generally appointed, including every such person of the age aforesaid engaged in making the registration, shall register on the said 30th day of September, 1918, in the manner hereinafter indicated and by Our said regulations prescribed: Wherein the persons affected by Our command and injunction aforesaid are hereby especially charged not to fail, since not only do their loyalty and allegiance, or their obligation to obey the laws of the country of their residence, require and impose the duty of careful and implicit obedience to this Our strict command and injunction; but, moreover, lest any of the persons aforesaid should be ignorant of the consequences which will ensue if they fail to register on the day hereby appointed, we do hereby forewarn and admonish them that if any person by Our said Regulations or by this Our Proclamation required to register shall without lawful excuse, omit, neglect or fail to register upon the day, or within the time limited therefor, he or she shall be subject to a penalty of fine and imprisonment, and moreover to various forfeiture and disabilities as by Our said regulations provided.

And We do hereby Proclaim and Announce, for the information of all whom it may concern, that for the purpose of effecting the registration aforesaid a Registrar will be appointed for Our Yukon Territory, who will divide the said Territory into convenient registration divisions and appoint for each division a place or

places of registration, which will be specified by publication, and Deputy Registrars or Assistant Deputy Registrars to attend to the registration of the persons entitled to register who present themselves upon the day hereby appointed at the places aforesaid to be registered; and that any of the persons required to register in Our Yukon Territory upon the appointed day may register on the said 30th day of September, 1918, at any time between the hours of 7 o'clock in the morning and 10 o'clock at night, before one of Our said deputy registrars or assistant deputy registrars at any one of the places so appointed, but they are counselled and admonished to register as early in the day as possible, since otherwise, by reason of the great number of persons to be registered, their opportunity for registration on the day may fail for lack of time.

And we do hereby further, for the information of all whom it may concern, proclaim and announce that every person who resides in Our said Dominion, male or female, whether he or she be one of Our loving subjects or of alien or foreign nationality, who shall after the said 30th day of September, 1918, attain his or her sixteenth birthday, and as well every person residing in Our said Dominion who was upon active service in any of Our Military or Naval Forces on the said day of ...., 1918, and who shall not have registered pursuant to Our said regulations on or before the said last mentioned date, is by Our said regulations, subject to the pains, forfeitures and disabilities aforesaid, required to register in the manner prescribed by Our said regulations within thirty days after his or her said birthday, or after he shall have ceased to be on active service, as the case may be, and that he or she should attend, within the time limited, at one of Our post offices, and comply with the requirements of Our said regulation with respect to his or her registration.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all other whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice, rendering strict obedience to and compliance with all these our commands, directions, requirements and governing themselves accordingly.

Provided nevertheless that nothing in Our said regulations or in this Our proclamation is intended to require any of the following persons to register, viz:—

(*a*) cloistered nuns;
(*b*) persons upon active service in any of His Majesty's military or naval forces, so long as they remain upon active service;
(*c*) persons confined in asylums for the insane or feeble minded, or in the penitentaries or prisons, until the time of their discharge from such confinement;
(*d*) inmates of institutions excepted by Our Canada Registration Board upon the recommendation of the registrar for the district in which the institution is situated, subject to the conditions prescribed by the Board.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this SEVENTEENTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

9–3

DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you— GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to Tuesday, the thirteenth day of the month of August, instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, this EIGHTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By command,

FRANCIS CHADWICK,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

6–tf

DESPATCHES, ETC.

Extracts from the 3rd Supplement to the LONDON GAZETTE *of the 9th July, 1918.*]

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, S.W.,
July 9, 1918.

AMENDED STATUTES OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

GEORGE R.I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to all to whom these Presents shall come.

Greeting:

WHEREAS by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the Fourth day of June, 1917, in the Eighth year of Our Reign, We have

thought fit and been pleased to institute, erect, constitute and create an Order of Knighthood, to be called and known for ever hereafter by the name, style and designation of "The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire," whereof We, Our heirs and successors for ever shall be Sovereigns ;

And whereas by Our aforesaid Letters Patent We did ordain that the said Order should be governed by Statutes and Ordinances and that the Statutes to be observed within the said Order should be established by Us and sealed by the Seal of the Said Order which Statutes so given and in future to be given by Us, our heirs and successors, to which the said seal shall be affixed, should be of the same validity and taken and read as if the same and every articles of them had been verbatim recited in the said Letters Patent and passed under the Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland ;

And whereas in conformity with the said Letters Patent of the fourth day of June, 1917, we did enact and issue certain Statutes and Ordinances to be observed within the said order bearing the same date wherein a power was reserved to Us, our heirs and successors of annulling, altering, augmenting, interpreting or dispensing with these Statutes and regulations or any part thereof by a notification under the Sign Manual of the Sovereign of the order ;

And whereas We deem it expedient that alterations should be made in the existing Statutes of the said Order :

Now know ye that in pursuance of the power vested in Us by the said Letters Patent We have abrogated and annulled and do hereby abrogate and repeal the said Statutes ;

And further know all ye to whom these Presents shall come that We have made, ordained and established, and by these Presents, sealed with the Seal of the said Order, do make, ordain and establish the following Statutes and Ordinances, namely :

1. It is ordained and enjoined that this Order of Chivalry shall be styled and designated in all Acts, proceedings and pleadings The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire as in Our said Letters Patent is directed, and by no other designation.

2. It is ordained that the said Order shall consist of the Sovereign and a Grand Master and of five several classes :—I. "Knights Grand Cross" and "Dames Grand Cross." II. "Knights Commanders" and "Dames Commanders." III. "Commanders." IV. "Officers." V. "Members."

3. It is ordered that We, Our heirs and successors, Kings or Queens Regnant of Our said United Kingdom, are and for ever shall be Sovereigns of this Order, to whom doth and shall belong all power of annulling, interpreting, explaining, or augmenting these and every part of these Statutes.

4. We do hereby ordain, direct and appoint that a Prince of the Blood Royal or such other exalted personage as We, Our heirs and successors shall hereafter appoint shall be Grand Master of the said Order, and shall in virtue thereof be the First or Principal Knight Grand Cross of the said Order, to whose custody shall be confided the Great Seal of the Order, which he shall affix to all Statutes, Ordinances and Instruments according to the regulations touching the issue of every of the said Instruments ; and it is further ordained that it shall be his special duty to enforce the due observance of the Statutes and Ordinances of this Order, and that he shall likewise direct the issue of all letters of Summons whenever the Sovereign shall be pleased to command an Investiture of the said Most Excellent Order.

5. It is ordained that the persons to be admitted to this Order shall be such persons, male or female, as may have rendered or shall hereafter render important services to Our Empire, and that Foreign persons upon whom We may think fit to confer the honour of being received into this Order shall be deemed to be, and described as Honorary Knights Grand Cross or Honorary Dames Grand Cross, Honorary Knights Commanders or Honorary Commanders, Honorary Officers, and Honorary Members, according to the classes in the Order to which they belong.

6. It is ordained that when We, Our heirs or successors shall be pleased to nominate and appoint any person to this Order such appointment shall be made by Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual sealed with the Seal of this Order and countersigned by the Grand Master of the said Order.

7. It is ordained that this Order shall rank next to and immediately after Our Royal Victorian Order, that in all solemn Ceremonies, places and assemblies the Knights Grand Cross of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately after the Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, that the Dames Grand Cross of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately before the wives of Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and may on all occasions have, use and enjoy the appellation and style of Dame before their Christian or first names, that the Knights Commanders of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately after the Knights Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order, that the Dames Commanders of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately before the wives of Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and may on all occasions have, use and enjoy the appellation and style of Dame before their Christian or first names, that the men who are Commanders of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately after the Members of the Third Class of the Royal Victorian Order and the women who are Commanders of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediaty before the wives of Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, that the men who are Officers of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately after the Members of the Fourth Class of the Royal Victorian Order and the women who are Officers of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately before the wives of Members of the Fourth Class of the Royal Victorian Order, that the men who are Members of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately after the Members of the Fifth Class of the Royal Victorian Order and that the women who are Members of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately before the wives of Members of the Fifth Class of the Royal Victorian Order.

8. It is ordained that the Insignia of the Sovereign of this Order shall be of the same material and fashion as are hereinafter appointed for the Knights Grand Cross, save only those alterations which distinguish Our Royal Dignity.

9. It is ordained that the Grand Master shall wear the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross, the badge of which for the Grand Master shall be augmented in accordance with the commands of the Sovereign.

10. It is ordained that the Knights and Dames Grand Cross of this Most Excellent Order shall upon all great and solemn occasions wear the badge of the Order, which shall consist of a cross patonce, enamelled pearl, fimbriated or surmounted by a gold medallion with a representation of Britannia seated within a circle gules inscribed with the motto, "For God and the Empire," in letters of gold ensigned with the Imperial Crown or, the whole suspended from a purple riband of the breadth of three inches and three-quarters, passing from the right shoulder to the left side, and they shall wear on the left side of their coats or outer garments an oval star composed of eight points and charged with a medallion as above.

11. It is ordained that the Knights Commanders shall wear around their necks a riband of the same colour and pattern as that of the Knights Grand Cross of the breadth of one inch and three-quarters and pendent therefrom the badge of the Knights Commanders of the Order which shall be of similar form and pattern to that appointed for the Knights Grand Cross, but of a smaller size, and also that they shall wear on the left side of their coats or outer garments a silver Star composed of four equal points and four lesser, charged with a medallion as before, and it is ordained that the Dames Commanders shall wear a badge of similar form and pattern as that appointed for Knights Commanders, attached to a riband, also

similar to that worn by Knights Commanders, but tied in a bow and worn on the left shoulder, and that they shall wear a like Star.

12. It is ordained that the Commanders shall in the same manner wear the like riband and badge as that appointed for the Knights or Dames Commanders of the Most Excellent Order, but that they shall not be entitled to wear the Star.

13. It is ordained that the Officers shall wear a badge of similar form and pattern as that appointed for the Commanders of the Orders, but of a smaller size and silver gilt, attached to a riband of the same colour and pattern of the breadth of one inch and a half, attached to the left breast of their coats or outer garments by men, and tied in a bow on the left shoulder by women.

14. It is ordained that the Members shall wear in like manner the same riband and badge as that appointed to Officers of the Order, except that the badge shall be in silver.

15. It is ordained that upon the nomination of any person to be a Knight Grand Cross, Dame Grand Cross, Knight Commander, or Dame Commander of this Order, he or she shall be invested with the Insignia of his or her dignity in the Order by Us, Our heirs and successors if he or she be resident at the time in this country, but if he or she be in India, by Our Viceroy of India in Our name and on Our behalf, and if he or she be in Canada, Australia, New Zealand or South Africa by Our Governors General of Canada, Australia, New Zealand or South Africa respectively in Our name and on Our behalf; and that on the day of the Investiture the person to be invested shall be introduced into the presence of the Sovereign, the Viceroy of India, or the Governor General of Canada, Australia, New Zealand or South Africa, as the case may be, by the Officer of the Order or other Officer deputed to be in attendance bearing the proper Insignia of the Order, when the Sovreign, Viceroy or Governor General having in the case of Knights Grand Cross and Knights Commanders conferred the Honour of Knighthood upon the person so nominated if he have not previously received the said Honour, will then proceed to invest him or her with the Ensigns of the said Order in the following manner:—The Sovereign, Viceroy or Governor General will invest the new Knight Grand Cross, Dame Grand Cross, Knight Commander or Dame Commander with the riband and badge and will deliver or place on his or her left side the star of the said Order appertaining to his or her dignity.

16. It is further ordained that it shall be competent for Us, Our heirs and successors by a Warrant, or Warrants under Our Sign Manual countersigned by the Grand Master and sealed with the Seal of this Order to authorize some distinguished person in Our Service or other person to perform in Our name and on Our behalf the Ceremony of investing Knights Grand Cross, Dames Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, or Dames Commanders with the Insignia of their respective dignities or to permit the Ceremony of Investiture to be dispensed with. And We reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, by Our or their Warrant or Warrants as aforesaid, full power and authority to permit and authorize the person or persons not invested by Us to wear the Insignia and enjoy the privileges appertaining to their respective dignities in as full and ample a manner as if they had been invested by Us, Our heirs and successors.

17. It is ordained that on the promotion of a person to a higher class of this Order the Insignia of the class theretofore worn by him or her shall be returned to the Secretary of the Order for the service of the Order, and that on the resignation or decease of an Official of the Order his Badge of Office shall be restored for the service of the Order.

18. It is ordained that for the greater honour and dignity of the Knights Grand Cross and Dame Grand Cross of this Order it shall and may be lawful for them upon all occasions to bear Supporters to their Arms; and We do by these Presents direct and command Our Garter Principal King of Arms for the time being to grant Supporters to such Knights Grand Cross and Dames Grand Cross of this Order as shall not otherwise be entitled thereto and it shall also be lawful for Knights Grand Cross and Dames Grand Cross of this Order to surround their Armorial Bearings with the circle and motto of the Order and to suspend therefrom a representation of their riband and badge and for Knights Commanders, Dames Commanders, and Commanders of this Order to surround their Armorial Bearings with the circle and motto of the Order and to suspend therefrom a representation of their riband and badge and for the Officers and Members of the Order to suspend a representation of their riband and respective badges from the bottom of the escocheon containing their Armorial Bearings.

19. It is ordained that the Seal of the Order shall have engraved thereon as follows (that is to say) a representation of Britannia surrounded by a circle containing the motto of the Order "For God and the Empire," and that the Statutes of the Order shall be sealed by and with the same.

20. It is ordained that it shall be competent for Us, Our heirs and successors by an Ordinance signed by the Sovereign and sealed with the Seal of the Order to cancel and annul the appointment of any person to this Order, and thereupon his or her name in the Register shall be erased. But that it shall be competent for the Sovereign to restore to the Order any person whose appointment may have been so cancelled and annulled when circumstances render it just and expedient so to do.

21. It is ordained that a medal in connection with the said Most Excellent Order shall be awarded to persons, not being members of the five classes of the said Most Excellent Order, whose services to Our Empire would warrant such mark of Our Royal appreciation.

22. It is ordained that the medal of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire for men and for women shall consist of a circular medal in silver, having on the obverse a representation of Britannia within the circle and motto of the Order and on the reverse Our Royal and Imperial Cypher, and shall be worn on the left side suspended by a ring to a purple riband of one inch and one-sixteenth of an inch in width.

23. It is ordained that it shall be competent for Us, Our heirs and successors by a Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual to cancel and annul the award of any Medal of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, and that thereupon the name of the recipient in the Register shall be erased, but it shall be competent for the Sovereign to restore the medal to any person whose name may have been so erased, when circumstances render it just and expedient so to do.

24. It is ordained that the 24th day of May every year shall henceforth be taken and deemed to be the anniversary of the institution of this Order.

25. It is ordained that the following officials shall be appointed to this Order, that is to say, a

Prelate,
King of Arms,
Registrar,
Secretary,
Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod.

26. It is ordained that the Prelate of this Order shall wear around his neck pendent to a riband similar to that which is assigned to the Knights Grand Cross an escocheon of gold enamelled on a field purpure the badge within the circle and motto of the Order, the whole surmounted by an Imperial Crown. Moreover, it shall be lawful for the Prelate to surround his Armorial Bearings with the circle and motto of this Order.

27. It is ordained that the King of Arms of this Order shall be nominated by Us, Our Heirs and successors, and that he shall sedulously attend the Service of the Order. And further it is ordained that he shall wear around his neck pendent to a purple riband an escocheon of gold enamelled on a field purpure a representation of Britannia impalling the Arms of the Sovereign surrounded with the circle and motto of the Order and surmounted by an Imperial Crown, that he shall carry the Rod of this Order, which shall have on the two greater squares the Arms of the Order impaled with those of the Sovereign, and on the lesser squares the Arms of the Order, the whole surmounted by an Imperial Crown, and that at all Coronations he shall precede the Knights Grand Cross and shall carry and wear

a Crown as Our other Kings of Arms are accustomed to do, which badge, rod and crown shall be of the same materials with those used and borne by Our Garter Principal King of Arms.

28. It is ordained that the Registrar of this Order shall be the person for the time being holding the office of registrar and secretary of the central chancery of the orders of knighthood, that he shall record all proceedings connected with this Most Excellent Order in a register to be appropriated for that purpose and shall, under the directions of the Grand Master, prepare all Warrants and other Instruments to be passed under the seal of the Order and engross the same, that he shall summon the Knights Grand Cross to attend the Sovereign at all investitures of this Order, that he shall wear around his neck pendent to a purple riband an escocheon of gold enamelled on a field purpure the cross of the Order surmounted by a representation of a closed book Gules, clasps Or, within the circle and motto of the Order, the whole surmounted by an Imperial Crown.

29. It is ordained that the Secretary of this Order shall be the person holding for the time being the office of Permanent Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, that he shall collect and tabulate the names of those persons who are to be submitted to Us for admission to this Order or to be awarded the Medal of this Order, that he shall wear around his neck pendent to a purple riband an escocheon of gold enamelled on a field purpure the badge of the Order with two pens saltirewire between the angles in pearl enamel within the circle and motto of the Order, the whole surmounted by an Imperial Crown.

30. It is ordained that the Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod of this Most Excellent Order shall be appointed by Us, Our heirs and successors, shall wear around his neck pendent to a purple riband an escocheon of gold enamelled on a field purpure a representation of Britannia surrounded by the circle and motto of the Order and surmounted by an Imperial Crown, and that he shall carry the Purple Rod of the Order, having at the top an escrol thereon the motto of the Order surmounted by a representation of Britannia.

31. It is ordained that all and every of the officials of this Order shall over and above the duties more specially imposed by the foregoing Statutes execute diligently whatever the Sovereign or Grand Master may be pleased to command touching the interests of the said Order, and that the said Offices of Prelate, King of Arms, Registrar, Secretary, and Gentleman Usher shall be holden during good behaviour

Lastly.—We reserve to Ourself, Our heirs and successors, full power of annulling, alterning, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting or dispensing with these Statutes and Regulations or any part thereof by a notification under the Sign Manual of the Sovereign of the Order.

Given at Our Court at *Saint James*,
the Twelfth day of *April*, 1918, in
the Eight year of Our Reign.

BY HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND.

7-3 GEO. CAVE.

[*Extract from* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 12th July, 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
12th July, 1918.

THE STATUTES OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

(REVISED EDITION.)

GEORGE R.I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, GREETING:

WHEREAS Her late Majesty Our Beloved Grandmother Queen Victoria by a Warrant dated the 6th day of September, 1886, did institute and create a new Naval and Military Order of Distinction designated the Distinguished Service Order for the purpose of rewarding individual instances of meritorious or distinguished service in war;

And Whereas the said Royal Warrant was subsequently amended by Royal Warrants dated 24th July, 1902, 2nd July, 1903, 15th October, 1903, and 23rd August, 1916;

And Whereas it is Our Royal Will and Pleasure that the Officers of Our recently constituted Air Force shall be eligible for appointment to Our said Distinguished Service Order;

And Whereas We deem it expedient that all amendments to the Statutes of Our said Order heretofore promulgated, or now to be promulgated, shall be incorporated in a Royal Warrant under Our Sign Manual;

Now Therefore We do hereby declare that the rules and ordinances heretofore in force for the government of Our said Order shall be abrogated, cancelled and annulled, and We are graciously pleased to make, ordain and establish the following rules and ordinances in substitution for the same, which shall henceforth be inviolably observed and kept;

Firstly: It is ordained that this Order shall henceforth be styled and designated the "Distinguished Service Order."

Secondly: It is ordained that the Order shall consist of the Sovereign, and of such Members or Companions as We, Our Heirs or Successors shall appoint.

Thirdly: It is ordained that We, Our Heirs and Successors, Kings and Queens, Regnant of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperors and Empresses of India, are and for ever shall be Sovereigns of this Order.

Fourthly: It is ordained that no person shall be eligible for this distinction who doth not actually hold, at the time of his nomination, a Commission in Our Navy, in Our Land Forces or Marines, in Our Air Force or in Our Indian or Colonial Naval or Military Forces, or a Commission in one of the Departments of Our Navy, Army or Air Force, the holder of which is entitled to Honorary or relative Navy, Army or Air Force rank, nor shall any person be nominated unless his services shall have been marked by the especial mention of his name, by the Admiral or Senior Naval Officer Commanding a Squadron or Detached Naval Force, or by the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the Field, in despatches for meritorious or distinguished service in the Field, or before the enemy.

Fifthly: It is ordained that Foreign Officers who have been associated in Naval, Military or Aerial operations with Our Forces shall be eligible to be Honorary Members of this Order.

Sixthly: It is ordained that when We, Our Heirs and Successors, shall be pleased to appoint any person to be a member of this Order, such appointment shall be made by Warrant under Our Sign Manual, and countersigned by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

Seventhly: It is ordained that anyone who, after having performed services for which this Order is awarded, subsequently performs an approved act of gallantry which, if he had not received the Order, would have entitled him to it, shall be awarded a Bar to be attached to the riband by which the Badge is suspended, and for every additional such act an additional Bar may be added.

Eighthly: It is ordained that an Officer shall be appointed to this Order, that is to say, a Secretary and Registrar.

Ninthly: It is ordained that the Secretary and Registrar of this Order shall be appointed by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and shall have the custody of the archives of the Order. He shall attend to the service of the Order and shall execute such directions as he may receive from our Principal Secretary of State for War.

Tenthly: It is ordained that this Order shall rank next to and immediately after Our Order of the British Empire, and that the Companions thereof shall in all places and assemblies whatsoever have place and precedency next to and immediately after the Commanders of Our said Order of the British Empire and shall rank among themselves according to the date of their respective nominations.

Eleventhly : It is ordained that the Badge of the Order shall consist of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged gold, having on one side thereof in the centre, within a wreath a laurel enamelled green, the Imperial Crown in gold upon a red enamelled ground and on the reverse, within a similar wreath and on a similar red ground, the Royal Cypher, and shall be suspended from the left breast by a red riband, edged blue, of one inch in width.

Twelfthly : It is ordained that the names of those whom We may be pleased to admit to Membership of this Order shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and a registry thereof kept in the office of Our Secretary of State for War.

Thirteenthly : In order to make such additional provision as shall effectively preserve pure this honourable distinction, it is ordained that if any person admitted to Membership of this Order shall be convicted of treason, cowardice, felony, or of any infamous crime, or if he be accused of any such offence and doth not after a reasonable time surrender himself to be tried for the same, his name shall be erased, by an Order under the Royal Sign Manual, from the register of Members of the said Order. And it is hereby declared that We, Our Heirs and Successors, shall be the sole judge of the conduct which may require the erasure from the register of the name of the offending person, and that it shall at all times be competent for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, to restore the name if such restoration should be justified by the circumstances of the case.

Lastly : We reserve to Ourselves, Our Heirs and Successors full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting or dispensing with these Regulations or any part thereof by a notification under the Sign Manual of the Sovereign of the Order.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's* this first day of *April*, in the eighth year of our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

8-3 MILNER.

[*Extracts from the 4th Supplement to* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 23rd July, 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
25th July, 1918.

THE following are among the decorations and medals awarded by the Allied Powers at various dates to the British Forces for distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign :—

His Majesty the KING has given unrestricted permission in all cases to wear the decorations and medals in question.

DECORATIONS CONFERRED BY HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

ORDRE DE LA COURONNE.

Chevalier.

Lieutenant Percival Elliot Biggar, Canadian Army Service Corps and Royal Flying Corps.

ORDRE DE LÉOPOLD II.

Croix de Guerre.

Lieutenant Percival Elliot Biggar, Canadian Army Service Corps and Royal Flying Corps.

Correction.

The following is now correctly described :—

London Gazette, 15th April, 1918, see *Canada Gazette* 18th May, 1918.

23709 Private (acting Corporal) Joseph Albert Turcotte, Canadian Infantry." 9-1

[*Extract from the 5th Supplement to* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 23rd July, 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
26th July, 1918.

HIS Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the following awards to the undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers, in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty in the Field :—

Awarded a Bar to the Distinguished Service Order.

CANADIAN FORCE.

Lt.-Col. Frederick Fieldhouse Clarke, D.S.O., Can. Rly. Troops.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a hostile attack lasting for four days. He organized from his battalion sixteen Lewis gun teams and made all arrangements for ammunition and supplies to be brought up to the front line by his own lorries. Except for the higher direction of the defence, the unit was entirely self-contained. The promptitude and alacrity with which this unit responded for volunteers, the splendid manner with which the defence was organized, the coolness and sustained enthusiasm displayed by all ranks under his command, were largely due to the courage, inspiring example, and fine leadership of the commanding officer.

[D.S.O. gazetted 1st January, 1918, see CANADA GAZETTE 26th January, 1918.]

Awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

CANADIAN FORCE.

Maj. Frederick Merrett Benson, R. Can. H.A.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty throughout a long period of intense fighting, when he commanded his battery with the greatest courage and skill. Although the battery was constantly subjected to heavy machine-gun fire, and from as many as seven low-flying aeroplanes at once, he continually kept up a heavy fire, covering the retirement of the infantry and the remaining batteries of the group. His magnificent example to his men was of the greatest value

Capt. William Cedric Nicholson, M.C., Can. M.G.C.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This officer, with his motor machine gunners, was successful time after time in holding up large masses of the rapidly advancing enemy. He personally tended to wounded men, and sent them back in his motor transport. Later, he had his right arm taken off, and while waiting to be evacuated cheered his men by his courage and grit.

Lt.-Col. John Garner Reid, Can. Overseas Rail. Const. Co.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Without awaiting orders he arranged to maintain the railway and operate signals. Again he organized parties to maintain railways when labour companies were removed without notice, and also organized demolition parties and a service of runners. By example he encouraged both officers and men under heavy shell fire, and the satisfactory results obtained were largely due to his skill and untiring endeavour.

Awarded a Bar to the Military Cross.

Lt. George Lenox Kezar, M. C., R. E.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Being driven from his strong point and cut off from the infantry, he fought his way back to the edge of a wood, where he collected about 100 infantry, and then organised a counter-attack. The infantry leaders were at once shot down, and their attack did not succeed. He, however, reached his post and held it until he had only two men left.

(M.C. gazetted 4th March, 1918, see *Canada Gazette* 6th April, 1918.)

CANADIAN FORCE.

Capt. Arthur Thomas Field, M. C., Ont. R.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He formed a raiding party and led them successfully against an enemy block and machine-gun post, inflicting several casualties and capturing a machine gun. He then aided in holding off the enemy until his own

machine guns had been evacuated. It was due to his quick appreciation of the situation and the good disposition of his party that the enemy counter-bombing attack suffered heavy casualties.

(M.C. gazetted 18th January, 1918, see *Canada Gazette* 23rd February, 1918.)

Awarded the Military Cross.

CANADIAN FORCE.

Lt. John Harold Adams, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. In a night raid rushed an enemy trench. On the enemy attempting to escape over the parados, this officer and his party gave chase, and outdistancing his men he caught one of the enemy.

Capt. Alexander Watson Baird, Cen. Ont. R.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when he led a raiding party, and in spite of running up against a hostile patrol, all of which he either killed or captured, entered the enemy's first line trench; to his fine leadership the success of the raid was entirely due.

Lt. Lyman Munger Black, M.G. Corps.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the enemy was rapidly advancing, he handled his motor machine guns with great daring, time after time checking the enemy's advance and giving the tired infantry time to reorganize. On another occasion he rushed his machine guns up to hostile cavalry, causing them enormous casualties

T./Lt. John Boyd, Can. Overseas Rail. Const. Co.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in maintaining the track, until all guns and rolling stock had been removed. Under heavy fire, and being cut off, he took his party across country back to his company. Later, when in charge of a demolition party, he destroyed all structures and track, sometimes when the enemy were close upon him. He was wounded, but completed his duties before reporting for medical examination.

Capt. Hugh Cuthbert Heighington Brayfield, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Hearing of an enemy raid on his left flank, he immediwent with a N.C.O. to the spot, and led a counter-attack along a trench into which the enemy had been turned, capturing six prisoners.

Lt. Harold Oswald Neville Brownfield, R. Can. H.A.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty throughout two weeks of severe fighting. He invariably displayed the greatest courage and coolness in directing the care of the wounded under heavy high explosive and gas barrage. On one occasion he remained at an O.P. all day under machine-gun fire, sending back valuable information, which enabled the battery to do great execution.

Lt. William Joseph Campbell, Motor M.G. Bty., attd. Can. M.G. Corps.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in checking the enemy's advance and inflicting heavy casualties. On one occasion he brought his guns into action against an enemy T.M. Bty., killing the whole lot.

Lt. Horratio Nelson Darling, Ry. Troops.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. The pipe line supplying the water tanks from which the locomotives were filled was broken by hostile shell fire. He returned with an N.C.O. and several men, under very heavy shell fire, and repaired the pipe line, thus enabling the engines to get away before the arrival of the enemy. Throughout subsequent operations he displayed the greatest coolness and courage, and set a splendid example to all ranks.

Lt. Cyrus Fowler Day, E. Ontario R.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in an enemy raid. He saw a party of the enemy approaching up an old communication trench, and immediately emptied his revolver into them, when a bomb burst close to, wounding him and knocking the revolver out of his hand. He then threw twelve bombs amongst them, before another bomb knocked him down, wounded and blinded him. He heard them withdrawing, however, and removing their wounded, and after the raid five of the enemy were found dead in front of the block.

Lt. William James Arthur Duncan, Rly. Troops, seconded R.A.F.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On one occasion he attacked and shot down an enemy plane which had been engaged at firing on our infantry. He then led his patrol over the enemy's lines, dived down to an altitude of 100 feet, and attacked large numbers of hostile infantry with machine-gun fire, causing the utmost panic amongst them and inflicting heavy casualties. His continuous gallantry and initiative have been most conspicuous.

Lt. Thomas Irving Findley, Can. F. A., attd. R.A.F.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On one occassion, under adverse climatic conditions, he carried out, during a flight of three hours at an altitude of 300 feet, a most valuable reconnaissance. During recent operations his work in attacking enemy troops from low altitudes has been of the greatest value and he set a splendid example of energy and determination to all ranks of his squadron.

Lt. Pierre Gelineau, Quebec R.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when, after a preliminary bombardment lasting four hours, a hostile attack was made on the right post of his platoon. Although greatly outnumbered, he rushed upon the enemy with eight men, killing two and inflicting other casualties and checking the whole party, which fled back disorganised. He showed the highest qualities of initiative and personal courage, and his action prevented the enemy from gaining a foothold in our trenches.

Lt. Percival Alfred Green, M.M., M.G. Corps.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in handling his section of armoured cars. On one occasion, after a difficult reconnaissance on his motor-cycle, he drove his armoured cars into action against the enemy, massing for an attack, inflicting great loss. He carried on after being wounded.

Lt. Robert Fortune Inch, M.G. Corps.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When all the officers of his battery were either killed or wounded, he took command and checked the enemy's advance. At times he faced overwhelming masses and mowed them down. When all his men were dead tired he encouraged them to persevere until relieved.

Lt. Edward Milne Johnston, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. After careful preparation, he led a raiding party in order to obtain identifications. After searching and bombing dugouts, he found the enemy had fled, so he followed right into the protective barrage. He covered the retirement himself, getting back the wounded.

Capt. Huntly Wilson MacPherson, R. Can. H. A.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when he displayed the greatest courage and coolness in directing the withdrawal, under heavy shell fire of gas and H.E., of the forward gun of the battery. This was the only gun saved from the position. For three weeks he worked untiringly repairing guns and equipment, and owing to his splendid efforts there was never more than one gun out of action at a time in his battery.

Lt. Daniel McIntosh Matheson, Quebec R.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. After an intense bombardment of some hours the enemy attacked his section of the trench but were driven off. Later, the attack was renewed, and the enemy succeeded in gaining a footing in the trench. He immediately organized a counter-attack, clearing the trench, and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Throughout the day his courage and coolness greatly inspired all ranks under his command.

Capt. Donald Archibald McQuarrie, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Led a successful raid on the enemy's line, capturing two prisoners, and inflicting many casualties. In a later raid he obtained some required indentification, and, notwithstanding the fact that he was wounded by the first bomb, brought his party back with very few causualties.

Lt. Arthur Charles Moore, Alberta R., secd. to R.E.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the evacuation of a position under heavy shell fire. He superintended and arranged the whole of the operations, and it was entirely due to his courage and untiring energy that the whole of the rolling stock and railway guns were safely got away.

Lt. Solomon Henry Ogden, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led a raiding party against an enemy post, about 1,000 yards distant, inflicting casualties and securing identifications. On three previous nights he had carried out reconnaissances, gaining valuable information.

Lt. George Isaac Price, Can. Overseas Rail. Const. Co.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while acting as liaison officer with four pieces of railway mounted artillery. Through his untiring efforts and skill all pieces were removed without loss or damage. The track, which was continually being broken by shell fire, was repaired as required.

Lt. William John Riley, M.M., Rail. Trps.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in attempting to save two 12-in. railway howitzers, and in saving a locomotive, which would have fallen into the hands of the enemy. A number of breaks had to be repaired and at one part of the journey the engine had to be taken over an 8-in. break in the rails. In spite of heavy machine-gun and rifle fire, he was successful, and the engine was then used to haul a trainload of material. He showed great courage under very trying conditions.

Lt. (A/Capt.)Maurice Cameron Roberts, C. Ontario R.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the unit on his right was driven back, this officer counter-attacked, bombing along 150 yards and establishing a block in the trench. Then after organizing a support platoon in case he was driven out, he sent back a report on the situation. Later, with five men, he went on down the trench and gained another 50 yards, bombing out an enemy party. Throughout the day his work was splendid.

Lt. Arthur Norman Schlater, Quebec, R.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty, when out with a patrol of seven men to determine the enemy's position. On reaching the hostile support line, he encountered three of the enemy, whom he promptly captured, and succeeded in regaining our lines, although before doing so he remained long enough to secure valuable information. His cool handling of the situation throughout was deserving of the highest praise.

Lt. Earnest Grant Stevenson, Rail. Troops.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in an attempt to save two 12-in. railway howitzers. The track behind the guns had been broken, and the breaks had to be repaired. This was accomplished under heavy shell fire, and the guns pushed for half a mile by hand. It was only when the shelling and machine-gun fire became intense, and the infantry had to take up another position behind the guns, that the attempt had to be abandoned.

Lt. Charles W. Switzer, Can. Overseas Ry. Const. Co., secd. to Rail. Const. Engrs.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He received an order for the demolition of structures with a time limit, and so was unable to communicate with the railway company. On his own initiative he organised the demolitions and handled quantities of high explosives under heavy shell fire.

Lt. Allan Orla Thompson, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in successfully repelling an enemy raid. With two N.C.O.'s he rushed forward and drove them out of a sap, and then, in spite of being wounded, bombed his way forward, driving the enemy right out. His personal example of courage under a heavy barrage acted as a fine incentive to his platoon, who inflicted very severe loss on the enemy in their disorganised withdrawal.

Lt. John Morgan Thrasher, M.M., Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On visiting one of his advanced posts, found it had been rushed by the enemy. He immediately charged in the face of a shower of bombs, shooting four of the enemy, capturing four prisoners, and driving them out. He was severely wounded.

Amendments.

The following are the correct descriptions of officers and non-commissioned officers upon whom rewards have recently been conferred :—

Lt. Ben Richard Edward Allen, M.C., Can. Inf. (M.C. gazetted 22nd April, 1918, see *Canada Gazette* 25th May, 1918.)

Lt. John Henry Walter Cobb, M.C., East. Ont. R., attd. Can. L.T.M. Bty. (M.C. gazetted 13th May, 1918, see *Canada Gazette* 22nd June, 1918.)

Distinguished Conduct Medal.

(*London Gazette* 3rd June, 1918, see *Canada Gazette* 6th July, 1918.)

504932 Sjt. H. J. Mortimer, Can. Engrs. 9–1

Extract from the LONDON GAZETTE *of the 26th July, 1918.*

FOREIGN OFFICE,
July 15, 1918.

The KING has been pleased to approve of :—

Senor Don Bienvenido Martinez y Montalvan as Consul of Cuba at St. John, New Brunswick ;

Senor Don Guillermo Patterson y Bausa as Vice-Consul of Cuba at Halifax, Nova Scotia. 9–1

[*Extract from* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 26th July, 1918.*]

WHITEHALL, July 24, 1918.

THE KING has been pleased to give and grant unto Philippe Roy, Esq., Trade Commissioner for Canada in Paris, His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to wear the Cross of Commander of the Legion of Honour, which Decoration has been conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic, in recognition of his valuable services in the Allied cause. 9-1

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[6/1992]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 17th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior and under the provisions of Section 76 of the Dominion Lands Act, is pleased to and doth hereby set apart and appropriate Legal Subdivision 4 of Section 9, Township 60, Range 25, West of the Fourth Meridian in the Province of Alberta for church and cemetery purposes.

His Excellency in Council is hereby furthur pleased to authorize a grant thereof to the Church and Manse Board of the Presbyterian Church for the said purposes.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1970]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 10th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, and in virtue of "The Dairy Industry Act," is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the Regulations under "The Dairy Industry Act, 1914," established by Order in Council of the 6th day of June, 1914, shall be and the same are hereby rescinded on and after the 31st day of August, 1918, and that the annexed Regulations be substituted therefor, to come into force on the 1st day of September, 1918.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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REGULATIONS.

DEFINITIONS.

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires :—

(*a*) "Act" means "The Dairy Industry Act, 1914 ;"

(*b*) "Minister" means the Minister of Agriculture ;

(*c*) "brand" means any mark, stencil, stamp, label or writing placed on cheese, or on any package containing cheese, butter or other dairy product, for the purpose of designating a particular grade or classification, the place of manufacture or the country of origin ;

(*d*) "butter" means the food product commonly known as butter, which is manufactured exclusively from milk or cream or both, with or without the addition of colouring matter, common salt, or other harmless preservatives ;

(*e*) "creamery" means a place where the milk or cream of not less than fifty cows is manufactured into butter ;

(*f*) "creamery butter" means butter which is manufactured in a creamery ;

(*g*) "dairy" means a place where the milk or cream of less than fifty cows is manufactured into butter ;

(*h*) "dairy butter" means butter which is manufactured in a dairy ;

(*i*) "dairy product" or "dairy products" means any milk, cream, condensed milk, milk powder, butter or cheese, or any other article manufactured from milk, and all imitations thereof ; except however oleomargarine, butterine or other substitute for butter manufactured wholly or in part from any fat other than that of milk or cream ;

(*j*) "package" means any box, tub, crock, tin, crate, case, paper wrapper or any other receptacle or covering used for the packing of butter or cheese ;

(*k*) "whey butter" means butter which is manufactured from whey;

(*l*) "skim-milk Cheese" means cheese which is made from or by the use of milk commonly known as skim-milk, or milk from which any cream has been removed, or milk to which skim-milk has been added ; or cheese containing in the water free substance less than 45 per cent of milk fat.

COMPULSORY BRANDING.

2. All brands placed on cheese or on packages containing cheese or butter, as required by these regulations, shall be legible and indelible and shall consist of letters not less than one-half an inch long and three-eighths of an inch wide, except in the case of parchment paper wrappers for butter the branding of which shall be in letters not less than one-quarter of an inch square.

3. Every manufacturer of whey butter shall cause the package containing such whey butter to be branded with the words "whey butter" at the time of packing.

4. Every person who mixes whey butter with creamery butter or with dairy butter, shall cause the packages containing such mixed butter to be branded at the time of packing with the words "whey butter."

5. Every person who mixes dairy butter with creamery butter shall cause the packages containing such mixed butter to be branded at the time of packing with the words "dairy butter .

6. Every person who manufactures butter from a mixture of ordinary cream as separated from milk, and cream which has been separated from whey, shall cause the package containing such butter to be branded, at the time of packing, with the words "whey butter".

7. Every person who packs, dairy butter in boxes similar to those used for the packing of creamery butter shall cause such packages to be branded, at the time of packing, with the words "dairy butter".

8 No person shall cut or pack dairy butter into blocks, squares or prints and wrap such blocks, squares or prints in parchment paper unless the said parchment paper is printed or branded with the words "dairy butter".

9. Every cheese maker who manufactures skim-milk cheese shall brand on the side of every cheese, within twenty-four hours after the cheese is removed from the press the words "skim-milk cheese", and also upon the outside of every box or package which contains such cheese, the words "skim-milk cheese" at the time the cheese is boxed or packed, and if such cheese leaves the factory within twenty-four hours after its removal from the press, such branding must be done before the cheese leaves the factory.

10. When butter is packed in tubs or boxes, all brands required by these regulations shall be applied on the side of the package.

PROHIBITED BRANDING.

11. No person shall brand any package containing butter with the words "creamery butter," or with any combination of the word creamery unless such butter is creamery butter within the meaning of the Act and these regulations.

12. No person shall apply any brand of the word "Canadian," "Canadien" or "Canada" as a descriptive term, mark or brand, upon any cheese or upon any box or package which contains cheese or butter, unless such cheese or butter has been produced in Canada.

13. (*a*) No person shall brand any cheese or brand any package containing cheese or butter in any manner that shall give false information as to the country or province of origin, or as to the cheese factory or creamery in which it was manufactured.

(*b*) No person shall brand any package containing butter with any fictitious creamery name or with any word which might be construed as a creamery name, unless such name or word is followed by the word "Brand".

THE SALE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

14. No person shall knowingly sell, offer, expose or have in his possession for sale :—

(*a*) Any whey butter unless the package containing such whey butter is branded with the words "whey butter" ;

(*b*) Any butter which consists of a mixture of whey butter and creamery butter or whey butter and dairy butter unless such mixture of butter is branded "whey butter" ;

(*c*) Any mixture of dairy butter and creamery butter unless such mixture is branded "dairy butter";

(*d*) Any butter manufactured from a mixture of ordinary cream as separated from milk, and cream which has been separated from whey unless such butter is branded with the words "whey butter";

(*e*) Any dairy butter packed in boxes similar to those used for the packing of creamery butter unless such packages are branded "dairy butter" ;

(*f*) Any dairy butter packed, moulded or cut into blocks, squares or prints and wrapped in parchment paper unless such parchment paper is branded "dairy butter" ;

(*g*) Any skim-milk cheese unless the words "skim-milk cheese" are branded upon the side of every cheese and also upon the outside of every box or package which contains such cheese ; and unless a placard bearing the words "skim-milk cheese" in letters at least t ree-quarters of an inch square is displayed on the cheese in such a manner as to be clearly visible to purchasers ;

(*h*) Any butter branded as creamery butter or any combination of words which includes the word creamery unless such butter is creamery butter according to the definition in the Act, and in these regulations ;

(*i*) Any cheese upon which the word "Canadian" "Canadien" or "Canada" is branded, or any cheese or butter contained in any package upon which the word "Canadian", "Canadien" or "Canada" is branded as a descriptive term, unless such cheese or butter has been produced in Canada ;

(*j*) Any cheese which is branded or any cheese or butter which is contained in a package which is branded in such a manner as to give false information as to the country or province of origin or as to the cheese factory or creamery in which it was manufactured ;

(*k*) Any butter contained in a package which is branded with any fictitious creamery name or with any word which might be construed as a creamery name unless such name or word is followed by the word "brand" ;

(*l*) Any whey butter, or any butter which consists of a mixture of whey butter and creamery butter or a mixture of whey butter and dairy butter, or any butter manufactured from a mixture of ordinary cream as separated from milk, and cream which has been separated from whey, unless a placard bearing the words "whey butter" in letters at least three-quarters of an inch square is displayed on the butter in such a manner as to be clearly visible to purchasers except in cases where such butter is packed or cut in prints, blocks, squares or pats and wrapped in parchment paper which paper is printed or branded with the words "whey butter";

(*m*) Any dairy butter or any butter which consists of a mixture of dairy butter and creamery butter, packed in boxes similar to those used for the packing of creamery butter, or which has been turned out of such boxes, unless a plackard bearing the words "dairy butter" in letters at least three-quarters of an inch square is displayed on the butter in such a manner as to be clearly visible to purchasers.

15. No person, except the final purchaser or consumer, shall remove, obliterate or erase or cause to be removed, obliterated or erased, any brand placed upon any cheese, or upon any package containing cheese or butter as required by these regulations.

16. Any person charged with the enforcement of this Act may with the consent of the Minister,—

(*a*) Seize and confiscate any apparatus or materials used or intended to be used in the manufacture of any butter, cheese, or other dairy product or imitations thereof in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or of any regulations made thereunder ;

(*b*) Seize and confiscate any apparatus used in the treatment of milk, butter, cheese or other dairy product when such treatment causes the said milk, butter, cheese or other dairy product to contravene any of the provisions of this Act or of any of the regulations made thereunder ;

(*c*) Seize and confiscate any illegal dairy product as defined in this Act.

17. When any apparatus or materials or illegal dairy product is seized and confiscated under authority of this Act and of these regulations, such apparatus or materials or illegal dairy product may be

(*a*) Sealed by any person charged with the enforcement of the Act and allowed to remain in the building or premises where found ;

(*b*) Sealed by any person charged with the enforcement of the Act and removed to a public warehouse or some other suitable building.

18. No person except a person charged with the enforcement of the Act shall remove any seal from any apparatus, materials, or illegal dairy product which has been seized, confiscated and sealed under authority of this Act and these regulations.

19. Any apparatus, materials, or illegal products, seized and confiscated under authority of this Act and these regulations may be sold or otherwise disposed of and any moneys derived therefrom shall be payable to His Majesty.

20. Any person who violates any regulations made under the authority of the Act shall for each offence, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than thirty dollars together with the costs of prosecution.

21. Any pecuniary penalty imposed under these regulations shall, when recovered, be payable and appropriated in the manner provided by Section 21 of the Act.

22. These regulations shall come into force on the first day of September, 1918, superseding regulations which came into force on the first day of September, 1914. 8–2

[The following Order in Council was first published in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *20th August, 1918.*]

[1953]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 10th day of August, 1918

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS there has been laid before the Governor General in Council a report from the Minister of Justice submitting as follows with regard to the reinforcements for the Canadian Expeditionary Force to be obtained under the Military Service Act, 1917, viz :—

It is provided by Subsection 4 of Section 13 of the said Act that "unless further authorized by Parliament the reinforcements provided under this Act shall not exceed one hundred thousand men". These are according to the provisions of the Act reinforcements for the Canadian Expeditionary Force now engaged in active service overseas, to be raised by selective draft, and it is obviously desirable to obtain for the purposes of the authorized reinforcements, the men who are most qualified for military service and who can best be spared from their civil avocations. In order to achieve this object it is not infrequently necessary, in the process of selection, to suspend decision, or to require certain probationary service, and to proceed tentatively, seeing that the class called is productive of more men who are available for the service than will supply the limited number of reinforcements. In the competition for selection there are questions of physical fitness for military service to be considered, and as well questions of the relative usefulness of the men to the community in their ordinary occupations; compassionate considerations or questions of extreme individual hardship also present themselves. It has therefore been found expedient or necessary in the general interest that many of the men who have reported for duty should be put in a position to stand by pending final selection or determination of acceptability , and this has been accomplished by means of conditional discharge ; the granting of leave of absence ; or the treating of the period of training in Canada as a period of probation during which a man although conditionally embodied in the force, may, if for any reason he prove less desirable than another who may take his place, be finally removed from the complement of reinforcements to be provided.

Having regard to the progress of the war, and to the advice of the military authorities who are charged with the operations against the enemy, it is necessary that the entire body of 100,000 reinforcements for the Canadian Expeditionary Force overseas should be provided and despatched as soon as possible for the defence of the country ; and it is not only reasonable and proper, but also strictly necessary in conformity with the expressed intention of the Act, that the number of these reinforcements should be computed by reference only to the men ultimately selected and actually despatched for overseas service. Nevertheless questions have been suggested as to the definition of

the force and the time and method of ascertaining the numbers which compose the reinforcements within the statutory meaning ;

And whereas it is deemed essential that the powers and proceedings which have been authorized for raising the reinforcements shall continue and be used or invoked for the purpose of producing and despatching from Canada not less than one hundred thousand efficient soldiers for overseas service.

Therefore, for the avoidance of any doubt or question, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice and pursuant to the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise vested in the Governor in Council, is pleased to make the following Regulation and the same is hereby made and established accordingly:—

Regulation.

All the powers conferred by the Military Service Act, 1917, and by the regulations thereunder, or under the War Measures Act, 1914, and which were heretofore or are now capable of being exercised for the purpose of obtaining men to reinforce the Canadian Expeditionary Force now engaged in active service overseas, and as well the procedure which has been enacted or authorized in that behalf, continue in force and shall be executed so that and until the number of men obtained under the authority of the Military Service Act, 1917, and the said regulations, who have embarked or been despatched or shall embark or be despatched in Canada for service in the said force overseas, shall in aggregate amount to one hundred thousand.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
8-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[The following Order in Council was first published in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *21st August, 1918.*]

[2044]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 20th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS ratifications of the Reciprocal Military Service Convention between Canada and the United States having been exchanged in London on July 30th, 1918, the Convention was, by Order in Council of the 5th August, 1918, declared to have the force of law ;

And whereas it is further necessary, in the opinion of the Minister of Justice, that regulations be enacted declaring liability to military service in Canada of United States citizens who are subject to the provisions of the Convention and providing for the procedure by which such liability may be enforced ;

Therefore, for the purposes aforesaid, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and under the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by The War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise existing in that behalf, is pleased to sanction and doth hereby sanction the following Regulations, entitled "United States Military Service Convention Regulations."

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is further pleased to order and doth hereby order and declare that the said Regulations shall have the force of law.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

UNITED STATES MILITARY SERVICE CONVENTION REGULATIONS.

1. In and for the purposes of these regulations, and in and for the purposes of any amending or further regulations touching military service of citizens of the United States in Canada, unless there be something repugnant in the subject matter or context,—

(*a*) "Convention" means the convention regulating reciprocally military service of Canadian British subjects in the United States and United States citizens in Canada, ratifications of which were exchanged in London between His Majesty and the President of the United States on 30th July, 1918 ;

(*b*) "diplomatic exemption" is an expression used to define the condition of those who hold certificates of exemption from military service by the Government of the United States under Article III of the convention and which certificates are still in force ;

(*c*) Questionaires shall be in such form and shall embody such questions or call for such pertinent information as the Minister of Justice may prescribe or direct ;

(*d*) "registrar" means the registrar or deputy registrar under the *Militia Service Act, 1917* for the province or district within which the United States citizen affected resides or is ;

(*e*) "registrant" means a United States citizen who shall have reported to the registrar in compliance with section 3 of these regulations and within the time hereby limited, and those who so report shall be deemed to register or to have registered ;

(*f*) "United States citizen" in the singular or plural refers only to male citizens of the United States in Canada within the ages for the time being specified in the laws of the United States prescribing compulsory military service, not including those who have diplomatic exemption ;

(*g*) where it is provided that any offence shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment it shall be competent to the court adjudging the punishment to impose either fine or imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment, within the limits specified, according to the discretion of the court ;

(*h*) the provisions of the *Interpretation Act*, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, Chapter 1, shall apply.

2. United States citizens are hereby made subject and liable to military service in Canada, and they shall be entitled to exemption or to discharge therefrom under the laws and regulations governing military service now or from time to time in force in Canada ; provided however that, in addition to the grounds of exemption enacted for British subjects, United States citizens may claim exemption upon the ground that they enlisted or enrolled in the military forces of the United States within the time limited by the Convention ; but the burden of proof of such enlistment or enrolment shall lie upon the person who alleges it.

3. Every United States citizen, within ten days after the expiry of the time limited by the convention within which the Government of the United States may issue him a certificate of diplomatic exemption, shall truly report to the registrar by registered post, and in writing which is plainly legible, his name in full, his occupation and the date of his birth ; stating also whether he is single, married or a widower ; and if the latter, whether he has a child living ; also if married, the date of his marriage ; and stating moreover his place of residence and usual post office address in Canada ; and, if he reside within a city or place where the streets and dwellings are named and numbered, the name and number of his street and dwelling ; or if he reside in another place, the lot and concession number, section, township, range, and meridian, or other definite description whereby his place of residence may be located, having regard to the custom of the locality in which he lives : and if without reasonable excuse he neglect or fail to report in the manner and with the particulars aforesaid within the time limited as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, and to imprisoument for any term not exceeding six months, and moreover he shall incur a penalty of $10.00 for each day after the time when or within which he should have registered during which he shall continue to be unregistered.

4. Every United States citizen who has diplomatic exemption, although not otherwise subject to these regulations shall within ten days after the granting of the same truly report to the registrar, in like manner and that the same particulars as required by the last preceding section ; and in addition he shall embody in his report a true and complete statement of the particulars of his certificate of diplomatic exemption. Neglect or failure without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirements of this section shall constitute an offence punishable in the manner and by the penalties provided in the last preceding section.

5. The registrar when thereunto directed by the Minister of Justice shall send to each or any registrant, or to any class of registrants, by registered post, a questionnaire to be answered by the registrant, calling for such particulars, proofs and information as may be necessary or desirable for the purpose of determining whether the registrant is liable to, or fitted for, or entitled to exemption from, military service ; and the registrar may in like manner, from time to time, send to any registrant further or additional questionnaires, whether for the purposes of review or otherwise, if it should be found necessary or expedient so to do. It shall be the duty of any registrant to whom a questionnaire is directed to answer in writing the questions stated therein fully and truly, and to return the questionnaire, with his answers written therein, and with the other proofs and information required, to the registrar by registered post, so that the same shall be received by the registrar in the ordinary course of the post not more than twenty days after the questionnaire was posted by the registrar ; and if the registrant, without reasonable excuse, neglect or fail to return the questionnaire with his answers, proofs and information aforesaid, within the time aforesaid, or within such extended time as the Minister of Justice may authorize in writing, he shall report himself for military service immediately upon the expiry of that time, as in the case hereinafter provided for of United States citizens who neglect or fail to register, and subject to the like penalty for failure so to report for military service.

6. If any registrant wilfully return a false or misleading answer to any question submitted to him by any questionnaire, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

7. Claims for exemption may be presented with and shall be considered and determined upon registrants' answers to their questionnaires, and such further material, information or evidence as may be reasonably required or offered, and, save as herein otherwise provided, in the like manner as with regard to claims for exemption by British subjects.

8. A registrant, although he may at any time report voluntarily, shall not be required to report himself for military service until the expiration of twenty days after the registrar shall have posted to his address, registered, a questionnaire, nor so long as any claim for exemption asserted by or on behalf of the registrant is pending, nor so long as he is the holder of a certificate of exemption granted under the authority of these regulations.

9. (*a*) Registrants when notified by the registrar to report themselves for military service shall so report at such times and places respectively and in such manner as may be specified or required by the notice ;

(*b*) United States citizens who neglect or fail to register in compliance with these regulations shall report themselves for military service to one of the depot battalions of the Canadian Expeditionary Force immediately after the expiry of the time within which they should have registered ; and, if without reasonable excuse any United States citizen, whether a registrant or not, fail to comply with any requirement to which he is subjected by this section, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable therefor upon summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years.

10. The registrars shall have power to issue certificates of exemption to United States citizens without reference to any tribunal in those cases in which it is apparent, having regard to the facts appearing upon the application, the proofs submitted therewith and the information obtained by the registrar, that the applicant is entitled to exemption ; but any certificate issued by a registrar in the exercise of this power shall be subject to review by an appeal tribunal, or by the Central Appeal Judge, upon application and notice by or on behalf of a public representative attached to the office of the registrar or to the office of the chief registrar for Canada.

11. The provisions of the *Military Service Act 1917* and of the regulations thereunder, as well as the provisions of the regulations affecting military service sanctioned under the authority of the *War Measures Act 1914*, in so far as they are not inconsistent with any law or regulation applying specially or exclusively to United States citizens, shall, in so far as applicable, apply to United States citizens in like manner as they apply to British subjects, and the prescribed forms may be used with such adaptations as may be convenient or necessary to meet the circumstances of the case; provided that the limitation enacted by subsection 4 of section 13 of the *Military Service Act 1917* shall be deemed to refer only to British subjects.

12. Nothing in these regulations shall be interpreted inconsistently with the Convention.

13. These regulations shall be published immediately, in the *Canada Gazette*, and shall come into force upon the day of thefr publication, and they shall remain in force so long as the convention remains in force.

14. These regulations may be cited as the United States Military Service Convention Regulations. 8-2

[1912]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 23rd July, 1918, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that letters patent were issued on the 7th November, 1907, to Mr. Arthur Hitchcock of Moosejaw, for the north-west quarter of Section 3, Township 21, Range 7, west of the 3rd Meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan, containing 160 acres, which Mr. Hitchcock had been allowed to purchase at the rate of $3 an acre for a home farm and corral in connection with his ranch.

Subsequently it was ascertained that Mr. Hitchcock's improvements were located upon the north-east quarter of the said Section 3, and in compliance with his request it was decided in 1908 to exchange the north-west quarter of this section for the north-east quarter thereof, provided Mr. Hitchcock filed in the Department of the Interior a duplicate certificate of title in favour of the Crown covering the north-west quarter which had been patented to him.

The lands referred to were recently inspected by an officer of the Department of the Interior, who reported that he found both quarter sections very rough, only fit for grazing purposes and that there is very little difference, if any, in the value thereof, the north-east quarter, which Mr. Hitchcock desires to acquire, being the rougher of the two.

The Minister recommends that the exchange be confirmed and that he be authorized to issue Letters Patent in favour of Mr. Arthur Hitchcock for the said north-east quarter of Section 3, Township 21, Range 7, west of the 3rd Meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan, containing 161 acres, and which is available for the purpose, upon his filing in the Department of the Interior, a duplicate certificate of title in favour of the Crown, free of all encumbrances, covering the said north-west quarter of Section 3, Township 21, Range 7, west of the 3rd Meridian, above referred to.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

7-4

[1911]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated the 24th July, 1918, from the Minister of the Interior stating that the south-east quarter of Secti n 26, Township 40, Range 2, west of the 5th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, containing 160 acres, was, with other lands, vested in the Governor and Company of Adventures of England trading into Hudson's Bay, commonly called the Hudson's Bay Company, upon the 3rd day of January, 1907, under the provisions in that behalf contained in the Dominion Lands Act,

The Minister further states that a homestead entry for the said quarter section was, by oversight, granted on the 9th August, 1912, to Mr. Thomas William Ripper, who has been in continuous occupation of the land since 1913, and made valuable improvements thereon.

At the request of the Department of the Interior, the Hudson's Bay Company surrendered the quarter section in question, in order that Mr. Ripper's entry therefor might be confirmed, and selected, in lieu thereof, the north-east quarter of Section 26, Township 32, Range 15, west of the 4th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, containing 160 acres and which has been reserved for the company for some time.

The Minister therefore recommends that this exchange be confirmed under the provisions of section 76 of the Dominion Lands Act, and that letters patent for the said north-east quarter of Section 26, Township 32, Range 15, west of the 4th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, containing 160 acres, and which is available for the purpose, be issued in favour of the Hudson's Bay Company in exchange for the south-east quarter of Section 26, Township 48, Range 2, west of the 5th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, containing 160 acres, above mentioned, and which is now vested in His Majesty King George the Fifth in the right of the Dominion of Canada, and that the homestead entry granted for the last mentioned land on the 9th August, 1912, to the said Thomas William Ripper, be confirmed.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

7–4

[1997]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, 14th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Government of the Province of British Columbia has, under the terms of an agreement between that Government and the Government of the Dominion, with reference to mineral lands in the Railway Belt as set forth in the Order in Council of the 11th February, 1890, applied for a grant of the undermentioned lands and has complied with the provisions of the Order in Council of the 13th May, 1899, by filing the sworn declaration of a Dominion land surveyor, to the effect that the lands in question are of no value for agricultural purposes or for the timber growing thereon and has paid therefor at the rate of $1.00 per acre, the sum of thirty dollars and fifty-seven cents ($30.57), the said lands being:

That certain parcel or tract of land situate in Section thirty in the twentieth Township in the nineteenth Range, west of the sixth Meridian, comprising parts of the Glen Iron mineral claim, being lot one thousand four hundred and fifteen, and of the Peggy mineral claim, being lot one thousand four hundred and sixteen, both in the Kamloops mining division of the Yale district in the Province of British Columbia, which may be more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a wooden post in stone mound on the northerly boundary of the "Beta" mineral claim as transferred to the province of British Columbia by Order in Council dated the third day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven, which said post is distant ninety-five feet, more or less, on a bearing of north eighty-nine degrees and fifty-two minutes west from the wooden post in stone mound at the north-east corner of northwest quarter of section nineteen of the said township; thence north eighty-nine degrees and fifty-two minutes west along the said northerly boundary of the said "Beta" mineral claim a distance of one thousand four hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to a wooden post in stone mound at the northwesterly corner of the said "Beta" mineral claim; thence continuing on the same bearing a distance of seventy feet, more or less, to a wooden post in stone mound; thence north eight minutes east a distance of five hundred and fifty feet, more or less, to a witness wooden post in stone mound; thence continuing on the same bearing a distance of one hundred and thirty-four feet and four-tenths of a foot, more or less, to the most southerly boundary of the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway as shown upon the plan of the said right of way, signed by E. B. Hermon, D.L.S., on the twelfth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five and filed in the Kamloops Registry Office under number thirty-two, and of record in the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, under number eight thousand and eighty-three; thence easterly along the said most southerly boundary of the said right of way to a point on the westerly boundary of that part of legal subdivision two of the said section thirty, granted to Joseph William MacKay under letters patent dated the second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one; which said point is fourteen chains perpendicularly distant westerly from the most easterly limit of the said legal subdivision two; thence southerly along the said westerly boundary to the northerly boundary of the Norah mineral claim as transferred to the Province of British Columbia by Order in Council dated the third day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven; thence north eighty-nine degrees and fifty-two minutes west along the said northerly boundary of the said Norah mineral claim a distance of four hundred and six feet and fifty-eight hundredths of a foot more or less to a wooden post in stone mound at the northeasterly corner of the said "Beta" mineral claim; thence continuing on the same course along the northerly boundary of the said "Beta" mineral claim a distance of seventy feet, more or less, to the point of beginning; the said parcel containing by admeasurement thirty acres and fifty-seven hundredths of an acre, more or less, all the said bearings being astronomical; all according to the plans and field notes of the Glen Iron mineral claim, signed by John Vicars, Dominion land surveyor, and dated the twenty-first day of November, one thousand nine hundred and five, and of record in the Department of the Interior under number eight thousand one hundred and twenty-six, and of the Peggy mineral claim, signed by John Vicars, Dominion land surveyor, and dated the twenty-eighth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and five, and of record in the Department of the Interior under number seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the title to the lands herein described containing a total of thirty acres and fifty-seven hundredths of an acre (30.57) be vested in His Majesty King George the Fifth, for the purposes of the Province of British Columbia, under the terms of the agreement and Order in Council mentioned above.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

8–4

[1298]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 29th day of May, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by subsection 2 of section 5 of "The Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1912", that all lands (known as swamp lands) transferred to the Province of Manitoba under section 1 of chapter 50 of the Statutes of 1885 and not sold by the Province prior to the time at which the terms and conditions of the said Act were agreed to by the Legislature of the Province shall be re-transferred to the Dominion;

And whereas certain quarter-sections and sections partly covered by water or marsh had been transferred to the Province of Manitoba under the provisions of said section 1 of chapter 50 of the Statutes of 1885, and whereas the Province had disposed of the dry portions of the said quarter-sections and sections under agreements of sale, the remaining portions of the same should, therefore, under the provisions of said subsection 2 of section 5 of the Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1912, be re-transferred to the Dominion;

And whereas on account of settlement, drainage, the receding of the waters of lakes and other causes, it is considered practically impossible to define at the present time the boundaries between the original dry and wet portions of the said quarter-sections and sections, and the re-transfer to the Dominion of the portions not sold by the Province has not, therefore, been brought about as the Land Titles Office can not be supplied with descriptions sufficient in detail to cover the areas to be re-transferred;

And whereas the same difficulty exists with regard to defining the outlines of the portions of the said quarter-sections and sections sold by the Province, and the purchasers thereof are being caused considerable annoyance through not being able to obtain title on this account;

And whereas the Department of the Interior has been advised that the difficulty that arises in view of the impossibility of giving detailed descriptions of the lands referred to, which form only a portion of quarter-sections or sections, may be settled by a survey by the two Governments, with the consent of the purchasers from the Province if that can be obtained, dividing the quarter-sections or sections so as to give the purchasers and the Dominion Government each its proper area, and whereas the Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands has estimated that such a survey may cost $7,500, this estimate, however, not including the cost of obtaining the consent of the purchasers to the proposed boundaries;

And whereas most of the said fractional parcels of swamp lands not sold by the province are still more or less covered by water and the chief engineer of the Manitoba Hydrometic Survey of the water power branch of the Department of the Interior having reported that so far as he is aware these fractional parcels are not of any particular value in connection with power or water supply, the minister is of the opinion that the cost of obtaining the information necessary for the retransfer of the same to the Dominion would not be justifiable;

And whereas the Province of Manitoba has requested that the Dominion Government consent to the release of the said fractional parcels in order that it may be in a position to deal with the respective quarter-sections and sections as a whole, and has offered to convey to the Dominion several parcels of Provincial lands upon which homestead entries had been granted in error and which the Department of the Interior has been trying for some time to secure;

And Whereas the Minister of the Interior after careful consideration is of the opinion that such release to the Province would be in the public interest as it would overcome the difficulty referred to respecting the boundaries of the said lands;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the fractional parcels of swamp land enumerated in schedule "A" hereto annexed, in so far as any rights therein as should be re-transferred to the Dominion under the provisions of subsection 2 of section 5 of the Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1912, are concerned, shall be and the same are hereby released to His Majesty King George the Fifth for the purposes of the Province of Manitoba.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE "A."

Section. — Part.	No.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Area.	Remarks.
Frl. W.½	20	19	5	WPM	252.	
N.W.¼	19	16	8	"	15.30	Part not included in Manitoba and North-Western Railway grant No. 1,191.
Sec.	31	16	8	"	153.20	" " "
S.W.¼	1	17	9	"	87.50	" " "
S.E.¼	23	17	9	"	137.	" " "
W.½	31	15	10	"	122	" " "
N.E.¼ and S.W.¼	7	16	10	"	31.60	" " "
S.W.¼ and S.E.¼	5 6	17	7	EPM	200.	Water covered area, marsh along Lake Winnipeg.
Sec.	30	17	11	"	6.20	" Winnipeg River.
N.W.¼	4	16	1	WPM	100.00	" Shoal Lake.
S.E.¼	18	15	2	"	2.40	" Marsh Lake.
N.E.¼	18	15	2	"	78.80	" "
Sec. and S.½	24 25	17	2	"	625.	" Shoal Lake.
N.W.¼	32	17	2	"	5.30	" "
N.W.¼	35	17	2	"	68.	" "
S.½	18	18	2	"	179.	" "
N.W.¼	18	18	2	"	71.30	" "
S.W.¼	24	19	4	"	32.	" Goulet Lake.
S.W.¼	22	14	8	"	34.	" Manitoba Lake.
W.½ of S.W.¼	18	9	9	"	10.	" Assiniboine River.
S.W.¼	28	19	9	"	48.	" Manitoba Lake.
N.W.¼	2	5	10	"	82.29	" Lake.
N.W.¼	6	9	10	"	10.	" Assiniboine River.
S.W.¼	6	9	10	"	22.	" "
N.W.¼	30	4	11	"	148.50	" Swan Lake.
N.E.¼	36	8	11	"	15.70	" Assiniboine River.
S.W.¼	1	9	11	"	11.	" "
S.E.¼	6	9	11	"	25.	" "
W.½	6	9	11	"	40.77	" "
S.E.¼	31	8	13	"	15.	" "
S.W.¼	31	8	13	"	23.80	" "
N.E.¼	31	8	13	"	25.30	" "
S.W.¼	22	3	14	"	15.	" Rock Lake.
S.E.¼	22	3	14	"	144.43	" "
L.S.1, 8 & 9	9	8	14	"	49.10	Part west of river and part water covered area, Assiniboine river.
S.W.¼	10	8	14	"	8.60	" "
L.S.12&13	13	8	14	"	10.	" "
N.E.¼	14	8	14	"	17.10	" "
S.E.¼	14	8	14	"	15.60	" "
L.S.1,2&8	36	8	14	"	3.	" "
N.W.¼	2	21	14	"	4.	Water covered area, Lake.
N.W.¼	28	21	14	"	5.15	" Meezee Lake.
S.E.¼	28	21	14	"	66.80	" "
N.E.¼	34	21	14	"	35.50	" Rushmere Lake.
S.½	34	21	14	"	143.	" "
N.½ of N.E.¼	6	8	15	"	22.98	" Assiniboine River.
N.W.¼	34	24	16	"	119	" Dauphin Lake.
N.E.¼	18	17	17	"	16.	" Lake.
N.E.¼	26	24	17	"	63.	" Dauphin Lake.
S.E.¼	4	25	17	"	128.00	" "
N.E.¼	14	24	18	"	5.	" Harold Lake.
S.E.¼	14	24	18	"	50.	" "

[1922.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 30th July, 1918, from the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that by Orders in Council passed on the 26th of August, 1910, and the 10th of May, 1911, there were reserved for the use of the Department of Militia and Defence for the purpose of remount depots and training grounds, all the available lands in Townships 15, 16 and 17, Range 3, West of the Third Meridian, and in Township 15, Range 4, West of the Third Meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan, and all the available lands in Townships 20, 21 and 22, Range 3, West of the 4th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta.

By Order in Council dated the 22nd March, 1918 certain right of way for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company "Bassano Easterly Branch" was transferred back to the Department of the Interior and it is now desired to authorize the latter Department to enter into grazing leases covering the remainder of the said lands.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the Department of the Interior be authorized to enter into grazing and other similar leases covering the lands above described, on the following conditions: That such leases shall not exceed the term of one year, that they shall all expire on the same day which shall be between 1st November and 1st April in any year and that before leases are granted for any year the consent of the Department of Militia and Defence will be obtained.

The committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[The following Order in Council was first publishen in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *26th August, 1918.*]

[2080]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 24th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS there has been laid before His Excellency the Governor General in Council a report of the Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, upon certain complaints having particular regard to the spread in the railway freight rates on sugar as fixed by Order in Council (P.C. 1863) of 27th July, 1918;

And whereas it is recommended in the said report that the said rates be modified,—

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Railways and Canals, pursuant to the advice of the Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the commodity rates on refined sugar in carloads shall be as follows, namely:—

To Montreal for local deliveries, 32 cents per 100 pounds from St. John, N.B., and 33 cents per 100 pounds from Halifax.

To destinations in Canada west of Montreal, the 5th class rates current from Montreal, with the addition of 14½ cents per 100 pounds from St. John and 15½ cents per 100 pounds from Halifax.

From Vancouver, B.C., as follows, namely:—

(*a*) To Regina, Lanigan, Humboldt and Melfort, all in the Province of Saskatchewan, the rail-lake-and-rail 5th class rates contemporaneously in effect from Montreal to the same points.

(*b*) To Winnipeg, the percentage of the 5th class rate from Vancouver to Winnipeg equivalent to the ratio of the commodity rate from Vancouver to Regina to the 5th class rate from Vancouver to Regina.

(*c*) Subject to the said rates as maxima, the commodity rates to destinations intermediate to the aforesaid on the direct lines of transit shall be reasonably graduated until they merge into the 5th class rates from Vancouver.

(*d*) To destinations off the aforesaid direct lines of transit the commodity rates shall not exceed those for equivalent direct line distances applied to the shortest practicable routes, with reasonable additions where the direct line mileage is insufficient for the purpose.

(*e*) During the existence of the class freight tariffs from Vancouver and Montreal in effect at the date of this Order the commodity rates from Vancouver, graduated as aforesaid, shall not exceed 94 cents to Banff, $1.00 to Calgary and Edmonton, $1.05 to Lethbridge, $1.21 to Saskatoon, and $1.26 to Prince Albert, per 100 pounds respectively.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is further pleased to order that the aforesaid rates shall come into force and have effect from St. John and Halifax on and after the 12th day of September, 1918, and from Vancouver on and after September 23rd, 1918, by publishing and filing on one day's notice with the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, and shall remain in force for the duration of the present war or until further ordered.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[The following Order in Council was first published in the 2nd *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *26th August, 1918.*]

[2089]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 24th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS serious difficulties have arisen in connection with the purchase of silver which is urgently needed for Silver Coinage by the Allied Governments;

And whereas the Government of the United States of America, under Treasury Regulation dated 19th August, 1918, has prohibited the export of silver except for civil or military purposes in connection with the prosecution of the war, and where the price at which the silver was purchased does not directly or indirectly exceed $1.01½ per ounce, 1,000 fine, at the point where the silver is refined in the case of silver refined in the United States, or at the point of importation in the case of imported silver;

And whereas the Imperial Government has fixed the maximum price of silver bullion in the United Kingdom at 49½ pence per ounce,—

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, is pleased, under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, to order that the export of Canadian Silver Coin, Silver Bullion and Fine Silver Bars from the Dominion of Canada shall be and the same is hereby prohibited except under license issued by the Minister of Finance and under regulations prescribed by him, such regulations to provide that licenses shall be issued only where the silver is to be used for civil or military purposes of importance in connection with the prosecution of the war, and only in cases where the exporter certifies that the silver to be exported has been purchased at a price which does not directly or indirectly exceed $1.01½ per ounce, 1,000 fine, at the point where the silver is refined or at the point of importation in the case of imported silver.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2016]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 22nd day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Public Works, is pleased to approve and doth hereby approve the attached amended tariff proposed to be levied, and amended regulations proposed to be enforced in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company's Floating Dry Dock at Prince Rupert, B.C., the said tariff and regulations to be effective from 1st April, 1918, to the end of the war.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC DRY DOCK.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

Dry Dock Rates.

Merchant vessels (steam) on gross registered tonnage.
Merchant vessels (sailing) on net registered tonnage.
Warships on displacement.

Tonnage.	*First day.*	*Lay-days.*
Up to 1,500 tons.	$300.	$100.
1,500 to 3,999 tons.	.20 per ton.	.10 per ton.
4,000 to 5,999 "	.16 " "	.08 " "
Over 6,000 "	.14 " "	.08 " "
Minimum charge for use of one small section separately.	$100.	$35.

1. Docking charges include use of dock for 24 hours from the time vessel enters dock. Twenty-four hours or less constitutes the first day.
2. Each 24 hours or fraction thereof, after the first day constitutes one lay-day, except that Sundays and holidays will not be counted as lay-days unless work is performed on such days.
3. In case a vessel is raised or lowered on Sunday or a holiday, or after regular working hours, a charge for additional costs will be made against the vessel.
4. The time for which charges are made will begin when the vessel enters the dock and terminate when the vessel leaves the dock.
5. Cargo will be charged for at the same rates as tonnage. No charge for ballast.
6. All bills are due and must be paid when vessel is undocked.
7. Wrecked or other vessels requiring extra blocking will be charged for the additional labour and material required in preparing and clearing the dock; a charge will likewise be made for all keel and bilge blocks damaged by removal to effect repairs to a vessel.

Rules and Regulations.

1. Vessels will not be allowed to enter the dock without having the time and manner of their entry, and the estimated time of remaining in the dock fixed and determined at the Company's Office, and entered in a book for that purpose.

2. All vessels requiring the use of the dock must supply men to handle the vessel, shall furnish all hauling and steadying lines, and shall warp themselves into and out of the dock, under the control of the dockmaster.

Vessels are not to enter the dock until so instructed by signal from the dockmaster, and are not to steam into the dock without instructions from the manager or his deputies.

Propellers of vessels are not to be turned while in dock, without permission.

3. Vessels about to be docked *must be put on an even heel abeam* and as nearly even fore and as possible.

4. Vessels using the dock or wharves must keep the same clear of dirt and rubbish and sweep the dock before being floated.

5. No discharge is to be made from soil pipes while vessels are in the dock, and all water-closets and urinals must be securely closed and not used while the vessel is in the dock.

6. Stage-planks and trestless will be furnished by the dock, on application to the manager, but vessels will be required to furnish ropes for hanging stages, as no ropes or chains will be furnished by the dock. All staging and other gear shall be stored away as directed, before the vessel is floated.

7. No anchors or cables shall be lowered to the pontoon docks without permission. No steam shall be blown off, nor shall water be removed from boilers of tanks, nor any appreciable change made in the distribution of the weight of the vessel while in the dock except permission be first obtained.

8. All vessels lying at wharves or in dock shall furnish lights at night, at each end of all gang-ways in use.

9. Vessels lying at wharves of the dry dock shall move when so requested by the manager, or his deputies.

10. Vessels desiring to lie at the wharves for the completion of repairs may do so, if the wharves are not otherwise occupied, upon making application to the manager, in writing, and paying the usual charges.

11. Vessels lying at the wharves or in the dock are prohibited from dumping ashes or ballast alongside.

12. In case a vessel is not ready for docking at the time arrangements are made, the full dues for one day shall be paid in addition, to which the owner, managing owner, master or consignee, shall be liable to pay, on demand, to the company, the amount, if any which may have been lost in respect of dockage rates and dues, by reason of the failure to dock according to application, and the vessel must be prepared to stand aside for any vessel if required.

13. In cases involving abnormal risks when docking or when docking vessels with considerable cargo, the risk shall be borne by the owners who shall also be liable for any damage thereby ensuing, to the dock or dock properties, and the Company may exact sufficient bond or other guarantee protecting them from all losses caused by such docking; and the extra cost of preparing the dock for the reception of such a vessel plus 20% is to be paid in addition to the tariff rates.

14. The owners of the dock shall not be liable for any damage which may happen to the vessel whilst in the dock, entering the dock, or leaving the dock, on account of causes beyond their control; nor for any delay due to such causes. When the ship is about to be undocked, the responsibility that inlet and outlet valves and all the openings in the ship's bottom below the water are closed rests with the owners.

15. If it transpires that the repairs to a vessel already in the dock will require longer use of the dock than was at the first anticipated and should the dock have been enagaged by another vessel for a definite time then the repairs to the vessel on the dock shall be so far completed as to enable her to undock. But she shall have the right to re-enter the dock as soon as the same is free and shall be chargeable only with the dues fixed for lay-days, but may not occupy the dock to the exclusion of other vessels ready to dock as arranged.

16. When, for any reason not connected with the preparation of the dock, or the operation thereof, it is found necessary to raise a vessel again after beginning to sink the dock, she will be charged lay-day rates plus all additional expenses caused the dock therefor. But, if the vessel is floated and it is necessary to inspect the bilge and keel blocks before she can again be raised, the charge will be 75% of the regular docking rates plus all additional expenses.

17. Any damage of the dock, wharves or property connected therewith, caused by negligence or any other fault of the vessel, will be charged to the vessel.

18. His Majesty's ships and also vessels in distress involving risk of foundering shall at all times have priority of docking over all vessels entered in the entry book.

19. In emergencies liable to endanger the vessel or property of the company, and thereby rendering it advisable to undock the vessel, or in the event of a fire occurring on a vessel or on the dock, the company have the right to float the vessel and cause her to be removed

at once from the dock. If the fire occurs on board the ship or is due to action on the part of the vessel's officers or crew, the cost of any work done to enable the vessel to be undocked, and any damage done to the property of the company, will be charged to the owners.

20. Vessel owners are liable for any accidents to dock workmen due to any default or carelessness on the part of their employees.

21. No vessel is permitted to lie alongside or to be attached to the dock without special permission of the company.

22. All orders of the dockmaster re docking and undocking must be obeyed by the captain and crew of the vessel' as well as all reasonable orders issued by the manager or dockmaster, or their deputies, while the vessel is in the dock, and such orders shall be in writing should the Captain of the vessel so require. 9–2

[2032]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 17th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS since the 18th day of April, 1917, Orders in Council have been made from time to time granting certain pay after discharge to officers and soldiers of the land forces, those now in force being those dated the 11th day of October, 1917 (P.C. 2849), and on the 30th day of January, 1918 (P.C. 192);

And whereas provision has also been made for post discharge pay for officers, warrant officers and men of the Canadian Naval Service, the provisions now in force being those contained in Orders in Council dated the 1st day of August, 1917 (P.C. 2433), and the 13th day of November, 1917 (P.C. 3192);

And whereas it appears that under the existing provisions it is possible for an officer, warrant officer, or man to become entitled to post discharge pay more than one by reason of his service both in the naval and the land forces of Canada, and it is deemed expedient to consolidate all the provisions with regard to post discharge pay in respect of both services and to make certain amendments in the existing provisions;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, and with the concurrence of the Minister of the Naval Service, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:

The Orders in Council above mentioned are hereby cancelled and the following regulations are hereby made and substituted therefor:—

Regulations.

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:

(*a*) "Officer," "warrant officer" and "man" shall have the same meanings as are given to the said words in the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions or in the Militia Act, as the case may be, and "officer" shall include "nursing sister."

(*b*) "Retirement" shall include the return to his Militia unit of an officer who ceases to be actively employed and paid.

(*c*) "Discharge" shall include the return to his non-permanent militia unit not on active service of a man belonging to any such unit.

(*d*) "Overseas" means out of Canada or the United States.

(*e*) "Pay and allowances" includes the pay and allowances receivable in money by the officer, warrant officer or man concerned or by his dependents by reason of his service; except allowances in lieu of rations and quarters or subsistence allowance.

(*f*) "Militia Council" means only the Militia Council in Canada and does not extend to the Overseas Military Council.

2. Except as in these regulations otherwise provided, every officer, warrant officer or man who has served or may hereafter serve in the naval or in the land forces of Canada on active service as set out in the first column of the schedule to these regulations and who hereafter retires or is discharged during the present war or during demobilization thereafter shall be entitled to receive a gratuity equal in amount to the pay and allowances he would have received if he had remained in the service for fifteen, thirty, forty-five or ninety-one days after his retirement or discharge as specified in the second column of the said schedule at the same rate of pay and allowances as he was receiving at the time of his retirement or discharge, or if he was reverted to a lower rank with his consent in order that he might serve overseas or in a theatre of actual war, and not on account of misconduct or inefficiency, then at the rate of pay and allowances to which he would have been entitled if he had not been reverted.

3. Where separation allowance has been paid during the service of any officers, warrant officer or man to any dependent or dependents of his, a portion of the gratuity payable under the preceding paragraph to such officer, warrant officer or man equal to the separation allowance for the period by reference to which the gratuity is calculated, may, in the discretion of the Paymaster-General, or the Deputy Minister of Naval Service, be paid to the dependant or dependants of such officer, warrant officer or man who would have been entitled to it if the service of the officer, warrant officer, warrant officer or man concerned had continued and if so paid shall, to the extent of the amount thereof, be deemed to be a payment in part of the gratuity aforesaid.

4. No officer, and no warrant officer in the Naval forces, shall be entitled to such gratuity as aforesaid if:—

(*a*) He is cashiered or dismissed the service by sentence of a court martial.

(*b*) He is deprived of his commission or warrant by reason of misconduct.

(*c*) He is called upon to retire or to resign his commission or warrant by reason of misconduct.

(*d*) He is retired or discharged at his own request (unless the Director of Naval Service or the Militia Council otherwise determines).

5. No man of the Naval or land forces of Canada shall be entitled to the gratuity aforesaid if he has been discharged:—

(*a*) Having been sentenced to be discharged with ignominy, or in the naval forces with or without disgrace.

(*b*) Having been sentenced to penal servitude or having been sentenced by court martial to imprisonment for two years or more.

(*c*) Having made a mis-statement as to age on enlistment (unless the Director of Naval Service or the Militia Council otherwise determines).

(*d*) Having made a false answer on attestation (unless the Director of Naval Service or the Militia Council otherwise determines).

(*e*) During his service, having been convicted by the civil power of an offence punishable by imprisonment for more than two years, committed either before or after enlistment.

(*f*) For misconduct.

(*g*) At his own request or the request of his parents or guardians (unless the Director of Naval Service or the Militia Council otherwise determines).

6. No officer, warrant officer or man shall be entitled to the gratuity aforesaid, if

(*a*) He was formerly employed in the civil service of Canada or of any province and is privileged to return to such employment in the same position as the position which he left, or some other position in such service having substantially a like remuneration.

(*b*) He was formerly in some Canadian naval or land force other than that from which he is retired or discharged and is privileged to continue on pay in such Canadian naval or land force with the same rank as he formerly held therein, or any higher rank.

7. Any overpayments made to any officer, warrant officer or man or to any of his dependents may be deducted from the gratuity hereby authorized.

8. If any officer, warrant officer or man, before he has received any part or the whole of the gratuity to

which he has become entitled under these regulations is notified as having joined and as being in receipt of pay from any Canadian naval or land force other than that from which he is retired or discharged, the gratuity, or the part thereof which at the time remains unpaid shall not be paid, but such officer, warrant officer or man, upon his subsequent retirement or discharge shall, if then otherwise eligible to receive the gratuity, be entitled to receive the same or the part thereof which has not theretofore been paid, by reference either to the pay and allowances of which he was in receipt or of the pay and allowances of which he is in receipt at the time of such subsequent retirement or discharge, whichever were the higher, and he shall, for the purpose of determining the amount of the gratuity by reference to the length and the character of his service, be entitled to count his service in both forces.

9. No officer or men of the naval or land forces enlisted elsewhere than in Great Britain shall be entitled to the gratuity aforesaid unlest he is in Canada at the time of his retirement or discharge or unless the Director of Naval Service of the Militia Council determines that he should receive it.

10. If an officer, warrant officer or man brought forward for retirement or discharge is entitled, pursuant to the recommendation of a medical board or a medical officer, to receive allowances (other than pension) from the Department of soldiers' Civil-Re-Establishment, he shall not be paid the gratuity until he has submitted to such treatment as the Department of Soldiers' Civil-Re-Establishment directs and has ceased to receive allowances from such Department.

11. If any officer, warrant officer or man, before he has received any part or the whole of the gratuity herein provided for is notified as being entitled to or in receipt of allowances from the Department of the Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment the gratuity or the part thereof which at the time remains unpaid, shall not be paid, but such officer, warrant officer or man, upon his subsequently ceasing to be entitled to or to receive such allowances shall, if then otherwise eligible to receive the gratuity, be entitled to receive the same or the part thereof which has not theretofore been paid.

12. If any officer, warrant officer or man dies before he has received any part or the whole of the gratuity herein provided, and if immediately before the time of his retirement or discharge no separation allowance was being paid to any dependent or dependents of his, and there was no assignment or allotment of any portion of his pay in force, the portion of the gratuity unpaid at the time of his death shall not become payable.

13. No officer, warrant officer or man shall irrespective of the length or character of his service in one or several forces, be entitle to receive in all a gratuity equal to more than ninety-one days' pay and allowances, calculated by reference to the highest rate of pay and allowances of which he was in receipt at the time of any retirement or discharge.

14. The gratuity herein provided for shall be payable to any officer, warrant officer or man as follows :—

(*a*) If the gratuity is equal to fifteen days, thirty days or forty-five days pay and allowance, on the day of his retirement or discharge.

(*b*) If the gratuity is equal to ninety-one days' pay and allowance, one-third thereof on the day of his retirement or discharge and the reminder in two annual instalments payable respectively one and two months after such retirement or discharge.

15. Where it appears that any officer, warrant officer or man has, while in the service, incurred debts or omitted to make proper provision for his wife or children, whether legetimate or illegetimate, or in any case in which the circumstances seem to him to so require, the Minister of the Naval Service, in the case of the naval forces, or the Militia Council in the case of the land forces, may direct the gratuity hereby authorized to be applied in or towards the payment of such debts or the making of provision so far as possible for the said wife or child or children or as the circumstances may demand.

16. Nothing in these regulations shall adversely affect the rights of any officer, warrant officer or man heretofore retired or discharged under the Orders in Council cancelled hereby, and where the justice of the case so requires, post discharge pay may be granted under these regulations to any officer, warrant officer or man who has not heretofore received any post discharge pay, or who is entitled under the provisions hereof to a larger amount of post discharge pay than he received by reason of his having reverted with his consent to proceed overseas, or to a theatre of actual war, and not for misconduct or inefficiency.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE.

Column 1—Service.	Column 2—Period.
(*a*) In a sea-going ship for six months continuously	91 days.
(*b*) In the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, Overseas Division, in a ship of the Royal Navy	91 "
(*c*) In the Canadian Expeditionary Force Overseas	91 "
(*d*) In any Canadian Naval or land force for three years	45 "
(*e*) In any Canadian Naval or land force for two years	30 "
(*f*) In any Canadian Naval or land force for one year	15 "

9-2

[1788]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.
Friday, the 19th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of section 7, chapter 108, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, "An Act Respecting Public Ferries," to order that the tariff covered by section 5 of the regulations established under authority of an Order in Council dated 1st May, 1893, as amended by Order in Council of the 5th April, 1905, for the governance of the operation of the ferry across the Ottawa river, between the Township of Fitzroy, in the Province of Ontario, and Onslow, in the Province of Quebec, and generally known as "The Quyon Ferry," shall be and the same is hereby cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof :—

TARIFF.
Section 5.

	Cents
For a two horse cart or conveyance and driver, with or without merchandise, each way	50
For a one horse cart or conveyance and driver, with or without merchandise, each way	40
For one horse, each way	15
For each additional horse, the property of the same person	10
For each head of horned cattle, up to two, each way	25
For each additional head of horned cattle, the property of the same person, each way	10
For each head of swine or sheep, up to two, each way	10
For each additional head of swine or sheep, the property of the same person, each way	5
For each passenger, with the privileges of taking baggage, not exceeding 50 lbs., each way	15
For each package of merchandise or goods (other than the above) under 100 lbs., each way	5
For lots of freight weighing 100 lbs. or over, per 100 lbs	3
For each automobile and driver, each way	50
For each automobile passenger, other than the driver, each way	10

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2045]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 22nd day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS a request has been made by the Department of Indian Affairs for the setting apart for the Indians of a tract of land, known as the Waterhen Indian Reserve, No. 45, in Townships 34 and 34, ranges 15 and 16, West of the Principal Meridian in the Province of Manitoba, and also of certain portions of sections 14, 23 and 35 in the said Township 34, range 16, as an addition to the original reserve in exchange for a portion of the latter which has been surrendered by the Indians ;

The portion of the original reserve to be retained for the Indians, comprises 3481·94 acres ; the portion thereof which has been surrendered comprises 1126·06 acres, and the area of the additional land desired in exchange for the portion of the reserve surrendered comprises 1171·95 acres ;

And whereas the lands applied for, according to the records of the Department of the Interior are available for the purpose.

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the said lands be withdrawn from the operation of the Dominion Lands Act and be set apart as an Indian reserve, such lands being more particularly described as follows :

Firstly, all that portion of Waterhen Indian Reserve No. 45, as shown upon plans of survey of township 34, range 15 ; township 34, range 16 ; township 35, range 15 and township 35, range 16, all West of the Principal Meridian approved and confirmed at Ottawa, respectively on the 6th day of February, 1917, the 25th day of July, 1916, the 17th day of October, 1916, and the 28th day of March, 1916, by Edouard Deville, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands and of record in the Department of the Interior, and which said portion lies to the North of a line drawn parallel with and 62·81 chains perpendicularly distant, Northerly from the Southern limit of the said reserve, No. 45, as shown upon the said plans of townships 34, ranges 15 and 16.

Secondly, all those portions of sections 14 and 23 of the said township 34, range 16, which lie to the west of the west bank of Little Waterhen river, as shown upon said plan of township 34, range 16.

And thirdly, all that porton of the east half of section 35 of the said township 34, range 16, which lies to the west of the said west bank of said river, as shown on the said plan of the said township, and the easterly 21·85 chains of the west half of said section 35, as shown on said plan, comprising an aggregate area of 4653·89 acres, more or less, and shown hatched in black on the plan hereto attached.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2046.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 20th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Order in Council of the 29th day of May, 1918, establishing the Point Pelee Park provided that the shooting of wild duck would be allowed each year on the said Point Pelee Park, under permit from the Commissioner of Dominion Parks, during such time as the Governor in Council shall from time to time decide ;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

Clause 61 of the General Regulations for the control and management of Dominion parks as amended by Order in Council of the 6th day of March, 1915, is hereby amended in so far as it relates to Point Pelee Park by adding thereto the following clause :—

"That the shooting of wild duck be allowed on the Point Pelee Park each year on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays of each week from the 1st of October to the 14th of December, both days inclusive."

Clauses 71 and 72 of the General Regulations for the control and management of Dominion Parks, as established by Order in Council of the 21st day of June, 1909, and re-established under the Forest Reserves and Parks Act by Order in Council of the 6th day of June, 1911, are hereby amended in so far as they relate to Point Pelee Park by adding the following clause :—

"Provided that during the time of the shooting of wild duck is allowed on Point Pelee any person holding a permit from the Commissioner of Dominion Parks to shoot wild ducks on the said Park will not be required to have his rifle, shotgun or other firearms sealed while on the said Park."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1976]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday the 12th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Order in Council of date the 23rd October, 1917, a license in connection with the Royal Proclamations relating to Trading with the Enemy was granted, permitting in certain circumstances the payment of fees and agents' charges, and the expenses in respect of Patents, Trade Marks and Designs, payable in an enemy country or on behalf of an enemy ;

And whereas it has been deemed desirable to revoke said license ;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, is pleased to revoke and doth hereby revoke the said license.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1910]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS under the authority of an order of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council, dated the 14th day of September, 1917, the Province of Manitoba has requested that the land comprised within the public road through Sections 11 and 12, in Township thirteen, Range eleven, east of the Principal Meridian, as shown upon a plan of the said road, approved and confirmed at Ottawa on the 27th day of September, 1917, by Edouard Deville, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, and of record in the Department of the Interior under No. 26336, be transferred to the said province ;

And whereas the lands affected by the said road are unpatented.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, and under the provisions of Section 13 of Chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1906, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the said road comprising 4·39 acres in the north-east quarter of Section 11, 4·21 acres in the north-west quarter of Section 12 and 4·42 acres in the north-east quarter of Section 12 of the said township be transferred to the Crown in the right of the Province of Manitoba.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1913]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that clause 41 of the regulations governing the granting of yearly licenses and permits to cut timber on Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the North West Territories, within twenty miles on either side of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Province of British Columbia, and that the tract of three and one-half million acres controlled by the Government of the Dominion in the Peace River District, in the Province of British Columbia, established by Order in Council of the 1st July, 1898, and subsequent Orders in Council, shall be and the same is hereby amended so as to provide that the holders of portable sawmill berths and cordwood berths shall furnish to the Dominion Timber Agent having jurisdiction in the matter, sworn returns monthly or at such period as the Minister of the Interior may direct, accounting for all timber cut on the berths, sold, and on hand ; and that in the event of it being found necessary, after the permittee has been requested by letter three times to forward any overdue return or returns, to send a Timber Inspector or other officer to secure the same, the Minister of the Interior may charge and collect from the permittee the expenses incurred thereby, or cancel the berth.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7-4 Clerk of the Privy Council

[6/2019]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 17th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Inland Revenue, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

The Standards of Quality for Baking Powders, as established by Order in Council dated the 16th July, 1918, are hereby repealed, and the following standards of quality are established in lieu thereof :—

Baking Powders.

1. Baking Powder is essentially a mixture of bicarbonate of soda with an acid, either free, or in combination as an acid salt, together with starch or other neutral material; and is intended to be used as a leavener in baking; the leavening agent being the carbonic acid gas liberated by interaction of the acid component with the bicarbonate of soda under the conditions of baking.

2. The acid materials employed in the manufacture of baking powders shall be, in themselves harmless to health, and the compounds resultant from their interaction with bicarbonate of soda shall also be harmless to health.

3. Baking Powder must be capable of yielding ten (10) per cent of its weight of carbon dioxide, on treatment as prescribed and recommended in Bulletin No. 360 of the Department of Inland Revenue (Laboratory series).

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
8-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS

CANADIAN MILITIA

AND

CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

1918

HEADQUARTERS,
OTTAWA, 4th July, 1918.

No. 93.

The following appointments, promotions, retirements and confirmations of rank in the

(A) Canadian Militia (permanent and non-permanent)

(B) Canadian Expeditionary Force

are promulgated by the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence in Militia Council:—

(A)—CANADIAN MILITIA.

DISTRICTS.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5.—19TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.—The period of tenure of appointment of Major and brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. G. Ouellet, as Brigade Major, is further extended to the 13th May, 1919.

PERMANENT FORCE.

ROYAL CANADIAN ENGINEERS.—Quartermasters and honorary Lieutenants G. J. Burton and W. Grant, are retired under the provisions of para. 268, K. R. & O. (C.M.) 1917. 30th June, 1918.

CAVALRY.

13TH SCOTTISH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—Provisional Lieutenant H. H. Lawrence is retired. 27th June, 1918.

ARTILLERY.

Canadian Field Artillery.

9TH BRIGADE 5TH (KINGSTON) BATTERY.—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) A. R. MacLaren is seconded for service with the Imperial Army. 20th March, 1918.

INFANTRY.

19TH LINCOLN REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Traill is transferred to the Reserve of Officers. 30th June, 1918.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) H. B. Belson. 1st July, 1918.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire: Provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary)—

G. R. LeTouzel,
A. S. Bruce,
J. H. Chapman. 24th June, 1918.

20TH REGIMENT (HALTON RIFLES).—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) R. E. Maxwell-Davis is permitted to retire. 26th June, 1918.

The undermentioned officers are seconded: Provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary):

F. A. Rodgers. 6th September, 1915.
J. A. Surgeoner. 23rd December, 1915.

Lieutenants (supernumerary):

H. W. Powell. 12th May, 1916.
M. B. Collier. 28th October, 1916.
G. A. Davis. 2nd October, 1917.

Provisional Lieutenant H. G. Jermyn. 24th January, 1918.

47TH FRONTENAC REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Ferguson is transferred to the Reserve of Officers. 15th June, 1918.

62ND REGIMENT (ST. JOHN FUSILIERS).—To be provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary): Orlin Alonzo Reid, gentleman. 15th June, 1918.

85TH REGIMENT.—The period of tenure of appointment of Captain T. Foisy as Signalling Officer is further extended to the 11th May, 1919.

109TH REGIMENT.—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. W. Price is retired. 27th June, 1918.

CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Lieutenant (supernumerary) A. G. Gosling is seconded for service with the Imperial Army. 22nd April, 1918.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.

Army Medical Corps.

The undermentioned are granted temporary local rank, as stated, under the provisions of General Order 121, 1917, with pay and allowances for days actually employed:—

Military District No. 2.

To be temporary local Major: Captain G. E. Wilson. 13th April, 1918.
To be temporary local Captain: Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary): R. S. Richardson. 1st April, 1918.

Military District No. 3.

To be * temporary local Lieutenant-Colonel: Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Connell, C.M. 26th June, 1918.

*Officers whose names are marked with asterisk are not fully employed on military duties, and will receive field pay, but no other allowances.

To be Captains: Lieutenants (supernumerary):
J. S. Simpson. 5th January, 1917.
W. T. Hamilton,
J. F. Hazelwood,
H. Glendinning,
M. B. Whyte,
E. J. Trow,
G. A. Bates. 17th February, 1917.
A. B. Jackson (to remain seconded). 18th March, 1917.
A. H. McMurchy (to remain seconded). 29th March, 1917.
J. R. McRae (to remain seconded). 1st April, 1917.
W. H. Dudley (to remain seconded). 7th June, 1917.
W. N. McCormick (to remain seconded). 23rd June, 1917.
H. M. MacDonald (to remain seconded).
S. A. Wilkinson (to remain seconded). 12th July, 1917.
W. J. Laurie (to remain seconded). 24th July, 1917.
J. E. MacLean (to remain seconded). 11th September, 1917.
A. Montgomery (to remain seconded). 29th December, 1917.

To be provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary):
Edward Mountjoy Pearse,
Campbell Davidson,
John Henry Carson,
Robert Samuel Richardson, gentlemen. 1st April, 1918.
*Benjamin Cohen, gentleman. 29th April, 1918.
William Verne McIntosh, gentleman. 14th May, 1918.
*Albert Maxwell Lightstone, gentleman. 20th May, 1918.
William Thomson Kennedy, gentleman. 4th June, 1918.
George Douglas Chown, gentleman. 6th June, 1918.
*Harry Johnston Bennett, gentleman. 7th June, 1918.
*Robert Henry MacLauchlan, gentleman. 11th June, 1918.
*Charles Ernest Bond, gentleman. 12th June, 1918.

*Subject to qualification under the provisions of Militia Order 65, 1913.

To be Nursing Sister (supernumerary): Minnie Hannah Hunt. 10th June, 1918.

CANADIAN ARMY DENTAL CORPS.

To be Captains:
William John Taylor, Esquire. 15th January, 1917.
Arthur S. McKercher,
Harry Roberts Conway, Esquires. 12th February, 1917.
Charles Ferguison Gillis, Esquire. 22nd June, 1918.
Joseph George Dumont,
Gilles Rene Amiot, Esquires. 2nd July, 1918.

MEMORANDA.

The date of retirement of Major-General W. E. Hodgins, C.M.G., Permanent Staff, which appeared in General Order 61, 1918, is amended to read from the 7th March, 1918.

Lieutenant-Colonel O. M. Biggar, Judge-Advocate-General, is appointed a member of the Militia Council, in accordance with the provisions of Order-in-Council P.C. 1570 dated the 22nd June, 1918. 22nd June, 1918.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) C. J. Burritt, 5th (The Princess Louise) Dragoon Guards, is detailed for duty, temporarily, as Assistant Director-General of Engineer Services at Militia Headquarters. 28th February, 1917.

To be Chaplains with the honorary rank of Captain:
The Reverend Victor Osmund Boyle,
The Reverend James Edward Ward. 4th June, 1918.
The Reverend James Richard Graham. 6th June, 1918.
The Reverend Walter Edouard Cannon. 7th June, 1918.
The Reverend Hector Louis Belliveau. 16th June, 1918.

The undermentioned are seconded for service with the Royal Air Force:
Chaplain and honorary Major T. C. Brown, 48th Regiment (Highlanders).
Chaplain and honorary Captain J. W. Medcalf. 4th June, 1918.
Chaplain and honorary Captain J. R. Graham. 6th June, 1918.
Chaplains and honorary Captains F. Vipond, W. E. Cannon. 7th June, 1918.
Chaplain and honorary Captain J. F. Reycraft. 10th June, 1918.

Lieutenant (supernumerary) L. E. Porter, 34th Ontario Regiment, is granted the temporary rank of Captain in the Canadian Militia, whilst serving with the Royal Air Force. 30th June, 1918.

General Order 78, 1918, in so far as it relates to the appointment of Victor MacDonell, gentleman, as a temporary Lieutenant, C.M., is hereby cancelled, this gentleman having been already so appointed by General Order 124, 1917.

General Order 38, 1918, in so far as it relates to the transfer of provisional Lieutenant J. F. A. Quesnel to the General List, C.M., on the disbandment of the 80th Nicolet Regiment, is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned are granted temporary rank in the Canadian Militia as stated, whilst serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force:
To be Lieutenants:
Morton Joseph Mason, gentleman. 5th December, 1915.

John C. Matheson, gentleman. 29th January, 1916.
Robert Harold Richardson, gentleman. 30th January, 1916.
Reginald H. Lamb, gentleman. 18th March, 1916.
Harold Armstrong, gentleman. 6th October, 1916.
Robert Kynmond Robertson,
John Randolph Hubbard,
Frederick Homer Cassels,
James Joseph O'Gorman, gentlemen. 14th November, 1916.
William Walter Rose Mitchell, gentleman. 18th November, 1916.
Frederick James North,
Samuel Urban Whiting,
Ernest R. Hoskins,
Norman Manning,
Charles Douglas Venables,
Leonard Robert James,
George Barnes Pusey,
Arthur William May,
Alexander McKenzie, gentlemen. 21st November 1916.
Norman Harold Peters. 22nd November, 1916.
Norman Kyle Hay, gentleman. 23rd November, 1916.
Charlie Shellard,
C. John Jackson, gentlemen. 26th November, 1916.
Frank Elijah Williams, gentleman. 29th November, 1916.
Percy Sandhurst, gentleman. 1st December, 1916.
Charles Edward Bell, gentleman. 2nd December, 1916.
John Lewis Lloyd, gentleman. 24th December, 1916.
William Parker Littlewood,
John S. Leete, gentlemen. 25th December, 1916.
Cyril F. H. Biddulph, gentleman. 29th December, 1916.
Francis Surridge Williams, gentleman. 2nd January, 1917.
Andrew A. Macartney,
Alexander Sinclair W. McKay, gentlemen. 20th January, 1917.
Harry Ellis Hanwell, gentleman. 30th January, 1917.
George Alexander Guthrie,
Arthur T. Livingston,
Harold Cleveland McKinney,
Frank William Beck,
George Beveridge,
Cyrus Roy Hall,
Douglas Campbell,
William Beatty,
Sidney Howard Smith,
Robert Russell, gentlemen. 3rd February, 1917.
Horatio Nelson Darling, gentleman. 7th February, 1917.
Ernest Leslie Gleason (since killed in action),
James Edward Manning, gentlemen. 12th February, 1917.
John M. Fisher, gentleman. 13th February, 1917.
Richard Edmunds,
Orin Wood Dunbar Sutherland,
George Henry Mosely,
Arthur Cecil Ross, gentlemen. 14th February, 1917.
Thomas Francis O'Flaherty,
Edward Eleazer Frost, gentlemen. 18th February, 1917.
Gordon Ranson Hughes, gentleman. 19th February, 1917.
Osborne Henry Paget Bowker (since killed in action),
Frederick Hollis, gentlemen. 20th February, 1917.
George Frederick Jull (since killed in action),
Albert Edward Browne (since killed in action),
Norman Morley Cowell, gentlemen. 21st February, 1917.
John Boyd,
Norman McLeod Campbell,
Reginald Mudge,
George Isaac Price,
John Robertson, gentlemen. 22nd February, 1917.
Henry Aylesworth Baker (since killed in action),
Maurice Bevan (since died of wounds),
Thomas James Reid,
John McCone,
Herbert William Martin,
Richard G. H. W. MacCarthy,
Lloyd Clarke Linton,
Eric Motton,
John Leslie Foote,
Arthur E. Andrews,
Maynard Ernest Patterson,
Gerald Adams Parkins,
Eric Edmund Jones,
Harry Hampton Essex,
Henry Wolfe G. Drummond,
Charles Alexander MacLean,
Russell Howard Elliott,
William Henry Samuel Dixon,
Gordon Charles Davidson,
Wilfred J. White,
Albert Ernest Thorne,
Leslie Howard Simpson,
Herbert Matheson Lovell,
Thomas George Parry,
Alfred William Eustace Van Someren,
Walter Paul Beavan,
Alvarez Periera,
Jay Burpee Black,
Samuel Harrison,
Percival Harold Gayner,
Alexander D. Archibald,
Frederick Jennison Montle,
James Royal McMillan,
Stewart Francis Dunlop,
William Albert Benn,
Leslie Harold Scott,
Oscar William Goulden,
William Henry Crook,
Thomas Burham Woodyatt,
Charles Frederick Whibbley Atkinson,
Frederick Robert McCall,
Almon W. Scott, gentlemen. 24th February, 1917.
Arthur Stephen Kenyon Lloyd (since killed in action),
Percival George Hawkins (since presumed to have died),
Arthur Donald Keith, gentlemen. 25th February, 1917.
Samuel Percy Benson (since killed in action),
Max Mingaye Townley (since killed in action),
George Reid (since killed in action),
Everett Boyd Jackson Fallis (since killed in action),
John Morgan (since died of wounds),
Allan Hunter Finlay,
John Frazer Thom,
Gerald Laws, gentlemen. 26th February, 1917.
George Fairbairn Palmer, gentleman. 22nd March, 1917.
John Robert Allan, gentleman. 23rd June, 1917.
Ernest Osborne Brooker, gentleman. 1st July, 1917.
Ralph Douglas Neill, gentleman. 20th August, 1917.
Francis Carl Heintzman, gentleman. 2nd September, 1917.
Frederick William Doran, gentleman. 15th October, 1917.

To be honorary Lieutenants:
Harold Smith Patton, gentleman. 3rd January, 1917.
Harold Thompson Innis Lee, gentleman. 30th January, 1917.

(B)—CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Artillery.

72nd Depot Battery.—To be Lieutenant: No. 348359 Battery Sergeant-Major William Wisbey Applegate, C.E.F. 4th June, 1918.

73rd Depot Battery.—To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant D. A. McMurtry, (23rd Batt., C.F.A.), from the Reserve of Officers, C.E.F. 27th June, 1918.

INFANTRY.

EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT—2ND DEPOT BATTALION.—To be Lieutenants: Lieutenants J. H. V. Cameron, C.E.F. (G.G.F.G.). 18th June, 1918.
G. A. W. Beith, C.E.F. (46th Regt.). 22nd June, 1918.

2ND QUEBEC REGIMENT—1ST DEPOT BATTALION.—To be Lieutenants: Captain J. P. Bignell (87th Regt.). 21st June, 1918.
Captain J. A. Lebel (R. of O., C.M.),
Lieutenant A. Marois (87th Regt.). 25th June, 1918.

3RD DEPOT BATTALION.—To be *Major: Captain C. G. Dunn, C.E.F. (8th Regt.). 10th June, 1918.
To be *Lieutenants: Lieutenants J. J. Chouinard, L. Grenon, (9th Regt.). 22nd June, 1918.
J. E. Jolin (17th Regt.). 25th June, 1918.
*Temporary Appointment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT—1ST DEPOT BATTALION.—To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant Bruce Fletcher, late 16th Reserve Battalion. 11th June, 1918.

CANADIAN GARRISON REGIMENTS.

2ND BATTALION.—To be Major: Captain P. Blackie, C.E.F. (110th Regt.). 1st July, 1918.
To be Adjutant: Captain R. A. Plato, C.E.F. (106th Regt.) 1st July, 1918.
To be Captain: Lieutenant M. M. Gibson, C.E.F. (C.M.). 1st June, 1918.

6TH BATTALION.—To be Captain: Lieutenant A. F. Mackay, C.E. (76th Regt.). 25th June, 1918.

11TH BATTALION.—To be Captain: Captain T. E. L. Taylor, C.E.F. (102nd Regt.). 13th June, 1918.

DISTRICTS DEPOTS.

No. 5 District Depot—
To be Major and to command the Depot: Captain M. H. Labbe, M.C., from the Reserve of Officers, C.E.F. 18th June, 1918.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

To be Captains:
Lieutenants George Franklin Laughlan (A.M.C.). 5th June, 1918.
William Murray Leys (A.M.C.). 17th June, 1918.
Captain James Frederick Grant (A.M.C.).
Lieutenants William Franklin Luton (A.M.C.)
William Russell Scott (A.M.C.)
William Morris (A.M.C.). 1st July, 1918.
Roger Frederick Nicholls (A.M.C.). 3rd July, 1918.

To be Lieutenants: Lieutenants
John Stewart McInnes (A.M.C.). 1st June, 1918.
Joseph Ferdinand Rocheleau (A.M.C.). 14th June, 1918.
Herbert William Turney (A.M.C.). 27th June, 1918.

STRUCK OFF STRENGTH.

The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F. in Canada with effect from the dates set opposite their respective names:—
No. 1 District Depot—
Major Robert Bruce Ross. 22nd June, 1918.
Captains—
Harry Becher Edward. 26th June, 1918.
Charles Edwin Dowding. 28th June, 1918.
Hibbert Winslow Hill. 30th June, 1918.

No. 2 District Depot—
Majors—
Frank Stewart Povah. 10th May, 1918.
George Ramsay. 28th June, 1918.
Captain Charleton Ewing MacDonald. 5th May, 1918.
Honorary Captain Joseph George Tait. 29th June, 1918.
Lieutenant Kenneth Verner Bunnell. 3rd July, 1918.

No. 3 District Depot—
Lieutenant Reginald Kingdren Runnels. 26th June, 1918.

No. 6 District Depot—
Captain Arthur Ormond Philip. 28th June, 1918.

No. 7 District Depot—
Major Fred. Hayes Mersereau. 27th June, 1918.

No. 10 District Depot—
Captain Louis James O'Brien. 1st July, 1918.
Lieutenant Percy Blackwood Alloway. 10th May, 1918.
Lieutenant John Robert Campbell. 29th June, 1918.

No. 11 District Depot—
Lieutenant Paul Howard. 29th June, 1918.

No. 12 District Depot—
Captain Victor Bourgeault. 31st May, 1918.

No. 13 District Depot—
Lieutenants—
John L. Carter. 10th May, 1918.
Andrew Alfred James MacIver.
Alfred Edward Beswick. 29th June, 1918.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Cole, 1st Bde. Can. Garr. Arty. 13th June, 1918.

To be Major: Major F. M. Bell, C.A.M.C. 1st April, 1918.

To be Captains:
Captain A. Boileau, 233rd Btn. 5th January, 1917.
Captain G. S. McLennan, M.C., 73rd Btn. 1st April, 1918.
Captain C. J. Hogg, 249th Btn. 18th April, 1918.

To be Lieutenants:
Lieutenant L. A. Johnston, 14th Btn. 19th January, 1918.
Lieutenant C. A. Nord, 107th Btn. 10th April, 1918.
Lieutenant F. F. Taaffe, 72nd Btn. 17th May, 1918.
Lieutenant R. J. Craig, 54th Btn. 22nd May, 1918.
Lieutenant J. MacI. Airth, M.C., 3rd Btn. 6th June, 1918.
Lieutenant A. J. de Lotbiniere, 42nd Btn. 24th June, 1918.

To be honorary Lieutenant-Colonel: Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel A. U. de Pencier, Chapl. Serv. 26th April, 1918.

To be honorary Captain: Honorary Captain J. M. Conlyn-Ching, Chapl. Serv. 1st June, 1918.

MEMORANDA.

Colonel E. G. Davis, C.M.G., A.M.C., is detailed for duty, temporarily, as Assistant Director of Medical Services, M.D. No. 12, vice Captain (temporary Major) A. S. Gorrell, A.M.C., who ceases to be so employed. 2nd July, 1918.

Major M. V. McGuire, C.E.F., is detailed for duty, temporarily, as General Staff Officer, Military District No. 11. 15th May, 1918.

Major N. Loring, C.E.F., is detailed for duty, temporarily, as a Staff Captain, under the Director of Records at Militia Headquarters. 24th June, 1918.

Deputy Commissary of Ordnance and honorary Major T. Pugh, Canadian Ordnance Corps, is detailed for duty, temporarily, as Senior Ordnance Officer, Military District No. 4. 1st June, 1918.

General Order 80, 1918, under "Memoranda" in so far as it relates to Captain (temporary Major) A. Aumond, Canadian Army Pay Corps, is hereby cancelled, and the following substituted:—"Captain

" (temporary Major) A. Aumond, Canadian Army " Pay Corps, is detailed for duty, temporarily, as " District Paymaster, Military District No. 7 (vice " Captain M. A. Fiset, Canadian Army Pay Corps, " transferred to Military District No. 5), and will " retain the temporary rank of Major conferred upon " him by General Order 110, 1917, whilst so employed." 1st July, 1918.

Captain W. R. Caldwell, C.E.F., is granted the temporary rank of Major, with pay and allowances, whilst performing the duties of Camp Engineer, Petawawa Camp. 26th June, 1918.

Captain (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) A. Whitehead, C.E.F., ceases to command No. 5 District Depot, and relinquishes the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel conferred upon him by Routine Order 690, 1918. 18th June, 1918.

Captain J. F. E. Gendron, Royal Canadian Engineers, is detailed for duty, temporarily, as Commanding Royal Canadian Engineer, Military District No. 5, 1st July, 1918.

To be Chaplains with honorary rank of Captain:

Chaplain and honorary Captain Georges Antoine Hamel (C.M.). 4th June, 1918.

Chaplain and honorary Captain William Frederick Seaman (C.M.). 7th June, 1918.

Honorary Captain John McNab (C.M.). 30th June, 1918.

Chaplain and honorary Captain Duncan Ernest Foster (C.M.). 2nd July, 1918.

Lieutenant H. D. Waters, M.C., C.E.F., is granted the temporary rank of Captain, with pay and allowances, whilst performing the duties of Signalling Officer, Petawawa Camp. 1st July, 1918.

The undermentioned are reinstated in the C.E.F.:—

Lieutenant W. C. Rogers, C.A.G.S. 1st July, 1918.

Nursing Sister B. Lavelle. 12th June, 1918.

By Command,

E. C. ASHTON,
Major-General,
Acting Adjutant-General.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

CANADIAN MILITIA.

AND

CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

1918.

HEADQUARTERS,
OTTAWA, 11th July, 1918.

No. 94.

The following appointments, promotions, retirements and confirmations of rank in the

(A) Canadian Militia (permanent and non-permanent)

(B) Canadian Expeditionary Force,

are promulgated by the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence in Militia Council:—

(A) CANADIAN MILITIA.

CAVALRY.

1ST HUSSARS.—The period of tenure of command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Abbott is further extended to the 1st April, 1919.

5TH (THE PRINCESS LOUISE) DRAGOON GUARDS.—Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) C. J. Burritt is seconded. 18th March, 1918.

6TH DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S ROYAL CANADIAN HUSSARS, CORPS RESERVE.—To be Lieutenant: John William Henry Gerrit Hopman van den Berg, gentleman. 26th September, 1914.

25TH BRANT DRAGOONS.—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) R. C. Muir is seconded for service with the Royal Air Force. 27th November, 1917.

INFANTRY.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS.—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) A. H. Wharton is permitted to retire. 3rd July, 1918.

8TH REGIMENT (ROYAL RIFLES).—Lieutenant (supernumerary) W. T. Hamilton is seconded for service with the Royal Air Force. 22nd May, 1918.

9TH REGIMENT (VOLTIGEURS DE QUEBEC).—Captain A. J. Laliberte is retired having been pronounced medically unfit for further service. 3rd July, 1918.

13TH ROYAL REGIMENT.—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) P. H. Alexander is permitted to retire. 2nd July, 1918.

17TH REGIMENT.—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) A. Rochon is permitted to retire. 2nd July, 1918.

44TH LINCOLN AND WELLAND REGIMENT.—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) R. McGeachie is permitted to retire. 29th June, 1918.

60TH RIFLES OF CANADA.—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) A. E. Neville is seconded for service with the Royal Air Force. 12th April, 1918.

76TH COLCHESTER AND HANTS RIFLES.—Captain H. C. Archibald is permitted to resign his commission. 3rd July, 1918.

79TH CAMERON HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA.—Lieutenant (supernumerary) W. J. Moran is permitted to resign his commission. 29th June, 1918.

99TH MANITOBA RANGERS.—Lieutenant (supernumerary) H. M. Pineo is seconded for service with the Royal Air Force. 29th June, 1918.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.

Army Medical Corps.

The undermentioned are granted temporary local rank, as stated, under the provisions of General Order 121, 1917, with pay and allowances for days actually employed:

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 11.

To be temporary local Captains: Provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary)—

J. H. Carson,
C. Davidson,
E. M. Pearse. 1st April, 1918.

To be Captains: Lieutenants (supernumerary) J. Roberts. 30th September, 1915.

G. F. Boyer. 15th October, 1915.

B. P. Watson (to remain seconded). 23rd February, 1916.

N. B. Gwyn (to remain seconded). 1st April, 1916.

M. E. Gorman (to remain seconded).
M. R. Helliwell (to remain seconded).
L. E. Williams (to remain seconded).

W. R. Hodge (to remain seconded). 4th April, 1916.

R. C. Coatsworth (to remain seconded).

D. E. S. Wishart (to remain seconded). 5th April, 1916.

H. P. Hamilton (to remain seconded).
F. W. Clement (to remain seconded).
H. C. Martin (to remain seconded).
S. Y. Walsh (to remain seconded).

G. Allison (to remain seconded). 6th April, 1916.

W. B. McKechnie. 10th April, 1916.

T. H. Crews (to remain seconded). 14th April, 1916.

J. F. McLay (to remain seconded). 7th May, 1916.
A. Henderson (to remain seconded).
W. J. M. Marcy (to remain seconded). 9th May, 1916.
A. J. McGanity (to remain seconded). 24th June, 1916.
C. A. F. Gaviller. 2nd August, 1916.
K. H. VanNorman (to remain seconded). 1st October, 1916.
W. J. Clark. 31st January, 1917.
H. Clare.
W. L. Gilbert.
H. M. Bowen. 17th February, 1917.
J. D. Loudon. 10th June, 1917.
J. D. Maclean. 8th September, 1917.
R. K. George. 9th December, 1917.
J. A. Gilchrist. 26th December, 1917.
G. P. Jackson (to remain seconded). 16th April, 1918.
N. W. Furey (to remain seconded).
C. R. MacTavish (to remain seconded). 4th May, 1918.
P. R. Shannon (to remain seconded). 18th May, 1918.
C. O. Miller. 29th May, 1918.

To be provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary):
*Barry Honey Burgess, gentleman. 30th May, 1918.
*Roswell Park, gentleman. 6th June, 1918.

*Subject to qualification under the provisions of Militia Order 65, 1913.

Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. A. Kearns is seconded for service with the Royal Air Force. 6th April, 1918.

Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) A. E. Hodgkins is seconded for service with the Royal Army Medical Corps. 25th June, 1918.

Captain J. Chassels reverts to regimental duty from the seconded list. 12th June, 1917.

Nursing Sister (supernumerary) M. G. Williams is permitted to retire. 12th July, 1918.

The undermentioned Nursing Sisters cease to be seconded for service with the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service on transfer to the Army Medical Corps, Overseas Military Forces of Canada:
L. McCleave. 3rd June, 1918.
C. Wilson.
R. A. Rollins.
B. M. Stewart.
J. V. I. Lusk.
E. Day. 17th June, 1918.

Canadian Army Dental Corps.

To be Captains: Maxwell Richard Parkin, Esquire. 1st April, 1918.
John Powelson Silknitter, Esquire. 5th April, 1918
Lieutenants (supernumerary) J. E. Sewell. 9th May, 1918.
R. M. Anderson. 17th May, 1918.
Rufus Lamont Davison, Esquire. 20th May, 1918.
To be Lieutenants (supernumerary): Ronald Archibald McAlister, gentleman. 17th June, 1918.
Smith Little, gentleman. 1st July, 1918.

Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.

To be provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary): James McInnes Galloway, gentleman. 11th June, 1918.

Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. M. Galloway is seconded for service with the Imperial Army. 29th June, 1918.

Memoranda.

The personnel of the Board of Visitors, Royal Military College, for 1918, to be composed as follows:—

Chairman.

The Right Honourable Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O

Members.

Major-General Sir W. D. Otter, K. C. B., C.V.O.
Honorary Colonel Sir R. A. Falconer, K.C.M.G., M.A., LL.D.
The Right Reverend The Bishop of Montreal.
Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel The Reverend Monsignor Dauth.
C. A. Magrath, Esquire.
G. Galt, Esquire.
Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Colonel) A. Z. Palmer, C.M.G., Deputy Adjutant-General, Personal Services.
The Chief of the General Staff is *ex-officio* a member of the Board.

With reference to General Order 84, 1918, the date upon which Major D. A. Ross, 34th Fort Garry Horse, ceases to be employed as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Military District No. 10, is amended to read from the 9th July, 1918.

Lieutenant P. B. Wilson, 51st Regiment (Soo Rifles) is granted the temporary rank of Major in the Canadian Militia, whilst performing the duties of Officer Commanding Regiment. 15th January, 1917.

Captain R. M. Cook, A.M.C., ceases to be employed as Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services (Administration) Military District No. 13. 20th June, 1918.

To be Chaplains with the honorary rank of Captain
The Reverend Harry Arthur Frost. 23rd September, 1914.
The Reverend Alexander Dow Cornett. 26th September, 1914.
The Reverend David Victor Warner. 27th September, 1914.
The Reverend Edward Gordon Doe. 26th October, 1914.
The Reverend Samuel Angus Martin. 10th June, 1918.

Lieutenant (supernumerary) H. Cassels, 48th Regiment (Highlanders) is granted the temporary rank of Captain in the Canadian Militia whilst serving with the Royal Air Force. 9th July, 1918.

Temporary Captain J. A. Beaulieu, C.M., relinquishes the temporary commission conferred upon him by General Order 121, 1916. 31st May, 1917.

Temporary honorary Captain J. H. Snider, C.M., relinquishes the temporary commission conferred upon him by General Order 99. 1917. 18th June, 1918.

General Order 80, 1918, in so far as it relates to the appointment of George E. Wood, gentleman, as a temporary Lieutenant, C.M., is hereby cancelled, this appointment having already appeared in General Order 120, 1917.

General Order 79, 1918, in so far as it relates to the appointment of Frederick Ernest Marks, gentleman, as a temporary Lieutenant, C.M., is hereby cancelled this appointment having already appeared in General Order 65, 1918.

Temporary Lieutenant L. T. Rogers, C.M., is permitted to resign his commission. 11th June, 1918.

The name of Nursing Sister Veda Dier, Army Medical Corps, is changed to "Veda Dier Seller," and all records are to be amended accordingly.

The undermentioned are granted temporary rank in the Canadian Militia, as stated, whilst serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force. To be Lieutenants: Sergeant-Major Instructor H. J. Jolicoeur, The Royal Canadian Regiment. 26th November, 1914.
John Arnold Jackson, gentleman. 25th March, 1915.
Victor Henry Huston, gentleman. 13th April, 1915.
Hugh Cuthbert Brayfield, gentleman. 19th May, 1915.
Gilbert Tyndale-Lea, gentleman. 20th May, 1915.
Edgar R. Warburton,
Hugh McDonell Wallis, gentlemen. 24th July, 1915.
George Salier Willis Nicholson, gentleman. 11th August, 1915.

Ernest George N. Lidstone, gentleman. 16th December, 1915.
Harry Roy Urie, gentleman. 3rd January, 1916.
Lauchlan Torrie, gentleman. 30th April, 1916.
George Skinner, gentleman. 12th June, 1916.
Harry Douglas Dunnett, gentleman. 19th June, 1916.
John Wylie,
William H. Donovan,
Victor Blundell Persse,
Clarence Bright,
Rodolphus Harold Graham,
Arthur Harold Weston,
Brian Warren Ireland,
Herbert Clifford Walton,
Charles Albert Paborn,
Cecil Vere Waters,
Arthur Dudley Davidson, gentlemen. 1st October, 1916.
William Henry Birks, gentleman. 9th October, 1916.
Joseph Henry Vincent, gentleman. 13th October, 1916.
Arthur Lawrence Mercer, gentleman. 18th October, 1916.
McGregor Fullerton McIntosh, gentleman. 5th November, 1916.
John S. Hay, gentleman. 14th November, 1916.
Gordon Munro Bradfield, gentleman. 17th November, 1916.
George Graham Granger,
Wilfred Marshall Wallar,
George Ledger Shephard,
Leslie Alfred Gritten, gentlemen. 20th November, 1916.
Oswald Alban Rowan,
William James Burton,
William Henry Bryans,
Alan Forrester,
Rodney William Course,
Robert H. Bell,
Hugh Cecil Constable,
Albert Stanley Cole,
William Henderson,
John McHardy, gentlemen. 21st November, 1916.
Charles Geoffrey Bradshaw, gentleman. 28th November, 1916.
Norman Appleby, gentleman (since killed in action). 1st December, 1916.
Michael E. Cook, gentleman. 11th January, 1917.
Duncan Robertson, gentleman. 18th January, 1917.
Arthur Tyler, gentleman. 20th January, 1917.
Clifford Carlyle Planche, gentleman. 1st February, 1917.
John William Strong, gentleman, 2nd February, 1917.
Ernest Twyford,
George Frederick Douglas,
Sidney P. Earnshaw,
Albert Hollingworth,
George Milner,
John D'Oyley Rochfort,
John Anderson,
Robert Carson,
William John Redwood,
Alexander George Rankin,
W. A. Reginald Dimmock,
John McWatters,
Walter R. Ridley,
Hudson Stewart Salisbury,
Basil George, gentlemen. 3rd February, 1917.
John A. McD. Young, gentleman. 10th February, 1917.
James West Peirce, gentleman. 11th February, 1917.
Henry Walter Morris (since killed in action),
Wilfrid Albert Stewart,
Harold John Lockwood,
Howard Wilfred Rick,
Alan John Reid,
William Percy Bunt,
Arthur Ernest Worley,
Gerald Arthur Johnson,
Barnard Geoffrey Field,
William Ewart G. Campbell,
William John Alexander Stewart,
Frank Llewellyn Much,
Harry Graham Lennard, gentlemen. 14th February, 1917.
Arthur H. Cockeram, gentleman. 17th February, 1917.
John Percy Bullock, gentleman. 18th February, 1917.
Thomas Hughes Cuddy, gentleman. 19th February, 1917.
Thomas Rutherford, gentleman. 23rd February, 1917.
William Arthur Ross,
Sidney Day Hancock,
Robert Morton,
Frank K. Neilson,
Sidney Vernon Hargraves,
Frederick Charles Ross,
Eugene Summerville Phillips,
Alfred Lee Rowden,
John Kenneth Dawson,
James Mill Cleland,
Harold J. Blair,
Ralph O. Campney,
Arthur Urie,
Thomas Frederick Harper,
John Hamilton, gentlemen. 24th February, 1917.
Robert Houston, gentleman. 27th February, 1917.
Donald Ryerson Macdonald, gentleman. 3rd March, 1917.
Douglas Nicol Ross (since presumed to have died),
Joseph Greenlun,
Denis Alfred Blunden,
Charles Edward Hyde,
Norman Rothwell,
Peter Charlton,
David Robertson Paitie,
James Gordon Nicholson,
Gordon Trevor Rant,
Edward May Gardiner,
Cyril Kenneth Hulbert,
Herbert Richard Herbert,
John Robertson,
Archibald James Rankin,
Thomas Stewart,
J. Irigene Gauthier,
Clement Sears, gentlemen. 10th March, 1917.
Hugh Smyth, gentleman. 13th March, 1917.
Herbert Robert Lindsay Wright, gentleman. 20th March, 1917.
Albert Rusconi, gentleman (since killed in action). 24th March, 1917.
Alexander Walter Jack, gentleman. 26th March, 1917.
Temporary Sergeant-Major P. V. Harcourt, Royal Canadian Engineers. 28th March, 1917.
Thomas Hodges Stockwell (since killed in action),
Leo McKinnon (since killed in action),
Geoffrey Still (since died of wounds),
Charles Bovyer Hamm,
Gordon Carmichael,
Joseph H. Blackman, gentlemen. 29th March, 1917.
Albert Elmer Richards, gentleman. 1st July, 1917.
John Clifton Sutherland, gentleman (since died of wounds). 9th September, 1917.
John Rudolphus Booth, gentleman. 13th May, 1918.
Neil McLeod, gentleman. 26th June, 1918.

To be honorary Lieutenants.—

Alfred John Bidder Milborne, gentleman. 13th April, 1916.
Arthur Leonard George Wiltshire, gentleman. 7th September, 1916.
William Thomas Kerry, gentleman. 9th September, 1916.
Arthur Vincent Whipple, gentleman. 28th November, 1916.
James Douglas Vair, gentleman. 15th December, 1916.
Norman Rawson, gentleman. 24th March, 1917.

Confirmation of Rank.

The undermentioned provisionally appointed officers, having qualified themselves for the appointments, are confirmed in their rank from the dates set opposite their respective names:—

Major W. G. V. Bishop. 26th Battery, C.F.A. 5th May, 1915.

Lieutenant (supernumerary) S. F. Kitto, 34th Regiment. 28th July, 1916.
Lieutenant (supernumerary) F. S. Burke, A.M.C. 3rd August, 1914.
Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. M. Stewart, A.M.C. 5th August, 1914.
Lieutenant (supernumerary) H. H. Burnham, A.M.C. 7th August, 1914.
Lieutenant (supernumerary) B. P. Watson, A.M.C. 23rd February, 1915.
Lieutenant (supernumerary) N. B. Gwyn, A.M.C. 1st April, 1915.
Lieutenant (supernumerary) M. E. Gorman, A.M.C. 4th April, 1915.
Lieutenant (supernumerary) M. R. Helliwell, A.M.C. 4th April, 1915.
Lieutenant (supernumerary) W. R. Hodge, A.M.C. 4th April, 1915.
Lieutenant (supernumerary) L. E. Williams, A.M.C. 4th April, 1915.
Lieutenant (supernumerary) R. C. Coatsworth, A.M.C. 5th April, 1915.
Lieutenant (supernumerary) D. E. S. Wishart, A.M.C. 5th April, 1915.
Lieutenant (supernumerary) G. Allison, A.M.C. 6th April, 1915.
Lieutenant (supernumerary) F. W. Clement, A.M.C. 6th April, 1915.
Lieutenant (supernumerary) H. P. Hamilton, A.M.C. 6th April, 1915.
Lieutenant (supernumerary) S. Y. Walsh, A.M.C. 6th April, 1915.
Lieutenant (supernumerary) H. C. Martin, A.M.C. 6th April, 1915.
Lieutenant (supernumerary) T. H. Crews, A.M.C. 14th April, 1915.
Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. F. McIay, A.M.C. 7th May, 1915.
Lieutenant (supernumerary) W. J. M. Marcy, A.M.C. 9th May, 1915.
Lieutenant (supernumerary) A. Henderson, A.M.C. 9th May, 1915.
Lieutenant (supernumerary) V. K. O'Gorman, A.M.C. 24th June, 1915.
Lieutenant (supernumerary) A. J. McGanity, A.M.C 24th June, 1915.
Lieutenant (supernumerary) C. A. F. Gaviller, A.M.C. 2nd August, 1915.
Lieutenant (supernumerary) K. H. VanNorman, A.M.C. 1st October, 1915.

(B) CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Artillery.

68TH DEPOT BATTERY.—To be Lieutenant: No. 304693, Sergeant Fred. Desbrisay Mathers, C.E.F. 27th June, 1918.

Engineers.

ENGINEER TRAINING DEPOT.—To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant Lansing Weed Hoyt (Canadian Engineers). 24th June, 1918.

ARMY AND NAVY VETERANS RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION DRAFT.—To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant John Albert Midwinter (106th Regiment). 1st June, 1918.

Canadian Officers Training Corps.

No. 2 COMPANY (LAVAL).—To be *Lieutenant: Lieutenant Charles Jules Laframboise (84th Regiment). 21st June, 1918.

Infantry.

WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—1ST DEPOT BATTALION.—To be Major: Major Everiste Nomore Richards, from the Reserve of Officers, C.E.F. (21st Regiment). 30th June, 1918.

2ND CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—1ST DEPOT BATTALION.—To be Captains: Lieutenants Emanuel Holtzman, C.E.F. (13th Regiment). 1st June, 1918.
John Gundry Church, C.E.F. (C.M.). 1st July, 1918.

To be *Lieutenant: Lieutenant Victor Charles Lowry (91st Regiment). 21st June, 1918.

2ND DEPOT BATTALION.—To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant Charles Edward Stanfield Smith, C.E.F. 5th June, 1918.

EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—1ST DEPOT BATTALION.—To be Lieutenants: Lieutenants Stanley Jay Raymond (49th Regiment). 27th June, 1918.
William Edward Logue, C.E.F. (41st Regiment). 2nd July, 1918.

2ND DEPOT BATTALION.—To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant James Lewis Mitchell, C.E.F. 1st July, 1918.

2ND QUEBEC REGIMENT—1ST DEPOT BATTALION.—To be Lieutenants: Lieutenant *James Austin Sullivan (87th Regiment). 25th June, 1918.
*Jules Etienne Raymond, C.E.F. (89 Regiment). 26th June, 1918.
*Temporary Appointments.

3RD DEPOT BATTALION.—To be *Major: Major George Belleau, C.E.F. 25th June, 1918.

To be *Lieutenant: Lieutenant Maurice Antoine Carrier (9th Regiment). 1st July, 1918.

NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT.—1ST DEPOT BATTALION.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Frederick Gerald Lauzanne, C.E.F. (C.M.). 1st June, 1918.

MANITOBA REGIMENT.—1ST DEPOT BATTALION.—To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant Gilbert Sidney Weir (100th Regiment) from the Reserve of Officers, C.E.F. 21st June, 1918.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT.—2ND DEPOT BATTALION.—To be Captain: Lieutenant David Orr, C.E.F. 1st June, 1918.

ALBERTA REGIMENT.—1ST DEPOT BATTALION.—To be Major: Lieutenant Gilbert Howland, C.E.F. (101st Regiment). 3rd July, 1918.

Canadian Garrison Regiments.

5TH BATTALION.—To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant John Henry Mitchell Kennedy, C.E.F. (106th Regiment). 24th April, 1918.

6TH BATTALION.—To be Captains: Captains *Ernest Ricketts (63rd Regiment). 1st May, 1918.
*Joseph Ralph Glazebrook (66th Regiment).
*Charles Edwin Dowden (66th Regiment). 1st June, 1918.

7TH BATTALION.—To be Major: Major Cuthbert Joseph Morgan, C.E.F. (62nd Regiment). 1st May, 1918.
To be Lieutenants: Lieutenants Emery Springer Cosman, C.E.F. (62nd Regiment).
Franklin Armstrong, M.C., C.E.F. (74th Regiment).
*Stockwell Simms (62nd Regiment).
*Donald Ray McKendrick (67th Regiment).
*George Ormond Perley (62nd Regiment). 1st May, 1918.

11TH BATTALION.—To be Lieutenants: Lieutenants
*Walter Scott Allan (30th Horse).
*Lionel Augustine Cresset Kent (30th Horse).
*Frederic William McLaine (107th Regiment).
*Ronald Dunbar Abbott (107th Regiment).
*Ashley Cooper (107th Regiment).
*John Charles Day (31st Horse).
*Ernest Seddon Bate (30th Horse). 15th June, 1918.
*Temporary appointments.

District Depots.

No. 1 DISTRICT DEPOT.—Captain Hobart Anderson Springle is struck off the strength of the C.E.F. 28th June, 1918.

No. 2 DISTRICT DEPOT.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.

Chaplain and honorary Captain Herbert Francis Dealtry Woodcock. 15th June, 1918.
Captain Harold Bell. 29th June, 1918.
Lieutenant William Jesse Davies. 4th July, 1918.

No. 3 District Depot.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.

Lieutenants Walter Tyroll Halton. 10th May, 1918.
Richard Mignot Elmer. 31st May, 1918.
Wilfrid Mayfield Cory.
Major Samuel Alexander MacKenzie. 2nd July, 1918.

No. 4 District Depot.—Nursing Sister Irene Isabel Clark is struck off the strength of the C.E.F. 2nd July, 1918.

No. 5 District Depot.—To be Captain and to command the Casualty Company: Lieutenant John de Gaspe Audette, C.E.F. 22nd June, 1918.

No. 6 District Depot.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel and to command the Depot: Major D. A McRae, C.E.F.(94th Regiment). 1st June, 1918.

No. 7 District Depot.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Ebenezer Sutton Roxborough, C.E.F. (62nd Regiment). 3rd July, 1918.
Lieutenant James Harold Manning is struck off the C.E.F. 2nd July, 1918.

No. 10 District Depot.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.
Lieutenants John Craig McGillivray (S.N.L.R.). 24th June, 1918.
George Patrick Weir, M.C. 2nd July, 1918.

No. 11 District Depot.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.: Major Harry Earle. 4th July, 1918.
Lieutenants: Henry Clifton Cunningham,
Hugh Thomas Mercier Love. 2nd July, 1918.
Edward Lloyd Peers. 3rd July, 1918.

No. 12 District Depot.—Captain Joseph Thomas Gawthrop is struck off the strength of the C.E.F. 13th May, 1918.

No. 13 District Depot.—To be Captain: Captain Douglas Cameron Sinclair, C.E.F.(103rd Regiment). 21st June, 1918.
To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant Frank Alexander Shelhorne (99th Regiment) from the Reserve of Officers, C.E.F. 18th June, 1918.

The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.: Lieutenants Francis Austin Walker. 15th June, 1918.
Robert Daniel Chubbuck. 2nd July, 1918.
Frederick Albert Davis. 3rd July, 1918.

Army Medical Corps.

To be Captains: Captains—
Russell Beattie Robson (A.M.C.). 24th June, 1918.
Robert Davies Defries (A.M.C.). 28th June, 1918.

Lieutenants:
Solomon Jacob Turel (A.M.C.). 18th May, 1918.
Henry Hills (A.M.C.). 5th June, 1918.
Hugh Angus McFadyen (A.M.C.). 6th June, 1918.
Claude Maurice Stafford (A.M.C.). 12th June, 1918.
Frederick Ronald Brown, C.E.F. (A.M.C.). 21st June, 1918.
Gilbert Harry Lansdown (A.M.C.). 29th June, 1918.
Elmor Tilley Kennedy (A.M.C.). 1st July, 1918.
To be Lieutenants: Lieutenants
Alexander Warren Gregory (A.M.C.). 6th July, 1917.
Albert Maxwell Lightstone (A.M.C.). 20th May, 1918.
Maurice Naihouse (A.M.C.). 5th June, 1918.
Almanzor Roy (A.M.C.). 13th June, 1918.
Rosaire Rainville (A.M.C.). 20th June, 1918.

Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.

To be Lieutenants: Lieutenants
Martin Theodore Arthur Gaudry (C.A.V.C.).
Joseph Thomas Napoleon Geoffrey (C.A.V.C.).
Phillipe Laroche (C.A.V.C.).
Joseph Arthur Oswald Touchette (C.A.V.C.).
Leon George Lajoie (C.A.V.C.).
J. A. Lapointe (C.A.V.C.).
J. H. Rainville (C.A.V.C.). 1st July, 1918.

Reserve of Officers.

To be Captain: Captain Norman Berford McLean, 124th Btn. 14th June, 1918.

To be Lieutenants: Lieutenants
James Beaumont, M.C., 3rd Btn 11th May,1918.
Alfred Raymond Turner, 102nd Btn. 1st June, 1918.
Charles Hamilton Fleming, 1st Dpt. Btn, 1st C.O.R. 2nd June, 1918.
Harold Ramsay Hingston, 60th Btn. 4th June, 1918.

Memoranda.

Lt.-Col. O. A. Cannon, C.A.M.C., is detailed for duty, temporarily as Assistant Director of Medical Services, Military District No. 1, vice-Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Grant, P.A.M.C., who is transferred to Militia Headquarters for duty in the Branch of the Director-General of Medical Services. 8th July, 1918.

The undermentioned are granted temporary rank with pay and allowances, as stated:
To be Major: Captain Frances Alexander Roberts Gow, C.E.F. (A.M.C.), whilst performing the duties of Medical Officer, District Depot No. 6. 1st July, 1918.
To be Captains:
Lieutenant Jacques Sharing, C.E.F. (C.A.S.C.), whilst performing the duties of District Casualty Officer, Military District No. 5. 20th June, 1918.

Lieutenant Douglas Bond Armstrong, C.E.F. (Canadian Engineers) whilst performing the duties of Adjutant, Engineer Training Depot, St. Johns, Que., vice-Major T. C. Keefer who reverts to regimental duty. 1st July, 1918.

Lieutenant Oswald Howey Lunham, C.E.F., whilst performing the duties of District Musketry Instructor, M.D., No. 6. 4th July, 1918.

Major Arthur Ronald Brennan ceases to be employed as District Musketry Instructor, M.D. No. 6. 3rd July, 1918.

Captain Hibbert Winslow Hill (A.M.C.), ceases to be employed as D.A.D.M.S., *i.c* Sanitation, Military District No. 7. 30th June, 1918.

To be Major: Major John Percy Cowles (37th Regiment), from the Reserve of Officers C.E.F. 4th July, 1918.

To be Chaplains with the honorary rank of Captain: Chaplains and honorary Captains:
The Rev. Archibald Bernard Macdonald (C.M.). 16th June, 1918.
The Rev. Arthur Joseph Hetherington (C.M.). 6th July, 1918.

To be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Captain: Honorary Captain Isidore Paul Pacaud Caron (61st Regiment), from the Reserve of Officers, C.E.F. 25th June, 1918.

To be Lieutenants: Lieutenants
John James Murphy (C.M.), from the Reserve of Officers, C.E.F. 26th June, 1918.
John Andrew Rogers (37th Regiment). 1st July, 1918.
Captain James Graham Graham (15th Light Horse) is re-instated in the C.E.F. 19th June, 1918.

By Command,
E. C. ASHTON,
Major-General,
Acting Adjutant-General.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS.

Entered during the week ending 27th August, 1918, at the Department of Trade and Commerce.—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

34493. "Allied for Right." (Cut or Engraving.) Queen Mary's Needlework Guild in Ontario, Toronto, Ont., 21st August, 1918.

34494. "Major General Sir Arthur W. F. Currie, K.C.M.G., C.B." (Reproduction of the Original Painting.) The J. R. Good Advertising Co., Toronto, Ont., 22nd August, 1918.

34495. "The War Game of "Barrage." (Book.) Harold Guy Richardson, Ottawa, Ont., 22nd August, 1918.

34496. "The Dark Clouds Will Boll Away When I Come Home Again." Words and Music by Charles H. Taylor. Charles H. Taylor, Sudbury, Ont., 22nd August, 1918.

34497. "Granby News, Vol. II, No. 7." (Book.) Granby Consolidated Minning, Smelting and Power Company, Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia, 22nd August, 1918.

34498. "Saxonola." Fox Trot. By P. T. Bodge. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 23rd August, 1918.

34499. "Swingin' Along With Lindy." Song. Words by Gus Kahn. Music by Egbert Van Alstyne. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 23rd August, 1918.

34500. "Who Will Be Mother's Sunshine?" Words by William H. Richardson. (Song Poem.) Wm. H. Richardson, Palermo, Ont., 24th August, 1918.

34501. "Maclean's Magazine, August, 1918." (Magazine.) The Maclean Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 24th August, 1918.

34502. "Smiles." Fox Trot Intermezzo. By Lee S. Roberts. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 24th August, 1918.

34503. "Séphora." Gavotte pour le piano. Par David Bonhomme. David Bonhomme, Montréal, Qué., 26 d'août 1918.

34504. "In the Land of the Fleur-de-Lys." Words and music by Private Charles H. Quinn. Arranged by Jules Brazil. C arles H. Quinn, Toronto, Ont., 26th August, 1918.

34505. "The Hearts of the World Love Canada." Words and Music by Will J. White. Arranged by Jules Brazil. Musgrave Bros., Toronto, Ont., 26th August, 1918.

34506. "Take Me Back to Dear Old Canada." Words and Music by Will J. White. Arranged by Jules Brazil. Musgrave Bros., Toronto, Ont., 26th August, 1918.

34507. "I Can Always Find A Little Sunshine in the Y.M.C.A." Words and Music by Irving Berlin. Irving Berlin, Inc., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 26th August, 1918.

34508. "Granby News, August, 1918." Vol. II. No. 8. (Book.) The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited, Vancouver, British Columbia, 26th August, 1918.

34509. "Ding Dong." Song. By Irving Berlin. Irving Berlin, Inc., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 27th August, 1918.

34510. "If The Folks Back Home Could Only See Me Now." Words by G. Graff, Jr., and Leo Marsh. Music by Bert Grant Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 27th August, 1918.

34511. Mister Moon, How Is Everything On No Man's Land." Words By Sidney D. Mitchell. Music by Cliff Hess. Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 27th August, 1918.

34512. "I Had to surrender to Virginia." Words by Sidney Mitchell and Howard Rogers. Music by Archie Gottler. Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 27th August, 1918.

34513. "Come Along to Toy Town." Song. By Irving Berlin. Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 27th August, 1918.

34514. "The Circus is Coming to Town." Song. By Irving Berlin. Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 27th August, 1918.

INTERIM COPYRIGHT.

2081. "Le Représentant du Soleil Va Visiter Le Laval." (Article.) Le Soleil Publishing Company, Limited, Quebec, Que., 23rd August, 1918.

P. E. RITCHIE,
9-2 Registrar of Copyrights, etc.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

SUPPLEMENTARY list of successful candidates at Qualifying Examinations for positions in the Outside Division of the Civil Service of Canada, held at different centres throughout the Dominion in the months of April and May, 1918.

NOTE.—Soldiers who have served Overseas with His Majesty's Forces are marked with a (*).

APRIL EXAMINATION.

At Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que.

Thomas Geo ge Grigsby.

MAY EXAMINATION.

At Ottawa, Ont.

Marie Antoinette Marrier.
* L. C. Lechance.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 28th August, 1918. 9-1

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

SUCCESSFUL candidate for the position of English stenographer and typist, in the Supreme Court of Canada, Subdivision B of the Second Division, initial salary $1,000 per annum.

George Arthur Audette, Ottawa, Ont.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 28th August, 1918. 9-1

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners of Canada hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada:—

Two Assistant Receiver Generals in the Department of Finance, one for Calgary and one for Regina, at a minimum salary of $2,500 per annum, with an annual increase of $100 up to $3,000. The work of the office covers the issue and redemption of Dominion notes and the applicants must be of unimpeachable integrity and have some business ability. Preference will be given to applicants with banking experience.

Two Accountants for the offices of the Assistant Receiver Generals, one at Calgary and one at Regina, at an initial salary of $1,500 per annum with increases of $100 up to $1,800. Applicants should be experienced accountants.

An Executive Head and four Assistants for work in connection with the War Loans in the Department of Finance, at the salary of $3,000 for the Executive Head and $2,500 for the Assistants. The Executive Head should be a man of considerable business experience who is possessed of organizing ability and who can carry out the views and instructions of the Officers of the Department. One with banking experience would be valuable.

The Assistants should be good accountants, also with banking experience, if possible.

The appointments to the position of Executive Head and Assistants will be made for the duration of the war with the possibility that these officers will be absorbed in the Department of Finance at a later date.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later

than the 12th day of September next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, August 8, 1918. 6–4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners of Canada hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following position in the Civil Service of Canada :—

A Clerk in the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture, in Grade "D" of the First Division, at an initial salary of $1,800 per annum. Candidates must be graduates of a recognized university and must possess a good working knowledge of the classification of the orders of insects in addition to any special knowledge they possess of particular groups. Candidates should submit a statement of their training, experience and other qualifications, also a list of the entomological papers published by them together with copies of such papers when possible.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 26th day of September next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, August 22nd, 1918. 8–4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada :—

1. A Clerk in the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture, in Grade "E" of the First Division, at an initial salary of $1,400 per annum. The duties of the office include technical work in the seed laboratory and also supervision. Candidates must be university graduates who have specialized in Botany. Training in microscopy is essential. Candidates must be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five.

2. A Female Clerk in the Research Branch of the Department of Labour, initial salary $1,200 per annum. Candidates should be graduates of a recognized university having specialized in History and Economics, and being possessed of experience in research work, particularly in respect to matters pertaining to labour legislation. Candidates must be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five.

3. Two Assistant Inspectors of Gas and Electricity, one for the district of Vancouver and the other for the district of Winnipeg, at an initial salary of $1,000 per annum, plus allowances of $150. Candidates must have good working knowledge of electricity, both fundamental and practical, which will include the testing of electrical instruments. A competitive examination will be held in connection with the filling of these positions, and applicants will be informed later of the conditions of examination.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 16th day of September next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

WM. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 15th August, 1918. 7–4

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE.

NOTICE.—Under the authority of section 59 of the Fisheries Act, that portion of the narrows at the back of Indian Island, Richibucto Bay, extending from a line drawn across the narrows at right angles from the cattle fence on the mainland shore near Gaspereau creek northwardly to a straight line drawn across the said narrows at right angles from the Roman Catholic church on the mainland shore covering a linear distance of approximately four hundred yards, has been set apart for the natural and artificial propagation of oysters.

G. J. DESBARATS,
Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.

Ottawa, August 15, 1918. 8-2

THE WAR CHARITIES ACT, 1917.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that under the provisions of the War Charities Act, 1917, certificates of registration have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada to the undermentioned Associations, dated as shown, which said Associations have offices and officers as shown :—

Name.	Head Office.	Date.	President or Regent.	Secretary.
Kamloops Soldiers Comforts Club	Kamloops, B.C.	August 19th	Mrs. Wm. Fulton	Mrs. M. White.
Patriotic Workers of Magog	Magog, Que.	August 15th	Mrs. Geo. Cunningham	Mrs. John West.
Catholic Army Huts	Ottawa, Ont.	August 26th	J. J. Leddy	J. L. Murray.
The St. John Working Committee	Edmonton, Alta	August 20th	Miss M. L. Osborne	Miss Dorothy Short.
Women's Patriotic League of Oil Springs	Oil Springs, Ont.	August 16th	Mrs. S. J. Sutherland	Mrs. C. Anderson.
Sarnia War Chest Fund	Sarnia, Ont.	August 14th	H. J. Johnston	Miss M. B. Munroe.
Springmount Patriotic Helpers	R.R. No. 3 Owen Sound, Ont.	July 2nd	Mrs. E. Hammond	Mrs. G. Johnston.
Messines Ridge Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Revelstoke, B.C.	August 14th	Mrs. F. W. Laing	Mrs. M. Hamilton.
Captain Vancouver Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire	Vancouver, B.C.	August 14th	Mrs. E. Craig	Miss B. Gwyn.
Dr. George M. Dawson Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Dawson, Y.T.	August 20th	Mrs. A. E. Lee	Mrs. T. G. Williams.
Canadian Aviation Aid Club (Calgary Branch).	Calgary, Alta.	August 23rd	Mrs. Ellis Browne	Mrs. M. Beck.

Dated at Ottawa, this 26th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

9–1

Containers, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 20th day of August, 1918, incorporating Edward John Swift and John Thomas Adams, accountants, Edith Grace Gore, bookkeeper, Hazel Loveys and Kathleen McGuire, stenographers, and Rupert Kenneth Grimshaw and Melville Delos Grimshaw, contractors, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To carry on business in the manufacture and sale of boxes, cartons and all classes of containers made with paper, cardboard, tin, aluminum and all other products, and also in the manufacture and sale of goods, wares and merchandise generally, and to carry on any other business, manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or otherwise calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of any of the company's business, properties or rights ;

(*b*) To acquire, purchase, take on lease or license, hire, hold, use, sell, grant leases of, grant licenses of, exchange, alienate, dispose of and otherwise deal in or contract with reference to lands or interests in land, personal property of all kinds or interests therein, rights, privileges, licenses and concessions ;

(*c*) To acquire, lease, construct, improve, own, use and operate works for the development of power, light and heat, whether steam, electric or hydraulic, and to use, purchase, sell, supply, lease, or otherwise deal in or contract with reference to power, light and heat, subject always to all local laws or regulations in that behalf ;

(*d*) To operate construction or building plants and to take and carry out contracts for buildings or for construction work of any kind ;

(*e*) To undertake, carry on and execute transactions as financial or commercial brokers or agents and to act as general commercial agents, commission men and manufacuring agents ;

(*f*) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44 of the Companies Act, to subscribe for, purchase, assume liability under, acquire, hold, sell, exchange, dispose of or otherwise deal in or contract with reference to bonds, debentures, stocks or other securities or obligations or any estate or interest therein, and to apply or to accept, in whole or in part, as consideration for, satisfaction of or security for any contract, indebtedness or obligation to or of the company, property, obligations, shares and securities of any kind at such valuation and upon such terms as may be agreed upon ;

(*g*) To acquire, dispose of or otherwise deal in properties, businesses or undertakings of all kinds ;

(*h*) To furnish aid to any business or undertaking similar in whole or in part to that of the company with which the company may have business relations, by way of loans, bonus, endorsement, agreement, guarantee, management or other service, and to manage, supervise and control the same in whole or in part and to act as agent or attorney for the same;

(*i*) To invest the moneys of the company not immediately required in such investments as may from time to time be determined ;

(*j*) To co-operate in, aid in, subscribe towards or subsidize any proceeding or undertaking which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company ,

(*k*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person, partnership, association or company having objects altogether or in part similar to the company or carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property which may seem suitable or desirable for the purposes of the company ;

(*l*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire and to protect, prolong and renew patents, patent rights, trade marks, formulae, licenses, protections, concessions and the like, conferring or relating to any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company and to use, exercise, improve, develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information acquired ;

(*m*) To enter into partnership or into any agreement for sharing of profits or expense, union of interests, cooperation, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions or otherwise, with any person, partnership, association or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in or any business or transaction which may seem capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any such person, partnership, association or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such partnership, association or company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*n*) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any partnership or stock or shares in any association or company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business which may seem capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*o*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company or of its precedessors in business, or of any person, partnership, association or company allied with the company in business or subsidiary to the company or in which the company holds shares or securities, or to benefit the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances and to make payments toward insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object ;

(*p*) To promote, form, organize, manage, develop, take interests or stock or shares in and assist financially or otherwise any partnership, association or company for the purpose of acquiring or taking over all or any of the property and liabilities of the company or for any other purpose which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*q*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*r*) To sell or dispose of the property or undertaking of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular and notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of The Companies Act for shares, debentures or securities of any other partnership, association or company ;

(*s*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals, and by granting prizes, rewards and donations ;

(*t*) To sell, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with or contract with reference to all or any part of the property and rights of the company ;

(*u*) To consolidate or amalgamate with any other company having objects similar in whole or in part to those of the company;

(*v*) To procure the company to be registered, licensed or otherwise recognized in any foreign country and to designate and appoint persons therein as attorneys or representatives of the company with full power to represent the company in all matters according to the law of such foreign country, and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit ;

(*w*) To pay out of the funds of the company all or any of the expenses of or incidental to the formation and organization thereof, and to employ, contract with and provide for the remuneration of brokers, commission agents and underwriters upon any issue of shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the company ;

(*x*) To distribute or divide assets of the company in specie amongst the shareholders ;

(*y*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others, and to do all such things as may seem directly or indirectly to be incidental to or conducive to, or convenient or proper for the accomplishment of the purposes or the attainment of the objects of the company, or any of them, or expedient for the protection or benefit of the company.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Containers, Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into 1,500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 26th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
9–1 Under-Secretary of State.

Exhibitors Distributing Corporation, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 21st day of August, 1918, incorporating Arthur Cohen, barrister-at-law, Elly Marks, merchant, Wilfrid Field, student-at-law, Annie Redpath and Lily Harwood, stenographers, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To carry on the business of theatre, music hall, concert hall, circus, hipprodrome and motion picture proprietors or agents, scene proscenium and general painters and decorators gas and electric light makers and fitters, caterers for public and private entertainments, concerts and amusements of every description ;

(*b*) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in goods, wares and merchandise ;

(*c*) To present, exhibit, exploit, book, produce, manage, conduct and represent at any theatre, music hall or elsewhere, motion pictures and other pictures, plays or productions, operas, concerts, shows, exhibitions, variety and other entertainments as the company may from time to time think fit ;

(*d*) To manufacture, buy or otherwise acquire, sell, import, export, dispose of, use, license the use of, produce, print or publish, deal in and deal with cameras, projection machines, photographic apparatus and general photographic appliances, moving picture machines, implements, articles, attachments and supplies, motion pictures and other pictures, plays and operas, lithographs, electrographs and accessories of every description appertaining or relating to the operation or equipment of places of public or private entertainments ; to import, export, purchase, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of and manufacture, deal in and deal with any machinery, apparatus, appliances, attachments, tools, devices, materials, supplies and other articles required or used in the manufacture of motion pictures or in any process of photography, chemistry, light, optics, electricity, acoustics and mechanics, or necessary or convenient for use in connection with carrying on the business of the company or any part thereof ;

(*e*) To acquire, use and license the use copyright and other rights, rights of representation, licenses and privileges of any sort likely to be conducive to the objects of the company, and to employ persons to write, compose, invent, produce or assist in the production of motion pictures, plays, songs, music and dances, and to remunerate such persons ;

(*f*) To purchase, build, erect, construct, acquire, own, lease, operate, manage and deal in theatres, music halls, concert halls and places for public or private amusement or entertainments ;

(*g*) To grant leases, licenses or rights of or in respect of any assets, property or rights of the company to any other person, firm or company ;

(*h*) To advertise all or any of the businesses, property, privileges or exhibitions of the company in any way that may be thought advisable, including the issue of books, pamphlets, premium and prize lists and the conducting of competitions and the giving of premiums and prizes, and for such purpose to carry on the business of printers, lithographers and of any allied trade ;

(*i*) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, assign, and transfer shares of capital stock and bonds or other evidence of indebtedness of companies, and to exercise all the privileges of ownership, including the right to vote on shares so held ;

(*j*) To raise and assist in raising money for, and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee or otherwise any company or person with which it may have business relations ;

(*k*) To acquire the good-will of any business within the objects of the company, and any lands, privileges, rights, contracts and property or affects held or used in connection therewith, and to pay for the same in cash, shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of this company or otherwise, and upon any such purchase to undertake the liabilities of any company, association, partnership or person ;

(*l*) To lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the property and assets of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may deem fit, including shares, debentures or securities of any company ;

(*m*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring or taking over all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company ;

(*n*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*o*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights;

(*p*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any copyrights or other rights, patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited rights to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn account the property rights or information so acquired;

(*q*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Exhibitors Distributing Corporation, Limited," with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars, divided into 300 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

The company shall be deemed to be a private company under the provisions of The Companies Act and its amendments.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 26th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
9–1 Under-Secretary of State.

The British Smelting & Refining Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 21st day of August, 1918, incorporating Lyon Levine, student-at-law, Sarah Miller and Elsie Bramson, stenographers, Edson Grenfel Place, advocate, and George Wilton Rowell, accountant, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To carry on business as dealers in, manufacturers, founders and smelters of all kinds of metals and metal products ; to carry on a general foundry business and to own and operate rolling mills ;

(*b*) To treat, smelt, refine and prepare for market ores and other minerals by any process whatsoever and in any manner or form, and for such purpose to purchase, acquire, instal and operate all necessary plants, machinery and apparatus, and to purchase, sell and deal in all kinds of ores or metals, and to buy, sell and deal in any products or by-products of such ores or metals ;

(*c*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise any mines, mining rights or quarries of land and interest therein, and to explore, work, exercise, develop and operate the same, and to smelt, treat, refine and prepare for market ores, metals and mineral substances of all kinds;

(*d*) To munufacture and deal generally in all kinds of blast furnace and rolling mill machinery and in all appliances and specialties used in connection therewith or incidental thereto;

(*e*) To carry on any other business whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance its value or render profitable any of the company's property or rights;

(*f*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any patents or patent rights and to utilize, sell or grant licenses thereunder ;

(*g*) To enter into partnership or any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession, or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company ;

(*h*) To acquire and take over as a going concern the undertaking, assets and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business in whole or in part similar to that which this company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company, and with a view thereto to acquire all or any of the shares, bonds, debentures, debts or liabilities of such company, and to pay therefor either in cash or in bonds or stock of the company, or partly in one and partly in the other, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act ;

(*i*) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the whole property and undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit and in particular for shares, debentures, bonds or securities of any other company ;

(*j*) To distribute in specie or otherwise as may be resolved any assets of the company among its members, and particularly the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company formed to take over the whole or any pert of the assets or liabilities of this company ;

(*k*) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof ;

(*l*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to utilize and develop water powers and other power for the production of electricity, hydraulic or other motive power, and to construct and operate works for the production of such powers, the whole subject to local and municipal regulations in that behalf ;

(*m*) To construct and maintain poles, lines, and transmission lines for the distribution of power, and for general purposes of the company's business ; provided, however, that all sales, distribution and transmission of electric, hydraulic and other power or force beyond the lands of the company shall be subject to local and municipal regulations in that behalf ;

(*n*) To construct, purchase or otherwise acquire, steamers, tugs, barges or any other kind of craft or boats and to employ and operate the same ;

(*o*) To construct, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire basins, docks, jetties, wharves, warehouses, elevators or other buildings or works capable of being used in connection with the business of the company ;

(*p*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The British Smelting & Refining Company, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 26th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
9–1 Under-Secretary of State.

Ascania Salvage Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 21st day of August, 1918, incorporating Frederick Henry Markey and Waldo Whittier Skinner, both of His Majesty's counsel learned-in-the-law, George Gordon Hyde, advocate, Ronald Cameron Grant, accountant, and William McElligott, secretary, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To carry on the business of salvors and wreckers of ships and craft of any kind, and to purchase, lease and otherwise acquire and operate salving and wrecking vessels, plant and equipment of all kinds, and to do or cause to be done all things necessary or useful in connection with the business of wrecking and salving generally ; and to carry on the business of shipbuilders and repairers and to design, construct, purchase, operate, repair, lease or otherwise deal with or in any way dispose of any ships, vessels, tugs, dredges, dredging equipment, lighters, barges and other craft of any kind, or share or shares therein, and all necessary or convenient engines, furniture, tackle, stores, equipment, supplies and other accessories, or to procure the same to be done ; to carry on the business of a dry-dock company and to construct and operate or cause to be constructed or operated and to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to alienate or otherwise dispose of and deal with dry-docks, including floating dry-docks, marine railways, wharves, docks, breakwaters and other constructions and installations and equipment connected with or useful in the business of the construction or operation of dry-docks, and harbours, including factories, warehouses, offices and other buildings, and tramways upon the company's property, as well as engines, elevators and other machinery, plant and equipment, and to acquire and utilize any rights in connection therewith ;

(*b*) To employ in trading or in the carriage of goods, wares, merchandise or passengers, or for surveying, dredging or other works, any ships, vessels, barges, lighters or other craft, and to let on hire, charter or otherwise supply and utilize the same for profit ; and to develop and supply and to purchase or otherwise

acquire and sell, lease or exchange and in any way to utilize and work with all kinds of motive, hydraulic, steam, electric, pneumatic or other power or powers, provided that any sale or distribution thereof, beyond the property owned or controlled by the company, shall be subject to all local and municipal regulations in that behalf ;

(*c*) To buy or otherwfse to acquire and to sell or otherwise dispose of property, real or personal ;

(*d*) To acquire, construct and operate on the property of the company or on property controlled by the company telegraph and telephone lines ;

(*e*) To enter into any arrangement or agreement with any authority, government, municipal or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, agreements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*f*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person, firm, or co-operation carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise to assist any person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any company or to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*g*) To enter into reciprocal contracts of indemnity with any person, firm or company inter-insuring property against loss by perils of the seas or other waters, fire explosion, cyclone or acts of the King's enemies ;

(*h*) To underwrite, subscribe for, purchase or otherwise acquire, and to hold, either as principal or agent and absolutely as owner or by way of collateral security or otherwise, and to sell, exchange, transfer, assign or otherwise dispose of or deal with shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, obligations, evidences of indebtedness and securities issued by any public or private corporation, government, municipality or otherwise, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of The Companies Act, and to exercise any and all powers, rights and privileges in relation thereto ;

(*i*) To purchase or otherwise acquire and to apply for, hold, develop, manufacture under, deal in or dispose of patents of invention, trade-marks, processes, designs, licenses or franchises, and to issue and exchange for any property acquired by the company, shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, obligations, evidences of indebtedness or other securities of the company ;

(*j*) To sell, lease, transfer or otherwise dispose of the whole or any part of the business or undertakings of the company to any person, firm, company or corporation, and to accept by way of consideration for such sale, lease or transfer, moneys or any shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, obligations, evidence of indebtedness or other securities of any other company or corporation ;

(*k*) To distribute in specie or kind from time to time amongst the shareholders of the company any property, rights or assets of the company ;

(*l*) Generally to carry on any other business whether organized or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently or profitably carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights, and to do all and everything necessary, suitable, convenient and proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or the attainment of any one or more of the purposes herein enumerated or incidental to the powers herein named, or which shall at any time appear to be conducive to or expedient for the protection or benefit of the company ;

The operations of the Company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Ascania Salvage Company, Limited," with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, divided into 200 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

The company shall be deemed to be a private company under the provisions of "The Companies Act" and its amendments.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 29th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

Factory Sites, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 22nd day of August, 1918, increasing the capital stock of the "Factory Sites, Limited," from the sum of two hundred thousand dollars to the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, such increase to consist of one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 27th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
9–1 Under-Secretary of State.

Cedars Rapids Transmission Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 22nd day of August, 1918, increasing the capital stock of Cedars Rapids Transmission Company, Limited, from the sum of two hundred thousand dollars to the sum of one million dollars, such increase to consist of eight thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 27th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
9–1 Under-Secretary of State.

N. M. Paterson & Co., Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," Supplementary, letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 19th day of August, 1918, dividing the four hundred shares of existing capital stock of "N. M. Paterson & Co., Limited" of the par value of one thousand dollars each into four thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, and increasing the capital stock of the said company from the sum of four hundred thousand dollars to the sum of two million dollars, such increase to consist of sixteen thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 21st day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
9–1 Under-Secretary of State.

The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 20th day of August, 1918, increasing the capital stock of The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Limited, from the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, such increase to consist of three thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada this 26th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
9–1 Under-Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 56 of 1918.

(*Atlantic No. 32.*)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(144) Bay of Fundy — Chance harbour; Dipper harbour; Musquash harbour; and Lorneville harbour— Plans issued.

New chart.—A chart entitled "Plans of Harbours, Bay of Fundy", (comprising plans of Chance harbour, Dipper harbour, Musquash harbour, and Lorneville harbour), numbered 414 of the Canadian Hydrographic Survey, has just been published by the Hydrographic Survey, Department of the Naval Service of Canada.

Copies may be obtained from the Hydrographic Survey, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, for fifteen cents per copy, payable in advance.

N. to M. No. 56 (144) 2-8-18.

Departmental File: No. 28499

NOVA SCOTIA.

(145) South coast — Port Medway — Intended change in character of buoys.

The following buoys in Port Medway will, without further notice, be replaced by wooden spar buoys :—

(1) The black can buoy $5\frac{1}{2}$ cables north of Neils point.

(2) The black can buoy in $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms water, east of Nautilus rock.

N. to M. No. 56 (145) 2-8-18.

Authority: Memo. from Commissioner of Lights.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 342 and 730.
Publication: Nova Scotia Pilot, 1911, page 188.
Departmental File: No. 30526.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(146) South coast — Lahave river — Intended change in character of buoys.

The following buoys in Lahave river will, without further notice, be replaced by wooden spar buoys :—

(1) The can buoy, painted in red and black horizontal bands, in 3 fathoms water, southeast of French rock.

(2) The black can buoy in $2\frac{1}{4}$ fathoms water, marking the eastern extremity of Cockawee (Big) shoal.

(3) The red conical buoy in 3 fathoms water, at western extremity of Cockawee shoal.

(4) The red conical buoy in 2 fathoms water, off Oxners rock.

(5) The black can buoy in 3 fathoms water, $\frac{1}{5}$ mile southeastward of Bull rock, Bull shoal.

N. to M. No. 56 (146) 2-8-18.

Authority: Memo. from Commissioner of Lights.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 342 and 730.
Publication: Nova Scotia Pilot, 1911, pages 182 and 183.
Departmental File: No. 19355.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(147) South coast—Musquodoboit inlet—Intended change in character of buoys.

The following buoys in the entrance to Musquodoboit inlet will, without further notice, be replaced by wooden spar buoys :—

(1) The black can buoy off northwest end of Harbour ledge.

(2) The red conical buoy in 2 fathoms water, off outer end of Bull reef.

(3) The black can buoy in 2 fathoms water, marking the east side of Duke rock.

(4) The red conical buoy in 2 fathoms water, marking the west side of Dunbrack shoal.

N. to M. No. 56 (147) 2-8-18.

Authority: Memo. from Commissioner of Lights.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 2439 and 729.
Publication: Nova Scotia Pilot, 1911, pages 118 and 119.
Departmental File No. 1958.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 2nd August, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage. 8-2

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 57 of 1918.

(*Inland No. 16.*)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water and all depths are at mean low water.

ONTARIO.

(148) River St. Lawrence—Cole shoal back range lighthouse—Change in colour of lantern.

Previous notice.—No. 14 (39) of 1916.

Position.—On the mainland.

Lat. N. 44° 32′ 31″, Long. W. 75° 45′ 8″

Change in colour of lantern.—The colour of the lantern of Cole shoal back range lighthouse has been changed from red to *white.*

N. to M. No. 57 (148) 2-8-18.

Authority: Departmental records.
Admiralty chart: No. 797.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot above Quebec, 1912, page 164.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No 1716.
Departmental File: No. 21717 R.

ONTARIO.

(149) Lake Superior—Fort William and Port Arthur—Chart issued.

New chart.—A chart of Fort William and Port Arthur, numbered 114 of the Canadian Hydrographic Survey, has just been published by the Hydrographic Survey, Department of the Naval Service of Canada.

Copies may be obtained from the Hydrographic Survey, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, for fifteen cents per copy, payable in advance.

N. to M. No. 57 (149) 2-8-18.

Departmental File: No. 28499.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(150) River St. Mary—Vidal shoals channel—Available width—Buoys.

The channel with depth of 22 feet below low-water datum is now available for the full width of 1,000 feet.

Black gas buoy 1 marks the westerly end of the southerly line of the channel.

Red gas buoy 2, showing a red light 5 seconds, eclipse 5 seconds, is established on the north bank of the channel opposite black gas buoy 1, and at the southerly end of Vidal shoals.

Black spar buoy 1c has been established about 1,500 feet westerly from black gas buoy 1 and about 150 feet south of the channel line, to mark a shoal lying north of the old tannery dock.

N. to M. No. 57 (150) 2-8-18.

Authority: U. S. Lake Survey Bulletin No. 27, Suplement No. 3, 22nd July, 1918.
Publication: U. S. H. O. Publication No. 108A, 1906, page 28; and U. S. Lake Survey Bulletin No. 27, page 129.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 2nd August, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage. 8-2

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 58 of 1918.

(*Atlantic No. 33.* *Pacific No. 10.*)

CANADA.

(151) Ship Protests—Modification of proceedings.

Under the authority of an Order in Council dated the 2nd day of July, 1918, Collectors of Customs at ports of entry on the Pacific and Atlantic, including ports on the Gulf and River St. Lawrence up to and including the Port of Montreal, are authorized, during the present war, to do any notarial act for the purpose of noting and extending ship protests, and are authorized to receive any statutory declarations required in connection therewith.

The Masters of all British ships have been instructed that no note of protest of loss or of any occurrence whatsoever arising in respect of their ships is to be made by them in the Dominion of Canada except before a Collector of Customs.

Collectors of Customs are instructed, when the Master of a British ship reports inwards and when issuing a clearance to a British ship, to direct the attention of the Master of such ship to the above requirements.

NOTE: Protests by Masters of British ships trading on the inland waters of Canada, or protests in respect of loss or other occurrence arising while a British ship is on any of the inland waters of Canada, do not require to be made before a Collector of Customs. In such cases the Master may follow the usual and existing practice.

For the information and guidance of Collectors before whom a Master may present himself in connection with Ship Protests, it should be stated that a Protest may be made in the first instance, or the Master may desire to make a Note or Entry of Protest only, which may later be extended to a regular protest before the same or another Collector of Customs.

The Note or Entry of Protest is merely a notice of the Master's intention to protest, should an extended protest afterwards become necessary or advisable.

A Note or Entry of Protest, also a Protest—if made in the first instance—should be made as soon as possible after the arrival of the ship in port. If made later than twenty-four hours after arrival, it should contain a brief statement of the cause of the delay.

Note or Entry of Protest forms, Protest forms, and Extended Protest forms, may be obtained from Collectors of Customs.

The Note or Entry of Protest should be made in duplicate, signed by the Master and formally certified to by the Collector, and one copy retained by the Collector and placed on file. When a Protest is made or extended, the original is to be retained and filed by the Collector and certified copies are to be given or mailed to the Master and to the Owner of the ship.

N. to M. No. 58 (151) 6-8-18.

Authority: Memorandum from Commissioner of Customs, dated 8th July, 1918.
Departmental File: No. 39753.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 6th August, 1918.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No 59 of 1918.

(*Atlantic No. 34.*)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(152) South coast—Port of Halifax—Signals shown on Gate Vessels by day.

With regard to Signals shown on Gate Vessels by day, attention is drawn to the fact that in British Admiralty Notice to Mariners No. 706 of 1918, "When gates are open for Outward bound vessels," should read—Black Balls on a white background; and for Inward bound vessels—Black Balls on a white background, instead of the converse. Canadian Notice to Mariners No. 10 (24) of 1918 describes the signals correctly.

Departmental File: No. 3 589.

N. to M. No. 59 (152) 7-8-18.

QUEBEC.

(153) River St. Lawrence—Cape Chat lightstation—Fog alarm under construction.

Position.—At Cape Chat lightstation.

Fog alarm under construction.—A diaphone fog alarm is under construction at Cape Chat lightstation.

New description.—The fog alarm will consist of a diaphone, operated with air, compressed by an oil engine. It will give a triple blast every minute, thus:

Blast	Silent	Blast	Silent	Blast	Silent interval
3 secs	3 secs.	3 secs.	3 secs.	3 secs.	45 secs.

Note.—When the diaphone fog alarm is put in operation the explosive fog signal will be permanently discontinued.

Remarks.—Further particulars will be given later.

N. to M. No. 59 (153) 7-8-18.

Authority: Records, Chief Engineer's Office, Dept of Marine.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 307 and 2516.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 1, 1916, page 108.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 1071.
Departmental File: No. 21071 F.

QUEBEC.

(154) River St. Lawrence—Pointe des Monts—Fog alarm under construction.

Position.—On Pointe des Monts, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles southwestward of the lighthouse.

Lat. N. 49° 18′ 46″, Long. W. 67° 23′ 28″

Fog alarm under construction.—A diaphone fog alarm is under construction.

Description.—It will be operated with air, compressed by an oil engine. It will give a double blast every minute, thus:

Blast	Silent	Blast	Silent interval
$3\frac{1}{2}$ secs.	4 secs.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ secs.	49 secs.

Note.—When the diaphone fog alarm is put in operation the explosive fog signal at Pointe des Monts lightstation will be permanently discontinued.

Remarks.—Further particulars will be given later.

N. to M. No. 59 (154) 7-8-18.

Authority: Records, Chief Engineer's Office, Dept. of Marine.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 307 and 2516.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 1, 1916, pages 224 and 225.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 1077.
Departmental File: No. 21077 F.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

(155) West coast—Bay of Islands—Eagle island—Light established.

Position.—On Eagle island.

Lat. N. 49° 10′ 0″, Long. W. 58° 8′ 30″

Character.—Flashing white light, visible 0·3 second and eclipsed 2·7 seconds alternately.

Elevation.—109 feet.

Illuminant.—Acetylene.

Structure.—A square open wood framework with sloping sides painted white, lantern painted red.

Height.—18 feet, from base to top of lantern.

Remarks—This light will be in operation during open navigation.

N. to M. No. 59 (155) 7-8 18.

Authority: Newfoundland N. to M. No. 4 of 1918.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 289, 2834, 283, 232a and 2516.
Publication: Newfoundland Pilot, Vol. 1, 1917, page 370.

ENGLAND.

(156) West coast—Liverpool bay—River Mersey approach—Details respecting alterations in lighting cancelled.

This Department is advised by the Department of the Naval Service that the details given in Notice to Mariners No. 36 of 1918, Section (88), respecting the alterations in lighting River Mersey approach have been cancelled.

N. to M. No. 59 (156) 7-8-18.

Authority: Dept. of the Naval Service,
Departmental File: No. 31589.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 7th August, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

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NOTICE.

Government of Canada Publications.

THE following list of recent Government publications is inserted in the *Canada Gazette* in conformity with Order in Council (P.C. 1522) of 28th October, 1915, which calls for the publication of such lists from week to week.

Where a publication is marked with an asterisk (*) requests for the volume or report in question should be made to the department affected. In all other cases, applications should be addressed to the Chief of Distribution, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa. When the title appears in English it will be understood that the volume is printed in English ; when the title is in French, it means that the report is printed in the French language. The price quoted for publications should in every case accompany the application.

AVIS.

Publications du Gouvernement du Canada.

LA liste suivante des récentes publications du gouvernement est insérée dans la *Gazette du Canada*, en conformité de l'arrêté en conseil (C.P. 1522) du 28 octobre 1915, qui exige que ces listes soient publiées d'une semaine à l'autre.

Lorsqu'une publication est marquée d'un astérisque (*) les demandes au sujet du volume ou du rapport en question devront être adressées au Ministère qui la publie. Dans tous les autres cas, il faudra s'adresser au Chef de la Distribution, département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques, Ottawa. Lorsque le titre est publié en anglais, il est entendu que c'est la version anglaise du volume qui est imprimée ; lorsque le titre est en français, cela signifie que c'est la version française qui est imprimée. Le prix indiqué pour les publications devra dans chaque cas accompagner la demande.

AGRICULTURE.

Annual Report of the Veterinary Director General for year ending March 31, 1917, 20 pp 0.05
Rapport annuel des Fermes Expérimentales du Dominion pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 160 pp. 0.10
* Agricultural Gazette of Canada for August, 1918 ..... 0.10
* La Gazette Agricole du Canada, août 1918 ..... 0.10
* Patent Office Record and Register of Copyrights and Trade Marks, April, 1918 ..... 0.20
* Seasonable Hints (Prairie edition), July, 1918, 16 pp. Free.
* Tuberculosis : plain statement of facts regarding the disease, prepared especially for farmers and others interested in live stock, 24 pp. Free.
* Labour Saving Devices on the Irrigated Farm (Dominion Experimental Farms). Exhibition Circular No. 72, 4 pp. Free.
* Fruit Crop Report No. 2 (July, 1918) 8 pp. Free.
* Advice to the Beginner in the Selection of Breeding Stock (Live Stock Branch) Pamplet No. 4, 14 pp. Free.
* Peach Canker (Dominion Experimental Farms). Bulletin No. 37, 36 pp. Free.
* Fruit Crop Report No. 3 (August 1918), 8 pp. Free.
* Pure-Bred Dairy Cattle, the Canadian record of performance (Live Stock Branch). Report No. 10, 88 pp. Free.
* A new plan for Cow Testing (Dairy and Cold Storage Branch). Circular No. 24, 8 pp. Free.

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

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* Judgment and Reasons in the matter of an application on behalf of George Edwin Gray for a writ of habeas corpus, 24 pp. Free.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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OFFICE: RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA.

Fish recipes, Vegetable recipes and **Bread recipes,** each..... 0 05
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COAL.

"Coal Resources of the World," per set of 3 vols., with large Atlas accompanying 12.50
(NOTE:—This publication, which was intended for world-wide distribution, is now, consequent upon the stock on hand and the difficulty in disposing of copies on the continent of Europe, offered at half the original cost.)

1918-19 **1918-19**

STATEMENT

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the Dominion of Canada, as by returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st July, 1917 and 1918.

PUBLIC DEBT.			1917	1918.
		LIABILITIES.	$ cts.	$ cts.
FUNDED DEBT—				
Payable in Canada			466,406,215 46	887,489,319 13
do in London			362,703,312 40	362,703,312 40
do in New York			75,357,000 00	75,873,000 00
Temporary Loans			334,450,808 01	251,313,130 72
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund			6,079,562 29	6,001,560 92
Dominion Notes			182,336,444 29	286,371,360 92
SAVINGS BANKS—	1917.	1918.		
Post Office Savings Banks	$42,472,061 17	$40,360,370 22		
Dominion Government Savings Banks	13,583,857 65	12,295,646 61		
			56,055,918 82	52,656,016 73
Trust Funds			10,596,297 82	10,822,648 92
Province Accounts			11,920,481 20	11,920,481 20
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts			36,515,528 55	28,106,366 83
Total Gross Debt			1,542 421,568 84	1,973,257,197 77
		ASSETS.		
INVESTMENTS—				
Sinking Funds			14,035,525 12	16,818,396 17
Other Investments			140,930,870 65	294,457,903 31
Province Accounts			2,296,327 90	2,296,327 90
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts			524,781,617 40	487,361,080 81
Total Assets			682,044,341 07	800,933,708 19
Total Net Debt 31st July			860,377,227 77	1,172,323,489 58
do do to 30th June			840,973,167 66	1,154,007,715 29
Increase of Debt			19,404,060 11	18,315,774 29

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Month of July, 1917.	Total to July 31st, 1917.	Month of July, 1918.	Total to July 31st, 1918.
REVENUE—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	12,035,604 18	56,005,043 15	11,937,039 67	53,928,376 63
Excise	1,932,569 57	7,618,872 38	2,408,955 60	8,604,943 49
Post Office	1,693,887 00	6,443,887 00	1,500,000 00	6,300,000 00
Public Works, including Railways and Canals	2,697,050 64	8,485,930 89	3,515,933 52	10,024,083 99
Miscellaneous	1,522,949 89	4,650,917 45	5,521,419 08	13,096,768 46
Total	19,882,061 28	83,204,650 87	24,883,347 87	91,954,172 57
EXPENDITURE	14,357,084 53	24,693,046 12	15,296,575 84	32,894,902 58
EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.				
War	23,038,043 38	43,688,530 77	24,620,824 25	44,008,552 37
Public Works, including Railways and Canals	620,169 46	2,698,973 48	—161,455 22	1,694,461 63
Railway Subsidies				
Total	23,658,212 84	46,387,504 25	24,459,369 03	45,703,014 00

The above statement represents only the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

J. C. SAUNDERS,
Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance

Certified correct,
J. G. MACFARLANE, Chief Accountant and Dominion Bookkeeper.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, August 6, 1918.

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CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

Provincial	$ 27,746 25	Gold held July 31st, 1918, by the Minister of Finance	$120,273,691 52
Fractional	1,162,700 55		
$1	15,481,655 50		
$2	12,247,928 50		
$4	40,735 00		
$5	4,079,177 50	Gold reserve to be held on Savings Banks Deposits—	
$50	4,500 00		
$100		10 p.c. on $52,656,016.73 under The Savings Banks Act	5,265,601 67
$500	2,174,500 00		
$1,000	3,518,000 00		
$500 Legal Tender Notes for Banks	149,500 00	Gold held for redemption of Dominion Notes	$115,008,089 85
$1,000 " " "	941,000 00		
$5,000 " " "	247,835,000 00		
	$ 287,662,443 30	Dominion Notes outstanding against deposits of approved securities, under Finance Act, 1914	$ 114,837,500 00

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

$1	$ 11,296 50
$2	6,060 00
$5	4,219 75
$10	2,180 00
$20	840 00
$50	650 00
$500	2,500 00
	$ 27,746 25

J. E. ROURKE,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. C. SAUNDERS,
Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th of August, 1918

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UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of July, 1918.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
EXCISE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	342,667 60	
Malt Liquor	3,344 40	
Malt	150,496 41	
Tobacco	1,768,967 77	
Cigars	110,158 57	
Manufactures in Bond	9,963 45	
Acetic Acid	584 75	
Seizures	353 40	
Other Receipts	4,650 65	
Total Excise Revenue		2,391,187 00
Methylated Spirits		26,101 40
Ferry		
Inspection of Weights and Measures		16,059 67
Gas Inspection		4,088 15
Electric Light Inspection		7,130 75
Law Stamps		315 95
Other Revenues		1,093 42
War Tax		982,779 35
Grand Total Revenue		3,428,755 69

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Asst. Deputy Minister.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, August 2, 1918

9-tf

POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of June, 1918.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Savings Bank Act, Chap. 30, Rev. Stat. Can., 1906.)

DR.			CR.
	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE in hands of Minister of Finance on 31st May, 1918	41,614,884 88	WITHDRAWALS during the month	770,794 63
DEPOSITS in Post Office Savings Bank during the month	1,000,545 92		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month:—			
PRINCIPAL $			
INTEREST accrued from 1st April to date of transfer			
DEPOSITS transferred from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada	5,120 59		
INTEREST allowed to depositors on accounts closed during month	2,347 08	BALANCE at the credit of depositor's accounts on 30th June, 1918	41,852,103 84
	42,622,898 47		42,622,898 47

Certified,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER,
Superintendent Savings Bank Branch.

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 7th August, 1918.

8-ft

STATEMENT of the Balance at Credit of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks on the thirtieth of March, 1918. Published in accordance with Revised Statutes, Chapter 30, Section 39.

BANKS.	Balance on February 28, 1918.	Deposits March, 1918.	Total.	Withdrawals for March, 1918.	Balance on March 30, 1918
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba:—					
Winnipeg	507,993 84	4,077 00	512,070 84	3,807 20	508,263 64
British Columbia:—					
Victoria	1,096,883 91	26,103 81	1,122,987 72	24,036 55	1,098,951 17
Prince Edward Island:—					
Charlottetown	1,823,301 36	27,452 00	1,850,753 36	30,311 93	1,820,441 43
New Brunswick:—					
Newcastle	237,966 65	1,864 00	239,830 65	7,977 83	231,852 82
St. John	4,591,535 24	57,835 44	4,649,370 68	71,534 82	4,577,835 86
Nova Scotia:—					
Barrington	102,122 19	145 00	102,267 19	404 85	101,862 34
Guysboro'	95,007 03	1,311 00	96,318 03	1,165 67	95,152 36
Halifax	2,328,592 88	51,113 02	2,379,705 90	35,775 22	,343,930 68
Kentville	237,554 23	3,149 00	240,703 23	6,013 62	234,689 61
Lunenburg	435,643 74	3,072 00	438,715 74	10,292 81	428,422 93
Port Hood	71,400 45	541 00	71,941 45	25 00	71,916 45
Shelburne	218,534 89	1,360 86	219,895 75	2,745 12	217,150 63
Sherbrooke	78,788 81	289 10	79,077 91	664 68	78,413 23
Totals	11,825,325 22	178,313 23	12,003,638 45	194,755 30	11,808,883 15

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th April, 1918.

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TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules:

1. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3. **The rates are as follows: Notices, first insertion, ten cents per agate line (fourteen to the inch); subsequent insertions, five cents per line. Translation of documents, forty cents per one hundred words.**

A provisional remittance should accompany the copy; the amount of which should be calculated as follows:

First insertion:	
Flat charge for title and signature.....	$1 00
Add two cents per word actual count.....	
Translation, if any, to be made, at 40 cents per 100 words.....	
Other insertions:	
Flat charge for title and signature.....	0 50
Add one cent per word actual count.....	
Multiply by number of such other insertions.....	
Total.....	

After the first insertion an invoice will be made showing the exact amount due, the amount received and any difference over or under in the remittance will be adjusted.

NO ADVERTISEMENT IS INSERTED FOR A LESS CHARGE THAN ONE DOLLAR.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions:—

Notices of applications for divorce—14 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—3 calendar months.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—5 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent under Loan Companies Act (per O. in C. published in *Gazette* of 15th June, 1901)—2 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Interim Copyrights—1 insertion.

The Companies Act—Change of chief place of business, of by-laws, etc.—1 insertion.

Works in navigable waters, approval of plans, tc.—5 insertions.

Notices received up to 12 o'clock noon on Thursdays will be inserted in the following Saturday morning's *Gazette*.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

J. de LABROQUERIE TACHE,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery.
Ottawa, 24th December, 1914.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

As Revised and brought in force 22nd March, 1916.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during at least three months before the consideration by the Committee on Divorce of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the district in Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia or the Northwest Territories, or in the county or union of counties in other provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining district or county or union of counties.

Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the district, but otherwise shall be published in one newspaper in both languages. If a notice given for any session of Parliament is not completed in time to allow the petition to be dealt with during that session the petition may be presented and dealt with during the next ensuing session, without any further publication of such notice.

A copy of the said notice and a copy of the petition to be presented shall, at the instance of the applicant, and not less than two months before the consideration by the Committee of the petition, be served personally, when that can be done, on the person from whom the divorce is sought, who is hereinafter called "the respondent."

If the residence of the respondent is not known or personal service cannot be effected, then, if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Committee that all reasonable efforts have been made to effect personal service, and, if unsuccessfull, to bring such notice and petition to the knowledge of the respondent, what has been done may be deemed and taken by the Committee sufficient service.

No petition for a bill of divorce shall be presented to the Senate after the first sixty days of the Session.

The petition of an applicant for bill for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, the names in full of the parties thereto, their ages and occupations, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the domicile and residence of each of the parties at the time of the marriage, their matrimonial domicile, residence, and any change thereof, the material facts upon which the petitioner relies as the grounds on which relief is asked, and the nature of the relief prayed for.

The petition should also negative connivance at, or condonation of the wrong complained of and collusion in the application for divorce.

The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the petitioner, under *The Canada Evidence Act, 1893*.

The copy of the petition served upon the respondent shall have endorsed thereon, or appended thereto, he following information:—

(*1*) The petitioner's residence at the time of service.

(*2*) A Post Office address in Canada at which letters and notices for the petitioner may be delivered.

(*3*) The name and address of the solicitor, if any, acting for the petitioner.

(*4*) If such solicitor's address is not at Ottawa, the name and address of some agent for him at Ottawa, upon whom all notices and papers may be served.

(*5*) That if the respondent desires to oppose the granting of the divorce and to be heard by the Senate Committee on Divorce, the respondent must send a notice to that effect to the Clerk of the Senate at the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, within two months from the date of service upon the respondent, and must in the notice to the Clerk of the Senate give:—

(*a*) The respondent's residence at the time of sending such notice.

(*b*) A Post Office address in Canada at which letters and notices for the respondent may be delivered.

(*c*) The name and address of the solicitor, if any, acting for the respondent.

(*d*) If such solicitor's address is not at Ottawa, the name and address of some agent for him at Ottawa upon whom all notices and papers may be served.

(*6*) That, if the respondent does not so notify the Clerk of the Senate, the petition may be considered, and a bill of divorce founded thereon may be passed, without any further notice to the respondent.

(*7*) When the petition is one by a husband for a divorce from his wife, that, if the wife shows to the

satisfaction of the Senate Committee on Divorce that she has, and is prepared to establish upon oath, a good defence to the charges made by the petition, and that she has not sufficient money to defend herself, the Committee may make an order that her husband shall provide her with the necessary means to sustain her defence, including the cost of retaining Counsel and the travelling and living expenses of herself and of witnesses summoned to Ottawa on her behalf.

No petition for a bill of Divorce shall be considered by the Committee unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred and ten dollars, ($210).

The petition when presented to the Senate shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy of the notice and of a copy of the petition.

A copy of every petition for a Bill of Divorce, or relating to any matter arising out of an application for divorce, and of every document and paper accompanying such petition or produced in evidence before the Committee, shall be furnished to the Committee by the person on whose behalf the petition, document or paper is presented or produced.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Clerk of the Senate.

THE SENATE.

Notices for Private Bills.

EXTRACTS FROM THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE.

107. All applications to Parliament for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever, shall be advertised by a notice published in the *Canada Gazette*, such notice shall clearly and distinctly state the nature and object of the application, and shall be signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same; and, when the application is for an Act of Incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice.

In addition to the notice in the *Canada Gazette* aforesaid a similar notice shall be given as follows:—

A. When the application is for an Act to incorporate,—

1. *A Railway or Canal Company:*—In some leading newspaper published in the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal is to be constructed.

2. *A Telegraph or Telephone Company:*—In a leading newspaper in the principal city or town in each Province or Territory in which the company proposes to operate.

3. A company for the *construction of any works* which in their construction or operation might specially affect a particular locality; or for obtaining any *exclusive rights or privileges;* or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others:—In a leading newspaper in the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

4. A Banking Company; An Insurance Company; A Trust Company; A Loan Company; or an Industrial Company, without any exclusive powers:—In the *Canada Gazette* only.

5. And, if the works of any company (incorporated or to be incorporated) are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, such intention shall be specially mentioned in the notice; and the applicants shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered letter to the clerk of each county council and of each municipal corporation which may be specially affected by the construction or operation of such works, and also to the Secretary of the Province in which such works are, or may be located; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

B. When the application is for the purpose of amending an existing Act.

1. For an extension of any line of railway, or of any canal; or for the construction of branches thereto;—the same *mutatis mutandis* as for an Act incorporate a Railway or Canal Company.

2. For an extension of the time for the construction or completion of any line of railway, or of any canal, or of any telegraph or telephone line, or of any other works already authorized:—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company, or is authorized to be.

3. For the extension of the powers of a company (when not involving the granting of any exclusive rights); or for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of any company; or for increasing or altering its bonding or other borrowing powers; or for any amendment which would in any way affect the rights or interests of the shareholder or bondholders or creditors of the company:—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company is situated.

C. All such notices, whether inserted in the *Canada Gazette* or in a newspaper shall be published at least once a week for a period of five consecutive weeks; and, when published in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, shall be in both the English and French languages; and *Marked* copies of each issue of all newspapers containing any such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate, endorsed "Private Bill Notice"; or a statutory declaration as to due publication may be sent in lieu thereof.

Every notice by registered letter shall be mailed in time to reach the Secretary of the Province and the Clerk of each County Council and municipal corporation not less than five weeks before the consideration of the petition by the Committee on Standing Orders; and a statutory declaration establishing the fact of such mailing shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate.

108. No petition praying for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or of a Canal Company, or for an extension of the line of any existing or authorized railway or canal, shall be considered by the Standing Orders Committee, until there has been filed with the Committee a map or plan, showing the proposed location of the works, and each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal, or any branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed.

109. Before any petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a toll bridge is presented to the Senate the person or persons intending to petition for such bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding rules, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, and the intervals between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels; and shall also mention whether they intend to erect a drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of the same.

110. No petition for any Private Bill (except a Bill of Divorce) is received by the Senate after the first three weeks of each Session; nor may any Private Bill be presented to the Senate after the first four weeks of each Session; nor may any Report of any Standing or Special Committee upon a Private Bill be received after the first six weeks of each Session.

114. Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, if it is intended that the Bill shall originate in the Senate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for the translation of the same by the officers of the Senate, and the printing of 600 copies in English and 200 in French. The applicant shall also pay the Clerk of the Senate, immediately after the second reading and before the consideration of the Bill by the Committee to which it is referred, a sum of $200, with the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt for the same with the Clerk of such Committee.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Clerk of the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RULES RELATIVE TO PETITIONS AND PRIVATE BILLS.

Petitions for Private Bills.

88. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House if presented within the first six weeks of the session, and every Private Bill shall be pre-

sented to the House within two weeks after the petition therefor ha been favourably reported upon by the Examiner or by the Committee on Standing Orders, and no motion for the suspension of this Rule shall be entertained unless a report has been first made by the Committee on Standing Orders recommending such suspension and giving their reasons therefor.

Instruction to Committees.

97. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called on two separate occasions for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

Deposit of Bills and Fees.

89. (1) Any person desiring to obtain any Private Bill, shall deposit with the Clerk of the House, at least eight days before the meeting of the House, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same; the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the Department of Public Printing, and if such Bill is not deposited by the time above specified the applicant shall, in addition to the charges for printing and translation pay the sum of five dollars for each and every day which intervenes between the said eighth day before the meeting of the House and the date of the filing of the Bill; but such additional charge shall not exceed in the aggregate in any one case the sum of two hundred dollars.

2. After the second reading of a Bill and before its consideration by the Committee to which it is referred, the applicant shall in every case pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and a fee of two hundred dollars.

Additional charges.

3. The following charges shall also be levied and paid in addition to the foregoing, viz.:—

(*a.*) When any Rule of the House is suspended in reference to a Bill or the Petition therefor, for each such suspension	$100 00
(*b.*) When a Bill is presented in the House after the eighth week of the session and before the end of the twelfth week	100 00
(*c.*) When a Bill is presented in the House after the twelfth week of the session	200 00
d.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $250,000 and does not exceed $500,000	100 00
(*e.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $500,000 and does not exceed $750,000	150 00
(*f.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $750,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000	200 00
(*g.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $1,000,000 and does not exceed $1,500,000	300 00
(*h.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $1,500,000 and does not exceed $2,000,000	400 00
(*i.*) For every additional million dollars or fractional part thereof	100 00

4. When a Bill increases the capital stock of an existing company, the additional charge shall be according to the foregoing tariff upon the amount of the increase only.

5. When a Bill increases or involves and increase in the borrowing powers of a company without any increase in the capital stock the additional charge shall be $300.

6. If any increase in the amount of the proposed capital stock or borrowing powers of a company be made at any stage of a Bill, such Bill shall not be advanced to the next stage until the charges consequent upon such change have been paid.

7. In this Rule the term "proposed capital stock" includes any increase thereto provided for in the Bill; and where power is taken in a Bill to increase at any time the amount of the proposed capital stock, the additional charge shall be levied on the maximum amount of such proposed increase which shall be stated in the Bill.

8. The additional charges provided for in this Rule shall also apply to Private Bills originating in the Senate; provided, however, that if a petition for any such Bill has been presented in this House within the first six weeks of the session, the additional charge made under paragraphs *b* or *c* of subsection 3 shall not be levied thereon.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Clerk House of Commons.

RULES RELATIVE TO NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

91. All applications to Parliament for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever, shall be advertised by a Notice published in the *Canada Gazette;* such Notice shall clearly and distinctly state the nature and objects of the application, and shall be signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same; and when the application is for an Act of incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice. If the works of any company (incorporated, or to be incorporated) are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, such intention shall be specifically mentioned in the notice; and the applicants shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered letter to the Clerk of each county or municipality which may be specially affected by the construction or operation of such works, and also to the Secretary of the Province in which such works are or may be located; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

In addition to the notice in the *Canada Gazette* aforesaid, a similar notice shall also be published in *some leading newspaper*, as follows:—

A. When the application is for an Act to incorporate:

1. *A Railway or Canal Company:*—In the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal is to be constructed.

2. *A Telegraph or Telephone Company:*—In the principal city or town in each Province or Territory in which the company proposes to operate.

3. A company for the *construction of any works* which in their construction or operation might specially affect the particular locality; or for obtaining any *exclusive rights or privileges:* or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation affect the rights or property of others:—In the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

4. A Banking Company; An Insurance Company; A Trust Company; A Loan Company; or an Industrial Company without any exclusive powers:—In the *Canada Gazette* only.

B. When the application is for the purpose of amending an existing Act:

1. For an extension of any line of railway, or of any canal, or for the construction of branches thereto:—In the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which such extension or branch is to be constructed.

2. For the continuation of a charter or for an extension of the time for the construction or completion of any line of railway, or of any canal, or of any telegraph or telephone line, or of any other works already authorized; or for an extension of the powers of a company (when not involving the granting of any exclusive rights); or for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of any company, or for increasing or altering its bonding or other borrowing powers; or for any amendment which would in any way affect the rights or interests of the shareholders or bondholders or creditors of the company:—In the place where the head office of the company is situated, or is authorized to be.

(C.) When the application is for the purpose of obtaining for any person or existing corporation any exclusive rights or privileges or the power to do any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others:—In the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

All such notices, whether inserted in the *Canada Gazette* or in a newspaper, shall be published at least once a week, for a period of five consecutive weeks; and when published in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, shall be in both the English and French languages; and if there be no newspaper in a locality where a notice is required to be given, such notice shall be given in the next nearest locality wherein a newspaper is published; and proof of the due publication of notice shall be established in each case by statutory declaration; and all such declarations shall be sent to the Clerk of the House endorsed, "Private Bill Notice."

(D.) Every such notice by registered letter shall be mailed in time to reach the Secretary of the Province and the Clerk of such County Council and Municipal Corporation not less than two weeks before the consideration of the petition by the Examiner or the Committee on Standing Orders, and a statutory declaration establishing the fact of such mailing shall be sent to the Clerk of the House.

(E.) All private bills for Acts of incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such bills;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the bill indicating the provisions thereof in which the *General Acts* is proposed to be departed from;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any committee passes upon the *clauses*.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Clerk House of Commons.

The attention of Applicants to Parliament for Railway Charters is hereby drawn to the following Rules of the House of Commons with regard to the filing of maps:—

MAP OR PLAN, WITH PETITION.

93. "No petition praying for the incorporation of a "railway company, or of a canal company, or for an "extension of the line of any existing or authorized "railway or canal, shall be considered by the Examiner "or by the Standing Orders Committee until there "has been filed with that committee a map or plan, "showing the proposed location of the works, and "each county, township, municipality or district "through which the proposed railway or canal, or any "branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed."

MAPS, PLANS AND EXHIBITS, WITH BILLS.

94. "No bill for the incorporation of a railway "or canal company or for changing the route of the "railway or of the canal of any company already "incorporated shall be considered by the Railway "Committee until there has been filed with the com- "mittee, at least one week before the consideration "of the bill:—'

(*a*.) "A map or plan drawn upon a scale of not "less than half an inch to the mile, showing the "location upon which it is intended to construct "the proposed work, and showing also the lines of "existing or authorized works of a similar character "within, or in any way affecting the district, or any "part thereof, which the proposed work is intended "to serve; and such map or plan shall be signed "by the engineer or other person making the same;"

(*b*.) "An exhibit showing the total amount of "capital proposed to be raised for the purpose of the "undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed "to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, "bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the "amount of each, respectively."

NOTICE is hereby given that Eva St. Lawrence Cronk, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a bill of divorce from her husband, Robert Cecil Cronk, of the said City of Ottawa, telegraph operator, on the grounds of bigamy, adultery and desertion.

Dated at Ottawa this 10th day of July, A.D. 1918.

EVA ST. LAWRENCE CRONK.

BRAY & RETALLACK,
Canada Life Building,
75 Sparks Street, Ottawa,
3–14 Her solicitors

NOTICE is hereby given that Gladys Agnes Wilson, of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a bill of divorce from her husband, Edmund John Edward Hawkins, on the grounds of adultery, cruelty and desertion.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this twentieth day of May, 1918.

GLADYS A. WILSON,
Applicant.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Solicitors for applicant. 48–14

NOTICE is hereby given that Vernon Baln Bailey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a bill of divorce from his wife, Anna Bailey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, upon the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, this 3rd day of June, A.D., 1918.

NESBITT & MARKHAM,
26 Queen St., East,
50-14 Solrs. for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Lillian North, formerly Lillian Thompson, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, married woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Frank North, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

Dated at Toronto this 18th day of June, A.D. 1918.

LILLIAN NORTH,
by her solicitors,
ROBINETTE, GODFREY, PHELAN & LAWSON,
52–14 76 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

NOTICE is hereby given that William Lewis Evans, of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, manager, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, for the purpose of obtaining a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Meta Rogers, of New York, in the United States of America, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 7th day of July, 1918.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Solicitors for Applicant,
2–14 169 St. James Street, Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Burton Mattin, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, munition worker and formerly Sergeant 75th Battalion, C.E.F., will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Lillie Mattin, formerly residing at 569A St. Clarens Avenue, Toronto, and now believed to be residing in the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Toronto, Province of Ontario, the 7th day of July, 1918. } FLETCHER KERR, 156 Yonge Street, Toronto.
2–14 Solicitor for Applicant.

NOTICE ishereby given that Claudius Henry Sherk, of the Village of Humberstone, in the County of Welland in the Province of Ontario,will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill annulling his marriage with his wife, Mary Booth Sherk, now residing in the City of Buffalo, in the County of Erie, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, and at present living at 349 Landon Street, in the said City of Buffalo, on the ground of refusal to procreate or to consumate the marriage.

Dated at the Town of Port Colborne, in the County of Welland, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1918.

LOUIS KINNEAR,
Solicitor for Claudius Henry Sherk.

SMITH AND JOHNSON,
Barristers, Ottawa Agents. 4-14

NOTICE is hereby given that John Edwin Scott, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, mechanic, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Harriet Henrietta Fegan Scott, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, this 1st day of August, A.D. 1918

W. H. HODGES,
2 Toronto St.,
Toronto,
6–14 Solicitor for the Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Lillian Innes Yates, of the Town of Hespeler, in the County of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario, married woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, John William Yates, of the said Town of Hespeler, spinner, on the ground of adultery

Dated at Galt, Province of Ontario, 29th day of July, 1918.

JOHN H. HANCOCK,
Galt, Ontario,
8–14 Sollicitor for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mildred Layton, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, married woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, John George Layton, of the said City of Toronto, machinist, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Toronto this 20th day of August, A.D. 1918.

W. H. HODGES,
2 Toronto Street, Toronto,
8–14 Solicitor for the applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that William Rogers Latimer, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, Captain, Canadian Expeditionary Force, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a bill of divorce from his wife, Adeline Gladys Latimer, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Ottawa, this 19th day of August, A.D. 1918.

BETHUNE, LARMONTH & DICK,
8–14 Solicitors for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Samuel Burgoyne, of the Township of East Whitby, in the County of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Alice Maud Clarke, of the Town of Hilton, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, married woman, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at the Town of Oshawa, in the County of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario, the 15th day of August, A.D. 1918.

SAMUEL BURGOYNE,
By his solicitor, W. E. N. SINCLAIR,
8-14 Oshawa, Ont.

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Greensward, of the Town of Brampton, in the County of Peel, shoemaker, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Annie Frances Cousins, formerly residing at Brantford aforesaid, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

JOHN A. HORNING,
997, 2nd Ave. East,
Owen Sound, Ont.
9–14 Solicitor for Applicant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Directors' Room of the General Offices of the Company, McGill street, in the City of Montreal, at twelve o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 17th day of September, A.D. 1918, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business connected with or incident to the undertaking of the company.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secretary.
Montreal, August 9, 1918. 7–5

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC BRANCH LINES COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company will be held in the Directors' Room of the General Offices of the Company, McGill street, in the City of Montreal, at three o'clock P.M., on Wednesday, the 18th day of September, A D. 1918, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, for the election of directors and the transaction of other business connected with or incident to the undertaking of the company.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secretary.
Montreal, August 9, 1918. 7–5

THE PACIFIC NORTHERN & OMINECA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of The Pacific Northern & Omineca Railway Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Pooley, Luxton & Pooley, Chancery Chambers, Langley street, Victoria, B.C., at twelve o'clock noon, Wednesday, the 18th day of September, A.D. 1918, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business connected with or incident to the undertaking of the company.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secretary.
Victoria, B.C., August 9, 1918. 7–5

QUEBEC RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

THE Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, will be held at the office of the company, Quebec Railway Building, corner of St. Joseph and Crown Streets, Quebec, on Tuesday the 10th day of September, 1918, at 3 p.m.

The transfer books of the company will be closed from the 31st of August to the 10th of September 1918, both days inclusive.

ARTHUR LEMOINE,
Secretary.
Quebec, 13th August, 1918. 7–4

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Thousand Islands Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the Town of Gananoque, Ontario, on Monday, the 9th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 10.30 a.m., for the election of directors and such other business as may be brought before the said meeting.

J. H. VALLEAU,
Secretary.

Gananoque, 14th August, 1918. 7-4

THE OSHAWA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby giving that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Oshawa Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the Town of Gananoque, Ontario, on Monday, the 9th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 11 a.m., for the election of directors and such other business as may be brought before the said meeting.

J. H. VALLEAU,
Secretary.

Gananoque, 14th August, 1918. 7–4

THE ALGOMA EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

To the Shareholders:

YOU are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Algoma Eastern Railway Company will be held on Wednesday the 18th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the head office of the company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, for the purpose of the election of Directors, of receiving and, if approved, confirming the report of the board of directors of the company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and of considering and, if approved, ratifying and confirming all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors of the company done and taken since the last meeting of the shareholders of the company, and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, this ninth day of August, 1918.

R. HOME SMITH,
President.
ALEX. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

7–4

THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.

To the Shareholders:

YOU are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the shareholders of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company will be held on Wednesday, the 18th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the head offices of the company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, for the purpose of the election of Directors, of receiving and, if approved, confirming the report of the board of directors of the company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and of considering and, if approved, ratifying and confirming all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors of the company done and taken since the last meeting of the shareholders of the company, and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, this 9th day of August, 1918.

R. HOME SMITH,
President.
ALEX. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

7–4

QUINZE AND BLANCHE RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Quinze and Blanche River Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 150 Middle Street, in the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, on Wednesday, the fourth day of September, 1918, at the hour of 2 p.m., for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business connected with and incidental to the undertakings of the company.

Dated at Ottawa this 3rd day of August, A.D. 1918.

H. GREENE,
Secretary-treasurer.

6-4

BANK OF HAMILTON.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent (twelve per cent per annum) on the paid-up capital of the Bank, for the quarter ending 31st August, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on 3rd September next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th to 31st August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. P. BELL,
General manager.

Hamilton, 29th July, 1918. 5–5

THE CHATHAM, WALLACEBURG & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of shareholders of the Chatham, Wallaceburg & Lake Erie Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, Toronto, Canada, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the annual statements of the directors; considering, and if deemed advisable, confirming the action of the directors in passing By-law No. 13 of the company entitled "A by-law changing the hour for holding the annual meeting of shareholders of the company," the election of directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before such meeting.

R. G. O. THOMSON,
Secretary.

6-4

THE TORONTO TERMINALS RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto Terminals Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company in Montreal, Tuesday, September 10th, 1918, at 12.30 o'clock p.m., for receiving a report from the directors, for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business connected with or incidental to the undertaking of the company.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 5th, 1918. 6-5

RUTLAND AND NOYAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

ST. THOMAS, P.Q., August 9, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Rutland and Noyan Railway Company will be held at the Head Office of the company at Noyan Junction, in the Parish of St. Thomas, County of Missisquoi, in the Province of Quebec, on the 4th day of September, 1918, at 11 o'clock, a.m.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE,
Asst. Secretary.

6–4

TEMISCOUATA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders and registered bondholders of the Temiscouata Railway Company, for the election of directors and other business, will be held on Tuesday, the 24th day of September, 1918, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Chateau Frontenac, in the City of Quebec, Canada.

By order,

C. A. STEWART,
Secretary and manager.

Rivière du Loup, July 24, 1918. 8–5

THE WEYBURN SECURITY BANK.

DIVIDEND No. 14.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of five per centum upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, and that the same will be payable at its head office and branches on and after the twenty-first day of September, 1918.

By order of the Board.

H. O. POWELL,
General Manager.

Weyburn, July 19, 1918. 8 4

HEREFORD RAILWAY COMPANY.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of shareholders of Hereford Railway Company will be held at the head office of the Company, at the City of Sherbrooke, in the Province of Quebec, on Tuesday, the third day of September next, 1918, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving reports, electing directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Dated 16th August, 1918.

H. R. FRASER.
Secretary-treasurer.

8-2

THE MOLSONS BANK.

152ND DIVIDEND.

THE shareholders of the Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a dividend of two and three-quarters per cent (being at the rate of eleven per cent per annum) upon the capital stock has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at the branches, on and after the first day of October next, to shareholders of record on 15th September, 1918. The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the bank will be held at its banking house, in this city, on Monday, the 4th of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the board,

EDWARD C. PRATT,
General manager.

Montreal, 21st August, 1918. 8–6

THE OTTAWA TERMINALS RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Ottawa Terminals Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, Central station, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 24th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 12.45 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, for considering reports that may be submitted to the meeting, and for hearing, determining and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

FRANK SCOTT,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 24th, 1918. 8–4

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R.S.C. CHAPTER 115.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, a body corporate with head office at 2 Ewen Avenue, City of New Westminster, B.C, hereby gives notice that it has under section 7, of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District of New Westminster at the City of New Westminster a description of the site and the plans of mill, dock, piling and booming ground proposed to be built in the Fraser River (Annacis Slough) at City of New Westminster in front of Block "B" of Lot Seven hundred and fifty-seven (757), Group One (1), New Westminster District, Map 2620.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice British Columbia Manufacturing Company, Limited, will, under Section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa for approval of the said site and plans and for leave to construct the said mill, dock, piling and booming grounds.

Dated at New Westminster, B.C., this 12th day of August, A.D. 1918.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MANUFACTURING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

8-5

MONTREAL & SOUTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company will be held at the head office of the Company, No. 94 McGill street, Montreal, on Thursday, the 26th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 3 p.m., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

JAMES A. YATES,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 24th, 1918. 8–5

THE BANK OF MONTREAL AND THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal will be held at the Head Office of said Bank in the City of Montreal, P.Q., on the tenth day of September, 1918, at the hour of 12 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of

(*a*) considering and if thought fit approving, with or without amendment, a provisional agreement for the sale by the Bank of British North America and the purchase by the Bank of Montreal of the assets of the Bank of British North America, on the terms and conditions expressed in said agreement, a copy of which may be inspected at the Head Office of the Bank of Montreal, and a copy of which will be mailed to any shareholder on request; and

(*b*) authorizing and approving such increase of the capital stock of the Bank of Montreal, not exceeding 40,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, as may be necessary to provide for the payment of shares of the said Bank to the Bank of British North America, as provided by the agreement so approved; and

(*c*) authorizing the Directors and Officers of the Bank of Montreal, in its name and on its behalf, to do, execute and perform all acts, deeds, documents, matters and things necessary or convenient to be done or performed by said Bank for executing and carrying out the terms and conditions of the agreement so approved.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager

4-6

THE DOMINION BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the quarter ending 30th September, 1918, being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, and that the same will be payable at the head office of the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1918, to shareholders of record of 20th September, 1918.

By order of the Board,

C. A. BOGERT,
General manager.

Toronto, 24th August, 1918. 9-5

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

DIVIDEND No. 195.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of fourteen per cent per annum on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th September, and that the same will be payable on and after Tuesday, the first day of October next, at any of the offices of the Bank.

The stock transfer book will be closed from the 16th to the 30th proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board,

H. A. RICHARDSON,
General manager.

Halifax, N.S., 23rd August, 1918. 9-5

BRITISH COLUMBIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an extraordinary general meeting of the British Columbia Life Assurance Company will be held at the head office of the company, 336 Rogers Building, 470 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C., on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of September, 1918, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering and, if deemed expedient, of passing the following resolution, that is to say :—

"That in view of the sale of the assets of the Company to Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, and that this Company cannot, by reason of the agreement entered into by it with Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, continue its business, it is advisable to wind it up and accordingly the Company be wound up voluntarily."

Should the resolution be passed, a further resolution will be proposed at the same meeting for the appointment of Mr. George E. Tennant, of Vancouver, or some other duly qualified person, to be Liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up.

By order of the Board.

GEORGE E. TENNANT,
Secretary,
336 Rogers Bldg., 470 Granville St.,
9-2 Vancouver, B.C.

L. E. WATERMAN COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE following is a true and correct copy of By-law No. 4, section 1, of the By-laws of L. E. Waterman Company, Limited, as enacted by the directors of the said company, on the 10th day of April, 1909, and unanimously approved by the shareholders thereof, by which the number of directors was increased to five :—

BY-LAW No. 4.

"Section 1.—A board of five directors shall be elected "by ballot by the stockholders from themselves "at each annual meeting, or, in default thereof, "at a special meeting of stockkolders to be called "for that purpose."

Certified under the corporate seal of the company this 22nd day of August, 1918.

[L.S.] F. GARFIELD McCONNELL,
9-1 Secretary.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES EQUIPMENT TRUST OF 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 19th day of August, 1918, there was deposited in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, an original counterpart of agreement dated May 1, 1918 (supplemental to lease dated November 1, 1907), between the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, and The New York Central Railroad Company, The Michigan Central Railroad Company and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, under the "New York Central Lines Equipment Trust of 1907," in pursuance of chapter 38 of the Statutes of Canada for 1907, being an Act to amend The Railway Act and amendments thereto.

Dated, August 21, 1918.

ALBERT H. HARRIS,
9-2 Vice-president.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and a quarter per cent (2¼%) (being at the rate of 9% per annum) has been declared by the directors of the Banque d'Hochelaga, on the paid-up capital stock of the Bank for the quarter ending on the 31st day of August, 1918. This dividend, bearing No. 110, will be payable at the main office or at the branches of the Bank, on or after the first day of September, 1918, to the shareholders of record at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of August 15th, 1918.

By order of the Board,

BEAUDRY LEMAN,
5-5 General manager.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND No. 126.

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending 31st of August next, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, 3rd September, 1918, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 17th day of August, 1918.

By order of the Board,

JOHN AIRD,
General Manager

Toronto, 19th July, 1918. 5-5

THE OTTAWA AND NEW YORK RAILWAY COMPANY.

OTTAWA, Ont., August 17, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Ottawa and New York Railway Company will be held at the main office of the company in the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, on the third Tuesday of September, 1918, (being the 17th day of that month), at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE,
7-5 Secretary.

CANADA ATLANTIC TRANSIT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Atlantic Transit Company will be held at the head office of the company, Central Station, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 24th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 12 noon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, for considering reports that may be submitted to the meeting, and for hearing, determining and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

FRANK SCOTT,
Secretary.

Montreal, 24th August 1918. 8-4

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER POWER COMPANY.

APPLICATION of the St. Lawrence River Power Company for approval of permit granted by the Secretary of War of the United States to extend to Long Sault Island, by means of a submerged weir, the jetty or deflecting dike in the south channel of the St. Lawrence River at the mouth of its power canal, at Massena, New York.

NOTICE is hereby given that there has been transmitted to and filed with the International Joint Commission by the Government of the United States, the application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, for approval of Permit No. 38786/64 granted September 10th, 1917, by the Secretary of War of the United States, to extend to Long Sault Island, by means of a submerged weir, the jetty or deflecting dike in the south channel of the St. Lawrence River at the mouth of its power canal, at Massena, New York, the said St. Lawrence River being boundary waters within the meaning of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain of January 11th, 1909.

By order of the Commission suspending certain of its rules, all statements in response to said application must be filed on or before August twenty-sixth, 1918.

A hearing of the above-mentioned application will be held at the Court House in the City of Montreal, on Thursday, August twenty-ninth, 1918, at 10 o'clock a.m., at which all parties interested are entitled to be heard.

LAWRENCE J. BURPEE,
Ottawa, Canada,
WHITEHEAD KLUTTZ,
Washington, D.C.,
Secretaries
8-4 International Joint Commission.

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

IN THE MATTER of the petition of Sprott-Shaw Business Institute, Limited, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia,

and

IN THE MATTER of the registration of the Trade Mark "Sprott-Shaw" as applied to the business of business and commercial educational tuition and the merchandising of books, forms, systems, and office and commercial labour saving devices, in pursuance of the provisions of the Trade-Mark and Designs Act.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-ninth day of August, 1918, there was filed in the Exchequer Court of Canada the petition of Sprott-Shaw Business Institute, Limited, of the City of Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia, a body corporate, praying that an order might be made directing that the Trade Mark "Sprott Shaw" may be registered as a general trade mark as applied to the business of business and commercial educational tuition including the merchandising of books, forms, systems, and office and commercial labour saving devices.

Any person desiring to oppose the said petition must within fourteen days from the date of the last insertion of the present notice in the *Canada Gazette* (the date of last mentioned insertion being the twenty-first day of September, 1918,) file a statement of his objections with the Registrar of the Exchequer Court at Ottawa and serve a copy thereof on the petitioner or his solicitors.

Dated this twenty-ninth day of August, 1918.

PRINGLE, THOMPSON, BURGESS & COTE.
122 Wellington Street, Ottawa,
9-4 Solicitors for Petitioner.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ADIRONDACK RAILWAY COMPANY.

OTTAWA, 24th August, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, in the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, on the third Tuesday of September, 1918 (being the 17th day of that month), at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a new board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

DWIGHT D. PARDEE,
8-4 Secretary.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 124.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent (being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the 3rd day of September next, to shareholders of record of 15th August.

By order of the Board,

C. E. NEILL,
General manager.

Montreal, Que., 16th July, 1918. 3-7

MONTREAL & PROVINCE RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal and Province Line Railway Company, will be held at the office of the Company, Number 122 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday the eleventh day of September next, at the hour of two-thirty o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

MARCUS ALEXE,
Secretary.

Montreal, 9th August, 1918. 7-4

PROCLAMATIONS.

DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs du Dominion du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dit Dominion, à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé à mardi, le treizième jour du mois d'août courant, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa.

SACHEZ MAINTENANT, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et à chacun de vous, de vous trouver avec Nous, en Notre Parlement du Canada, en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, MARDI, le DIX-SEPTIÈME jour du mois de SEPTEMBRE prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dit Dominion du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN : Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière ; membre de Notre très honorable Conseil Privé ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, en Notre dit Dominion, ce HUITIÈME jour d'AOUT, en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit, et de Notre Règne la neuvième.

Par ordre,

FRANCIS CHADWICK,
JAMES G. FOLEY,
Greffier adjoint de la Couronne en
6-tf Chancellerie pour le Canada.

DÉPÊCHES, ETC.

(*Extrait de la* LONDON GAZETTE *du 9 juillet 1918.*)

CHANCELLERIE CENTRALE DES ORDRES DE CHEVALERIE.

PALAIS DE ST. JAMES, S. W.,
9 juillet 1918.

STATUTS AMENDÉS DE L'ORDRE DE L'EMPIRE BRITANNIQUE.

GEORGE R. I.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

À tous ceux à qui les présentes parviendront,—
SALUT :

ATTENDU que par lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du dit Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, datées à Westminster le quatrième jour de juin 1917, dans la huitième année de Notre règne, Nous avons jugé à propos et il Nous a fait plaisir d'instituer, fonder, constituer et créer un Ordre de chevalerie qui sera appelé et connu pour toujours à l'avenir sous le nom et la désignation de "Le Très Excellent Ordre de l'Empire Britannique," duquel Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs seront pour toujours les Souverains ;

Et attendu que par Nos susdites lettres patentes Nous avons ordonné que le dit Ordre serait régi par des statuts et ordonnances et que les statuts qui seraient observés dans le dit Ordre seraient établis par Nous et scellés du sceau du dit Ordre lesquels statuts ainsi donnés et qui seront donnés à l'avenir par Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs, auxquels le dit sceau aura été apposé, auront la même valeur et ils seront acceptés et lus comme si tous et chacun des articles des dits statuts avaient été cités au long dans les dites lettres patentes et adoptés sous le grand sceau de Notre dit Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande ;

Et attendu qu'en conformité des dites lettres patentes du quatrième jour de juin 1917, Nous avons décrété et émané certains statuts et ordonnances pour être observés dans le dit ordre, portant la même date, par lequel Nous réservions à Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs le droit d'annuler, modifier, augmenter, interpréter ou mettre de côté ces statuts et règlements ou aucune partie d'iceux par un avis sous le Sceau Manuel du Souverain de l'Ordre ;

Et attendu que Nous jugeons opportun d'apporter des modifications aux statuts existants du dit Ordre;

Sachez donc qu'en conformité des pouvoirs qui Nous sont dévolus par les dites lettres patentes Nous avons abrogé et amendé et Nous abrogeons par les présentes les susdits statuts ;

Sachez de plus, vous à qui les présentes parviendront que Nous avons fait, ordonné et établi et par les présentes, scellées du Sceau du dit Ordre, faisons, ordonnons et établissons les statuts et ordonnances suivants, savoir :

1. Il est ordonné et enjoint que l'ordre de chevalerie sera appelé et nommé dans toutes les lois, procédures et plaidoyers Le Très Excellent Ordre de l'Empire Britannique, ainsi qu'il est ordonné dans Notre dite patente, et non par aucune autre désignation.

2. Il est ordonné que le dit Ordre se composera du Souverain et d'un Grand Maître et de cinq diverses classes :—I. "Chevaliers Grand-Croix" et "Dames Grand-Croix." II. "Chevaliers Commandeurs" et "Dames Commandeurs." III. "Commandeurs." IV. "Officiers." V. "Membres."

3. Il est ordonné que Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs, Rois ou Reines régnants de Notre dit Royaume-Uni, sommes et serons pour toujours les Souverains du présent Ordre à qui appartient et appartiendra le pouvoir d'annuler, d'interpréter, d'expliquer ou de faire des ajoutés à ces parties des dits statuts et à chacune d'elles.

4. Par les présentes, Nous ordonnons, commandons et décidons qu'un prince du sang royal ou tout autre haut personnage que Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs nommeront à l'avenir sera le Grand Maître du dit Ordre et qu'il sera, en vertu des présentes, le Premier ou principal Chevalier Grand-Croix du dit Ordre, auquel sera confié le grand Sceau de l'Ordre, qu'il apposera à tous les statuts, ordonnances et instruments, en conformité des règlements touchant l'émission de chacun des dits instruments; et il est en outre ordonné qu'il sera de son devoir spécial de faire dûment observer les statuts et ordonnances du présent Ordre et qu'il sera également chargé de la direction de l'émission de toutes les lettres de convocation, l'orsqu'il plaira au Souverain de commander une investiture du dit Très Excellent Ordre.

5. Il est ordonné que les personnes qui seront admises dans le présent Ordre seront celles qui, mâles ou femelles, ont rendu ou rendront à l'avenir d'importants services à Notre Empire, et que les personnes étrangères auxquelles Nous jugerons à propos de conférer l'honneur d'être reçues dans le présent Ordre seront censées être et seront désignées comme Chevalier Grand-Croix Honoraires ou Dames Grand-Croix Honoraires, Chevalier Commandeurs Honoraires ou Dames Commandeurs Honoraires, Commandeurs Honoraires, Officiers Honoraires et Membres Honoraires, selon les classes de l'Ordre auxquelles elles appartiennent.

6. Il est ordonné que lorsqu'il Nous fera plaisir à Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs d'appeler et nommer quelqu'un au présent Ordre, cette nomination sera faite par mandat sous Notre Seing Manuel Royal scellé du Sceau du présent Ordre et contresigné par le Grand Maître du dit Ordre.

7. Il est ordonné que le présent Ordre prendra rang suivant et immédiatement après Notre Ordre Royal de Victoria ; que dans toutes les cérémonies solennelles, places et assemblées, les Chevaliers Grand-Croix du présent Ordre auront place et préséance près de et immédiatement après les Chevaliers Grand-Croix de l'Ordre Royal de Victoria, que les Dames Grand-Croix du présent Ordre auront place et préséance près de et immédiatement avant les épouses des Chevaliers Grand-Croix de l'Ordre Très Honorable du Bain et pourront, en toutes circonstances, avoir, employer et jouir du titre et du nom de Dame avant leurs noms de baptême ou premiers noms, que les Chevaliers Commandeurs du présent Ordre auront place et préséance près de et immédiatement après les Chevaliers Commandeurs de l'Ordre Royal de Victoria, que les Dames Commandeurs du présent Ordre auront place et préséance près de et immédiatement avant les épouses des Chevaliers Commandeurs du Très Honorable Ordre du Bain et pourront en toutes circonstances avoir, employer et jouir du titre et du nom de Dame avant leurs noms de baptême ou premiers noms, que les hommes qui sont Commandeurs du présent Ordre auront place et préséance près de et immédiaten.ent après les Membres de la Troisième Classe de l'Ordre Royal de Victoria, et les femmes qui sont Commandeurs du présent Ordre auront place et préséance près de et immédiatement avant les épouses des Compagnons du Très Honorable Ordre du Bain, que les hommes qui sont Officiers du présent Ordre auront place et préséance près de et immédiatement après les Membres de la Quatrième Classe de l'Ordre Royal de Victoria, et que les femmes qui sont Officiers du présent Ordre auront place et préséance près de et immédiatement avant les épouses des Membres de la Quatrième Classe de l'Ordre Royal de Victoria, que les hommes qui sont Membres du présent Ordre auront place et préséance près de et immédiatement après les Membres de la Cinquième Classe de l'Ordre Royal de Victoria, et que les femmes qui sont Membres du présent Ordre auront place et préséance près de et immédiatement avant les épouses des Membres de la Cinquième Classe de l'Ordre Royal de Victoria.

8. Il est ordonné que l'insigne du Souverain du présent Ordre sera du même matériel et modèle que ci-après indiqué pour les Chevaliers Grand-Croix, moins, toutefois, les changements qui distinguent Notre Dignité Royale.

9. Il est ordonné que le Grand-Maître portera l'insigne d'un chevalier Grand-Croix, dont la plaque pour le Grand-Maître sera agrandie conformément aux ordonnances du Souverain.

10. Il est ordonné que les Chevaliers et Dames Grand-Croix du présent Très Excellent Ordre porteront, dans les grandes occasions et solennités, la plaque de l'Ordre, qui consistera en une croix potence, émaillée perle, frangée ou surmontée par un médaillon or avec une figure de Britannia assise dans un cercle de gueules avec la devise inscrite "For God and the Empire", en lettres d'or, couronné de la Couronne Impériale or, le tout suspendu à un ruban pourpre de trois pouces et trois quarts de largeur, passé de l'épaule droite au côté gauche, et ils porteront sur le côté gauche de leurs habits ou vêtements de dessus une Etoile ovale composée de huis rais et chargée d'un médaillon comme ci-haut.

11. Il est ordonné que les Chevaliers Commandeurs porteront autour du cou un ruban de la même couleur et du même modèle que celui des Chevaliers Grand-Croix, d'un pouce et trois quarts de largeur, auquel appendra la plaque des Chevaliers Commandeurs de l'Ordre, qui sera de la même forme et du même modèle que celle qui est indiquée pour les Chevaliers Grand-Croix, mais plus petite, et aussi qu'ils porteront du côté gauche de leurs habits ou vêtements de dessus, une Etoile argent composée de quatre rais égaux et quatre moindres, chargée d'un médaillon comme avant, et il est ordonné que les Dames Commandeurs porteront une plaque de la même forme et du même modèle que celle qui est indiquée pour les Chevaliers Commandeurs, attachée à un ruban, semblable aussi à celui qui est porté par les Chevaliers Commandeurs, mais noué en boucle et porté sur l'épaule gauche, et qu'elles porteront une semblable Etoile.

12. Il est ordonné que les Commandeurs porteront de la même manière un ruban et une plaque tels que ceux indiqués pour les Chevaliers ou Dames Commandeurs du Très Excellent Ordre, sauf qu'ils n'ont pas le droit de porter l'Etoile.

13. Il est ordonné que les Officiers porteront une plaque de la même forme et du même modèle que celle indiquée pour les Commandeurs de l'Ordre, mais plus petite et argentée, attachée à un ruban de la même couleur et du même modèle, d'un pouce et quart de largeur, porté du côté gauche de la poitrine sur leurs habits ou vêtements de dessus pour les hommes et noué en boucle sur l'épaule gauche pour les femmes.

14. Il est ordonné que les Membres porteront de la même manière le même ruban et la même plaque que ceux indiqués par les officiers, sauf que la plaque sera en argent.

15 Il est ordonné que dès la nomination de toute personne comme Chevalier Grand-Croix, Dame Grand-Croix, Chevalier Commandeur ou Dame Commandeur de l'Ordre, il ou elle sera investie de l'insigne de sa dignité dans l'Ordre par Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs si la personne à ce moment réside en ce pays, mais en Notre nom et en Notre place par Notre vice-roi des Indes, et si elle réside en Canada, Australie, Nouvelle-Zélande ou Afrique du Sud elle le sera par Nos gouverneurs-généraux du Canada, de l'Australie, de la Nouvelle-Zélande et de l'Afrique du sud, et respectivement en Notre Nom et à Notre place ; et que le jour de l'investiture la personne à être investie sera présentée au Souverain, au vice-roi des Indes, au gouverneur-général du Canada, de l'Australie, de la Nouvelle-Zélande de l'Afrique du Sud, suivant le cas, par l'Officier de l'Ordre, ou autre Officier, nommé pour assister, portant l'insigne approprié de l'Ordre, alors le Souverain, vice-roi ou gouverneur-général dans le cas des Chevaliers Grand-Croix et des Commandeurs Grand-Croix, ayant conféré l'honneur de la Chevalerie à la personne ainsi nommée si elle n'a pas déjà eu l'honneur, procédera à l'investure des Insignes du dit Ordre de la manière suivante : le Souverain, vice-roi ou gouverneur-général investira le nouveau Chevalier Grand-Croix, Dame Grand-Croix, Chevalier Commandeur ou Dame Commandeur du ruban et de la plaque et lui remettra ou lui placera du côté gauche l'Etoile du dit Ordre appartenant à sa dignité.

16. Il est en outre ordonné que Nous aurons le loisir, Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs par un mandat ou des mandats sous Notre Seing Manuel, contresignés par le Grand Maître et scellés du sceau du présent Ordre, d'autoriser quelque personnage distingué à Notre nom et à Notre place la cérémonie d'investir les Chevaliers Grand-Croix, Dames Grand-Croix, Chevaliers Commandeurs ou Dames Commandeurs de l'insigne de leur dignité respective ou de permettre que la cérémonie d'investiture n'ait pas lieu. Et Nous nous réservons, à Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs, par Notre ou leur mandat ou mandats comme susdit plein pouvoir et autorité de permettre et d'autoriser la personne ou les personnes non investies par Nous, de porter l'insigne et de jouir des privilèges attachés à leur dignité respective, d'une manière aussi ample et complète que si elles avaient été investies par Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs.

17. Il est ordonné qu'à la promotion d'une personne à une classe plus élevée du présent Ordre, l'insigne de la classe portée jusqu'ici par lui ou par elle sera remis au Secrétaire de l'Ordre, pour l'usage de l'Ordre, et qu'à la démission ou au décès d'un officier de l'Ordre, sa plaque d'office sera remise pour l'usage de l'Ordre.

18. Il est ordonné pour le plus grand honneur et dignité des Chevaliers Grand-Croix et des Dames Grand-Croix du présent Ordre qu'ils pourront en toutes occasions porter des Supports dans leurs armoiries, et Nous ordonnons et commandons par les présentes à Notre principal Roi d'Armes de la Jarretière, pour le temps présent, d'octroyer des Supports à tels Chevaliers Grand-Croix et Dames Grand-Croix du présent Ordre qui n'y auront pas autrement droit, et il sera également légal

pour les Chevaliers Grand-Croix et Dames Grand-Croix du présent Ordre d'entourer leurs armoiries du cercle et de la devise de l'Ordre et d'y suspendre une représentation de leur ruban et insigne, et pour les Chevaliers Commandeurs, Dames Commandeurs et Commandeurs du présent Ordre, d'entourer leurs armoiries du cercle et devise du présent Ordre et d'y suspendre une représentation de leur ruban et insigne et pour les Officiers et Membres de l'Ordre de suspendre une représentation de leur ruban et de leur insigne respectifs au bas de l'écusson contenant leurs armoiries.

19. Il est ordonné que le sceau de l'Ordre portera une gravure comme suit (c'est-à-dire) une figure de Britannia entourée d'un cercle contenant la devise de l'Ordre "For God and the Empire," et que les statuts de l'Ordre seront scellés de ce dit sceau.

20. Il est ordonné que Nous aurons le loisir, Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs, par ordonnance signée par le Souverain et scellée du sceau de l'Ordre, de canceller et annuler la nomination de toute personne au présent Ordre, et dès lors son nom sera effacé du registre. Mais le Souverain aura le loisir de rappeler dans l'Ordre toute personne dont la nomination aurait ainsi été cancellée et annulée lorsque les circonstances le justifient et qu'il est opportun de le faire.

21. Il est ordonné qu'une médaille relative au dit Très Excellent Ordre sera décernée aux personnes qui ne sont pas membres des cinq classes du dit Très Excellent Ordre, dont les services à Notre Empire permettraient une telle marque de Notre Royale appréciation.

22. Il est ordonné que la médaille du Très Excellent Ordre de l'Empire Britannique pour les hommes et pour les femmes consistera en une médaille circulaire en argent portant à l'obvers une figure de Britannia dans un cercle et la devise de l'Ordre et au revers Notre chiffre Royal et impérial, et elle sera portée au côté gauche, suspendue par un anneau à un ruban pourpre d'un pouce et un seizième de pouce de largeur.

23. Il est ordonné qu'il Nous sera loisible à Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs, par un mandat sous Notre Seing Manuel Royal de canceller et d'annuler l'octroi de toute médaille du Très Excellent Ordre de l'Empire Britannique, et que dès l'ors le nom de celui qui l'a reçu sera effacé dans le registre, mais il sera loisible au Souverain de remettre de nouveau la médaille à toute personne dont le nom aurait ainsi été effacé, lorsque les circonstances le justifient et qu'il est opportun de le faire.

24. Il est ordonné que le 24e jour de mai de chaque année sera à l'avenir et est censé être l'anniversaire de l'institution du présent Ordre.

25. Il est ordonné que les fonctionnaires suivants seront nommés au présent Ordre, c'est-à-dire un

Prélat,
Roi d'armes,
Registraire,
Secrétaire,
Gentilhomme Huissier à Verge Pourpre.

26. Il est ordonné que le Prélat du présent ordre portera autour du cou un ruban semblable à celui assigné aux Chevaliers Grand-Croix, un écu d'or émaillé sur champ pourpre, l'insigne avec le cercle et la devise de l'Ordre, le tout surmonté d'une couronne impériale. Il sera en outre légal pour le Prélat d'entourer les armoiries du cercle et de la devise du présent Ordre.

27. Il est ordonné que le Roi d'Armes du présent Ordre sera nommé par Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs et qu'il fera diligemment le service de l'Ordre. Et il est en outre ordonné qu'il portera autour du cou, pendu à un ruban pourpre, un écu d'or émaillé sur champ pourpre, une figure de Britannia empalant les Armes du Souverain, entouré du cercle et de la devise de l'Ordre et surmonté par une Couronne Impériale, qu'il portera la verge du présent Ordre qui contiendra sur les deux plus grands carrés les Armes de l'Ordre empalées avec celles du Souverain et sur les carrés plus petits, les Armes de l'Ordre, le tout surmonté par une Couronne Impériale, et qu'aux couronnements, il précédera les Chevaliers Grand-Croix et qu'il portera et aura une couronne comme ont l'habitude de le faire Nos autres Rois d'Armes, lesquelles plaque, verge et couronne seront toutes des mêmes matériaux que ceux qui sont employés et portés par Notre Principal Roi d'Armes de Notre Ordre de la Jarretière.

28. Il est ordonné que le Registraire du présent Ordre sera la personne qui, pour le temps présent, occupera les fonctions de registraire et secrétaire de la chancellerie centrale des ordres de chevalerie, et qu'il entrera toutes les délibérations se rattachant au Très Excellent Ordre dans un registre convenable à cette fin, et qu'il préparera, sous la direction du Grand-Maître, tous les mandats et autres instruments qui seront passés sous le sceau de l'Ordre et qu'il les grossoiera; qu'il convoquera les Chevaliers Grand-Croix pour servir le Souverain à toutes les investitures du présent Ordre; qu'il portera autour du cou, pendant à un ruban pourpre, un écu d'or émaillé sur champ pourpre, la Croix de l'Ordre surmontée par la représentation d'un livre-gueules fermé, fermoir or, avec le cercle et la devise de l'Ordre, le tout surmonté d'une Couronne Impériale.

29. Il est ordonné que le secrétaire du présent Ordre sera la personne occupant pour le temps présent les fonctions de Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat Permanent pour le département de l'Intérieur, qu'il recueillera et classera les noms des personnes qui Nous seront soumis pour être admises au présent Ordre ou auxquelles sera accordée la Médaille du présent Ordre, qu'il portera autour du cou, pendant à un ruban pourpre, un écu d'or émaillé sur champ pourpre, la plaque de l'Ordre avec deux plumes en sautoir entre les angles de perle émaillée dans le cercle et la devise de l'Ordre, le tout surmonté par une Couronne Impériale.

30. Il est ordonné que le Gentilhomme Huissier à Verge Pourpre du présent Très Excellent Ordre sera nommé par Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs, portera autour du cou, pendant à un ruban pourpre, un écu d'or émaillé sur champ pourpre, une figure de Britannia entourée d'un cercle et la devise de l'Ordre et surmonté de la Couronne Impériale, et qu'il portera la Verge Pourpre de l'Ordre, ayant au sommet un lisel avec la devise de l'Ordre surmonté d'une figure de Britannia.

31. Il est ordonné que tous et chacun des fonctionnaires du présent Ordre devront, sauf et en outre des devoirs qui leur sont plus spécialement imposés par le Statut ci-haut, exécuter diligemment tout ce qu'il fera plaisir au Souverain ou au Grand Maître d'ordonner touchant les intérêts du dit Ordre, et que les dites fonctions de Prélat, Roi d'Armes, Registraire, Secrétaire, et Gentilhomme Huissier seront tenues durant bonne conduite.

Finalement.—Nous nous réservons à Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs, plein pouvoir d'annuler, de changer, d'abroger, d'ajouter, d'interpréter ou de Nous dispenser de ces Statuts et Règlements ou d'aucune partie d'iceux par un avis sous le Seing Manuel du Souverain de l'Ordre.

DONNÉ à Notre cour à Saint James, le douzième jour d'avril 1918, dans la huitième année de Notre règne.

Par ordre de Sa Majesté,

8–3 GEO. CAVE.

(*Extrait de la* LONDON GAZETTE *du 12 juillet 1918.*)

WAR OFFICE,

12 juillet 1918.

STATUTS DE L'ORDRE DU SERVICE DISTINGUÉ.

(EDITION REVISÉE.)

GEORGE R. I.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

À tous à qui les présentes parviendront,—

SALUT:

ATTENDU que feue Sa Majesté Notre Bien-aimée Grand-mère la Reine Victoria a, par un décret en date du 6 septembre 1886, institué et créé un nouvel ordre de distinction naval et militaire, désigné l'Ordre du Service Distingué, pour récompenser en temps de guerre les actes individuels méritoires ou distingues;

Et attendu que subséquemment le dit décret royal a été amendé par les décrets royaux en date du 24 juillet 1902, 2 juillet 1903, 15 octobre 1903 et 23 août 1916 ;

Et attendu que c'est Notre bon plaisir et volonté que les officiers de notre corps d'aviation récemment constitué puissent être nommés dans Notre dit Ordre du Service Distingué ;

Et attendu que nous jugeons opportun que tous les amendements aux statuts de Notre dit Ordre, promulgués précédemment ou promulgués maintenant, seront incorporés dans un décret royal sous notre Sceau Manuel,—

En conséquence, Nous déclarons présentement que que les ordonnances et règlements précédemment en force pour le gouvernement de Notre dit Ordre soient abrogés, cancellés et annulés, et c'est Notre bon plaisir de faire, ordonner et établir pour les remplacer les ordonnances et règlements suivants, lesquels à l'avenir seront inviolablement observés et gardés :

Premièrement—Il est ordonné que cet Ordre sera désormais appelé et désigné l'"Ordre du Service Distingué".

Deuxièmement—Il est ordonné que l'Ordre se composera du Souverain et de tels Membres ou Compagnons que Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs nommeront.

Troisièmement—Il est ordonné que Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs, Rois ou Reines régnants du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Empereurs ou Imperatrices des Indes sont et seront à jamais Souverains de cet Ordre.

Quatrièmement—Il est ordonné qu'aucune personne n'aura droit à cette distinction si, au moment de sa nomination elle n'est titulaire d'une commission dans Notre marine, dans Nos troupes de terre ou de mer, dans Notre corps d'aviation ou dans Nos troupes navales ou militaires des Indes ou des colonies, ou d'une commission dans un des départements de Notre marine, armée ou corps aérien, dont le porteur a droit à un rang honoraire ou relatif dans la marine, armée ou le corps d'aviation, pas plus qu'aucune personne ne sera nommée à moins que ses services n'aient été signalés par une mention spéciale de son nom, par l'amiral ou l'officier de marine le plus ancien commandant une escadre ou une force navale détachée, ou par le général en chef des troupes en campagne, dans des dépêches pour services méritoires et distingués en campagne ou devant l'ennemi.

Cinquièmement—Il est ordonné que les officiers étrangers ayant été associés dans des opérations navales, militaires ou aériennes avec nos forces pourront être nommés membres honoraires de cet ordre.

Sixièmement—Il est ordonné que quand il plaira à Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs de nommer une personne membre de cet ordre, cette nomination sera faite par décret sous Notre Sceau Manuel et contresigné par un de Nos principaux Secrétaires d'Etat.

Septièmement—Il est ordonné par toute personne ayant accompli des actes pour lesquels cet Ordre est accordé, accomplit subséquemment un acte reconnu de bravoure qui, s'il n'avait déjà reçu l'Ordre lui aurait permis de l'obtenir, recevra une agrafe pour être attachée au ruban par lequel l'insigne est suspendu, et pour tout acte semblable une agrafe additionnelle pourra être ajoutée.

Huitièmement—Il est ordonné qu'un officier sera nommé à cet ordre, c'est-à-dire, un Secrétaire et Régistraire.

Neuvièmement—Il est ordonné que le Secrétaire et Régistraire de cet ordre sera nommé par Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs et aura la garde des archives de l'Ordre. Il assistera au service de l'Ordre et exécutera telles directions qu'il pourra recevoir de Notre Principal Secrétaire d'Etat pour la Guerre.

Dixièmement—Il est ordonné que cet ordre prendra rang à la suite et immédiatement après Notre Ordre de l'Empire Britannique et que, conséquemment, les Compagnons auront en tous lieux et assemblées que ce soit rang et préséance à la suite et immediatement après les Commandeurs de Notre dit Ordre de l'Empire Britannique et prendront rang entre eux suivant la date de leurs nominations respectives.

Onzièmement—Il est ordonné que l'insigne de l'Ordre consistera en une croix d'or, émaillée blanc, bordée et portant d'un côté, au centre, dans une couronne de laurier en émail vert, la Couronne Impériale en or sur un fond d'émail rouge et, au revers, dans une même couronne et sur un fond rouge semblable, le Chiffre Royal, et qu'il sera porté sur le côté gauche de la poitrine par un ruban rouge, bordé bleu, d'un pouce de large.

Douzièmement—Il est ordonné que les noms de ceux qu'il Nous plaira d'admettre membres de cet Ordre seront publiés dans la *London Gazette* et seront conservés en un registre dans les bureaux de Notre Secrétaire d'Etat pour la Guerre.

Treizièmement—Afin de prendre telles dispositions additionnelles pour conserver effectivement pure cette honorable distinction, il est ordonné que si une personne admise comme membre de cet Ordre est convaincue de trahison, lâcheté, félonie ou d'un crime infâmant, ou si elle est accusée d'aucune telle offense et ne se présente pas, après un temps raisonnable, pour être jugée, son nom sera rayé, par un ordre sous le Sceau Royal Manuel du registre des membres du dit Ordre. Et il est par le présent déclaré que Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs seront seul juge de la conduite pouvant nécessiter la radiation sur le registre du nom de la personne coupable et il sera, en aucun temps, loisible pour Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs de réintégrer le nom si telle réintégration est justifiée par les circonstances de la cause.

Finalement—Nous nous réservons à Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs, plein pouvoir d'annuler, de changer, d'abroger, d'ajouter, d'interpréter ou de Nous dispenser de ces Règlements ou d'aucune partie d'iceux par un avis sous le Seing Manuel du Souverain de l'Ordre.

DONNÉ à Notre cour à Saint-James, le premier jour d'avril 1918, dans la huitième année de Notre règne et dans l'année de Notre Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit.

Par ordre de Sa Majesté,

9-3 MILNER.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[6-2019]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 17e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre du Revenu de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes ce qui suit:

Les types de qualité pour les poudres-levains, ainsi qu'établis par un arrêté en conseil daté le 16 juillet 1918, sont par les présentes annulés, et les types de qualité suivants sont établis et leur sont substitués:

Poudres-Levains.

1. La poudre-levain est essentiellement un mélange de bicarbonate de soude avec un acide, soit libre soit en combinaison avec un sel acide, ainsi qu'avec de l'amidon ou autres matières neutres. Elle est destinée à être employée comme levain dans la pâtisserie ; l'agent de fermentation est le gaz acide carbonique dégagé par l'action réciproque de la matière acide et du bicarbonate de soude, sous les conditions de la cuisson.

2. Les matières acides employées dans la fabrication des poudres-levains doivent être en elles-mêmes inoffensives pour la santé, et les composés résultant de leur action réciproque avec le bicarbonate de soude doivent aussi être inoffensifs pour la santé.

3. La poudre-levain doit pouvoir dégager dix (10) pour cent de son poids de sous-oxyde de carbone au traitement décrit et recommandé dans le bulletin numéro 360 du département du Revenu de l'Intérieur (série du laboratoire).

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

8-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1819.]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 25e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

Attendu que le Département des Affaires des sauvages a demandé la mise en réserve du cimetière des sauvages de House River, petite étendue de terrain d'à peu près deux acres dans le quart nord-est de la section 18, township 83, rang 16, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta, et qui a été affectée à cette fin durant plusieurs années ;

Et attendu que le terrain en question est disponible d'après les archives du Départment de l'Intérieur et peut être décrite plus minutieusement comme suit :—

Commençant à un point sur la borne est du quart nord-est de la section 18, township 83, rang 16, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta, à une distance de 655.38 pieds vers le sud et le long de ladite borne est, à partir de l'angle nord-est dudit quart de section; de là franc ouest sur une distance de 50 pieds jusqu'à un poteau en fer; de là et dans la même direction sur une distance de 27 pieds jusqu'à un point qui, pour les fins de la présente description, est dit " Point A "; de là franc ouest jusqu'à intersection avec la rive droite de la rivière Athabaska ainsi qu'indiqué sur une carte ou plan d'arpentage du dit township approuvé et confirmé à Ottawa, le 22 juin 1918, par Edouard Deville, arpenteur général des terres fédérales, et déposé au département de l'Intérieur; de là vers le nord-ouest en suivant ladite rive jusqu'à une ligne tracée parallèlement à la ligne s'étendant franc nord du point A et 300 pieds perpendiculairement au nord de cette dernière ligne; de là franc est le long de ladite ligne parallèle jusqu'à intersection avec ladite borne est dudit quart de section nord-est ; de là vers le sud en suivant la dite borne est sur une distance de 69 pieds plus ou moins, jusqu'au point de commencement, et contenant deux acres plus ou moins et ainsi que décrit sur le plan ci-annexé.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes que le terrain ci-haut décrit soit par les présentes transféré au département des Affaires des Sauvages pour les fins d'un cimetière.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
6-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1830]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 25e jour de juillet 1918.

PRESENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, daté le 9 juillet 1918, représentant que la compagnie dite " North American Reindeer Company," ayant son bureau principal à South Bend, Indiana, a demandé des privilèges de pâturage gratuits pour une période de trente ans, pour faire l'élevage des rennes sur l'étendue de terrain indiquée en rose sur la carte ci-annexée et décrite comme étant située dans la partie nord de la province du Manitoba, ainsi que dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, comprenant un territoire borné au nord par le 61e degré de latitude nord, à l'est par la Baie-d'Hudson, au sud par la rivière Churchill, les lacs Indian et Granville ainsi que les eaux qui les rallient, et à l'ouest par la rivière Reindeer, le lac Reindeer et le 102e parallèle de longitude, et contenant une superficie de 75,850 milles carrés, plus ou moins.

L'introduction du renne dans l'Alaska par les Etats-Unis a eu pour résultat de fournir un approvisionnement sûr de nourriture aux natifs et des moyens efficaces de transport ; de même qu'au cours des dernières années une quantité considérable de viande provenant du renne a été exportée à Seattle et aux points de la côte du Pacifique. Les régions nord des Territoires du Nord-Ouest sont considérées comme exceptionnellement propres à l'élevage du renne. L'industrie de l'élevage de troupeaux de rennes dans les territoires devrait être d'une grande valeur comme approvisionnement sûr de nourriture pour la population aborigène ; l'emploi du renne comme animal de trait permettra d'explorer efficacement le pays et, en définitive, les troupeaux de rennes devraient contribuer pour une large part à l'approvisionnement de viande du reste du Canada. Cependant, l'introduction du renne dans les régions australes de ce pays comporte un risque considérable ainsi que de fortes dépenses et nécessite de l'expertise dans le soin de ces animaux, et si l'initiative d'une telle entreprise est assumée sur une grande échelle par des particuliers ou par une corporation, de manière à lui assurer un succès raisonnable, le Ministre est d'avis que le Dominion devrait seconder tels partifuliers et corporations en leur accordant des privilèges gratuits de pâturage pour une période limitée.

Le ministre demande par conséquent l'autorisation d'accorder des permis de pâturage gratuits pour les rennes dans la région ci-haut décrite, pour une période n'excédant pas trente (30) ans, à tous particuliers ou corporations qui établissent le sérieux de leur entreprise à la satisfaction du Ministre de l'Intérieur.

Pourvu, toutefois, que tous tels permis comportent telles conditions et restrictions que le Ministre peut juger à propos; qu'en aucun cas ces privilèges soient exclusifs et que tous tels permis soient subordonnés à tous tels règlements que le Gouverneur en conseil peut prescrire de temps à autre.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
6-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1822]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 25e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du Ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, daté le 10e jour de juillet 1918, représentant que le 14 février 1911 M. William Armstrong, de Portage-La-Prairie, en réponse à sa demande d'acheter les droits de surface de la moitié nord de la subdivision légale 15 de la section 23, township 32, rang 9, à l'ouest du méridien principal pour l'emplacement d'un moulin, a été avisé du fait qu'il pouvait acheter ce terrain au prix de $10 l'acre, ainsi qu'un certain nombre de concessions minières accordées dans cette région, à condition cependant qu'un moulin y soit érigé pour telles fins que déterminées par le Ministre de l'Intérieur et à la satisfaction de ce dernier, et pourvu de plus que ledit terrain soit complètement utilisé pour l'exploitation des gisements de gypse de cette localité.

Le paiement total du prix de vente de ce terrain a été fait au prix spécifié et il a été établi à la satisfaction du Ministre de l'Intérieur qu'un moulin convenable y a été érigé et que le terrain a été utilisé pour les fins requises.

Le Ministre, par conséquent, demande l'autorisation de clore la vente au requérant des droits de surface de la moitié nord de la subdivision légale 15, section 23, township 32, rang 9, à l'ouest du méridien principal.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
6-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1821]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 25e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du Ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, daté le 12e jour de juillet 1918, représentant que les règlements régissant les réserves forestières fédérales défendent de faire la pêche autrement qu'à la ligne à main et à la ligne traînante dans les eaux de l'Alberta au sud de la borne nord du township 55.

Les fonctionnaires du service ont fait rapport que plusieurs lacs du township 52, rang 26, à l'ouest du 5e méridien. dans la réserve forestière des Montagnes Rocheuses de la division d'Athabaska abondent en poisson blanc et en brochet ; que depuis plusieurs années, ces lacs ont fourni du poisson aux colons des environs sans diminution appréciable de la quantité et que vu la mise en vigueur des règlements prohibitifs susmentionnés sera une cause de privation pour les colons qui ont été accoutumés à se servir de filets pour leur approvisionnement de poisson dans ces lacs.

Le ministre, par conséquent, demande l'autorisation d'accorder des permis de pêche dans ces lacs pour consommation domestique pour les années 1918, 1919 et 1920. Il ne sera pas accordé plus de 12 permis par année. Ces permis seront pour 100 pieds de filet tramaillé de cinq pouces et demi de maille. L'honoraire sera de $4 pour les sujets britanniques résidents. Chaque permis ne couvrira que la saison d'été ou d'hiver, selon le cas.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

6-4

[1823]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 25e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du Ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur, daté le 11e jour de juillet 1918, représentant qu'un certain nombre de squatters ont soumis leurs réclamations à son département concernant certaines parties du quart nord-ouest de la section 6, township 3 rang 12, à l'est du méridien principal, ce terrain étant situé près de la station de Badger sur le chemin de fer Canadien Nord. Le rapport fait mention qu'il a été jugé opportun de subdiviser le terrain en question en petits lots couvrant chacun les améliorations d'un des requérants et de permettre ensuite à ces derniers d'acheter ces lots à un prix à être fixé par estimation.

Cette subdivision a été arpentée d'après les instructions de l'Arpenteur général des terres fédérales et le plan en a été enregistré au bureau des titres de terres, à Winnipeg.

Le Ministre, par conséquent, demande l'autorisation de vendre les lots de ladite subdivision au prix déterminé par un fonctionnaire du département de l'Intérieur et aux conditions ordinaires des lots de ville, savoir, le montant total du prix de vente lors de la vente ou un quart du prix de vente à cette date et le reste en trois versements consécutifs égaux, avec intérêt de cinq pour cent par an.

Le Comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

6-4

[1913]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général en conseil, sur la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes que l'article 41 des règlements régissant l'octroi de licences et de permis annuels de coupe de bois sur les terres fédérales dans le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan, l'Alberta et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, sur une largeur de vingt milles de chaque côté du chemin de fer Pacifique Canadien, dans la province de la Colombie-Britannique, ainsi que sur une étendue de trois millions et demie d'acres contrôlés par le Gouvernement fédéral dans le district de la rivière La Paix, dans la Province de la Colombie-Britannique, règlements établis par arrêté en conseil du 1er juillet 1898 et des arrêtés en conseil subséquents, soit par les présentes modifié de manière à stipuler que les concessionnaires de coupe de bois pour scieries portatives et les concessionnaires de coupe de bois de chauffage devront fournir à l'agent des bois fédéral, ayant juridiction en la matière, des rapports assermentés à chaque mois ou à toute période que peut fixer le ministre de l'Intérieur, donnant le compte de tout le bois coupé, vendu et qui reste en mains ; en cas ou cela serait nécessaire et après que le concessionnaire a été requis trois fois par lettre de transmettre tout tel rapport en retard, un inspecteur des bois ou tout autre fonctionnaire pourra être envoyé pour obtenir ces rapports, et le ministre de l'Intérieur peut percevoir du concessionnaire les dépenses ainsi encourues ou annuler la concession.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

7-4

[1922]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre suppléant de la Milice et de la Défense, daté le 30 juillet 1918, représentant que par arrêté en conseil du 26 août 1910 et du 10 mai 1911 il a été réservé pour le département de la Milice et de la Défense pour fins de stations de remonte et d'entraînement tous les terrains disponibles dans les townships 15, 16 et 17, rang 3, à l'ouest du 3e méridien, ainsi que dans le township 15, rang 4, à l'ouest du 3e méridien, dans la province de la Saskatchewan, et tous les terrains disponibles dans les townships 20, 21 et 22, rang 3, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta.

Par arrêté en conseil du 22 mars 1918, un certain droit de passage pour la branche est Bassano de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Pacifique Canadien a été rétrocédé au département de l'Intérieur et l'on désire maintenant donner à ce département l'autorisation de consentir des baux de pâturage pour ce qui reste de ces terrains.

Le ministre recommande par conséquent que le département de l'Intérieur soit autorisé de consentir des baux de pâturage ou autres baux similaires pour les terrains ci-haut décrits, aux conditions suivantes : que tous tels baux ne soient pas pour plus d'un an, qu'ils doivent tous expirer le même jour, qui sera entre le premier novembre et le 1er avril dans une année quelconque, et qu'avant d'accorder un bail le consentement du ministre de la Milice et de la Défense doit être obtenu.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

7-4

[1828]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 25e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que M. John Inglis McLean, de Fort Vermillion, Province d'Alberta, a demandé la concession gratuite du quart sud-ouest de la section 27, township 108, rang 12, à l'ouest du 5e méridien, dans la dite province d'Alberta, en vertu du fait qu'il occupait ce terrain à la date de l'extinction du titre indien;

Et attendu qu'il a été établi que M. McLean était réellement en possession du terrain en question à la date de la conclusion du traité indien n° 8 à l'été de 1899,—

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Ministre suppléant de l'Intérieur et en vertu des dispositions de l'article 76 de la *Loi des terres fédérales*, d'autoriser pour les présentes la concession gratuite à M. McLean du quart sud-ouest 27, township 108, rang 12, à l'ouest du 5e méridien, contenant 160 acres, plus ou moins.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
6-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1910]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que sous l'empire d'un décret de Son Honneur le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil, daté du 14e jour de septembre 1917, la province de Manitoba a demandé que soit transféré à cette province le terrain compris dans les limites du chemin public, traversant les sections 11 et 12, township 13, rang 11, à l'est du méridien principal, ainsi qu'indiqué sur un plan dudit chemin approuvé et confirmé à Ottawa le 27 septembre 1917, par Edouard Deville, arpenteur général des terres fédérales, et déposé au département de l'Intérieur sous le numéro 26336;

Et attendu que ne sont pas patentés les terrains affectés par ledit chemin,—

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, et en vertu des dispositions de l'article 13, chapitre 99, Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, de décréter par les présentes que le dit terrain, comprenant 4.39 acres, dans le quart nord-est de la section 11, 4 21 acres dans le quart nord-ouest de la section 12, et 4.42 acres dans le quart nord-est de la section 12 dudit township soit transféré à la Couronne pour la province de Manitoba.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1911]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre de l'Intérieur, daté le 24e jour de juillet 1918, représentant que le quart sud-est de la section 26, township 48, rang 2, à l'ouest du 5e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta, contenant 160 acres, ainsi que d'autres terrains, a été cédé le 3 janvier 1907 au Gouverneur et à la compagnie dite "Company of Adventurers of England" faisant le commerce dans la baie d'Hudson et ordinairement connue sous le nom de "Hudson's Bay Company", en vertu des dispositions à cet effet contenues dans la *Loi des terres fédérales*.

Le Ministre représente de plus qu'une inscription de homestead pour ledit quart de section a été, par erreur, accordée le 9 août 1912 à M. Thomas William Ripper qui a occupé continuellement ce terrain depuis 1913 et qui y a fait des améliorations considérables.

A la demande du département de l'Intérieur, la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson a cédé le quart de section en question pour que l'inscription de M. Ripper, puisse être confirmée et choisi en échange le quart nord-est de la section 26, township 32, rang 15, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta, contenant 160 acres, lequel avait été depuis quelques temps réservé pour la compagnie.

Le ministre recommande, par conséquent, que cet échange soit confirmé en vertu des dispositions de l'article 76 de la *Loi des terres fédérales*, et que des lettres patentes pour le dit quart nord-est de la section 26, township 32, rang 15, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta, contenant 160 acres, lequel terrain est disponible pour cette fin, soient émises à la compagnie de la Baie-d'Hudson en échange du quart sud-est de la section 26, township 48, rang 2, à l'ouest du 5e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta, contenant 160 acres, dont Sa Majesté le Roi George V a actuellement la propriété pour le Dominion du Canada, et que l'inscription de homestead du dit terrain accordée le 9 août 1912 au dit Thomas William Ripper soit confirmée.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1912]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre de l'Intérieur, daté le 23e jour de juillet 1918, représentant que le 7 novembre 1907, des lettres patentes ont été accordées à M. Arthur Hitchcock, de Moosejaw, pour le quart nord-ouest de la section 3, township 21, rang 7, à l'ouest, du 3e méridien, province de la Saskatchewan, contenant 160 acres, qu'il avait été permis à M. Hitchcock d'acheter au prix de $3 l'acre pour les fins d'une ferme et d'un enclos à bétail en rapport avec son ranch.

On s'assura plus tard du fait que M. Hitchcock avait fait ses améliorations sur le quart nord-est de ladite section 3, et conformément à sa demande il fut décidé, en 1908, d'échanger le quart nord-ouest de cette section pour le quart nord-est de cette même section, pourvu que M. Hitchcock déposât au département de l'Intérieur un certificat de titre en duplicata en faveur de la Couronne, couvrant le quart nord-ouest dont la patente lui avait été accordée.

Le terrain en question a récemment été inspecté par un fonctionnaire du département de l'Intérieur, qui a fait rapport que les deux quarts de section sont très accidentés, ne sont propres qu'au pâturage, qu'il y a très peu ou point de différence de valeur entre les deux quarts de section; le quart nord-est que M. Hitchcock désire acheter étant le plus accidenté des deux.

Le ministre recommande que l'échange soit confirmé et demande l'autorisation d'émettre des lettres patentes en faveur de M. Hitchcock pour le dit quart nord-est de la section 3, township 21, rang 7, à l'ouest du 3e méridien, dans la province de la Saskatchewan, contenant 161 acres, et qui est actuellement disponible, dès qu'il déposera au département de l'Intérieur un certificat de titre en duplicata en faveur de la Couronne, franc et quitte de toutes charges, du quart nord-ouest.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[L'arrêté en conseil suivant a paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 20 août 1918.*]

[1953]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 10e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU qu'a été soumis au Gouverneur général en conseil un rapport du ministre de la Justice représentant ce qui suit au sujet des renforts pour le corps expéditionnaire canadien qui seront obtenus sous le régime de la *Loi du service militaire de 1917*, savoir :

Il est prescrit par le paragraphe 4 de l'article 13 de ladite loi que " à moins d'autorisation ultérieure par le Parlement, les renforts prévus sous le régime de la présente loi ne doivent pas dépasser cent mille." D'après les dispositions de la loi ces renforts pour le corps expéditionnaire canadien actuellement en service actif outre-mer doivent être enrôlés par levée sélective, et il est évidemment désirable d'obtenir pour les renforts autorisés les hommes les mieux qualifiés pour le service militaire et dont leurs occupations civiles peuvent le mieux se dispenser. Pour atteindre ce but il est fréquemment nécessaire, dans le procédé de sélection, de suspendre la décision ou d'exiger un certain service stagiaire et de procéder par expérience, considérant que la classe appelée fournit plus d'hommes aptes au service qu'il n'est nécessaire pour l'effectif limité des renforts. Dans le concours pour la sélection surgissent des questions d'aptitude physique au service militaire aussi bien que des questions d'utilité relative des hommes à la communauté dans leurs occupations ordinaires ; il se présente aussi des considérations ou questions de nature sympathique dans les cas d'inconvénients extrêmes pour les particuliers. Il a par conséquent été jugé opportun ou nécessaire dans l'intérêt général que nombre d'hommes qui se sont présentés pour le service soient mis en mesure d'attendre la sélection finale ou la détermination de leur aptitude au service, ce qui a été accompli au moyen d'un congé permanent conditionnel ou d'un congé temporaire, ou en considérant la période d'entraînement en Canada comme un stage durant lequel la recrue, quoique conditionnellement enrôlée dans le corps, peut, si pour une raison quelconque elle est jugée moins désirable qu'une autre qui peut la remplacer, être finalement congédiée de l'effectif des renforts à fournir.

Considérant les progrès de la guerre et l'opinion des autorités militaires qui ont charge des opérations contre l'ennemi, il est nécessaire que l'effectif entier de 100,000 hommes de renforts pour le corps expéditionnaire canadien outre-mer soit levé et envoyé aussitôt que possible pour la défense du pays ; et il est non seulement raisonnable et convenable, mais aussi strictement nécessaire, conformément à l'intention expresse de la loi, que l'affectif de ces renforts soit calculé au seul point de vue des hommes définitivement choisis et envoyés outre-mer pour service actif. Néanmoins, des doutes ont surgi quant à la définition du corps et quant au temps et à la méthode de déterminer le nombre de ceux qui composent ces renforts dans les termes de la loi ;

Et attendu qu'il est jugé essentiel que les pouvoirs conférés et les mesures autorisées pour la levée des renforts se continuent et soient employés ou invoqués dans le but de lever au Canada et d'envoyer au moins cent mille hommes valides pour le service d'outre-mer.

Par conséquent, afin d'éliminer tout doute, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et conformément aux pouvoirs conférés par la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, ou dont le Gouverneur en conseil est autrement revêtu, d'établir le règlement suivant, qui est par les présentes établi en conséquence :

Règlement.

Tous les pouvoirs conférés par la *Loi du service militaire de 1917* et par les règlements établis sous le régime de cette loi ou sous l'empire de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, et qui ont été jusqu'ici exercés ou pouvant actuellement être exercés afin d'obtenir des renforts pour le corps expéditionnaire canadien actuellement en service actif outre-mer, ainsi que les mesures qui ont été décrétées ou autorisées à cette fin restent en vigueur et seront exécutées jusqu'à ce que le nombre d'hommes obtenus sous l'empire de la *Loi du service militaire de 1917* et des dits règlements, et qui se sont embarqués ou ont été envoyés ou qui s'embarqueront en Canada ou en seront envoyés pour le service d'outre-mer dans le dit corps, atteigne un total de cent mille.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

8-2

[L'arrêté en conseil suivant a paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 21 août 1918.*]

[2044]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 20e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que les ratifications de la Convention du service militaire réciproque entre le Canada et les Etats-Unis ayant été échangées à Londres le 30 juillet 1918, la Convention a été déclarée avoir force de loi par l'arrêté en conseil du 5 août 1918 ;

Et attendu que le ministre de la Justice est d'avis qu'il est de plus nécessaire que des règlements soient établis déclarant que, sont sujets au service militaire en Canada les citoyens des Etats-Unis auxquels s'appliquent les dispositions de la Convention, et établissant une procédure pour la mise en vigueur des dits règlements.

Par conséquent, pour les fins susdites, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et en vertu des pouvoirs conférés au Gouverneur en conseil par la *Loi des mesures de guerre de 1914*, ou existant autrement à cette fin, de sanctionner par les présentes les règlements suivants, intitulés: " Règlements de la Convention du Service Militaire des Etats-Unis ".

Il plaît, de plus, à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, de décréter et déclarer par les présentes que lesdits règlements ont force de loi.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

RÈGLEMENTS DE LA CONVENTION DU SERVICE MILITAIRE DES ETATS-UNIS.

1. Dans les présents règlements et pour les fins de ces règlements et de tous autres règlements modificateurs ou additionels concernant le service militaire de citoyens des Etats-Unis en Canada, à moins d'incompatibilité avec le sujet ou le contexte,—

(*a*) " Convention " signifie la convention règlementant réciproquement le service militaire de sujets britanniques canadiens aux Etats-Unis et de citoyens des Etats-Unis au Canada, dont les ratifications ont été échangées à Londres entre Sa Majesté et le Président des Etats-Unis le 30 juillet 1918 ;

(*b*) "exemption diplomatique" est une expression employée pour définir la condition de ceux qui ont des certificats d'exemption du service militaire, accordés par le gouvernement des Etats-Unis sous le régime de l'article III de la Convention, lesquels certificats sont encore en vigueur ;

(*c*) les questionnaires auront telle forme et contiendront telles questions ou exigeront tels renseignements pertinents que le ministre de la Justice peut prescrire ou ordonner ;

(*d*) " registraire " signifie le registraire ou sous-registraire sous le régime de la *Loi du service militaire de 1917* pour la province ou le district où réside, ou se trouve le citoyen des Etats-Unis concerné ;

(*e*) " inscrit " signifie un citoyen des Etats-Unis qui se sera présenté au registraire conformément à l'article 3 des présents règlements et dans le délai qui y est spécifié, et ceux qui se présentent ainsi seront censés s'enregistrer ou s'être enregistrés ;

(*f*) "citoyen des Etats-Unis", au singulier ou au pluriel, ne désigne que les citoyens du sexe masculin des Etat-Unis en Canada, entre les âges alors spécifiés dans les lois des Etats-Unis qui prescrivent le service militaire obligatoire, non compris ceux qui ont obtenu l'exemption diplomatique ;

(*g*) où il est prescrit qu'un délit quelconque est passible d'amende et d'emprisonnement, il sera du pouvoir de la cour qui adjuge d'imposer soit l'amende ou l'emprisonnement, dans les limites spécifiées, à la discrétion de la cour ;

(*h*) Les dispositions de la *Loi d'interprétation*, Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, s'appliqueront.

2. Les citoyens des Etats-Unis sont, par les présentes, assujétis au service militaire en Canada et ils auront droit à l'exemption ou au congé sous le régime des lois et règlements régissant le service militaire actuellement en vigueur en Canada ou qui pourront l'être de temps à autre. Toutefois, outre les raisons d'exemption prescrites pour les sujets britanniques, les citoyens des Etats-Unis peuvent demander l'exemption en raison du fait qu'ils se sont enrôlés dans le délai limité par la Convention ; mais la preuve de tel enrôlement est à charge de la personne qui l'allègue.

3. Tout citoyen des Etats-Unis, dans les dix jours après l'expiration du délai fixé par la Convention durant lequel le gouvernement des Etats-Unis peut lui délivrer un certificat d'exemption diplomatique, devra déclarer sincèrement au registraire, par lettre chargée et d'une écriture bien lisible, son nom au long, son occupation et la date de sa naissance, mentionnant aussi s'il est célibataire, marié ou veuf ; et, dans ce dernier cas, s'il a un enfant vivant ; aussi, si marié, la date de son mariage ; puis son lieu de résidence et son adresse ordinaire au Canada ; et, s'il réside dans une ville ou localités où les rues sont nommées et les maisons numérotées, le nom de la rue et le numéro de la maison ; ou s'il réside dans un autre endroit, le numéro du lot et de la concession, la section, le township et le méridien, ou autre description précise permettant de connaître son lieu de résidence, eu égard à la coutume dans la localité où il réside. Si sans excuse raisonnable il néglige de faire cette déclaration en la manière et avec les détails ci-dessus mentionnés et dans le délai susdit, il est coupable de délit et passible sur conviction sommaire d'une amende n'excédant pas cinq cents dollars et d'emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas six mois, et de plus d'une amende de dix dollars pour chaque jour après le délai fixé pour l'enregistrement pendant lequel il continue à n'être pas enregistré.

4. Tout citoyen des Etats-Unis qui a obtenu l'exemption diplomatique, bien qu'il ne soit pas autrement sujet aux présents règlements, doit dans les dix jours après que cette exemption a été accordée faire au registraire cette déclaration, de la même manière et avec les mêmes détails prescrits à l'article précédent ; il doit de plus inclure dans sa déclaration les détails exacts et complets de son certificat d'exemption diplomatique. Négligence ou omission sans excuse raisonnable de se conformer aux prescriptions du présent article constitue un délit passible de la même manière des peines prévues à l'article précédent.

5. Le registraire, sur l'ordre du ministre de la Justice, adressera à chacun ou à tout inscrit, ou à toute classe quelconque d'inscrits, par la poste chargée, un questionnaire auquel doit répondre l'inscrit, exigeant tels détails, preuve et renseignements qui peuvent être nécessaires ou désirables pour décider si l'inscrit est sujet au service militaire ou à droit à l'exemption ; et le registraire peut, de la même manière, s'il est jugé nécessaire ou opportun, adresser de temps à autre à un conscrit quelconque d'autres questionnaires pour revision ou autres fins. Il est du devoir de tout inscrit auquel un questionnaire est adressé de répondre exactement et pleinement par écrit aux questions qui y sont posées et de retourner au registraire par lettre chargée le questionnaire, avec ces réponses et les autres preuves et renseignements requis, afin que le registraire les reçoive par livraison postale ordinaire vingt jours au plus après que le questionnaire a été adressé à l'inscrit par le registraire ; et si l'inscrit, sans excuse raisonnable, néglige ou omet de renvoyer le questionnaire avec les réponses, preuves et détails ci-dessus mentionnés, dans le délai susdit ou dans tel autre délai que le ministre de la Justice peut autoriser par écrit, il doit se présenter pour le service militaire à l'expiration de ce délai, comme dans le cas ci-après prévu de citoyens des Etats-Unis qui négligent ou omettent de se présenter pour l'enregistrement, et il est passible des mêmes peines s'il ne se présente pas ainsi pour le service militaire.

6. Si un inscrit fait une réponse fausse ou trompeuse à une question quelconque qui lui est posée dans un questionnaire, il est coupable de délit et passible sur conviction sommaire d'emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas un an.

7. Les demandes d'exemption peuvent être présentées avec les réponses des inscrits à leurs questionnaires et considérées et décidées d'apres ces réponses et tous autres renseignements ou preuves qui peuvent être raisonnablement exigés ou offerts, et, sauf ainsi qu'autrement prescrit, de la même manière qu'en ce qui concerne les demandes d'exemption de sujets britanniques.

8. Un inscrit, bien qu'il puisse en tout temps se présenter volontairement, ne sera pas requis de se présenter pour le service militaire avant l'expiration de vingt jours après que le registraire lui a adressé un questionnaire sous pli chargé, ni tant qu'est pendante une demande d'exemption faite par ou pour l'inscrit, ni tant qu'il a un certificat d'exemption accordé sous le régime des présents règlements.

9. (*a*) Les inscrits, lorsqu'ils seront notifiés par le registraire de se présenter pour le service militaire se présenteront, tel que requis, aux dates et endroits respectivement et de la manière spécifiée et prescrite dans l'avis.

(*b*) Les citoyens des Etats-Unis qui négligent ou omettent de s'enregistrer, conformément aux présents règlements, se présenteront pour le service militaire à l'un des postes de bataillons du Corps Expéditionnaire Canadien immédiatement après l'expiration du délai durant lequel ils auraient dû s'enregistrer ; et si, sans excuse raisonnable, un citoyen des Etats-Unis, soit un inscrit ou non, néglige de se conformer aux prescriptions que lui impose le présent article, il est coupable de délit et passible, sur conviction sommaire, d'emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas cinq ans.

10. Les registraires ont le pouvoir de délivrer des certificats d'exemption à des citoyens des Etats-Unis sans en référer à un tribunal dans les cas où il est évident, considérant les faits allégués dans la demande, la preuve soumise et les renseignements obtenus par le registraire, que le requérant à droit à l'exemption ; mais tout certificat délivré par un registraire dans l'exercice de ce pouvoir est sujet à révision par un tribunal d'appel, ou par le juge d'appel central, sur demande ou avis par ou pour un représentant public attaché au bureau du registraire ou au bureau du registraire en chef du Canada.

11. Les dispositions de la *Loi du service militaire de 1917* et des règlements établis sous le régime de cette loi, ainsi que les dispositions des règlements affectant le service militaire sanctionnés sous l'empire de la *Loi des mesures de guerre de 1914*, en autant qu'ils ne sont pas incompatibles aves une loi ou un règlement s'appliquant spécialement ou exclusivement aux citoyens des des Etats-Unis, s'appliqueront en autant que possible aux citoyens des Etats-Unis de la même manière qu'ils s'appliquent aux sujets britanniques, et les formules prescrites peuvent être employées avec telles adaptations qui peuvent être utiles ou nécessaires pour convenir aux circonstances du cas, pourvu que la restriction prévue par le paragraphe 4 de l'article 13 de la *Loi du service militaire de 1917* ne soit censée s'appliquer qu'aux sujets britanniques seulement.

12. Rien dans les présents règlements ne sera interprêté incompatiblement avec la Convention.

13. Les présents règlements seront publiés immédiatement dans la *Gazette du Canada* et entreront en vigueur le jour de leur publication, et ils demeureront en vigueur tant que la Convention sera en vigueur.

14. Les présents règlements peuvent être cités comme Règlements de la Convention du service militaire des Etats-Unis. 8–2

[1298]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 29e jour de mai 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU qu'il est prescrit par le paragraphe 2 de l'article 5 de la *Loi de l'extension des frontière du Manitoba, 1912*, que toutes les terres (connues sous le nom de terrains marécageux) transférées à la province du Manitoba sous le régime de l'article 1 du chapitre 50 des Statuts de 1885, et non vendues à la province à l'époque à laquelle les termes et conditions de la dite loi auront été agréés par la législature de la province, doivent être transférées de nouveau au Gouvernement.

Et attendu que certains quarts de section et certaines sections en partie couverts d'eau ou de marais ont été transférés à la province du Manitoba, sous le régime des dispositions du dit article 1 du chapitre 50 des Statuts de 1885, et attendu que la province ayant disposé des parties sèches des dits quarts de section et des dites 4 sections par des actes de ventes, les parties qui en restent devraient par conséquent, en vertu des dispositions du dit paragraphe 2 de l'article 5 de la *Loi de l'extention des frontières du Manitoba, 1912*, être transférées de nouveau au gouvernement fédéral.

Et attendu qu'à cause de la colonisation, du drainage, de la récession des eaux des lacs et pour autres raisons il est considéré pratiquement impossible de définir aujourd'hui les bornes entre les premières parties sèches et humides des dits quarts de section et sections, et que le transfert au gouvernement fédéral des parties non vendues par la province n'a par conséquent pas été fait, car on ne pouvait donner au Bureau des titres des terres des descriptions suffisamment détaillées des terrains qui devaient être transférés.

Et attendu que la même difficulté existe en ce qui concerne les bornes des parties desdits quarts de section et sections vendus par la province, et que les acheteurs éprouvent de sérieux ennuis parce qu'ils ne peuvent obtenir le titre à leurs terres.

Et attendu que le département de l'Intérieur a été avisé que la difficulté surgissant de l'impossibilité de donner des descriptions détaillées des terrains ci-dessus mentionnés, qui ne forment qu'une partie de quarts de section ou de sections, peut être réglée par un arpentage effectué par les deux gouvernements, avec le consentement des acheteurs de la province, si ce consentement peut être obtenu, cet arpentage divisant les quarts de section ou les sections de manière à donner aux acheteurs et au gouvernement fédéral chacun sa part due, et attendu que l'arpenteur général des terres fédérales a estimé qu'un tel arpentage pourrait coûter $7,500, cette estimation, toutefois, ne comprenant pas ce qu'il en coûterait pour obtenir le consentement des acheteurs aux bornes proposées.

Et attendu que la plupart desdites parties fractionnaires de terres marécageuses qui n'ont pas été vendues par la province sont encore plus ou moins couvertes d'eau, et que l'ingénieur en chef du service hydrométrique du Manitoba du Bureau de l'hydraulique du département de l'Intérieur a fait rapport qu'en autant qu'il sache ces parties fractionnaires n'ont aucune valeur particulière en rapport avec le développement de l'énergie hydraulique ou l'approvisionnement d'eau, le Ministre est d'avis que le coût d'obtenir les renseignements nécessaires pour les transférer au gouvernement fédéral ne serait justifiable.

Et attendu que la province du Manitoba a demandé au gouvernement fédéral son consentement à la cession desdites parties fractionnaires, afin qu'elle puisse disposer des quarts de section et sections respectives comme un tout, et a offert de céder au gouvernement fédéral plusieurs terrains provinciaux sur lesquels des inscriptions de homestead avaient été accordées par erreur et dont le département de l'Intérieur tente depuis quelques temps d'obtenir possession.

Et attendu que le ministre de l'Intérieur, après soigneuse considération, est d'avis que cette cession à la province serait de l'intérêt public, car elle trancherait la difficulté ci-dessus mentionnée concernant les bornes desdits terrains.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes que les parties fractionnaires des terres marécageuses énumérées dans l'annexe "A" ci-après, en autant que sont concernés les droits dans ces terrains qui devraient être transférés au gouvernement fédéral sous l'empire des dispositions du paragraphe 2 de l'article 5 de la *Loi de l'extension des frontières du Manitoba, 1912*, soient par les présentes cédées à Sa Majesté le Roi Georges V pour les fins de la province du Manitoba.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

ANNEXE.

Section. Partie. No.	Township.	Rang.	Méridien.	Superficie.	Observations.
Fr. O. ½ 20	19	5	O.P.M.	252.	
N.-O. ¼ 19	16	8	"	15.30	Partie non comprise dans la concession n° 1191 au ch. de fer Manitoba et North Western.
Sec. 31	16	8	"	153.20	" " " " "
S.-O. ¼ 1	17	9	"	87.50	" " " " "
S.-E. ¼ 23	17	9	"	137.	" " " " "
O. ½ 31	15	10	"	122.	" " " " "
N.-E. ¼ et S.-O. ¼ 7	16	10	"	31.60	" " " " "
S.-O. ¼ 5	..	..	.....	...	
S.-E. ¼ 6	17	7	E.P.M.	200.	Inondé, marais le long du lac Winnipeg.
Sec. 30	17	11	"	6.20	" " riv. "
N.-O. ¼ 4	16	1	O.P.M.	100.	" " lac Shoal.
S.-E. ¼ 18	15	2	"	2.40	" " lac Marsh.
N.-O. ¼ 18	15	2	"	78.80	" " " "
Sec. 24					
S. ½ 25	17	2	"	625.	" " lac Shoal.
N.-O. ¼ 32	17	2	"	5.30	" " " "
N.-O. ¼ 35	17	2	"	68.	" " " "
S. ½ 18	18	2	"	179.	" " " "
N.-O. ¼ 1	18	2	"	71.30	" " " "
S.-O. ¼ 24	19	4	z	32.	" " lac Goulet.
S.-O. ¼ 22	14	8	"	34.	" " lac Manitoba.
O. ½ de S.-O. ¼ 18	9	9	"	10.	" " riv. Assiniboine
S.-O. ¼ 28	19	9	"	48.	" " lac Manitoba.
N.-O. ¼ 2	5	10	z	82.29	" " " "
N.-O. ¼ 6	9	10	"	10.	" " riv. Assiniboine
S.-O. ¼ 6	9	10	"	22.	" " " "
N.-O. ¼ 30	4	11	"	148.50	Inondé, lac Swan.
N.-E. ¼ 36	8	11	"	15.70	" riv. Assiniboine.
S.-O. ¼ 1	9	11	"	11.	" " "
S.-E. ¼ 6	9	11	"	25.	" " "
O. ½ 6	9	11	"	40.77	" " "
S.-E. ¼ 31	8	13	"	15.	" " "
S.-O. ¼ 31	8	13	"	23.80	" " "
N.-E. ¼ 31	8	13	"	25.30	" " "
S.-O. ¼ 22	3	14	"	15.	" lac Rook.
S.-E. ¼ 22	3	14	"	144.43	" "
S.-L. 1, 8 et 9	8	14	"	49.10	Partie à l'ouest de la rivière et partie inondée, rivière Assiniboine.
S.-O. ¼ 10	8	14	"	8.60	" " "
S.-L. 12 et 13	8	14	"	10.	" " "
N.-E. ¼ 14	8	14	"	17.10	" " "
S.-E. ¼ 14	8	14	"	15.60	" " "
S.-L. 1, 2 et 8 36	8	14	"	3.	" " "
N.-O. ¼ 2	21	14	"	4.	" " lac.
N.-O. ¼ 28	21	14	"	5 15	" " lac Meezee.
S.-E. ¼ 28	21	14	"	66.80	" " " "
N.-E. ¼ 34	21	14	"	35.50	" " " Rushmere.
S ½ 34	21	14	"	143.	" " " "
N. ½ de N.-E. ¼ 6	8	15	"	22.98	" " " Assiniboine.
N.-O. ¼ 34	24	16	"	119.	" " " Dauphin
N.-E. ¼ 18	17	17	"	16.	" " Lac.
N.-E. ¼ 26	24	17	"	63.	" " " Dauphin
S.-E. ¼ 4	25	17	"	128	" " " "
N.-E. ¼ 14	24	18	"	5.	" " " Harold.
S.-E. ¼ 14	24	18	"	50.	" " " "

[1970]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 10e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Agriculture et en vertu de la *Loi de l'industrie laitière*, de décréter par les présentes que les règlements sous le régime de la *Loi de l'industrie laitière, 1914*, établis par un arrêté en conseil du 6e jour de juin 1914, soient par les présentes rescindés à partir du 31 jour d'août 1918 et que leur soient substitués les règlements ci-annexés, qui entreront en vigueur le 1er jour de septembre 1918.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

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RÈGLEMENTS.

DÉFINITIONS.

1. Dans ces règlements, à moins que le contexte n'exige une interprétation différente :

(*a*) "Loi" signifie la *Loi de l'industrie laitière de 1914*.

(*b*) "Ministre" signifie le ministre de l'Agriculture.

(*c*) "Marque" signifie les marques, étampes, timbres, étiquettes ou écrits placés sur le fromage ou sur un paquet contenant du fromage, du beurre ou un autre produit laitier, dans le but d'indiquer spécialement la qualité ou le classement de ce produit, le lieu de fabrication ou le pays d'origine.

(*d*) "Beurre" signifie le produit alimentaire généralement désigné sous le nom de beurre, qui est fabriqué exclusivement avec du lait ou de la crème ou avec les deux, avec ou sans l'addition de matière colorante, de sel commun ou d'autres substances préservatives inoffensives.

(*e*) "Beurrerie" signifie un établissement où l'on convertit en beurre le lait ou la crème d'au moins cinquante vaches.

(*f*) "Beurre de beurrerie" signifie le beurre qui est fabriqué dans une beurrerie.

(*g*) "Laiterie" signifie un établissement où l'on convertit en beurre le lait ou la crème de moins de cinquante vaches.

(*h*) "Beurre de laiterie" signifie le beurre qui est fabriqué dans une laiterie.

(*i*) "Produit laitier ou "produits laitiers" signifient le lait, la crème, le lait condensé, la poudre de lait, le beurre ou le fromage ou tout autre article fabriqué avec du lait et toutes les imitations de ces articles à l'exception toutefois de l'oléomargarine, de la butterine ou des autres succédanés de beurre, fabriqués entièrement ou en partie avec une autre matière grasse que celle du lait ou de la crème.

(*j*) "Paquet" signifie les boîtes, tinettes, jarres, boîtes de métal, caisses à claire-voie, caisses, cartons ou tout autre récipient ou couverture, employés dans l'emballage du beurre ou du fromage.

4. "Beurre de petit-lait" signifie du beurre fabriqué avec du petit-lait.

1. "Fromage de lait écrémé" signifie du fromage fabriqué avec le lait ou par l'emploi du lait généralement désigné sous le nom de lait écrémé, ou de lait dont on a enlevé la crème; ou du lait auquel on a ajouté du lait écrémé, ou du fromage contenant, dans sa substance séchée, moins de 45% de gras de lait.

MARQUAGE OBLIGATOIRE.

2. Toutes les marques placées, conformément à ces règlements, sur le fromage ou sur les paquets qui contiennent du fromage ou du beurre doivent être lisibles et indélébiles, et doivent se composer de lettres n'ayant pas moins d'un demi-pouce de long et trois huitièmes de pouce de large, à l'exception des marques apposées sur le papier parchemin qui enveloppe le beurre et qui doivent être en lettres n'ayant pas moins d'un quart de pouce carré.

3. Les fabricants de beurre de petit-lait doivent faire marquer, au moment de l'emballage, sur tous les paquets qui contiennent ce beurre de petit-lait, les mots "Beurre de petit-lait."

4. Toute personne qui mélange du beurre de petit-lait avec du beurre de beurrerie ou du beurre de laiterie, doit faire marquer, au moment de l'emballage, sur les paquets qui contiennent ce beurre mélangé, les mots "Beurre de petit-lait."

5. Toute personne qui mélange du beurre de laiterie avec du beurre de beurrerie doit faire marquer, au moment de l'emballage, sur les paquets qui contiennent ce mélange, les mots "Beurre de laiterie."

6. Toute personne qui fabrique du beurre avec un mélange de crème ordinaire séparée du lait, et de crème qui a été séparée du petit-lait, doit faire marquer, au moment de l'emballage, sur les paquets qui contiennent ce beurre, les mots "Beurre de petit-lait".

7. Toute personne qui emballe du beurre de laiterie dans des boîtes semblables à celles dont on se sert pour l'emballage du beurre de beurrerie doit faire marquer sur ces boîtes, au moment de l'emballage, les mots "Beurre de laiterie".

8. Il est interdit de tailler ou d'emballer du beurre de laiterie en pains ou mottes et d'emballer ces pains ou mottes dans du papier parchemin, à moins que ledit parchemin ne porte, imprimés ou marqués, les mots "Beurre de laiterie".

9. Tout fromager fabriquant du fromage de lait écrémé doit faire marquer sur ce fromage, ainsi que sur l'extérieur de toutes les boîtes et de tous les paquets qui contiennent ce fromage, au moment où ce fromage est emboîté ou emballé, et dans les vingt-quatre heures qui suivent sa sortie de la presse, les mots "Fromage de lait écrémé," et si le fromage part de la fabrique dans les vingt-quatre heures qui suivent sa sortie de la presse, ces marques doivent être apposées avant que le fromage sorte de la fabrique.

10. Lorsque le beurre est emballé dans des tinettes ou dans des boîtes, toutes les marques exigées par ces règlements doivent être apposées sur le côté de ces boîtes ou tinettes.

MARQUAGE PROHIBÉ.

11. Il est interdit de marquer sur un paquet qui contient du beurre les mots "Beurre de beurrerie" ou une combinaison de mots contenant le mot "Beurrerie," à moins que ce beurre ne soit réellement du beurre de beurrerie, suivant la définition donnée dans la loi et ces règlements.

12. Il est interdit d'appliquer une marque contenant le mot "Canadian", "Canadien" ou "Canada" comme marque ou terme descriptif sur du fromage ou sur toute boîte ou paquet contenant du fromage ou du beurre, à moins que ce fromage ou ce beurre n'aient été produits au Canada.

13. (*a*) Il est interdit d'apposer sur du fromage ou sur un paquet contenant du fromage ou du beurre, des marques quelconques donnant de fausses indications relativement au pays ou à la province d'origine, ou relativement à la fromagerie ou à la beurrerie où ces produits ont été fabriqués.

Il est interdit de marquer sur un paquet contenant du beurre, un nom de beurrerie imaginaire ou un mot qui pourrait être pris pour un nom de beurrerie, à moins que ce nom ou ce mot ne soient précédés ou suivis du mot "marque".

LA VENTE DES PRODUITS LAITIERS.

14. Il est interdit de vendre, de mettre en vente ou d'avoir en sa possession pour la vente, en connaissance de cause :

(*a*) Du beurre de petit-lait, à moins que le paquet contenant ce beurre de petit-lait ne soit marqué des mots "Beurre de petit-lait";

(*b*) Du beurre consistant en un mélange de beurre de petit-lait et de beurre de beurrerie, ou de beurre de petit-lait et de beurre de laiterie, à moins que ce mélange de beurre ne soit marqué "Beurre de petit-lait";

(*c*) Un mélange quelconque de beurre de laiterie et de beurre de beurrerie, à moins que ce mélange ne soit marqué "Beurre de laiterie".

(*d*) Du beurre fabriqué avec un mélange de crème ordinaire, séparée du lait, et de la crème qui a été séparée du petit-lait, à moins que ce beurre ne soit marqué des mots "beurre de petit-lait";

(*e*) Du beurre de laiterie mis dans des boîtes semblables à celles qui sont employées pour l'embal-

lage du beurre de beurrerie, à moins que ces boîtes ne soient marquées des mots "Beurre de laiterie";

(*f*) Du beurre de laiterie emballé, emmoulé, ou mis en mottes ou en pains, et enveloppé de papier parchemin, à moins que ce papier parchemin ne porte la marque "Beurre de laiterie";

(*g*) Du fromage de lait écrémé, à moins que les mots "fromage de lait écrémé" ne soient marqués sur le côté de chaque fromage, ainsi que sur l'extérieur de chaque boîte ou de chaque paquet contenant ce fromage, et à moins qu'une affiche portant les mots "Fromage de lait écrémé", en lettres d'au moins trois-quarts de pouce carrés, ne soit étalée sur le fromage, de façon à être clairement vue des acheteurs;

(*h*) Du beurre marqué "Beurre de beurrerie" ou d'une combinaison de mots qui comprenne le mot "Beurrerie", à moins que ce beurre ne soit réellement du beurre de beurrerie, suivant la définition donnée dans la loi ou dans ces règlements;

(*i*) Du fromage sur lequel le mot "Canadian", "Canadien" ou "Canada" est marqué, ou du fromage ou du beurre contenu dans un paquet sur lequel le mot "Canadian", "Canadien" ou Canada" est marqué comme terme descriptif, à moins que ce fromage et ce beurre n'aient été produits au Canada;

(*j*) Du fromage marqué, ou du fromage ou du beurre mis dans un paquet qui est marqué de façon à donner de fausses indications relativement au pays ou à la province d'origine ou à la fromagerie ou la beurrerie dans laquelle ce fromage ou ce beurre ont été fabriqués;

(*k*) Du beurre contenu dans un paquet marqué d'un nom de beurrerie imaginaire, ou d'un mot qui pourrait être pris pour un nom de beurrerie, à moins que ce nom ou ce mot ne soient précédés ou suivis du mot "Marque";

(*l*) Du beurre de petit-lait, ou du beurre consistant en un mélange de beurre de petit-lait ou de beurre de laiterie, ou du beurre fabriqué d'un mélange de crème ordinaire, séparée du lait, et de la crème qui a été séparée du petit-lait, à moins qu'une affiche portant les mots "Beurre de petit-lait," en lettres d'au moins trois quarts de pouce carrés, ne soit étalée sur ce beurre de façon à être clairement vue des acheteurs, sauf dans les cas où ce beurre est emmoulé ou taillé en pains ou mottes et enveloppé de papier parchemin portant, imprimés ou marqués, les mots "Beurre de petit-lait";

(*m*) Du beurre de laiterie ou du beurre consistant en un mélange de beurre de laiterie et de beurre de beurrerie, mis dans des boîtes semblables à celles dont on se sert pour l'emballage du beurre de beurrerie, ou qui a été enlevé des boîtes de ce genre, à moins qu'une affiche portant les mots "Beurre de laiterie", en lettres d'au moins trois quarts de pouce carrés, ne soit étalée sur ce beurre, de façon à être clairement vue des acheteurs.

15. Il est interdit à quiconque, sauf au dernier acheteur ou au consommateur, d'enlever, d'oblitérer ou d'apposer, ou de faire enlever, oblitérer ou effacer, toute marque placée sur du fromage ou sur un paquet contenant du fromage ou du beurre, conformément à ces règlements.

16 Toute personne chargée de l'application de la loi peut avec le consentement du ministre:

(*a*) Saisir et confisquer tous les appareils ou matériaux employés ou destinés à être employés dans la fabrication de beurre, de fromage, ou d'un autre produit laitier ou d'imitations de ces produits, en contravention à l'une ou à l'autre des dispositions de cette loi ou des règlements établis en vertu de cette loi;

(*b*) Saisir et confisquer tout appareil employé dans le traitement de lait, de beurre, de fromage ou d'un autre produit laitier quand, par suite de ce traitement, lesdits lait, beurre, fromage, ou autre produit laitier, contreviennent à l'une ou à l'autre des dispositions de cette loi ou à l'un ou l'autre des règlement établis pour son application;

(*c*) Saisir et confisquer tous les produits laitiers illégaux, aux termes de cette loi.

17. En cas de saisie et de confiscation d'appareils, de matériaux ou de produits laitiers illégaux sous l'empire de cette loi et de ces règlements, ces appareils ou ces matériaux ou ces produits laitiers illégaux peuvent être:

(*a*) Mis sous scellés par toute personne chargée de l'exécution de la loi et laissés dans le bâtiment ou dans les locaux où ils ont été trouvés;

(*b*) Mis sous scellés par toute personne chargée de l'application de la loi et transportés en un entrepôt public ou un autre bâtiment approprié.

18. Il est interdit à quiconque, sauf à la personne chargée de l'application de la loi, d'enlever les sceaux des appareils, matériaux ou produits laitiers illégaux qui ont été saisis, confisqués et mis sous scellés en vertu de cette loi et de ces règlements.

19. Tous les appareils, matériaux ou produits illégaux, saisis et confisqués en vertu de cette loi et de ces règlements, peuvent être vendus ou écoulés d'une autre manière, et le produit de cette vente sera payable à Sa Majesté.

20. Toute personne contrevenant aux règlements établis pour l'application de cette loi sera, pour un premier délit, sur condamnation sommaire, passible d'une amende d'au moins dix dollars et d'au plus trente dollars, avec, en plus, les frais de la poursuite.

21. Toute amende imposée en vertu de ces règlements sera, après avoir été perçue, payable et affectée de la manière pourvue par l'article 21 de la loi.

22. Ces règlements entreront en vigueur le 1er jour de septembre 1918, remplaçant les règlements qui étaient devenus exécutoires le 1er jour de septembre 1914. 9-2

[L'arrêté en conseil suivant a paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 26 août 1918.*]

[2080]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 24e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU qu'a été soumis à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil un rapport du président de la Commission des chemins de fer du Canada au sujet de certaines plaintes concernant particulièrement l'augmentation dans les taux de fret des chemins de fer sur le sucre, ainsi que fixé par un arrêté en conseil (P.C. 1863) du 27 juillet 1918;

Et attendu qu'il est recommandé dans ledit rapport que lesdits taux soient modifiés,—

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre des Chemins de fer et Canaux, conformément à l'avis du président de la Commission des chemins de fer du Canada, et sous l'empire de la *Loi des mesures de guerre de 1914*, de décréter par les présentes que les taux sur le sucre raffiné, en chargements de wagons, seront comme suit, savoir:

A Montréal, pour livraison locale, 32 cents les 100 livres de St-Jean, N.-B., et 33 cents les 100 livres de Halifax.

A des destinations en Canada à l'ouest de Montréal, les taux courants de cinquième classe de Montréal, avec addition de 14½ cents les 100 livres de St-Jean et 15½ cents les 100 livres de Halifax.

De Vancouver, C.-B., comme suit, savoir:

(*a*) A Régina, Lanegan, Humbolt et Melford, tous dans la province de la Saskatchewan, les taux rail-lac-et-rail de cinquième classe alors en vigueur de Montréal aux mêmes endroits.

(*b*) A Winnipeg, le pourcentage du taux de 5e classe de Vancouver à Winnipeg équivalent à la proportion du taux de Vancouver à Regina au taux de 5e classe de Vancouver à Regina.

(*c*) Sujets aux mêmes taux, comme maximum, les taux aux destinations intermédiaires sur les lignes directes de transport seront raisonnablement gradués jusqu'à ce qu'ils correspondent aux taux de 5e classe de Vancouver.

(*d*) Aux destinations en dehors des lignes directes de transport susdites les taux n'excèderont pas ceux imposés pour des distances équivalentes sur la ligne directe appliqués aux plus courtes routes praticables, avec des additions raisonnables où la distance sur la ligne directe est insuffisante pour cette fin.

(*e*) Tant qu'existeront les tarifs de fret de Vancouver et Montréal en vigueur à la date du présent arrêté, les taux de Vancouver, gradués comme susdit, n'excèderont pas 94 cents à Banff, $1.00 à Calgary et Edmonton, $1.05 à Lethbridge, $1.21 à Saskatoon et $1.29 à Prince-Albert, par 100 livres respectivement.

Il plaît, de plus, à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil de décréter que les taux susdits entreront en vigueur de St-Jean et Halifax le 12 septembre 1918, et de Vancouver le 23 septembre 1918, par publication et déposition à un jour d'avis chez les Commissaires des chemins de fer du Canada, et ils demeureront en vigueur pour la durée de la guerre actuelle ou jusqu'à nouvel ordre.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[L'arrêté en conseil suivant a paru dans le 2e *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 26 août 1918.*]

[2089]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 24e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que des difficultés sérieuses ont surgi en rapport avec l'achat d'argent dont les gouvernements alliés ont un besoin urgent pour le monnayage ;

Et attendu que le gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, sous l'empire d'un Règlement du Trésor daté le 19 août 1918, a prohibé l'exportation de l'argent, sauf pour les fins civiles ou militaires en rapport avec la poursuite de la guerre et où le prix auquel l'argent a été acheté n'excède pas directement ou indirectement $1.01½ l'once, 1,000 de fin, au point où l'argent est raffiné, dans le cas de l'argent raffiné aux Etats-Unis, ou au point d'importation, dans le cas d'argent importé ;

Et attendu que le gouvernement impérial a fixé le prix maximum de l'argent en lingots dans le Royaume-Uni à quarante-neuf pences et demi l'once,—

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre des Finances et sous l'empire des dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre de 1914*, de décréter que l'exportation du Canada de l'argent canadien monnayé, argent en lingots et argent fin en barres, soit par les présentes prohibés, sauf sur permis délivrés par le ministre des Finances et sous le régime de règlements établis par lui ; ces règlements devant prescrire que des permis ne seront délivrés que lorsque l'argent doit être employé pour des fins civiles ou militaires importantes en rapport avec la poursuite de la guerre, et seulement dans les cas où l'exportateur certifie que l'argent qu'il veut exporter a été acheté à un prix qui n'excède pas directement ou indirectement $1.01½ l'once, 1,000 de fin, au point où l'argent est raffiné ou au point d'importation dans le cas de l'argent importé.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1997]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 14e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le gouvernement de la Colombie-Britannique, en vertu d'une convention arrêtée entre le gouvernement fédéral et le gouvernement de ladite province, touchant les terrains miniers de la zone des chemins de fer, ainsi qu'imposé dans l'arrêté en conseil du 11 février 1890, a demandé la concession des terrains ci-après mentionnés et s'est conformé aux dispositions de l'arrêté en conseil du 13 mai 1899, en soumettant la déclaration sous serment d'un arpenteur des terres fédérales, à l'effet que les terrains en question n'ont aucune valeur agricole ou forestière, et a payé pour ledit terrain, au prix de $1 00 l'acre, la somme de trente dollars et cinquante-sept cents ($30.57) ; ledit terrain peut être décrit comme suit :

Cette certaine parcelle ou étendue de terrain située dans la section 30, township 20, rang 19, à l'ouest du 6e méridien, comprenant parties du claim minier dit "Glen Iron", soit le lot mil quatre cent quinze, ainsi que le claim minier dit "Peggy", soit le lot mil quatre cent seize, le tout dans la division minière de Kamloops, district de Yale, province de la Colombie-Britannique, et qui peut être décrit plus minutieusement comme suit :

Commençant à un poteau dans un tertre en pierre sur la borne nord du claim minier dit "Beta", ainsi que transféré à la province de la Colombie-Britannique par arrêté en conseil du 3 avril 1917, à une distance de 95 pieds, plus ou moins, sur un relèvement de 89 degrés 52 minutes nord, à l'ouest d'un poteau en bois dans un tertre de pierre à l'angle nord-est du quart nord-ouest de la section 19 dudit township ; de là 89 degrés, 52 minutes nord, à l'ouest le long de ladite borne nord dudit claim minier "Beta," sur une distance de 1,430 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'à un poteau en bois dans un tertre en pierre à l'angle nord-ouest dudit claim minier "Beta" ; de là, d'après le même relèvement, sur une distance de 70 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'à un poteau en bois dans un tertre de pierre ; de là, vers le nord, huit minutes est sur une distance de 550 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'à un poteau indicateur en bois dans un tertre de pierre ; de là, d'après le même relèvement, sur une distance de 134·4 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'à l'extrême borne sud de la voie du chemin de fer Pacifique Canadien, ainsi qu'indiqué sur un plan de la dite voie ferrée, signé par E. B. Hermon, arpenteur des terres fédérales, le 12 octobre 1895, déposé au bureau des terres fédérales de Kamloops, sous le numéro 32, et inscrit au registre des archives du département de l'Intérieur, Ottawa, sous le numéro 8083 : de là, vers l'est, le long de ladite borne extrême sud de la dite voie ferrée jusqu'à un point sur la borne ouest de cette partie de la subdivision légale 2 de ladite section 30, cédée à Joseph William McKay, par lettres patentes datées le 2 novembre 1891 ; lequel point est distant de quatorze chaînes perpendiculairement à l'ouest de l'extrême borne est de la dite subdivision légale 2 ; delà vers le sud le long de la dite borne ouest jusqu'à la borne nord du claim minier dit "Norah," tel que cédé à la province de la Colombie-Britannique par arrêté en conseil du 3 avril 1907 ; delà vers le nord, 82 degrés, 52 minutes ouest le long de la dite borne nord du dit claim minier "Norah," sur une distance de 406.58 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'à un poteau en bois dans un tertre en pierre jusqu'à l'angle nord-est du dit claim minier "Beta" ; de là, en suivant la même direction, le long de la borne nord du dit claim minier "Beta," sur une distance de 70 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'au point de départ ; ladite étendue de terrain contenant 30.57 acres, plus ou moins, lesdits relèvements étant tous astronomiques, conformément aux plans et cahiers d'arpenteur du claim minier dit "Glen Iron," signé par John Vicars, arpenteur des terres fédérales, daté le 21 novembre 1905, inscrit au registre des archives du département de l'Intérieur, sous le numéro 8126, ainsi que conformément aux plans et cahiers d'arpenteur du claim minier dit "Peggy," signé par John Vicars, arpenteur des terres fédérales, daté le 28 juillet 1905, et inscrit au registre des archives du département de l'Intérieur sous le numéro 7859.

Il plaît, par conséquent, à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes que le terrain ci-haut décrit, contenant trente acres et cinquante-sept centièmes (30.57) soit cédé à Sa Majesté George V, pour la province de la Colombie-Britannique, conformément aux conditions de la convention et aux prescriptions de l'arrêté en conseil ci-haut mentionnés.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
8-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[6-1992]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 17e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation dn ministre de l'Intérieur et en vertu des dispositions de l'article 76 de la *Loi des terres fédérales*, de mettre en réserve et d'affecter aux fins d'une église et d'un cimetière la subdivision légale 4 de la section 9, township 60, rang 25, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, province d'Alberta.

Il plaît de plus à Son Excellence en conseil d'autoriser la concession du dit terrain à la Commission dite "Church and Manse Board" de l'Eglise Presbytérienne pour les dites fins.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1976]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 12e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que par un arrêté en conseil daté le 23 octobre 1917 a été accordée une licence en rapport avec les proclamations royales concernant le commerce avec l'ennemi et permettant en certains cas le paiement d'honoraires et frais d'agents, ainsi que les frais pour brevets d'invention, marques de commerce et dessins de fabriques payables en pays ennemi ou dans l'intérêt d'un ennemi ;

Et attendu qu'il a été jugé opportun de révoquer la dite licence.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre suppléant de l'Industrie du Commerce, de révoquer par les présentes la dite licence.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2046]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 20e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU qu'un arrêté en conseil du 29 mai 1918 établissant le parc de la Pointe Pelée, contenait une disposition à l'effet que la chasse du canard sauvage serait permise chaque année dans le parc de la Pointe Pelée sous permis du Commissaire des parcs fédéraux pour telle période que fixée de temps à autre par le Gouverneur genéral en conseil.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes ce qui suit :

L'article 61 des règlements généraux touchant le contrôle et l'administration des parcs fédéraux, ainsi que modifiés par un arrêté en conseil du 6 mars 1915, est par les présentes modifié en ce qu'il concerne le parc de la Pointe Pelée en y ajoutant l'article suivant :—

La chasse au canard sauvage dans le parc de la Pointe Pelée, chaque année, ne sera permise que les mercredi, jeudi, vendredi et samedi de chaque semaine, du 1er octobre au 14 décembre, ces deux jours compris.

Les articles 71 et 72 des règlements généraux touchant le contrôle et l'administration des parcs fédéraux, ainsi qu'établis par un arrêté en conseil du 21 juin 1909 et rétablis sous le régime de la *Loi des réserves forestières et des parcs fédéraux* par un arrêté en conseil du 6 juin 1911, sont par les présentes modifiés en ce qu'ils concernent le parc de la Pointe Pelée en y ajoutant l'article suivant :

"Toutefois, au cours de la période où est permise la chasse au canard sauvage dans le parc de la Pointe Pelée, nulle personne ayant obtenu du Commissaire des parcs fédéraux un permis de chasser le canard sauvage dans le dit parc ne sera requise de faire sceller sa carabine, fusil ou autre arme à feu pendant qu'elle se trouve dans le dit parc."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1788]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 19e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, sous l'empire des dispositions de l'article 7, chapitre 108 des statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, *Loi concernant les passages d'eau*, de décréter que le tarif établi par l'article 5 des règlements prescrits sous l'empire d'un arrêté en conseil daté le 1er mai 1893, ainsi que modifiés par un arrêté en conseil du 5 avril 1905, pour la régie du passage d'eau sur la rivière Ottawa entre le township de Fitzroy, dans la province d'Ontario, et Onslow, dans la province de Québec, et généralement connu sous le nom de "passage d'eau de Quyon," est par les présentes rescindé et le tarif suivant lui est substitué :

TARIF.

Article 5.

	Cents.
Pour une voiture à deux chevaux et son conducteur, avec ou sans marchandises, en chaque sens	50
Pour une voiture à un cheval et son conducteur, avec ou sans marchandises, en chaque sens	40
Pour un cheval, en chaque sens	15
Pour chaque cheval en sus appartenant à la même personne	10
Pour chaque tête de bétail, jusqu'à deux, en chaque sens	25
Pour chaque tête de bétail en sus appartenant à la même personne, en chaque sens	10
Pour chaque porc ou mouton, jusqu'à deux, en chaque sens	10
Pour chaque porc ou mouton en sus, appartenant à la même personne, en chaque sens	5
Pour chaque piéton, avec bagage n'excédant pas 50 livres, en chaque sens	15
Pour chaque colis de marchandises ou articles, autres que ceux spécifiés ci-dessus, de moins de 100 livres, en chaque sens	5
Pour lots de fret pesant 100 livres ou plus, par 100 livres	3
Pour chaque automobile et chauffeur, en chaque sens	50
Pour chaque passager d'automobile, autre que le chauffeur, en chaque sens	10

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2045]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 22e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le département des Affaires des Sauvages à demandé la mise en réserve pour les sauvages d'une étendue de terrain connue sous le nom de "Réserve Indienne Waterhen, n° 45," townships 34 et 35, rangs 15 et 16, à l'ouest du méridien principal, dans la province du Manitoba, ainsi que de certaines parties des sections 14, 33 et 35 du dit township 34, rang 16, à titre d'annexe à la réserve originale en échange contre une partie de cette dernière cédée par les sauvages.

La partie de la réserve originale devant être retenue par les sauvages comprend 3,481·94 acres ; la partie de la dite réserve cédée par les sauvages comprend 1126·06 acres ; et la superficie du terrain à échanger contre la partie de la réserve cédée comprend 1171·95 acres ;

Et attendu que le terrain demandé est disponible d'après les archives du Département de l'Intérieur,—

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes que soient soustraits à l'application de la *Loi des terres fédérales* et mis en réserves pour les sauvages les terrains décrits plus minutieusement comme suit :

Premièrement, toute la partie de réserve indienne de Waterhen, n° 45, ainsi qu'indiquée sur des plans d'arpentage du township 34, rang 15 ; township 34, rang 16 ; township 35, rang 15 et township 35, rang 16 ; tous à l'ouest du méridien principal, plans approuvés et confirmés à Ottawa, respectivement, le 6 février 1917, le 25 juillet 1916, le 17 octobre 1916 et le 28 mars 1916, par Edouard Delville, arpenteur général des terres fédérales, et déposés au département de l'Intérieur. Ces terrains sont situés au nord d'une ligne parallèle à la borne sud de la dite réserve n° 45 et éloignés de 62.81 chaînes perpendiculairement vers le nord, ainsi qu'indiqué sur les dits plans des towships 34, rangs 15 et 16.

Deuxièmement, toutes les parties des sections 14 et 23 dudit township 34, rang 16, situées à l'ouest de la rive ouest de la rivière Little Waterhen, ainsi qu'indiqué sur ledit plan du township 34, rang 16.

Troisièmement, toute la partie de la moitié est de la section 35 dudit township 34, rang 16, située à l'ouest de ladite rive ouest de ladite rivière, ainsi qu'indiqué sur ledit plan dudit township, et les 21.85 chaînes, vers l'est, de la moitié ouest de ladite section 35, ainsi qu'indiqué sur ledit plan, comprenant une étendue totale de 4,653.89 acres, plus ou moins, et indiqué par des hachures en noir sur le plan ci-annexé.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

NOMINATIONS, PROMOTIONS ET RETRAITES.

MILICE CANADIENNE

ET

TROUPES EXPÉDITIONNAIRES CANADIENNES

1918.

QUARTIER GÉNÉRAL,
OTTAWA, 4 juillet 1918.

No. 93.

Les nominations, promotions, retraites et confirmations de grade dans la

(A) Milice canadienne (permanente et non-permanente),

(B) Les Troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes,

sont promulguées par l'honorable ministre de la Milice et de la Défense en conseil de la milice.

(A) MILICE CANADIENNE.

DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT MILITAIRE N° 6.—19E BRIGADE D'INFANTERIE. —La durée de la nomination du major et lieutenant-colonel à brevet J. P. G. Ouellet, en qualité de major de brigade, est prorogée de nouveau jusqu'au 13 mai 1919.

TROUPES PERMANENTES.

GÉNIE ROYAL CANADIEN. — Les quartiers-maîtres et lieutenants honoraires G. J. Burton et W. Grant sont retraités sous l'empire des dispositions du para. 268, O. et R.R. (M.C.), 1917. 30 juin 1918.

CAVALERIE.

13E SCOTTISH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—Le lieutenant provisoire H. H. Lawrence est retraité. 27 juin 1918.

ARTILLERIE.

Artillerie de campagne canadienne.

9E BRIGADE.—5E BATTERIE DE KINGSTON.—Le lieute- provisoire (surnuméraire) A. R. MacLaren est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans l'armée impériale. 20 mars 1918.

INFANTERIE.

19E RÉGIMENT DE LINCOLN.—Le lieutenant-colonel W. A. Traill est transféré à la réserve des officiers. 30 juin 1918.

Est nommé lieutenant-colonel : le major (lieutenant-colonel temporaire) B. H. Belson. 1er juillet 1918.

Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés ont la permission de se retirer : les lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires) —

G. R. Le Touzel,
A. S. Bruce,
J. H. Chapman. 24 juin 1918.

20E RÉGIMENT (HALTON RIFLES).—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) R. E. Maxwell-Davis a la permission de se retirer. 26 juin 1918.

Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont hors cadre: les lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires) —

F. A. Rodgers. 6 septembre 1915·
J. A. Surgeoner. 23 décembre 1915.

Les lieutenants (surnuméraires) :

H. W. Powell. 12 mai 1916.
M. B. Collier. 28 octobre 1916.
C. A. Davis. 2 octobre 1917.

Le lieutenant provisoire H. C. Jermyn. 24 janvier 1918.

47E RÉGIMENT DE FRONTENAC.—Le lieutenant-colonel F. S. Ferguson est transféré à la réserve des officiers. 15 juin 1918.

62E RÉGIMENT (ST. JOHN FUSILIERS). — Est nommé lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) : Orlin Alonzo Reid, gentilhomme. 15 juin 1918.

85E RÉGIMENT.—La durée de la nomination du capitaine T. Foisy, en qualité d'officier signaleur est prorogée de nouveau jusqu'au 11 mai 1919.

109E RÉGIMENT.—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) J. W. Price est retraité. 27 juin 1918.

INTENDANCE MILITAIRE CANADIENNE.

Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) A. G. Gosling est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans l'armée impériale. 22 avril 1918.

SERVICES DE SANTÉ DE L'ARMÉE.

Personnel du service de santé militaire.

Un grade local temporaire, tel que ci-après, est conféré aux officiers ci-dessous mentionnés en vertu des dispositions de l'ordre général 121, 1917, avec la solde et les allocations pour les jours durant lesquels ils sont réellement employés :

DISTRICT MILITAIRE N° 2.

Est nommé major local temporaire : G. E. Wilson, 13 avril 1918.

Est nommé capitaine local temporaire : le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) R. S. Richardson. 1er avril 1918.

DISTRICT MILITAIRE N° 3.

Est nommé *lieutenant-colonel local temporaire : le lieutenant-colonel honoraire J. C. Connell, C.M. 26 juin 1918.

Les officiers dont les noms sont indiqués par une astérisque ne sont pas entièrement employés au service militaire, et ils recevront la solde de campagne, mais aucune autre allocation.

Sont nommés capitaines : les lieutenants (surnuméraires)—
J. S. Simpson. 5 janvier 1917.
W. T. Hamilton,
J. F. Hazlewood,
H. Glendinning,
M. B. Whyte,
E. J. Trow,
G. A. Bates. 17 février 1917.
A. B. Jackson (et il demeure hors cadre). 18 mars 1917.
A. H. McMurchy (et il demeure hors cadre). 29 mars 1917.
J. H. McRae (et il demeure hors cadre). 1er avril 1917.
W. H. Dudley (et il demeure hors cadre). 7 juin 1917.
W. N. McCormick (et il demeure hors cadre). 23 juin 1917.
H. M. MacDonald (et il demeure hors cadre).
S. A. Wilkinson (et il demeure hors cadre). 12 juillet 1917.
W. J. Laurie (et il demeure hors cadre). 24 juillet 1917.
J. E. MacLean (et il demeure hors cadre). 11 septembre 1917.
A. Montgomery (et il demeure hors cadre). 29 décembre 1917.

Sont nommés lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires :
Edward Mountjoy Pearse,
Campbell Davidson,
John Henry Carson,
Robert Samuel Richardson, gentilhommes. 1er avril 1918
*Benja in Cohen, gentilhomme. 29 avril 1918.
William Verne McIntosh, gentilhomme. 14 mai 1918.
*Albert Maxwell Lightstone, gentilhomme. 20 mai 1918.
William Thomson Kenedy, gentilhomme. 4 juin 1918.
George Douglas Chown, gentilhomme 6 juin 1918.
*Harry Johnston Bennett, gentilhomme. 7 juin 1918.
*Robert Henry MacLauchlan, gentilhomme. 11 juin 1918.
*Charles Ernest Bond, gentilhomme. 12 juin 1918.

* Pourvu qu'ils subissent les examens requis en vertu des dispositions de l'ordre de milice 65, 1913.

Est nommée sœur hospitalière (surnuméraire) : Minnie Hannah Hunt. 10 juin 1918.

SERVICE DENTAIRE MILITAIRE CANADIEN.

Sont nommés capitaines : William John Taylor, écuyer. 15 janvier 1917.
Arthur S. McKercher,
Harry Roberts Conway, écuyers. 12 février 1917.
Charles Ferguison Gillis, écuyer. 22 juin 1918.
Joseyh George Dumont,
Gilles Rene Amiot, écuyers. 2 juillet 1918.

MEMORANDA.

La date de la retraite du major-général W. E. Hodgins, C.M.G., état-major permanent, publié dans l'ordre général 61, 1918, est modifiée de manière à se lire : 7 mars 1918.

Le lieutenant colonel O. M. Biggar, juge-avocat est nommé membre du conseil de la milice, en conformité des dispositifs de l'arrêté en conseil C.P. 1570 en date du 22 juin 1918. 22 juin 1918.

Le major (lieutenant-colonel temporaire) C. J. Barritt, 5e dragons de la garde de la Princesse Louise, est détaché pour faire du service temporairement, en qualité de sous-directeur général des services du génie du quartier général de la milice. 2 février 1918.

Sont nommés aumôniers avec le grade honorifique de capitaine :
Le révérend Victor Osmund Boyle.
Le révérend James Edward Ward. 4 juin 1918.
Le révérend James Richard Graham. 6 juin 1918.
Le révérend Walter Edouard Cannon. 7 juin 1918.
Le révérend Hector Louis Belliveau. 16 juin 1918.

Les aumôn ers ci-dessous sont hors cadre pour faire du service dans les troupes royales de l'air :
L'aumônier et major honoraire T. C. Brown. 48e régiment (Highlanders).
L'aumônier et capitaine honoraire J. W. Medcalf. 4 juin 1918.
L'aumônier et capitaine honoraire J. R. Graham. 6 juin 1918.
Les aumôniers et capitaines honoraires F. Vipond, W. E. Cannon. 7 juin 1918.
L'aumônier et capitaine honoraire J. F. Reocraft. 10 juin 1918.

Le grade temporaire de capitaine de la milice canadienne est conféré au lieutenant (surnuméraire) L. E. Porter, 34e régiment d'Ontario, tant qu'il fera du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 30 juin 1918.

L'ordre général 78, 1918, en tant qu'il concerne la nomination de Victor McDonell, gentilhomme, en qualité de lieutenant temporaire, M.C., est cancellé par le présent, ce monsieur ayant déjà été nommé par l'ordre général 124, 1917.

L'ordre général 38, 1918, en tant qu'il concerne le transfert du lieutenant provisoire J. F. A. Quesnel à la liste générale, M.C., au licenciement du 80e régiment de Nicolet, est cancellé par le présent.

Un grade temporaire dans la milice canadienne, tel que ci-après, est conféré aux messieurs ci-dessous mentionnés tant qu'ils feront du service dans les troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes.

Sont nommés lieutenants :
Morton Joseph Mason, gentilhomme, 5 décembre 1915.
John C. Matheson, gentilhomme, 29 janvier 1916.
Robert Harold Richardson, gentilhomme. 30 janvier 1916.
Reginald H. Lamb, gentilhomme, 18 mars 1916.
Harold Armstrong, gentilhomme, 6 octobre 1916.
Robert Kynmond Robertson,
John Randolph Hubbard,
Frederick Homer Cassels,
James Joseph O'Gorman, gentilshommes. 14 novembre 1916.
William Walter Rose Mitchell, gentilhomme. 18 novembre 1916.
Frederick James North,
Samuel Urban Whiting,
Ernest R. Hoskins,
Norman Manning,
Charles Douglas Venables,
Leonard Robert James,
George Barnes Pusey,
Arthur William May,
Alexander McKenzie, gentilshommes. 21 novembre 1916.
Norman Harold Peters. 22 novembre 1916.
Norman Kyle Hay, gentilshommes. 23 novembre 1916.
Charlie Shellard,
C. John Jackson, gentilshommes. 26 novembre 1916.
Frank Elijah William, gentilhomme. 29 novembre 1916.
Percy Sandhurst, gentilhomme. 1er décembre 1916.
Charles Edward Bell, gentilhomme. 2 décembre 1916.
John Lewis Lloyd, gentilhomme. 24 décembre 1916.
William Parker Littlewood,
John S. Leete, gentilshommes. 25 décembre 1916.
Cyril F. H. Biddulph, gentilhomme. 29 décembre 1916.
Francis Surridge Williams, gentilhomme. 2 janvier 1917.
Andrew A. Macartney,
Alexander Sinclair W. McKay, gentilshommes. 20 janvier 1917.
Harry Ellis Hanwell, gentilhomme. 30 janvier 1917.
George Alexander Guthrie,
Arthur T. Livingston,
Harold Cleveland McKinney,
Frank William Beck,
George Beveridge,
Cyrus Roy Hall,
Douglas Campbell,

William Beaty,
Sidney Howard Smith,
Robert Russell, gentilshommes. 3 février 1917.
Horatio Nelson Darling, gentilhomme. 7 février 1917.
Ernest Leslie Gleason (tué à l'ennemi depuis).
James Edward Manning, gentilshommes. 12 février 1917.
John M. Fisher, gentilhomme. 13 février 1917.
Richard Edmunds,
Orin Wood Dunbar Sutherland,
George Henry Mosely,
Arthur Cecil Ross, gentilshommes. 14 février 1917.
Thomas Francis O'Flaherty,
Edward Eleazer Frost, gentilshommes. 18 février 1917.
Gordon Ransom Hughes, gentilhomme. 19 février 1917.
Osborne Henry Paget Bowker (tué à l'ennemi depuis).
Frederick Hollis, gentilshommes. 20 février 1917.
George Frederick Jull (tué à l'ennemi depuis).
Albert Edward Browne (tué à l'ennemi depuis).
Norman Morley Cowell, gentilshommes. 21 février 1917.
John Boyd,
Norman McLeod Campbell,
Reginald Mudge,
George Isaac Price,
John Robertson, gentilshommes. 22 février 1917.
Henry Aylesworth Baker (tué à l'ennemi depuis).
Maurice Bevan (mort de blessures depuis).
Thomas James Reid,
John McCone,
Herbert William Martin,
Richard G. H. W. MacCarthy,
Lloyd Clarke Linton,
Eric Motton,
John Leslie Foote,
Arthur E. Andrews,
Maynard Ernest Patterson,
Gerald Adams Parkins,
Eric Edmund Jones,
Harry Hampton Essex,
Henry Wolfe G. Drummond,
Charles Alexander MacLean,
Russell Howard Elliott,
William Henry Samuel Dixon,
Gordon Charles Davidson,
Wilfred J. White,
Albert Ernest Thorne,
Leslie Howard Simpson,
Herbert Matheson Lovell,
Thomas George Parry,
Alfred William Eustace Van Someren,
Walter Paul Beavan,
Alvarez Periera,
Jay Burpee Black,
Samuel Harrison,
Percival Harold Gayner,
Alexander D. Archibald,
Frederick Jennison Montle,
James Royal McMillan,
Stewart Francis Dunlop,
William Albert Benn,
Leslie Harold Scott,
Oscar William Goulden,
William Henry Crook,
Thomas Burham Woodyatt,
Charles Frederick Whibbley Atkinson,
Frederick Robert McCall,
Almon W. Scott, gentilhomme. 24 février 1917.
Arthur Stephen Kenyon Lloyd (tué à l'ennemi depuis).
Percival George Hawkins (supposé mort depuis).
Arthur Donald Keith, gentilhomme. 25 février 1917.
Samuel Percy Benson (tué à l'ennemi depuis).
Max Mingaye Townly (tué à l'ennemi depuis).
George Reid (tué à l'ennemi depuis).
Everett Boyd Jackson Fallis (tué à l'ennemi depuis).
John Morgan (mort de blessures depuis).
Allen Hunter Finlay,
John Frazer Thom,
Gerald Laws, gentilshommes. 26 février 1917.
George Fairbairn Palmer, gentilhomme. 22 mars 1917.
John Robert Allan, gentilhomme. 23 juin 1917.
Ernest Osborne Brooker, gentilhomme. 1er juillet 1917.
Rolph Douglas Neill, gentilhomme. 20 août 1917.
Francis Carl Heintzman, gentilhomme. 2 septembre 1917.
Frederick William Doran, gentilhomme. 15 octobre 1917.

Sont nommés lieutenants honoraires :

Harold Smith Patton, gentilhomme. 3 janvier 1917.
Harold Thompson Innis Lee, gentilhomme. 30 janvier 1917.

"B".

TROUPES EXPEDITIONNAIRES CANADIENNES.

ARTILLERIE.

72E BATTERIE DE DÉPÔT.—Est nommé lieutenant : le No 348359 maréchal des logis chef de batterie William Wisbey Applegate, T.E.C. 4 juin 1918.

73E BATTERIE DE DÉPÔT.—Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant D. A. McMurtry (23e battaillon T.E.C.), de la réserve des officiers, T.E.C. 27 juin 1918.

INFANTERIE.

RÉGIMENT DE L'EST D'ONTARIO.—2E BATAILLON DE QUÉBEC.—Sont nommés lieutenants : les lieutenants J. H. V. Cameron, T.E.C. (G.P.G.G.). 18 juin 1918.
G. A. W. Beith, T.E.C. (46e régiment). 22 juin 1918.

2E RÉGIMENT DE QUÉBEC.—1ER BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.—Sont nommés lieutenants : le capitaine J. B. Bignell (87e régiment). 21 juin 1918.
Le capitaine J. A. Lebel (R. des O., M.C.).
Le lieutenant A. Marois (87e régiment). 25 juin 1918.

3E BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.— Est nommé major : le capitaine C. G. Dunn, T.E.C. (8e régiment). 10 juin 1918.
*Sont nommés lieutenants : les lieutenants J. J. Chouinard, L. Grenon (9e régiment). 22 juin 1918.
J. E. Jolin (17e régiment). 25 juin 1918.

*Nomination temporaire.

RÉGIMENT DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE.—1ER BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.—Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant Bruce Fletcher, autrefois du 16e bataillon de réserve. 11 juin 1918.

RÉGIMENTS DE PLACE CANADIENS.

2E BATAILLON.—Est nommé major : le capitaine P. Blackie, T.E.C., (110e régiment). 1er juillet 1918.
Est nommé adjudant : le capitaine R. A. Plato, T.E.C. (106e régiment). 1er juillet 1918.
Est nommé capitaine : le lieutenant M. M. Gibson, T.E.C. (M.C.). 1er juin 1918.

6E BATAILLON.—Est nommé capitaine : le lieutenant A. F. Mackay, T.E.C. (76e régiment). 25 juin 1918.

11E BATAILLON.—Est nommé capitaine : le capitaine T. E. L. Taylor, T.E.C. (102e régiment). 13 juin 1918.

DÉPÔTS DE DISTRICT.

DÉPÔT DE DISTRICT N° 5.—Est nommé major et commandant du dépôt : le capitaine M. H. Labbé, C.M., de la réserve des officiers, T.E.C. 18 juin 1918.

SERVICES DE SANTÉ DE L'ARMÉE.

Sont nommés capitaines : les lieutenants George Franklin Laughlan (S. de S. de l'A.). 5 juin 1918.
William Murray Leys (S. de S. de l'A.). 17 juin 1618.
Le capitaine James Frederick Grant (S. de S. de l'A.).
Les lieuteuants William Franklin Luton (S. de S. de l'A.).
William Russell Scott (S. de S. de l'A.).
William Morris (S. de S. de l'A.). 1er juillet 1918.
Roger Frederick Nicholls (S. de S. de l'A.). 3 juillet 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenants : les lieutenants—

John Stewart McInnes (S. de S. de l'A.). 1er juin 1918.
Joseph Ferdinand Rocheleau (S. de S. de l'A.). 14 juin 1918.
Herbert William Turney (S. de S. de l'A.). 27 juin 1918.

RAYÉS DES CADRES.

Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C. en Canada, à compter des dates apposées à la suite de leurs noms respectifs :

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 1.—Le major Robert Bruce Ross. 22 juin 1918.
Les capitaines—
Harry Becher Edward. 25 juin 1918.
Charles Edwin Dowding. 28 juin 1918.
Hibbert Winslow Hill. 30 juin 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 2.—Les majors Frank Stewart Povah. 10 mai 1918.
George Ramsay. 28 juin 1918.
Le capitaine Charton Ewing MacDonald. 5 mai 1918.
Le capitaine honoraire Joseph George Tait. 29 juin 1918.
Le lieutenant Kenneth Verner Bunnell. 3 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 3.—Le lieutenant Reginald Kingdren Runnels. 26 juin 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 6.—Le capitaine Arthur Ormond Philip. 28 juin 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 7.—Le major Fred Hayes Mersereau. 27 juin 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 10.—Le capitaine Louis James O'Brien. 1er juillet 1918.
Le lieutenant Percy Blackwood Alloway. 10 mai 1918.
Le lieutenant John Robert Campbell. 29 juin 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 11.—Le lieutenant Paul Howard. 29 juin 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 12.—Le capitaine Victor Bourgeault. 31 mai 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 13—Les lieutenants John L. Carter. 10 mai 1918.
Andrew Alfred James MacIver.
Alfred Edward Beswick. 29 juin 1918.

RÉSERVES DES OFFICIERS.

Est nommé lieutenant-colonel : le lieutenant-colonel F. M. Cole, 1re brigade A. de P. C. 13 juin 1918.

Est nommé major : le major F. M. Bell, S. de S. de l'A. 1er avril 1918.

Sont nommés capitaines : le capitaine A. Boileau, 233e bataillon. 5 janvier 1917.

Le capitaine G. S. McLennan, C.M., 73e bataillon. 1er avril 1918.

Le capitaine C. J. Hogg, 249e bataillon. 18 avril 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenants : le lieutenant L. A. Johnston, 14e bataillon. 19 janvier 1918.

Le lieutenant C. A. Nord, 107e bataillon. 10 avril 1918.

Le lieutenant F. F. Taffe, 72e bataillon. 17 mai 1918.

Le lieutenant R. J. Craig, C.M., bataillon. 22 mai 1918.

Le lieutenant J. MacI. Airth, M. C., 3e bataillon. 6 juin 1918.

Le lieutenant A. J. de Lobinière, 42e bataillon. 12 juin 1918.

Est nommé lieutenant-colonel honoraire : le lieutenant-colonel honoraire A. de Pencier, aumônier. 26 avril 1918.

Est nommé capitaine honoraire : le capitaine honoraire J. M. Conyn-Cling, services des aumôniers. 1er juin 1918.

MEMORANDA.

Le colonel E. G. Davis, C.M.G., S. de l'A., est détaché pour faire du service, temporairement, en qualité de sous-directeur des services de santé, D.M. n° 12, *vice* le capitaine (major temporaire) A. S. Garrell, S. de S. de l'A., qui cesse d'être employé en cette qualité. 2 juillet 1918.

Le major M. V. McGuire, T.E.C., est détaché pour faire du service, temporairement, en qualité d'officier d'état-major général, district militaire n° 11, 15 mai 1918.

Le major N. Loring, T.E.C., est détaché pour faire du service, temporairement, en qualité de capitaine d'état-major, sous les ordres de directeur des archives au quartier général de la milice. 24 juin 1918.

Le sous-commissaire des magasins militaires et major honoraire T. Pugh, corps des magasins militaires, est détaché pour faire du service, temporairement, en qualité d'officier supérieur des magasins militaires, district militaire n° 4. 1er juin 1918.

L'ordre général 80, 1918, sous "memoranda," en tant qu'il concerne le capitaine (major temporaire) A. Aumond, trésorerie militaire canadienne, est cancellé par le présent et ce qui suit lui est substitué : "Le capitaine "(major temporaire) A. Aumond, trésorerie militaire ca- "nadienne, est détaché pour faire du service, temporai- "rement, en qualité de payeur de district, district mili- "taire n° 7 (*vice* le capitaine M. A. Fiset, trésorerie mi- "litaire canadienne, transféré au district militaire n° 5), "et il conservera le grade temporaire de major qui lui a "été conféré par l'ordre général 110, 1917, tant qu'il "sera employé en cette qualité." 1er juillet 1918.

Le grade temporaire de major avec la solde et les allocations, est conféré au capitaine W. R. Caldwell, T. E.C., tant qu'il remplira les fonctions d'ingénieur de camp, camp de Petawawa. 26 juin 1918.

Le capitaine (lieutenant-colonel temporaire) A. Whitehead, T.E.C., cesse de commander le dépôt de district n°5 et il renonce au grade de lieutenant-colonel qui lui a été conféré par l'ordre de routine 690, 1918. 18 juin 1918.

Le capitaine J. F. E. Gendron, génie royal canadien, est détaché pour faire du service, temporairement, en qualité de commandant du génie royal canadien, district militaire n° 5. 1er juillet 1918

Sont nommés aumôniers avec le grade honorifique de capitaine :

L'aumônier et capitaine honoraire George Antoine Hamel (M.C.). 4 juin 1918.

L'aumônier et capitaine honoraire William Frederick Seaman (M.C.). 7 juin 1918.

Le capitaine honoraire John McNab (M.C.). 30 juin 1918.

L'aumônier et capitaine honoraire Duncan Ernest Foster (M.C.). 2 juillet 1918.

Le grade temporaire de capitaine, avec la solde et les allocations, est conféré au lieutenant H. D. Waters, T.E.C., tant qu'il remplira les fonctions d'officier signaleur, camp de Petawawa. 1er juillet 1918.

Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont réinstallés dans les T.E.C.:

Le lieutenant W. O. Rogers, S.G.A.C. 1er juillet 1918.

La sœur hospitalière B. Lavelle. 12 juin 1918.

Par ordre,

E. C. ASHTON,
Major général,
Adjudant général suppléant.

NOMINATIONS, PROMOTIONS ET RETRAITES

MILICE CANADIENNE.

ET

TROUPES EXPÉDITIONNAIRES CANADIENNES 1918.

QUARTIER GÉNÉRAL,
OTTAWA, 11 juillet 1918.

No. 94.

Les nominations, promotions, retraites et confirmations de grade dans la

(A) Milice canadienne (permanente et non-permanente),

(B) Les Troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes,

sont promulguées par l'honorable ministre de la Milice et de la Défense en conseil de la milice.

(A) MILICE CANADIENNE.

CAVALERIE.

1ER HUSSARDS.—La durée de commandement du lieutenant-colonel H. R. Abbott est de nouveau prorogée jusqu'au 1er avril 1919.

5E DRAGONS DE LA GARDE DE LA PRINCESSE LOUISE.—Le major (lieutenant-colonel temporaire) C. J. Burritt est hors cadre. 18 mars 1918.

6E HUSSARDS ROYAUX CANADIENS DU DUC DE CONNAUGHT—CORPS DE RÉSERVE—Est nommé lieutenant : John William Henry Gerrit Hopman van den Berg, gentilhomme. 26 septembre, 1914.

25E DRAGONS DE BRANT.—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) R. C. Muir est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 27 novembre 1918.

INFANTERIE.

GARDES À PIED DU GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL.—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) A. H. Wharton a la permission de se retirer. 3 juillet 1918.

8E RÉGIMENT (ROYAL RIFLES)—Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) W. T. Hamilton est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 22 mai 1918.

9E RÉGIMENT (VOLTIGEURS DE QUÉBEC).—Le capitaine A. J. Laliberté est retraité, ayant été déclaré inapte au service pour cause de santé. 3 juillet 1918.

13E RÉGIMENT ROYAL.—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) P. H. Alexander a la permission de se retirer. 2 juillet 1918.

17E RÉGIMENT. — Le lieutenant provisoire surnuméraire) A. Rochon a la permission de démissionner. 2 juillet 1918.

44E RÉGIMENT DE LINCOLN ET WELLAND.—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) R. McGeachie a la permission de se retirer. 29 juin 1918.

60E CARABINIERS DU CANADA.—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) A. E. Neville est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 12 avril 1918.

76E CARABINIERS DE COLCHESTER ET HANTS. — Le capitaine H. C. Archibald a la permission de démissionner. 3 juillet 1918.

79E (CAMERON HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA). — Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) W. J. Moran a la permission de se retirer. 29 juin 1918.

99E (MANITOBA RANGERS).—Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) H. M. Pineo est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 29 juin 1918.

SERVICES DE SANTÉ DE L'ARMÉE.

Personnel du service de santé militaire.

Un grade local temporaire, tel que ci-après, est conféré aux officiers ci-dessous mentionnés, en vertu des dispositions de l'ordre général 121, 1917, avec la solde et les allocations pour les jours durant lesquels ils sont réellement employés :

DISTRICT MILITAIRE N° 11.

Sont nommés capitaines locaux temporaires : les lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires)—
J. H. Carson,
C. Davidson,
E. M. Pearson. 1er avril 1918.

Sont nommés capitaines : les lieutenants (surnuméraires)—
J. Roberts (et il demeure hors cadre). 30 septembre 1915.
G. F. Boyer (et il demeure hors cadre). 15 octobre 1915.
B. P. Watson (et il demeure hors cadre). 23 février 1916.
N. B. Gwyn (et il demeure hors cadre). 1er avril 1916.
M. E. Gorman (et il demeure hors cadre).
M. R. Helliwell (et il demeure hors cadre).
L. E. Williams (et il demeure hors cadre).
W. R. Hodge (et il demeure hors cadre).
R. C. Coatsworth (et il demeure hors cadre).
D. E. S. Wishart (et il demeure hors cadre. 5 avril 1916.
H. P. Hamilton (et il demeure hors cadre).
F. W. Clement (et il demeure hors cadre).
H. C. Martin (et il demeure hors cadre)
S. Y. Walsh (et il demeure hors cadre).
G. Allison (et il demeure hors cadre). 6 avril 1916.
W. B. McKechnie. 10 avril 1916.
T. H. Crews (et il demeure hors cadre). 14 avril 1916.
J. F. McLay (et il demeure hors cadre). 7 mai 1916.
A Henderson (et il demeure hors cadre).
W. J. M. Marcy (et il demeure hors cadre). 9 mai 1916.
A. J. McGanity (et il demeure hors cadre). 24 juin 1916
C. A. F. Gaviller. 2 août 1916.
K. H. VanNorman (et il demeure hors cadre). 1er octobre 1916.
W. J. Clark (et il demeure hors cadre). 31 janvier 1917.
H. Clare.
W. L. Gilbert.
H. M. Bowen. 17 février 1917.
J. D. Loudon. 10 juin 1917.
J. D. Maclean (et il demeure hors cadre).
R. K. George. 9 décembre 1917.
J. A. Gilchrist. 26 décembre 1917.
G. P. Jackson (et il demeure hors cadre) 16 avril 1918.
N. W. Furey (et il demeure hors cadre).
C. R. MacTavish (et il demeure hors cadre). 4 mai 1918.
P. R. Shannon (et il demeure hors cadre). 18 mai 1918.
C. O. Miller. 29 mai 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenant (surnuméraires) :
*Barry Honey Burgess, gentilhomme. 30 mai 1918.
*Roswell Park, gentilhomme. 6 juin 1918.

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* Pourvu qu'ils subissent les examens requis en vertu des dispositions de l'ordre de la milice 65, de 1913.

Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) J. A. Kearns est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 6 avril 1918.

Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) A. E. Hodgkins est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les services de santé de l'armée royale. 25 juin 1918.

Le capitaine J. Chassels reprend son service régimentaire de la liste des officiers hors cadre. 12 juin 1917.

La sœur hospitalière (surnuméraire) M. G. Williams a la permission de se retirer. 12 juillet 1918.

Les sœurs hospitalières ci-dessous mentionnées cessent d'être hors cadre dans les services hospitaliers militaires impériaux de la Reine Alexandra, à leur transfert dans les services de santé de l'armée, forces militaires d'outre-mer du Canada :

L. McCleave. 3 juin 1918.
C. Wilson,
R. A. Rollins,
B. M. Stewart,
J. V. I. Lusk,
E. Day. 17 juin 1918.

SERVICE DENTAIRE MILITAIRE CANADIEN.

Sont nommés capitaines : Maxwell Richard Parkin, écuyer. 1er avril 1918.
John Powelson Silknitter, écuyer. 5 avril 1918.
Les lieutenants (surnuméraires) J. E. Sewell. 9 mai 1918.
R. M. Anderson. 17 mai 1918.
Rufus Lamont Davison, écuyer. 20 mai 1918.
Sont nommés lieutenants (surnuméraires) : Ronald Archibald McAlister, gentilhomme. 17 juin 1918.
Smith Little, gentilhomme. 1er juillet 1918.

VÉTÉRINAIRES MILITAIRES CANADIENS.

Est nommé lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) : Jamas McInnes Galloway, gentilhomme. 11 juin 1918.
Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) J. M. Galloway est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans l'armée impériale. 29 juin 1918.

MÉMORANDA.

Le personnel de la commission des visiteurs, collège militaire royal, pour 1918, se composera comme suit :

Président.

Le très honorable Lord Shaughnessy, C.C.O.V.

Membres.

Le major général sir W. D. Otter, C.C.B., C.O.V.

Le colonel honoraire sir R. A. Falconer, C.C.M.G., M.A., LL.D.

Le très révérend évêque de Montréal.

Le lieutenant-colonel honoraire le révérend monsignor Dauth.

C. A. Magrath, écuyer.

G. Galt, écuyer.

Le lieutenant-colonel (colonel temporaire) A. Z. Palmer, C.M.G., aide-adjudant général, services personnels.

Le chef de l'état-major général est ex-officio membre de la commission.

Relativement à l'ordre général 84, 1918, la date à laquelle le major D. A. Ross, 34e cavalerie de Fort-Garry, cesse d'être employé en qualité de sous-aide adjudant et quartier-maître général, district militaire n° 10, est modifiée de manière à se lire : "9 juillet 1918."

Le grade temporaire de major de la milice canadienne est conféré au lieutenant P. B. Wilson, 51e régiment (Soo Rifles), tant qu'il remplira les fonctions d'officier commandant du régiment. 15 janvier 1917.

Le capitaine R. M. Cook, S. de S. de l'A., cesse d'être employé en qualité de sous-aide-directeur des services de santé (administration), district militaire n° 13. 20 juin 1918.

Sont nommés aumôniers avec le grade honorifique de capitaine :

Le révérend Harry Arthur Frost, 23 septembre 1914.

Le révérend Alexander Dow Cornett, 26 septembre 1914.

Le révérend David Victor Warner, 27 septembre 1914.

Le révérend Edward Gordon Doe, 26 octobre 1914.

Le révérend Samuel Angus Martin, 10 juin 1918.

Le grade temporaire de capitaine de la milice canadienne est conféré au lieutenant (surnuméraire) H. Cassels, 48e régiment (Highlanders), tant qu'il fera du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 9 juillet 1918.

Le capitaine temporaire J. A. Beaulieu, M.C., renonce au grade temporaire qui lui a été conféré par l'ordre général 121, 1916. 31 mai 1917.

Le capitaine honoraire temporaire J. H. Snider, M. C., renonce au grade temporaire qui lui a eté conféré par l'ordre général 99, 1917. 18 juin 1918.

L'ordre général 80, 1918, en tant qu'il concerne la nomination de George E. Wood, gentilhomme, en qualité de lieutenant temporaire, M.C., est cancellé par le présent; cette nomination ayant déjà été publiée dans l'ordre général 120, 1917.

L'ordre général 79, 1918, en tant qu'il concerne la nomination de Frederick Ernest Marks, gentilhomme, en qualité de lieutenant temporaire, M.C., est cancellé par le présent; cette nomination ayant déjà été publiée dans l'ordre général 65, 1918.

Le lieutenant temporaire L. T. Rogers, M.C., a la permission de démissionner. 11 juin 1918.

Le nom de la sœur hospitalière Veda Dier, services de santé de l'armée, est changée en celui de " Veda Dier Seller," et toutes les archives doivent être modifiées en conséquence.

Un grade temporaire dans la milice canadienne, tel que ci-après, est conféré aux messieurs ci-dessous mentionnés, tant qu'ils feront du service dans les troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes :

Sont nommés lieutenants :

Le sergent-major instructeur H. J. Jolicoeur, régiment royal canadien. 26 novembre 1914.

John Arnold Jackson, gentilhomme. 25 mars 1915.

Victor Henry, gentilhomme. 13 avril 1915.

Hugh Cuthbert Brayfield, gentilhomme. 19 may 1915.

Gilbert Tyndale, gentilhomme. 20 mai 1915.

Edgar R. Warburton.

Hugh McDonell Wallis, gentilhomme. 24 juillet 1916.

George Salier Willis Nicholson, gentilhomme. 11 août 1915.

Ernest George N. Lidstone, gentilhomme. 16 décembre 1915.

Harry Roy Uric, gentilhomme. 3 janvier 1916.

Lauchlan Torrie, gentilhomme. 30 avril 1916.

George Skinner, gentilhomme. 12 juin 1916.

Harry Douglas Dunnett, gentilhomme. 19 juin 1916

John Wylie.

William H. Donovan.

Victor Blundell Perssee.

Clarence Bright.

Rodolphus Harold Graham.

Arthur Harold Weston,

Brian Warren Ireland,

Herbert Clifford Walton,

Charles Albert Paborn,

Cecil Vere Waters,

Arthur Dudley Davidson, gentilshommes. 1er octobre 1916.

William Henry Birks, gentilhomme. 9 octobre 1916.

Joseph Henry Vincent, gentilhomme. 13 octobre 1916.

Arthur Lawrence Mercer, gentilhomme. 18 octobre 1916.

McGregor Fullerton McIntosh, gentilhomme. 5 novembre 1916.

John S. Hay, gentilhomme. 14 novembre 1916

Gordon Munro Bradfield, gentilhomme. 17 novembre 1916.

George Graham Granger,

Wilfred Marshall Wallar,

George Ledger Shephard,

Leslie Alfred Gritten, gentilshommes. 20 novembre 1916.

Oswald Alban Rowan,

William James Burton,

William Henry Bryans,

Alan Forrester,

Rodney William Course,

Robert H. Bell,

Hugh Cecil Constable,

Albert Stanley Cole,

William Henderson,

John McHardy, gentilshommes. 21 novembre 1916.

Charles Geoffrey Bradshaw, gentilhomme. 28 novembre 1916.

Norman Appleby, gentilhomme (tué à l'ennemi depuis). 1er décembre 1916.

Michael E. Cook, gentilhomme. 11 janvier 1917.

Duncan Robertson, gentilhomme. 18 janvier 1917.

Arthur Tyler, gentilhomme. 20 janvier 1917.

Clifford Carlyle Planche, gentilhomme. 1er février 1917.

John William Strong, gentilhomme. 2 février 1917.

Ernest Twyford,

George Frederick Douglas,

Sidney P. Earnshaw,

Albert Hollingworth,

George Milner,

John D'Oyley Rochfort,

John Anderson,

Robert Carson,

William John Redwood.

Alexander George Rankin,

W. A. Reginald Dimmock,

John McWatters,

Walter R. Ridley,

Hudson Stewart Salisbury,

Basil George, gentilhomme. 3 février 1917.

John A. McD. Young, gentilhomme. 10 février 1917.

James West Peirce, gentilhomme. 11 février 1917.

Henry Walter Morris (tué à l'ennemi depuis).

Wilfrid Albert Stewart,

Harold John Lockwood,

Howard Wilfred Rick,

Alan John Reid.

William Percy Bent,

Arthur Ernest Worley,

Gerald Arthur Johnson,

Barnard Geoffrey Field,

William Ewart G. Campbell,
William John Alexander Stewart,
Frank Llewellyn Much,
Harry Graham Lennard, gentilhomme. 14 février 1917.
Arthur H. Cockeram, gentilhomme. 17 février 1917.
John Percy Bullock, gentilhomme. 18 février 1917.
Thomas Hughes Cuddy, gentilhomme. 19 février 1917.
Thomas Rutherford, gentilhomme. 23 février 1917.
William Arthur Ross,
Sidney Day Hancock,
Robert Morton,
Frank K. Neilson,
Sidney Vernon Hargraves,
Frederick Charles Ross,
Eugene Summerville Phillips,
Alfred Iee Rowden,
John Kenneth Dawson,
James Mill Cleland,
Harold J. Blair,
Ralph O. Campney,
Arthur Urie,
Thomas Frederick Harper,
John Hamilton, gentilhomme. 24 février 1917.
Robert Houston, gentilhomme. 27 février 1917.
Donald Ryerson Macdonald, gentilhomme. 3 mars 1917.
Douglas Nicol Ross (supposé mort depuis).
Joseph Greenlun,
Denis Alfred Blunden,
Charles Edward Hyde,
Norman Rothwell,
Peter Charlton,
David Robertson Pattie,
James Gordon Nicholson,
Gordon Trevor Rant,
Edward May Gardiner,
Cyril Kenneth Hulbert,
Herbert Richard Herbert,
John Robertson,
Archibald James Rankin,
Thomas Stewart,
J. Origène Gauthier,
Clement Sears, gentilshommes. 10 mars 1917.
Hugh Smyth, gentilhomme. 13 mars 1917.
Herbert Robert Lindsay Wright, gentilhomme. 20 mars 1917.
Albert Rusconi, gentilhomme (tué à l'ennemi). 24 mars 1917.
Alexander Walter Jack, gentilhomme. 26 mars 1917.
Sergent-major temporaire P. V. Harcourt, génie royal canadien. 28 mars 1917.
Thomas Hodges Stockwell (tué à l'ennemi depuis),
Leo McKinnon (tué à l'ennemi depuis),
Geoffrey Still (mort de blessures depuis),
Charles Bovyer Hamm,
Gordon Carmichael,
Joseph H. Blackman, gentilshommes. 29 mars 1917.
Albert Elmer Richards, gentilhomme. 1er juillet 1917
John Clifton Sutherland, gentilhomme (mort de blessures depuis). 9 septembre 1917).
John Rodolphus Booth, gentilhomme. 13 mai 1918.
Neil McLeod, gentilhomme. 26 juin 1918.
Sont nommés lieutenants honoraires :
Alfred John Bidder Milborne, gentilhomme. 13 avril 1916.
Arthur Leonard George Wiltshire, gentilhomme. 7 septembre 1916.
William Thomas Kerry, gentilhomme. 9 septembre 1916.
Arthur Vincent Whipple, gentilhomme. 28 novembre 1916.
James Douglas Vair, gentilhomme. 15 décembre 1916.
Norman Rawson, gentilhomme. 24 mars 1917.

CONFIRMATION DE GRADE.

Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés, ayant passé l'examen exigé pour leurs nominations, sont confirmés dans leur grade à compter des dates apposées à leurs noms respectifs :

Le major W. G. V. Bishop, 26e batterie A. de C.C., 5 mai 1915.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire S. F. Kitto, 34e régiment, 28 juillet 1916.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire F. S. Burke, services de santé de l'armée 3 août 1914.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire J. M. Stewart, services de santé de l'armée, 5 août 1914.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire H. H. Burnham, services de santé de l'armée, 7 août 1914.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire B. B. Watson, services de santé de l'armée, 23 février 1915.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire N. B. Gwyn, services de santé de l'armée, 1er avril 1915.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire M. E. Gorman, services de santé de l'armée, 4 avril 1915.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire M. R. Helliwell, services de santé de l'armée, 4 avril 1915.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire W. R. Hodge, services de santé de l'armée, 4 avril 1915.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire L. E. Williams, services de santé de l'armée, 4 avril 1915.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire R. C. Coatsworth, services de santé de l'armée, 5 avril 1915.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire D. E. S. Wishart, services de santé de l'armée, 5 avril 1915.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire G. Allison, services de santé de l'armée, 6 avril 1915.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire F. W. Clément, services de santé de l'armée, 6 avril 1915.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire H. P. Hamilton, services de santé de l'armée, 6 avril 1915.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire S. Y. Walsh, services de santé de l'armée, 6 avril 1915.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire H. C. Martin, services de santé de l'armée, 6 avril 1915.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire T. H. Crews, services de santé de l'armée, 14 avril 1915.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire J. F. McKay, services de santé de l'armée, 7 mai 1915.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire W. J. M. Marcy, services de santé de l'armée, 9 mai 1915.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire A. Henderson. services de santé de l'armée, 9 mai 1915.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire V. K. O'Gorman, services de santé de l'armée, 24 juin 1915.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire A. J. McGanity, services de santé de l'armée, 24 juin 1915.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire C. A. F. Gaviller, services de santé de l'armée, 2 août 1915.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire K. H. Van Norman, services de santé de l'armée, 1er octobre 1915.

"B" TROUPES EXPEDITIONNAIRES CANADIENNES.

ARTILLERIE.

68E BATTERIE DE DÉPÔT.—Est nommé lieutenant : N° 304693 le maréchal des logis Fred. Desbrisay Mathers, T.E.C. 27 juin 1918.

GÉNIE

DÉPÔT D'ENTRAINEMENT DU GÉNIE.—Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant Lansing Weed Hoyt (génie can.). 24 juin 1919.

DÉTACHEMENT DE CONSTRUCTION DE CHEMINS DE FER DES VÉTÉRANS DE L'ARMÉE ET DE LA MARINE.—Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant John Albert Midwinter (106e rég.). 1er juin 1918.

CORPS DE DRESSAGE DES OFFICIERS CANADIENS.

COMPAGNIE N° 2 (LAVAL).—Est nommé *lieutenant : le lieutenant Charles Jules Laframboise (84e rég.). 21 juin 1918.

INFANTERIE.

RÉGIMENT DE L'OUEST D'ONTARIO.—1ER BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.—Est nommé major ; le major Everiste Nomore Richards, de la réserve des officiers, T.E.C. (21e rég.) 30 juin 1918.

2E RÉGIMENT DU CENTRE D'ONTARIO—1ER BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.—Sont nommés capitaines : les lieutenants Emanuel Holtzman, T.E.C. 13e rég. 1er juin 1918.

John Gundry Church, T.E.C. (M.C.) 1er juillet 1918.

*Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant Victor Charles Lowry (91e rég.). 21 juin 1918.

2E BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.—Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant Charles Edward Stanfield Smith, T.E.C. 5 juin 1918.

RÉGIMENT DE L'EST D'ONTARIO.—1ER BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT—Sont nommés lieutenants : les lieutenants Stanley Jay Raymond (49e rég.). 27 juin 1918.

William Edward Logue, T.E.C. (41e rég.). 2 juillet 1918.

2E BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.—Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant James Lewis Mitchell, T.E.C. 1er juillet 1918.

2E RÉGIMENT DE QUÉBEC—1ER BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT — Sont nommés lieutenants : les lieutenants James Austin Sullivan* (87e rég.). 25 juin 1918.

*Jules Etienne Raymond, T.E.C. (89e rég.). 26 juin 1918.

* Nominations temporaires.

3E BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.—*Est nommé major : Major George Belleau, T. E. C. 25 juin 1918.

*Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant Maurice Antoine Carrier (9e régiment). 1er juillet 1918.

RÉGIMENT DE LA NOUVELLE-ECOSSE—1ER BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.—Est nommé capitaine : le lieutenant Frederick Gerald Lauzanne, T. E. C. (M. C.). 1er juin 1918.

RÉGIMENT DE MANITOBA.—1ER BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT. —Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant Gilbert Sydney Weir (100e régiment), de la réserve des officiers, T. E. C. 21 juin 1918.

RÉGIMENT DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE.—2E BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.—Est nommé capitaine : le lieutenant David Orr, T. E. C. 1er juin 1918.

RÉGIMENT D'ALBERTA.—1ER BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.— Est nommé major : le lieutenant Gilbert Howland, T.E.C. (101e régiment). 3 juillet 1918.

RÉGIMENTS DE PLACE CANADIENS.

5E BATAILLON.—Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant John Henry Mitchell Kennedy, T.E.C. (106e régiment). 24 avril 1918.

6E BATAILLON.—Sont nommés capitaines : les capitaines *Ernest Ricketts (63e régiment). 1er mai 1918.

*Joseph Ralph Glazebrook (66e régiment).

*Charles Edwin Dowden (66e régiment). 1er juin. 1918.

7E BATAILLON.—Est nommé major : le major Cuthbert Joseph Morgan, T.E.C. (62e régiment). 1er mai 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenants : les lieutenants Emery Springer Cosman, T.EC. (62e régiment).

Franklin Armstrong, C.M., C.E.C. (74e régiment).

*Stockwell Simms (62e régiment).

*Donald Ray McKendrick (67e régiment).

*George Ormond Perley (62e régiment) 1er mai 1918.

11E BATAILLON.—Sont nommés lieutenants : les lieutenants :

*Waltez Scott Allan (30e régiment de cavalerie).

*Lionel Augustine Cresset Kent (30e régiment de cavalerie).

*Frederic William McLaine (107e régiment).

*Ronald Dunbar Abbott (107e régiment).

*Ashley Cooper (107e régiment).

*John Charles Day (31e régiment de cavalerie).

*Ernest Seldon Bate (30e régiment de cavalerie). 15 juin 1918.

*Nominations temporaires.

DÉPÔTS DE DISTRICTS.

DÉPÔT DE DISTRICT N° 1.—Le capitaine Hobart Anderson Springle est rayé des cadres des T.E.C. 28 juin 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 2.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C.:

L'aumônier et capitaine honoraire Herbert Francis Dealtry Woodcock. 15 juin 1918.

Le capitaine Harold Bell. 29 juin 1918.

Le lieutenant William Jesse Davies. 4 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 3.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C.:

Les lieutenants Walter Tyroll Halton. 10 mai 1918.

Richard Mignot Elmer. 31 mai 1918.

Wilfrid Mayfield Cory.

Le major Samuel Alexander MacKenzie. 2 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 4.—La sœur hospitalière Irene Isabel Clark est rayée des cadres des T.E.C. 2 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 5.—Est nommé capitaine et commandant de la compagnie d'invalides : le lieutenant John de Gaspé Audette, T.E.C. 22 juin 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 6.—Est nommé lieutenant-colonel et commandant du dépôt : le major D.A. McRae, T.E.C. (94e régiment). 1er juin 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 7.—Est nommé capitaine : le lieutenant Ebenezer Sutton Roxborough, T.E.C. (62e régiment). 3 juillet 1918.

Le lieutenant James Harold Manning est rayé des cadres des T.E.C. 2 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 10.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C.:

Les lieutenants John Craig McGillivray (S.N.L.R.). 24 juin 1918.

George Patrick Weir, C.M. 2 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 11.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C.:

Le major Harry Earle. 4 juillet 1918.

Les lieutenants Henry Clifton Cunningham.

Hugh Thomas Mercier Love. 2 juillet 1918.

Edward Lloyd Peers. 3 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 12.—Le capitaine Joseph Thomas Gawthrop est rayé des cadres des T.E.C. 13 mai 1018.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 13.—Est nommé capitaine : le capitaine Douglas Cameron Sinclair, T.E.C. (103e régiment). 21 juin 1918.

Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant Frank Alexander Shelborne (99e régiment), de la réserve des officiers, T.E.C. 18 juin 1918.

Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C. : les lieutenants Francis Austin Walker. 15 juin 1918.

Robert Daniel Chadbuck. 2 juillet 1918.

Frederick Albert Davis. 3 juillet 1918.

SERVICES DE SANTÉ DE L'ARMÉE.

Sont nommés capitaines : les capitaines—

Russell Beattie Robson (S. de S. de l'A.). 24 juin 1918.

Robert Davies Defries (S. de S. de l'A.). 28 juin 1918.

Les lieutenants—

Solomon Jacob Turel (S. de S. de l'A.). 18 mai 1918.

Henry Hills (S. de S. de l'A.). 5 juin 1918.

Hugh Angus McFayden (S. de S. de l'A.). 6 juin 1918.

Claude Maurice Stafford (S. de S. de l'A.). 12 juin 1918.

Frederick Ronald Brown, T.E.C. (S. de S. de l'A.). 21 juin 1918

Gilbert Harry Lansdown (S. de S. de l'A.). 29 juin 1918.

Elmor Tilley Keunedy (S. de S. de l'A.). 1er juillet 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenants : les lieutenants—

Alexander Warren Gregory (S. de S. de l'A.). 6 juillet 1918.

Albert Maxwell Lightstone (S. de S. de l'A.). 20 mai 1918.

Maurice Naihouse (S. de S. de l'A.). 5 j in 1918.

Almanzor Roy (S. de S. de l'A.). 13 juin 1918.

Rosaire Rainville (S. de S. de l'A.). 20 juin 1918.

VÉTÉRINAIRES MILITAIRES CANADIENS.

Sont nommés lieutenants : les lieutenants—
Martin Théodore Arthur Gaudry (C. des V.M.C.).
Joseph Thomas Napoléon Geoffrey (C. des V.M. C.).
Philippe Laroche (C. des V.M.C.).
Joseph Arthur Oswald Touchette (C. des V.M C.).
Léon George Lajoie (C. des V.M.C.).
J. A. Lapointe (C. des V.M.C.).
J. H. Rainville (C. des V.M.C.). 1er juillet 1918.

RÉSERVE DES OFFICIERS.

Est nommé capitaine : le capitaine Norman Berford McLean, 124e bataillon. 14 juin 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenants : les lieutenants—
James Beaumont, C.M., 3e bataillon. 11 mai 1917
Alfred Raymond Turner, 102e bataillon. 1er juin 1918.
Charles Hamilton Fleming, 1er R. du C. d'O. 2 juin 1918.
Harold Ramsay Hingston, 60e bataillon. 4 juin 1918.

MEMORANDA.

Le lieut.-colonel O. A. Cannon, S. de S. de l'A. C., est détaché pour faire du service, temporairement, en qualité de sous-directeur des services de santé, district militaire n° 1, *vice* le lieut.-colonel J. A. Grant, S.S.A.P., qui est transféré au quartier général de la milice pour faire du service dans la division du directeur général des services de santé. 8 juillet 1918.

Un grade temporaire, comme ci-aprés, avec la solde et les allocations, est conféré aux officiers ci-dessous mentionnés :

Est nommé major : le capitaine Frances Alexander Roberts Gow, T.E.C. (S.S.A.), tant qu'il remplira les fonctions d'officier de santé, dépôt du district n° 6. 1er juillet 1918.

Sont nommés capitaines :

Le lieutenant Jacques Shearing, T.E.C. (I.M.C.), tant qu'il remplira les fonctions d'officier des invalides de district, district militaire n° 5. 20 juin 1918.

Le lieutenant Douglas Bond Armstrong, T.E.C. (génie can.), tant qu'il remplira les fonctions d'adjudant, dépôt d'entraînement du génie, Saint-Jean, P.Q., *vice* le major T. C. Keefer, qui reprend son service régimentaire. 1er juillet 1918.

Le lieutenant Oswald Howey Lunham, T.E.C., tant qu'il remplira les fonctions d'instructeur de mousqueterie de district, D.M. n° 6. 4 juillet 1918.

Le major Arthur Ronald Brennan cesse d'être employé en qualité d'instructeur de mousqueterie de district, D.M. n° 6. 3 juillet 1918.

Le capitaine Hibbert Winslow Hill (S.S.A.) cesse d'être employé en qualité de S.-A.D. S.S. e./c. de l'hygiène, district militaire n° 7. 30 juin 1918.

Est nommé major: le major John Percy Cowles (37e régiment), de la réserve des officiers, T.E.C. 4 juillet 1918.

Sont nommés aumôniers avec le grade honorifique de capitaine :

Les aumôniers et capitaines honoraires—
Le rév. Archibald Bernard Macdonald (M.C.). 16 juin 1918.
Le rév. Arthur Joseph Hetherington (M.C.). 6 juillet 1918.

Est nommé quartier-maître avec le grade honorifique de capitaine : le capitaine honoraire Isidore Paul Pacaud Caron (61e régiment), de la réserve des officiers, T.E.C. 25 juin 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenants : les lieutenants—
John James Murphy (M C.), de la réserve des officiers, T.E.C. 26 juin 1918.
John Andrew Rogers (37e régiment). 1er juillet 1918.

Le capitaine James Graham Graham (15e chevau-légers) est réinstallé dans les T.E.C. 19 juin 1918.

Par ordre,

E. C. ASHTON,
Major général,
Adjudant général suppléant.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL.

LES commissaires du Service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir les situations suivantes dans le Service civil du Canada :

Deux aides au Receveur général au ministère des Finances, un à Calgary et un à Regina, à un traitement initial de $2,500 par année, avec une augmentation annuelle de $100 jusqu'à $3,000. Le travail consistera dans l'émission et le rachat des billets du Dominion, et les candidats doivent être d'une honnêteté à toute épreuve et avoir l'expérience des affaires. Préférence sera donné aux candidats ayant de l'expérience dans les affaires de banque.

Deux comptables pour le bureau des aides au Receveur général, un à Calgary et un à Regina, à un traitement initial de $1,500 par année, avec augmentation de $100 jusqu'à $1,800. Les candidats doivent être des comptables d'expérience.

Un administrateur et quatre aides pour le travail relatif aux emprunts de guerre au département des Finances, à un traitement de $3,000 pour l'administrateur et de $2,500 pour les aides. L'administrateur devra être une personne ayant une expérience consommée des affaires, jouissant des qualités nécessaires à l'administration et capable de mettre à exécution les vues et les instructions des chefs du département. Préférence sera donnée à une personne ayant l'expérience des affaires de banque.

Les aides devront être de bons comptables possédant aussi l'expérience des affaires de banque, si possible.

Les nominations aux positions d'administrateurs et d'aides se feront d'abord pour la durée de la guerre, mais il est possible que ces employés soient plus tard absorbés dans le département des Finances.

Les formules de demande d'inscription, dûment remplies, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil pas plus tard que le 12 septembre prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules de demande du secrétaire de la Commission, à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 8 août 1918. 6 4

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA.

LES Commissaires du Service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir les positions suivantes dans le Service civil du Canada :

1. Un commis dans la division des graines de semence au département de l'Agriculture, dans le grade E de la première division, à un traitement initial de $1,400 par année. Les fonctions de ce commis consisteront dans le travail technique du laboratoire des graines de semence et aussi dans l'administration. Les candidats doivent être des gradués d'universi é qui se sont spécialisés en botannique. Il est essentiel d'avoir l'habitude du travail de microscopie. Les candidats doivent être âgés d'au moins 21 ans et de pas plus de 35.

2. Un commis (femme) dans la division des recherches du département du Travail, à un traitement initial de $1,200 par année. Les candidates doivent être graduées d'une université reconnue et s'être spécialisés en histoire et en économie politique ; ils doivent avoir de l'expérience dans le travail de recherche, particulièrement en ce qui regarde les matières touchant les lois relatives au travail. Les candidats doivent être âgées d'au moins 21 ans et de pas plus de 35.

3. Deux aides-inspecteurs du gaz et de l'électricité, l'un pour le district de Vancouver et l'autre pour le district de Winnipeg, à un traitement initial de $1,000 par année, avec allocations de $150. Les candidats doivent avoir une bonne connaissance de l'électricité, tant en théorie qu'en pratique, ils doivent être capables de faire l'épreuve des appareils en usage en électricité.

Un examen de concours sera tenu en vue de remplir ces positions et les candidats inscrits recevront plus tard avis des conditions de l'examen.

Les formules de demande d'inscription, dûment remplies, devront parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil pas plus tard que le 16 septembre prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules du Secrétaire de la Commission, à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 15 août 1918. 7-4

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA.

LES Commissaires du service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir la position suivante dans le service civil du Canada :

Un commis dans la division de l'entomologie du ministère de l'Agriculture, dans le grade "D" de la première division, à un traitement initial de $1,800 par année. Les candidats doivent être gradués d'une université reconnue et jouir d'une bonne connaissance pratique de la classification des ordres des insectes en plus de la connaissance spéciale qu'ils peuvent posséder des groupes particuliers. Les candidats doivent soumettre un état établissant leur instruction, leur expérience et leurs autres aptitudes, ainsi qu'une liste des travaux d'entomologie qu'ils ont pu publier et y joindre, si possible, une copie de chacun d'eux.

Les formules de demande d'inscription, dûment remplies, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du service civil pas plus tard que le 25 septembre prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules d'inscription en s'adressant au Secrétaire de la Commission, Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, le 22 août 1918. 8-4

Electrics, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 10e jour d'août 1918, constituant en corporation Gustavus Henry Rainville, agent de manufactures, Charles Bertrand Walsh, agent de machines à écrire, Stephen Hubert Wiggett, gérant de ventes, Frederick George Reid, courtier d'assurance, et Lena Quintin, secrétaire, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Exercer dans toutes ses branches l'industrie de manufacturiers, agents de manufactures, producteurs, exportateurs et négociants en tous genres d'appareils, fournitures et accessoires électriques, magnétiques, galvaniques, de chemins de fer et de tramways requis par ou pouvant être employés en rapport avec la production, distribution, fourniture, accumulation et emploi de l'électricité ; exercer dans toutes ses branches l'industrie d'électriciens, ingénieurs-mécaniciens et d'une compagnie d'éclairage électrique, et particulièrement construire, poser, établir, fixer, exécuter tous les câbles nécessaires, fils, lignes, accumulateurs, lampes et travaux de tous genres en rapport avec la production et l'emploi de l'électricité ;

(*b*) Adopter pour faire connaître les produits et les marchandises en magasin de la compagnie tels moyens qui seront jugés opportuns et en particulier par des annonces dans les journaux, circulaires, par l'achat et l'exposition des travaux d'art ou d'intérêt, la publication de livres et périodiques et par la distribution de prix, récompenses et dons ;

(*c*) Acheter, louer ou autrement acquérir des biens fonciers, terres, baux, droits de surface, limites forestières, permis de coupe, pouvoirs d'eau, droits de rivière, lots de grève, droits riverains et droits octroyés par le gouvernement, les municipalités, droits civiques et autres, privilèges, franchises, servitudes et licences de tous genres, les posséder, détenir, employer, en jouir, louer, échanger ou autrement en trafiquer ou disposer ;

(*d*) Acheter, louer ou autrement acquérir, construire, bâtir, ériger, équiper, améliorer, maintenir, exploiter ou aider à la construction, équipement, maintenance et amélioration de fabriques, moulins, entrepôts et autres édifices publics ou privés et tous travaux d'utilité publique ou privée, y compris des chemins de fer et tramways sur les terres possédées ou contrôlées par la compagnie, voies de garage de chemin de fer, bassins, docks, jetées, môles, quais, ponts, viaducs, aqueducs, routes, élévateurs, réservoirs, levées, les vendre ou autrement en disposer ; construire, détenir, gérer, affréter, louer, exploiter et vendre toute espèce de vaisseaux à vapeur, à gazoline et à voiles, bateaux automobiles, remorqueurs, bateaux à vapeur, chalands bacs, allèges, bateaux traversiers, radeaux, machines motrices, wagons, locomotives, véhicules et autres commodités pour le transport des passagers ou du fret par terre ou par eau, et exercer l'industrie d'agents maritimes, agents de charroyage, propriétaires de quais, entrepositaires, écuries de louage, expéditeurs, transporteurs et voituriers en rapport avec l'industrie de la compagnie ;

(*e*) Pour les fins susdites, et comme étant subsidiaire, exercer l'industrie de marchands généraux, propriétaires d'hôtel, tenancier de maisons meublées, laitiers, marchands de glace, courtiers d'immeubles, agents d'assurance, fondeurs de fer, constructeurs d'usines, machinistes, forgerons, ouvriers en bois, ouvriers en métaux, imprimeurs, agents généraux, entrepreneurs généraux, fabricants d'outillages et machineries de tous genres en rapport avec l'industrie de la compagnie ; acheter ou autrement acquérir et disposer de mines, terres et droits miniers, en manufacturer les produits, manufacturer et disposer de quincaillerie, appareils et fournitures électriques, fournitures pour constructeurs et tous matériaux de construction pouvant être avantageusement employés, disposés ou manufacturés en rapport avec iceux ;

(*f*) Acheter, louer ou autrement acquérir et ériger, équiper, maintenir, exploiter des usines de force motrice, installations de force motrice et usines pour la production, utilisation et distribution du pouvoir hydraulique, pneumatique, à vapeur, électrique ou aucune autre espèce de pouvoir et pour des fins d'éclairage ou de chauffage ou autre ; conclure des arrangements avec d'autres compagnies, personnes, firmes ou corporations, avec tout gouvernement ou autorité fédéral, provincial, municipal, local ou autrement pour l'éclairage des cités, villes, rues, édifices et autres places et pour la fourniture de l'éclairage électrique, chaleur et force motrice pour des fins publiques et privées, pourvu toutefois que les droits, pouvoirs et privilèges conférés par les présentes à la compagnie de produire, vendre et disposer d'électricité ou autre forme de pouvoir et de lumière quand exercés en dehors de la propriété de la compagnie soient soumis à toutes les lois et règlements provinciaux et municipaux les concernant ;

(*g*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir des brevets, brevets d'invention, licences, concessions et autres choses semblables, conférant un droit exclusif ou non exclusif ou limité de se servir, ou tout secret ou autre information au sujet de toute invention qui pourra sembler susceptible d'être employée pour les fins de la compagnie, ou dont l'acquisition sera censée être avantageuse à la compagnie, directement ou indirectement, les employer, exercer, développer, en octroyer les licences ou autrement faire valoir la propriété, les droits ou informations ainsi acquis ;

(*h*) Acheter, louer ou autrement acquérir et détenir, employer, jouir, vendre, transférer, louer ou autrement disposer de biens-fonciers et de terres de toute description ; construire, exploiter, maintenir des entrepôts, magasins, hangars, ateliers, cours, bureaux, hôtels, maisons de pensions, restaurants, logements et structures de toute description, sur tels biens fonciers ou aucune partie d'iceux ; développer, améliorer et disposer d'au-

cune telle propriété en lots à bâtir, rues, ruelles, carrés ou autrement, aider et assister au moyen de bonus, avances de fonds ou autrement, avec ou sans garantie, les acheteurs ou locataires d'aucune partie des terres de la compagnie pour fins de construction ou autres améliorations ;

(*i*) Conclure des arrangements avec aucune autorité, gouvernement fédéral, municipal, local, ou autres qui seront de nature à servir les objets de la compagnie, ou aucun d'eux, obtenir de ces autorités tous les droits, privilèges, concessions que la compagnie jugera convenable d'obtenir, exercer et se conformer, appliquer, exercer tous tels arrangements, droits, privilèges et concessions ;

(*j*) Souscrire, acheter ou autrement acquérir les actions, obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ou corporation, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de ladite loi, les payer en actions, obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs de cette compagnie, et détenir, vendre ou autrement disposer des actions, obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs ainsi achetées et pendant leur détention en exercer tous les droits de propriété, y compris celui de voter ; garantir le paiement du principal ou des dividendes et intérêts des actions, obligations, débentures et autres valeurs de toute compagnie ou corporation avec lesquelles la compagnie peut avoir des relations commerciales ; promouvoir toute compagnie ou corporation ayant, en tout ou en partie, des objets semblables à ceux de cette compagnie ou exerçant une industrie capable d'être, directement ou indirectement, exercée avantageusement pour cette compagnie ;

(*k*) Se consolider ou s'amalgamer avec toute autre compagnie ou corporation ayant des objets en tout ou en partie semblables à ceux de cette compagnie, et conclure des arrangements au sujet du partage des profits, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques ou autrement avec toute personne ou compagnie exerçant, engagée ou se proposant d'exercer ou entreprendre une industrie ou transaction que cette compagnie est autorisée à entreprendre, exercer ou capable d'être conduite de façon à profiter, directement ou indirectement, à la compagnie, et prêter des fonds, garantir les contrats ou autrement aider toute telle personne, compagnie ou corporation, prendre ou autrement acquérir des actions ou valeurs de toute telle compagnie ou corporation, et les vendre, détenir, émettre ou réémettre avec ou sans garantie du principal et intérêts ou autrement en trafiquer ou disposer;

(*l*) Acheter, louer ou autrement acquérir et détenir exercer, jouir en son propre nom ou au nom de personnes, firmes, compagnie ou compagnies ci-après référées, si elles en sont dûment autorisées, toutes ou aucune propriété, franchise, achalandage, droits, pouvoirs et privilèges, détenus par ou en jouissance d'aucune personne, firme, compagnie ou compagnies exerçant ou formés pour exercer une industrie semblable en tout ou en partie à celle que cette compagnie est autorisée d'exercer et payer pour telle propriété, franchises, achalandage, droits, pouvoirs et privilège totalement ou partiellement en espèce ou totalement ou partiellement en actions libérées de la compagnie ou autrement, assumer le passif de toute telle personne, maison ou compagnie, exercer les droits, pouvoirs et franchises de toute compagnie dont le capital-actions est possédé par cette compagnie au nom de telle compagnie ou en son propre nom ;

(*m*) Rémunérer toute personne ou compagnie pour service rendus ou à rendre en plaçant ou aidant à placer ou garantissant le placement d'aucunes actions du capital de la compagnie ou aucunes débentures ou autres valeurs de la compagnie ou à propos de la formation, promotion de la compagnie ou la conduite de ses affaires ;

(*n*) Obtenir tout acte du parlement ou législature pour aucune des fins de la compagnie et s'opposer à tout acte jugé nuisible à aucun des intérêts de la compagnie ;

(*o*) Prendre part à la gérance, surveillance, contrôle de l'industrie ou des opérations de toute compagnie ou entreprise ayant en tout ou en partie des objets semblables à ceux de cette compagnie et à cette fin nommer et rémunérer tous directeurs, comptables ou autres experts ou agents ; acquérir et exercer toute autre industrie, manufacturière ou autre, que la compagnie jugera pouvoir être commodément exercée en rapport avec l'industrie ou les objets de la compagnie ou de nature, directement ou indirectement, à augmenter la valeur ou à rendre profitable aucune des propriétés ou des droits de la compagnie ;

(*p*) Etablir, supporter ou aider à établir et supporter des associations, institutions, fonds, fidéicommis, accommodations, pouvant être avantageux aux employés ou ex-employés de la compagnie, ou les personnes dépendant ou apparentées de telles personnes, et octroyer des pensions et des gratuités, faire des paiements aux assurances, souscrire, garantir des paiements dans un but de charité ou de prévoyance ou pour aucune exposition ou pour aucune fin publique ou utile ;

(*q*) Vendre, louer, échanger, disposer, faire valoir ou autrement trafiquer de la propriété, droits, franchises, entreprise de la compagnie ou de toute partie d'icelle, pour telle compensation que la compagnie jugera à propos, et en particulier pour des actions, débentures, obligations ou valeurs de toute autre compagnie ayant en tout ou en partie des objets similaires à ceux de la compagnie ; promouvoir toute compagnie ou compagnie en vue d'acquérir toutes ou aucune des propriétés, actif ou passif de la compagnie ou pour toute autre fin qui directement ou indirectement semblera d'une nature avantageuse pour la compagnie ;

(*r*) Placer et disposer des fonds de la compagnie non immédiatement requis en telles valeurs et de telle manière qu'il en sera décidé de temps en temps ;

(*s*) Faire enregistrer, licencier ou autrement reconnaître la compagnie en tous pays étrangers, y désigner et nommer toute personne comme fondée de pouvoirs ou représentant de la compagnie, avec pouvoirs de représenter la compagnie en toutes matières, suivant les lois de tels pays étrangers, et d'accepter les significations pour et au nom de cette compagnie dans toute procédure ou action ;

(*t*) Tirer, faire, accepter, endosser, exécuter et émettre des billets promissoires, lettres de change, connaissements, mandats et autres instruments négociables et transférables;

(*u*) Avancer des deniers aux clients ou autres ayant des relations avec la compagnie, et garantir l'exécution de contrats par toute telle personne;

(*v*) Faire toutes choses utiles et nécessaires pour atteindre les objets ci-dessus et faire toutes ou aucune des choses ci-dessus comme principaux, agents ou fondés de pouvoirs;

(*w*) Distribuer parmi ses membres en espèces ou autrement, comme il pourra en être décidé, aucun des biens de la compagnie, et particulièrement les actions, obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie qui pourra prendre tout ou partie de l'actif ou du passif de la compagnie.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Electrics, Limited," avec un capital-actions de cinquante mille dollars, divisé en 500 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

La compagnie sera censée être une compagnie privée, en vertu des dispositions de la dite loi et de ses amendements.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 15e jour d'août 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

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Anglo-American Agencies, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies* et ses amendements, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 9e jour d'août 1918, constituant en corporation Gustavus Henry Rainville et Andrew Chadwich Hersey, agent de manufacture, Stephens Hubert Wiggett, gérant de ventes, Frederick George Reid, courtier d'assurance, et Lena Quintin, secrétaire, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Exercer dans toutes ses branches l'industrie de manufacturiers, agents de manufacture, producteurs, exportateurs et négociants en produits chimiques, drogues, dissolvents, explosifs, appareils et fournitures médicaux et chirurgicaux, cordiaux, articles de toilette, produits alimentaires concentrés, reconstituants ou nourriture convenant spécialement ou supposés convenir aux enfants, malades et convalescents, acides et alcalis de toute variété et composition, et des articles divers employés dans leur fabrication, et de tous leurs sous-produits ou substituts ; exercer en gros et en détail l'industrie de pharmaciens et droguistes, aider, promouvoir, établir, gérer, contrôler, supporter, contribuer à toutes institutions ou associations afin de pourvoir, à certains termes et conditions, aux médecines, drogues, appareils et préparations médicaux et chirurgicaux, produits alimentaires concentrés, reconstituants ou nourriture employés comme susdit, pendant la maladie, la convalescence ou autrement ;

(*b*) Adopter pour faire connaître les produits et les marchandises en magasin de la compagnie tels moyens qui seront jugés opportuns et en particulier par des annonces dans les journaux, circulaires, par l'achat et l'exposition des travaux d'art ou d'intérêt, la publication de livres et périodiques et par la distribution de prix, récompenses et dons ;

(*c*) Acheter, louer ou autrement acquérir des biens fonciers, terres, baux, droits de surface, limites forestières, permis de coupe, pouvoirs d'eau, droits de rivière, lots de grève, droits riverains et droits octroyés par le gouvernement, les municipalités, droits civiques et autres, privilèges, franchises, servitudes et licences de tous genres, les posséder, détenir, employer, en jouir, louer, échanger ou autrement en trafiquer ou disposer ;

(*d*) Acheter, louer ou autrement acquérir, construire, bâtir, ériger, équiper, améliorer, maintenir, exploiter ou aider à la construction, équipement, maintenance et amélioration de fabriques, moulins, entrepôts et autres édifices publics ou privés et tous travaux d'utilité publique ou privée, y compris des chemins de fer et tramways sur les terres possédées ou contrôlées par la compagnie, voies de garage de chemin de fer, bassins, docks, jetées, môles, quais, ponts; viaducs, aqueducs, routes, élévateurs, réservoirs, levées, les vendre ou autrement en disposer ; construire, détenir, gérer, affréter, louer, exploiter et vendre toute espèce de vaisseaux à vapeur, à gazoline et à voiles, bateaux automobiles, remorqueurs, bateaux à vapeur, chalands, bacs, allèges, bateaux traversiers, radeaux, machines motrices, wagons, locomotives, véhicules et autres commodités pour le transport des passagers ou du fret par terre ou par eau, et exercer l'industrie d'agents maritimes, agents de charroyage, propriétaires de quais, entrepositaires, écuries de louage, expéditeurs, transporteurs et voituriers en rapport avec l'industrie de la compagnie ;

(*e*) Pour les fins susdites, et comme étant subsidiaire, exercer l'industrie de marchands généraux, propriétaires d'hôtel, tenancier de maisons meublées, laitiers marchand de glace, courtiers d'immeubles, agents d'assurance, fondeurs de fer, constructeurs d'usines, machinistes, forgerons, ouvriers en bois, ouvriers en métaux, imprimeurs, agents généraux, entrepreneurs-généraux, fabricants d'outillages et machineries de tous genres en rapport avec l'industrie de la compagnie ; acheter ou autrement acquérir et disposer de mines, terres et droits miniers, en manufacturer les produits, manufacturer et disposer de quincaillerie, appareils et fournitures électriques, fournitures pour constructeurs et tous matériaux de construction pouvant être avantageusement employés, disposés ou manufacturés en rapport avec iceux ;

(*f*) Acheter, louer ou autrement acquérir et ériger, équiper, maintenir, exploiter des usines de force motrice, installations de force motrice et usines pour la production, utilisation et distribution du pouvoir hydraulique, pneumatique, à vapeur, électrique ou aucune autre espèce de pouvoir et pour des fins d'éclairage ou de chauffage ou autre ; conclure des arrangements avec d'autres compagnies, personnes, firmes ou corporations avec tout gouvernement ou autorité fédéral, provincial, municipal, local ou autrement pour l'éclairage des cités, villes, rues, édifices et autres places et pour la fourniture de l'éclairage électrique, chaleur et force motrice pour des fins publiques et privées, pourvu toutefois que les droits, pouvoirs et privilèges conférés par les présentes à la compagnie de produire, vendre et disposer d'électricité ou autre forme de pouvoir et de lumière quand exercés en dehors de la propriété de la compagnie soient soumis à toutes les lois et règlements provinciaux et municipaux les concernant ;

(*g*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir des brevets, brevets d'invention, licences, concessions et autres choses semblables, conférant un droit exclusif ou non exclusif ou limité de se servir, ou tout secret ou autre information au sujet de toute invention qui pourra sembler susceptible d'être employée pour les fins de la compagnie, ou dont l'acquisition sera censée être avantageuse à la compagnie, directement ou indirectement, les employer, exercer, développer, en octroyer les licences ou autrement faire valoir la propriété, les droits ou informations ainsi acquis ;

(*h*) Acheter, louer ou autrement acquérir et détenir, employer, jouir, vendre, transférer, louer ou autrement disposer de biens-fonciers et de terres de toute description ; construire, exploiter, maintenir des entrepôts, magasins, hangars, ateliers, cours, bureaux, hôtels, maisons de pensions, restaurants, logements et structures de toute description, sur tels biens fonciers ou aucune partie d'iceux ; développer, améliorer et disposer d'aucune telle propriété en lots à bâtir, rues, ruelles, carrés ou autrement, aider et assister au moyen de bonus, avances de fonds ou autrement, avec ou sans garantie, les acheteurs ou locataires d'aucune partie des terres de la compagnie pour fins de construction ou autres améliorations ;

(*i*) Conclure des arrangements avec aucune autorité, gouvernement fédéral, municipal, local, ou autres qui seront de nature à servir les objets de la compagnie, ou aucun d'eux, obtenir de ces autorités tous les droits, privilèges, concessions que la compagnie jugera convenable d'obtenir, exercer et se conformer, appliquer, exercer tous tels arrangements, droits, privilèges et concessions ;

(*j*) Souscrire, acheter ou autrement acquérir les actions, obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ou corporation, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la dite loi, les payer en actions, obligations, débentures, ou autres valeurs de cette compagnie, et détenir, vendre ou autrement disposer des actions, obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs ainsi achetées et pendant leur détention en exercer tous les droits de propriété, y compris celui de voter ; garantir le paiement du principal ou des dividendes et intérêts des actions, obligations, débentures et autres valeurs de toute compagnie ou corporation avec lesquelles la compagnie peut avoir des relations commerciales ; promouvoir toute compagnie ou corporation ayant, en tout ou en partie, des objets semblables à ceux de cette compagnie ou exerçant une industrie capable d'être, directement ou indirectement, exercée avantageusement pour cette compagnie ;

(*k*) Se consolider ou s'amalgamer avec toute autre compagnie ou corporation ayant des objets en tout ou en partie semblables à ceux de cette compagnie, et conclure des arrangements au sujet du partage des profits, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques ou autrement avec toute personne ou compagnie exerçant, engagée ou se proposant d'exercer ou entreprendre une industrie ou transaction que cette compagnie est autorisée à entreprendre, exercer ou capable d'être conduite de façon à profiter, directement ou indirectement, à la compagnie, et prêter des fonds, garantir les contrats ou autrement aider toute telle personne, compagnie ou corporation,

prendre ou autrement acquérir des actions ou valeurs de toute telle compagnie ou corporation, et les vendre, détenir, émettre ou réémettre avec ou sans garantie du principal et intérêts ou autrement en trafiquer ou disposer ;

(*l*) Acheter, louer ou autrement acquérir et détenir, exercer, jouir en son propre nom ou au nom de personnes, firmes, compagnie ou compagnies ci-après référées, si elles en sont dûment autorisées, toutes ou aucune propriété, franchise, achalandage, droits, pouvoirs et privilèges, détenus par ou en jouissance d'aucune personne, firme, compagnie ou compagnies exerçant ou formés pour exercer une industrie semblable en tout ou en partie à celle que cette compagnie est autorisée d'exercer et payer pour telle propriété, franchises, achalandage, droits, pouvoirs et privilège totalement ou partiellement en espèce ou totalement ou partiellement en actions libérées de la compagnie ou autrement, assumer le passif de toute telle personne, maison ou compagnie, exercer les droits, pouvoirs et franchises de toute compagnie dont le capital-actions est possédé par cette compagnie au nom de telle compagnie ou en son propre nom ;

(*m*) Rémunérer toute personne ou compagnie pour services rendus ou à rendre en plaçant ou aidant à placer ou garantissant le placement d'aucunes actions du capital de la compagnie ou aucunes débentures ou autres valeurs de la compagnie ou à propos de la formation, promotion de la compagnie ou la conduite de ses affaires ;

(*n*) Obtenir tout acte du parlement ou législature pour aucune des fins de la compagnie et s'opposer à tout acte jugé nuisible à aucun des intérêts de la compagnie ;

(*o*) Prendre part à la gérance, surveillance, contrôle de l'industrie ou des opérations de toute compagnie ou entreprise ayant en tout ou en partie des objets semblables à ceux de cette compagnie et à cette fin nommer et rémunérer tous directeurs, comptables ou autres experts ou agents ; acquérir et exercer toute autre industrie, manufacturière ou autre, que la compagnie jugera pouvoir être commodément exercée en rapport avec l'industrie ou les objets de la compagnie ou de nature, directement ou indirectement, à augmenter la valeur ou à rendre profitable aucune des propriétés ou des droits de la compagnie ;

(*p*) Etablir, supporter ou aider à établir et supporter des associations, institutions, fonds, fidéicommis, accommodations, pouvant être avantageux aux employés ou ex-employés de la compagnie, ou les personnes dépendant ou apparentées de telles personnes, et octroyer des pensions et des gratuités, faire des paiements aux assurances, souscrire, garantir des paiements dans un but de charité ou de prévoyance ou pour aucune exposition ou pour aucune fin publique ou utile ;

(*q*) Vendre, louer, échanger, disposer, faire valoir ou autrement trafiquer de la propriété, droits, franchises, entreprise de la compagnie ou de toute partie d'icelle, pour telle compensation que la compagnie jugera à propos, et en particulier pour des actions, débentures, obligations ou valeurs de toute autre compagnie ayant en tout ou en partie des objets similaires à ceux de la compagnie ; promouvoir toute compagnie ou compagnies en vue d'acquérir toutes ou aucunes des propriétés actif ou passif de la compagnie ou pour toute autre fin qui directement ou indirectement semblera d'une nature avantageuse pour la compagnie ;

(*r*) Placer et disposer des fonds de la compagnie non immédiatement requis en telles valeurs et de telle manière qu'il en sera décidé de temps en temps ;

(*s*) Faire enregistrer, licencier ou autrement reconnaître la compagnie en tous pays étrangers, y désigner et nommer toute personne comme fondée de pouvoirs ou représentant de la compagnie, avec pouvoir de représenter la compagnie en toutes matières, suivant les lois de tels pays étrangers, et d'accepter les significations pour et au nom de cette compagnie dans toute procédure ou action ;

(*t*) Tirer, faire, accepter, endosser, exécuter et émettre des billets promissoires, lettres de change, connaissements, mandats et autres instruments négociables et transférables ;

(*u*) Avancer des deniers aux clients ou autres ayant des relations avec la compagnie, et garantir l'exécution de contrats pour toute telle personne ;

(*v*) Faire toutes choses utiles et nécessaires pour atteindre les objets ci-dessus et faire toutes ou aucune des choses ci-dessus comme principaux, agents ou fondés de pouvoirs ;

(*w*) Distribuer parmi ses membres, en espèces ou autrement, comme il pourra en être décidé, aucun des biens de la compagnie, et particulièrement les actions, obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie qui pourra prendre tout ou partie de l'actif ou du passif de la compagnie.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Anglo American Agencies, Limited," avec un capital-actions de cinquante mille dollars, divisé en 500 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le bureau principal de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

La compagnie sera censée être une compagnie privée, en vertu des dispositions de la *Loi des compagnies* et de ses amendements.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 15e jour d'août 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
8-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

Riordon Sales Company, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, et ses amendements, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 12e jour d'août 1918, constituant en corporation Carl Riordon, manufacturier, Lawrence Macfarlane, avocat et conseil du Roi, John MacNaughton, avocat, James Geary Cartwright, gérant de bureau, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, et Frederic Ballantyne Whittet, de la cité de Westmount, dans la dite province de Québec, secrétaire-trésorier pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Manufacturer, importer, exporter, acheter, vendre et disposer ou autrement faire valoir des articles, effets et marchandises de tous genres ;

(*b*) Exercer toute autre industrie ou industries que la compagnie jugera pouvoir exercer convenablement en rapport avec l'industrie que la compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou qui paraîtra directement ou indirectement de nature à favoriser les intérêts de cette compagnie ou d'augmenter la valeur ou rendre profitable aucune des propriétés ou des droits de la compagnie ;

(*c*) Acquérir ou exercer tout ou partie de l'industrie, ou propriété et assumer le passif de toute personne, firme, association ou compagnie possédant des propriétés convenant à aucune des fins de cette compagnie ou exerçant une industrie que cette compagnie est autorisée d'exercer et comme compensation les payer en espèces ou émettre des actions, stocks ou obligations de cette compagnie ;

(*d*) S'associer ou conclure des conventions au sujet du partage des profits, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques avec toute personne ou compagnie exerçant, ou engagée, ou à la veille d'exercer ou entreprendre une industrie ou transaction que cette compagnie est autorisée à exercer ou entreprendre, ou aucune industrie ou transaction pouvant être directement ou indirectement conduite avantageusement pour la compagnie ; subventionner, garantir les obligations ou autrement aider toute telle compagnie, personne ou personnes ;

(*e*) Souscrire, acheter, acquérir, vendre, ou autrement disposer d'actions du capital-actions, débentures ou autres valeurs d'aucune autre corporation et preuves de dettes d'aucune telle corporation, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la *Loi des compagnies ;*

(*f*) Acheter, prendre à bail ou en échange, louer ou autrement acquérir toute propriété foncière et personnelle, droits ou privilèges que la compagnie jugera propres et convenables pour aucune de ses fins ; ériger et construire des édifices et des travaux de tous genres ;

(*g*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir tous brevets, licences et choses de même nature conférant

un droit exclusif, non exclusif ou limité d'employer tout secret ou autre information concernant une invention qui semblera de nature à pouvoir être employée pour aucune des fins de la compagnie, ou dont l'acquisition semblera directement ou indirectement avantageuse pour cette compagnie, utiliser, exercer, développer, en octroyer des permis ou autrement faire valoir la propriété et les droits ainsi acquis ;

(*h*) Vendre, louer, développer, trafiquer ou autrement disposer de l'entreprise et des biens de la compagnie, ou d'aucune partie d'iceux, à n'importe quels termes, avec pouvoir d'accepter comme compensation des actions, obligations, stocks ou des intérêts dans toute autre compagnie ;

(*i*) Conclure des arrangements avec tout gouvernevernement ou autorité suprême, municipale, locale ou autrement, obtenir de tel gouvernement ou autorité tous droits, concessions et privilèges permettant d'atteindre les objets de la compagnie ou aucun d'eux ;

(*j*) Exercer tous ou aucun des objets ci-dessus comme principaux ou agents, en société ou conjointement avec toute autre personne, firme, association ou compagnie et dans aucune des parties du monde ;

(*k*) Distribuer en nature parmi les actionnaires de la compagnie, aucune propriété de la compagnie, et en particulier aucunes actions, débentures ou valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie appartenant à la compagnie ou dont la compagnie peut avoir le pouvoir de disposer ;

(*l*) Faire toutes autres choses nécessaires ou permettant d'atteindre les objets ci-dessus.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Riordon Sales Company, Limited," avec un capital-actions de cinquante mille dollars, divisé en 500 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de ladite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 15e jour d'août 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
9-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

Lafayette Steamship Company, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'État du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 14e jour d'août 1918, constituant en corporation George Vipond Cousins, Egbert William Westover, avocats, et Rosalind Stuart, sténographe, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Charles Mackay Cotton et Federicc Thomas Enright, de la cité de Westmount, dans la dite province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Construire, bâtir, acquérir, acheter, maintenir, exploiter, louer, affréter, échanger, disposer, vendre, commercer, trafiquer comme principaux ou courtiers de vaisseaux et de bateaux de toute espèce, ou d'aucune de leur partie ou parties ; exercer en général l'industrie de voituriers, courtiers de navire, agent, expéditeurs de fret, chargeurs et expéditeurs de marchandises dans et en dehors des limites du Canada, et exercer l'industrie du remorquage, sauvetage des épaves et du dragage ;

(*b*) Acquérir par achat, location ou autrement, et bâtir, maintenir, posséder et exploiter des élévateurs, entrepôts de grains, moulins à farine, minoteries et propriétés de toute nature dans lesquelles le grain et autres produits sont manutentionnés, manufacturés ou employés, acheter et vendre des grains et produits de toute espèce ;

(*c*) Acheter, louer ou autrement acquérir, posséder, maintenir et exploiter tels quais, bassins, bâtiments, travaux, propriétés, équippement, machinerie et appareils qui, dans l'opinion des directeurs, seraient nécessaires ou utiles pour les fins de la compagnie ;

(*d*) Acquérir par achat, location ou autrement, et détenir, posséder, exploiter, jouir de toute propriété mobilière ou immobilière, capables d'être employées dans l'industrie de la compagnie, les payer totalement ou partiellement en espèces ou totalement ou partiellement en obligations, débentures ou en actions libérées de la compagnie ;

(*e*) Exercer aucune autre industrie que la compagnie jugera pouvoir convenablement exercer en rapport avec ses affaires ou de nature, directement ou indirectement, à augmenter ou rendre profitable aucune des propriétés ou des droits de la compagnie ;

(*f*) Acquérir par achat, location ou autrement tout ou partie des affaires et entreprises, et assumer les engagements de toute personne ou compagnie exerçant une industrie que la compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou possédant des propriétés convenant aux fins de la compagnie, les payer totalement ou partiellement en obligations, débentures ou en actions libérées de la compagnie ;

(*g*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir tous brevets, licences, concessions et choses de même nature conférant un droit exclusif ou non exclusif ou limité d'utiliser, ou tout secret ou autre information concernant une invention qui paraîtra capable d'être utilisée pour aucune des fins de la compagnie, ou dont l'acquisition sera jugée propre à profiter directement ou indirectement à la compagnie, et utiliser, exercer, développer ou permettre l'usage ou autrement faire valoir la propriété, les droits ou renseignements ainsi acquis ;

(*h*) S'associer ou conclure des conventions au sujet du partage des profits, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques ou autrement avec aucune compagnie exerçant ou engagée, ou à la veille d'exercer ou d'entreprendre une industrie ou transaction que cette compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou entreprendre, ou toute industrie ou transaction capable d'être conduite, directement ou indirectement, pour le bénéfice de cette compagnie ; et prêter des fonds, garantir les contrats ou autrement assister telle personne ou compagnie et souscrire, prendre ou autrement acquérir les actions et valeurs d'aucune telle compagnie, les vendre, détenir, réémettre, avec ou sans garantie, ou autrement en disposer ;

(*i*) Prendre ou autrement acquérir et détenir des actions de toute autre compagnie ayant des objets en tout ou en partie semblables à ceux de la compagnie ou exerçant une industrie capable d'être, directement ou indirectement, conduite avantageusement pour la compagnie;

(*j*) Etablir, supporter ou aider à établir et supporter des associations, institutions, fonds, fidéicommis, accommodations, pouvant être avantageux aux employés ou ex-employés de la compagnie ou de ses prédécesseurs en affaires, ou les personnes dépendant ou apparentées de telles personnes, et octroyer des pensions et des gratuités, faire des paiements aux assurances, souscrire, garantir des paiements dans un but de charité ou de prévoyance ou pour aucune exposition ou pour aucune fin publique, générale ou utile;

(*k*) Promouvoir toute compagnie ou compagnies dans le but d'acquérir toute ou aucune des propriétés et engagements de cette compagnie ou pour aucune autre fin qui semblera de nature à profiter directement ou indirectement à la compagnie;

(*l*) Prêter des fonds aux clients et autres ayant des relations avec la compagnie et garantir les contrats et entreprises de telles personnes;

(*m*) Tirer, faire, accepter, endosser, exécuter et émettre des billets à ordre, lettres de change, connaissements, mandats et autres effets négociables et transférables;

(*n*) Vendre, louer ou autrement disposer en tout ou en partie de l'entreprise et de la propriété de la compagnie, pour telle compensation que la compagnie jugera convenable, et en particulier pour des actions, débentures ou valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ayant en tout ou en partie des objets semblables à ceux de la compagnie;

(*o*) Demander, obtenir, acquérir par cession, transfert, achat ou autrement exercer, exécuter, jouir de toute charte, licence, pouvoir, autorité, franchise, concession, droits ou privilèges que tout gouvernement ou autorité ou corporation ou autre corps public sont autorisés à accorder, et payer, aider, contribuer à leur donner effet, et approprier aucune des actions, obligations et biens de la compagnie à défrayer les frais, charges et dépenses nécessaires ou payer leur prix d'achat;

(*p*) Faire, enregistrer et reconnaître la compagnie dans aucun pays étranger, désigner les personnes qui,

conformément aux lois de ces pays étrangers, devront l'y représenter et recevoir signification, pour elle ou en son nom, d'aucune procédure ou action ;

(*q*) Lever, aider à lever des fonds, aider au moyen de bonis, prêts, promesse, endossements, garantie d'obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs ou autrement, toute autre compagnie ou corporation, garantir l'exécution des contrats par aucune telle compagnie ou corporation ou par aucune autre personne ou personnes avec lesquelles la compagnie peut avoir des relations commerciales ;

(*r*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir et détenir, posséder, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la *Loi des compagnies*, des stocks, actions et valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ayant, ou tant ou en partie, des objets semblables à ceux de la compagnie ou exerçant une industrie pouvant être, directement ou indirecrement, conduite avantageusement pour la compagnie, vendre ou autrement disposer de tels stock, actions et autres valeurs ;

(*s*) Faire toute ou aucune des choses ci-dessus comme principaux, agents, entrepreneurs ou autrement, seuls ou conjointement avec d'autres ;

(*t*) Faire toutes choses nécessaires ou utiles pour atteindre les objets ci-dessus.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada, et ailleurs, sous le nom de " Lafayette Steamship Company, Limited," avec un capital-actions de cinq cent mille dollars, divisé en 5,000 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 15e jour d'août 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
9–1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de juin 1918.

(Fourni au Ministre des Finances conformément à la Loi des caisses d'épargne, chap. 30, Statuts Revisés Can., 1906.)

DT. AV.

	$ c.		$ c.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances au 31 mai 1918	41,614,884 88	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois	770,794 63
DÉPÔTS à la caisse d'épargne des Postes durant le mois	1,000,545 92		
DÉPÔTS transférés des caisses d'épargne du gouvernement durant le mois :—		Différence *(en moins)* entre l'évaluation des intérêts et le montant actuellement accumulé et converti en principal au 31 mars 1917 :	
PRINCIPAL ..... $			
INTÉRÊT acquis au 1er avril jusqu'à la date du transfert		Evaluation ..... $	
		Actuel	
DÉPÔTS transférés de la caisse d'épargne des Postes du Royaume-Uni à la caisse d'épargne des Postes du Canada	5,120 59		
INTÉRÊT alloué aux déposants sur les comptes clos durant le mois	2,347 08	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 30 juin 1918	41,852,103 84
	42,622,898 47		42,622,898 47

Certifié,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'épargne.

R. M. COULTER,
Sous-maître général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 7 août 1918.

8–tf.

ETAT non revisé des revenus de l'Intérieur acquis durant le mois de juillet 1918.

Source des revenus.	Montants.	Total.
ACCISE.	$ c.	$ c.
Spiritueux	312,667 60	
Liqueur de malt	3,344 40	
Malt	150,496 41	
Tabac	1,768,967 77	
Cigares	110,158 57	
Fabrication en entrepôt	9,963 45	
Acide acétique	584 75	
Saisies	353 40	
Autres revenus	4,650 65	
Total du revenu de l'accise		2,391,187 00
Spiritueux pyroxyliques		26,101 40
Passages d'eau		
Inspection des poids et mesures		16,059 67
Inspection du gaz		4,088 15
Inspection de la lumière électrique		7,130 75
Timbres de pièces judiciaires		315 95
Autres revenus		1,093 42
Taxe de guerre		982,779 35
Grand revenu total		3,428,755 69

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Sous-ministre intérimaire.

MINISTÈRE DU REVENU DE L'INTÉRIEUR,
Ottawa, 2 août 1918.

9–tf

1918-19 **1918-19**

ÉTAT

DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE ET DU REVENU ET DES DÉPENSES de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 juillet 1917 et 1918.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.			1917.	1918.
PASSIF.			$ c.	$ c.
DETTE FLOTTANTE—				
Payable au Canada			466,406,215 46	887,489,319 13
Payable à Londres			362,703,312 40	362,703,312 40
Payable à New-York			75,357,000 00	75,873,000 00
Prêts temporaires			334,450,808 01	251,313,130 72
Fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques			6,079,562 29	6,001,560 92
Billets du Dominion			182,336,444 29	286,371,360 92
CAISSES D'ÉPARGNES—	1917.	1918.		
Caisses d'épargnes des Postes	$42,472,061 17	$40,360,370 22		
Caisses d'épargnes du Gouvernement	13,583,857 65	12,295,646 61		
			56,055,918 82	52,656,016 73
Fonds en fidéicommis			10,596,297 82	10,822,648 92
Comptes des provinces			11,920,481 20	11,920,481 20
Divers, et comptes de banques			36,515,528 55	28,106,366 83
Total de la dette brute			1,542,421,568 84	1,973,257,197 77
ACTIF				
PLACEMENTS—				
Fonds d'amortissement			14,035,525 12	16,818,396 17
Autres placements			140,930,870 65	294,457,903 31
COMPTES DES PROVINCES			2,296,327 90	2,296,327 90
DIVERS, ET COMPTES DE BANQUES			524,781,617 40	487,361,080 81
Total de l'actif			682,044,341 07	800,933,708 19
Total de la dette nette au 31 juillet			860,377,227 77	1,172,323,489 58
" " 31 juin			840,973,167 66	1,154,007,715 29
Augmentation de la dette			19,404,060 11	18,315,774 29

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de juillet 1917.	Total au 31 juillet 1917.	Mois de juillet 1918.	Total au 31 juillet 1918.
REVENU :	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Douanes	12,035,604 18	56,005,043 15	11,937,039 67	53,928,376 63
Accise	1,932,569 57	7,618,872 38	2,408,955 60	8,604,943 49
Département des Postes	1,693,887 00	6,443,887 00	1,500,000 00	6,300,000 00
Travaux publics, y compris les chemins de fer et canaux	2,697,050 64	8,485,930 89	3,515,933 52	10,024,083 99
Divers	1,522,949 89	4,650,917 45	5,521,419 08	13,096,768 46
Total	19,882,061 28	83,204,605 87	24,883,347 87	91,954,172 57
DÉPENSES	14,357,084 53	24,693,046 12	15,296,575 84	32,894,902 58
DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Guerre	23,038,043 38	43,688,530 77	24,620,824 25	44,008,552 37
Travaux publics, y compris chemins de fer et canaux.	620,169 46	2,698,973 48	1,161,455 22	1,694,461 63
Subventions aux chemins de fer				
Total	23,658,212 84	46,387,504 25	24,459,369 03	45,753,014 00

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du département des Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

J. C. SAUNDERS,
Assistant-Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,

J. G. MACFARLANE, comptable en chef et teneur de livres du Dominion.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES, Ottawa, 6 août 1918

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous:

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. **Les taux sont comme suit: Avis, première insertion, dix cents la ligne agate (quatorze lignes au pouce); insertions subséquentes, cinq cents par ligne. Traduction de documents, quarante cents par cent mots.**

Une remise provisoire devra accompagner la copie dont la somme peut être computée comme suit:

Première insertion:	
Pour le titre et la signature	$1 00
Ajoutez deux cents par mot pour le reste	
Traduction, si elle doit être faite, à 40 cents par 100 mots	
Autres insertions:	
Pour le titre et la signature	0 50
Ajoutez un cent par mot pour le reste	
Multipliez par le nombre de ces insertions	
Total	

Une facture sera expédiée aussitôt après la première insertion indiquant le montant exact dû, le montant reçu, et toute différence dans la remise, en moins ou en plus, sera réglée.

AUCUNE ANNONCE N'EST INSÉRÉE POUR MOINS D'UN DOLLAR.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous:

Les avis de demandes de divorce—14 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—3 mois de calendrier.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes en vertu de l'*Acte des compagnies de prêt* (A. C. publié dans la *Gazette* 15 juin 1901)—2 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Droits provisoires d'auteurs—1 insertion.

Lois des compagnies—Changement du principal lieu d'affaires, du nombre de directeurs, etc.—1 insertion.

Protection des eaux navigables, approbation des plans des travaux, etc.—5 insertions.

Les avis reçus jusqu'à midi le jeudi, seront insérés dans la *Gazette* du samedi suivant.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cents, et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ,
Imprimeur du Roi et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques.
Ottawa, 24 décembre 1914.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

SENAT.

SUBSTANCES DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

Telles que revisées et mises en vigueur le 22 mars 1916.

Tout pétitionnaire en divorce doit annoncer son intention de demander un bill de divorce, par un avis spécifiant contre qui et pour quelle cause le divorce sera demandé; il fait insérer cet avis, pendant trois mois au moins avant la prise en considération par le comité des divorces de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux—du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de sa séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan, l'Alberta, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province; et à défaut de ce nombre de journaux, l'avis doit se publier dans le district, dans le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins.

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba, les insertions doivent se faire dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district; autrement, elles se font en anglais et en français au même journal. Si l'avis donné pour une session expire trop tard pour qu'il puisse être statué sur la pétition pendant cette session, la pétition pourra être présentée et accueillie à la session suivante sans nouvelle publication d'avis.

Une copie de cet avis et une copie de la pétition qui sera présentée doit, à la diligence du pétitionnaire et au moins deux mois avant la prise en considération de la pétition par le comité, être signifiée en main propre si cela est possible, à la personne contre laquelle le divorce sera demandé, ci-après appelée "partie défenderesse".

Si la résidence de la partie défenderesse n'est pas connue, ou que la remise de l'avis ne peut être faite en ses mains, s'il est prouvé, d'une manière jugée satisfaisante par le comité, que tous les efforts raisonnables ont été faits pour opérer la signification en main propre, et, en cas d'inutilité de ces efforts, pour porter l'avis et la pétition à la connaissance de la partie défenderesse, ces diligences peuvent être tenues pour une suffisante notification.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est recevable après l'expiration des soixante premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce doit être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énonce sommairement le fait du mariage, en indiquant les noms au long, l'âge et l'état des parties, en quel temps, en quel lieu et par qui a été faite la célébration; le domicile et la résidence de chacune des parties à l'époque du mariage, leur domicile conjugal, leur résidence et tout changement qui en aurait eu lieu; les traits essentiels sur lesquels est fondée la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé.

La pétition doit aussi contenir l'assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu ni connivence, ni pardon pour les torts qui donnent lieu à la plainte, ni collusion dans la demande en divorce.

Les allégations de la pétition doivent être appuyées d'une déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite conformément à l'*Acte de la preuve en Canada, 1893*.

La copie de la pétition signifiée à la partie défenderesse portera en endos ou en annexe les renseignements suivants:

(*1*) La résidence du étitionnaire à l'époque de la signification.

(*2*) Une adresse postale en Canada à laquelle les lettres et avis pour le pétitionnaire puissent être délivrés.

(*3*) Le nom et l'adresse de l'avocat, s'il y en a un, agissant pour le pétitionnaire.

(*4*) Si cet avocat n'a pas d'adresse à Ottawat le nom et l'adresse de quelque agent le représentan, à Ottawa à qui tous avis et pièces puissent être signifiés.

(*5*) Si la partie défenderesse veut s'opposer à la demande en divorce et être entendue par le comité des divorces du Sénat, elle doit adresser un avis à cet effet au greffier du Sénat aux édifices du Parlement, Ottawa, dans les deux mois de la signification faite à la partie défenderesse et donner dans cet avis au greffier du Sénat:

(*a*) La résidence de la partie défenderesse à l'époque de l'envoi de l'avis.

(*b*) Une adresse postale en Canada à laquelle les lettres et avis pour la partie défenderesse puissent être délivrés.

(*c*) Le nom et l'adresse de l'avocat, s'il y en a un agissant pour la partie défenderesse.

(*d*) Si cet avocat n'a pas d'adresse à Ottawa, le nom et l'adresse de quelque agent le représentant à Ottawa, à qui tous avis et pièces puissent être signifiés.

(*6*) Si la partie défenderesse ne notifie pas ainsi le greffier du Sénat, la pétition peut être prise en considération, et un bill de divorce basé sur cette pétition peut suivre son cours sans autre avis à la partie défenderesse.

(7) Lorsque la pétition est présentée par un mari pour obtenir le divorce contre sa femme, si celle-ci fait voir au comité d'une manière satisfaisante qu'elle peut opposer et qu'elle est prête à produire sous serment de bons moyens de défense contre les accusations portées dans la pétition, et qu'elle n'a pas l'argent nécessaire pour faire valoir ces moyens, le comité peut rendre un ordre que son mari ait à lui fournir la somme nécessaire pour qu'elle puisse présenter sa défense en retenant les services d'un conseil, payer ses frais de voyage et de séjour et ceux des témoins assignés de sa part à Ottawa.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est prise en considération par le comité que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $210.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation au Sénat doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis et d'une déclaration établissant qu'une copie de l'avis de la pétition a été signifiée.

Une copie de toute pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce, ou relative à quelque demande de divorce,—et une copie de tous documents et papiers accompagnant cette pétition, ou à produire devant le comité, devra être fournie par la personne au nom de laquelle la pétition, les documents ou les papiers seront présentés ou produits.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Greffier du Sénat.

SENAT.

Avis de bills privés.

EXTRAIT DES RÈGLES DU SÉNAT.

107. Toute demande au Parlement, pour obtenir un bill privé, de quelque nature qu'il soit, doit être annoncée par avis inséré à la *Gazette du Canada;* cet avis doit indiquer d'une manière claire et précise la nature et l'objet de la demande, être signé par les pétitionnaires ou en leur nom et contenir l'adresse des signataires; et si elle a pour objet l'obtention d'un acte constitutif, il faut donner aussi dans l'avis le nom de la compagnie projetée.

Outre l'avis à insérer dans la *Gazette du Canada*, il doit en être publié un semblable, comme il suit:—

A) Lorsque la demande a pour objet l'obtention d'un acte constituant en corporation,—

1. Une *compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal*, —dans un des principaux journaux de la principale cité ou ville ou le principal village de chaque comté ou district par où passerait le chemin de fer ou le canal dont la construction est projetée;

2. Une *compagnie de télégraphe ou de téléphone*, —dans un des principaux journaux de la principale cité ou ville de chaque province ou territoire où elle se propose d'opérer;

3. Une *compagnie pour la confection de travaux quelconques*, dont la confection ou l'exploitation intéresserait spécialement telle localité particulière; ou une compagnie tendant à obtenir des droits ou privilèges exclusifs, ou l'autorisation de faire une chose dont l'opération pourrait porter atteinte aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui,—dans un des principaux journaux de l'endroit ou des endroits que l'acte demandé intéresse;

4. Une *compagnie de banque;* une *compagnie d'assurance;* une *compagnie de crédit;* une *compagnie de prêt;* ou une *compagnie industrielle*, sans pouvoirs exclusifs,—dans la *Gazette du Canada* seulement.

5. Et si les travaux d'une compagnie (constituée ou à constituer) doivent être déclarés d'utilité générale pour le Canada, cette intention sera spécifiquement mentionnée dans l'avis; et les requérants feront envoyer par lettre enregistrée une copie de cet avis au secrétaire de chaque conseil de comté et de chaque corporation municipale spécialement intéressée dans la construction ou l'exploitation de ces travaux, ainsi qu'au secrétaire de la province dans laquelle ces travaux sont ou seront situés; et la preuve de l'accomplissement de cette prescription par les requérants devra s'établir par une déclaration statutaire.

B) Lorsque la demande a pour objet de modifier un acte existant,—

1. Afin de prolonger une ligne de chemin de fer ou un canal, ou de construire des embranchements qui s'y relient, l'avis sera e même, *mutatis mutandis*, que celui pour l'obtention d'un acte constituant en corporation une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal;

2. Afin de proroger le délai fixé pour la confection ou l'achèvement d'une ligne de chemin de fer, d'un canal, d'une ligne télégraphique ou téléphonique, ou d'autres travaux quelconques déjà autorisés,—dans un des principaux journaux de l'endroit où la compagnie a son siège ou est autorisée à avoir son siège;

3. Afin d'étendre les pouvoirs d'une compagnie (sans attribution de pouvoirs exclusifs); d'accroître ou de réduire le capital-actions d'une compagnie, ou d'augmenter ou modifier sa faculté d'émettre des obligations ou de faire des emprunts, ou d'effectuer des changements pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou intérêts des actionnaires, obligataires ou créanciers de la compagnie,—dans un des principaux journaux du lieu de la situation de son siège.

C) Dans tous ces cas, les avis insérés soit à la *Gazette du Canada* ou dans les journaux, doivent se publier au moins une fois par semaine pendant cinq semaines consécutives; et, lorsqu'ils se publient dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba, ils doivent être en langue anglaise et en langue française. Il faut envoyer au greffier du Sénat des exemplaires *marqués* de chaque numéro de tous les journaux contenant l'avis, avec, sur le pli de la feuille, les mots: *"Avis de bill privé"*; ou l'on peut transmettre, au lieu des journaux, une déclaration statutaire que l'avis a été dûment publié.

Tout avis par lettre enregistrée sera déposé à la poste à temps pour parvenir au secrétaire de la province et au greffier de chaque conseil de comté et de chaque corporation municipale cinq semaines au moins avant la considération de la pétition par le comité des Ordres permanents; et une déclaration statutaire établissant le fait du dépôt à la poste sera transmise au greffier du Sénat.

108. Nulle pétition pour la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou d'un canal existant ou autorisé, n'est prise en considération par le comité des Ordres permanents, à moins qu'il n'ait été déposé devant le comité une carte ou un plan indiquant le tracé proposé des travaux ainsi que les comtés ou les districts par où doit passer le chemin de fer, le canal, l'embranchement ou le prolongement qu'on veut construire.

109. Avant d'adresser au Sénat la pétition pour en obtenir la permission de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, la ou les personnes qui ont l'intention de faire cette pétition doivent, en donnant l'avis prescrit par les règles précédentes mentionner en même temps et de la même manière, les péages qu'elles se proposent de percevoir, l'étendue du privilège, la hauteur des arches, l'espace libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des trains de bois et des bateaux; en outre, mentionner si le pont sera mobile ou non, et indiquer les dimensions de la partie mobile.

110. Aucune pétition en obtention d'un bill privé n'est reçue par le Sénat après les trois premières semaines de la session; aucun bill privé ne peut lui être présenté après les quatre premières semaines de la session; aucun rapport d'un comité permanent ou spécial sur un bill n'est reçu après les six premières semaines de la session.

114. Toute personne qui voudra obtenir un bill privé, si elle se propose de la présenter au Sénat, devra déposer entre les mains du greffier de cette Chambre, huit jours avant la réunion du Parlement, une copie du bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française avec une somme d'argent suffisante pour en payer la traduction, laquelle sera faite par les traducteurs du Sénat, et payer l'impression de 600 exemplaires anglais et de 200 exemplaires français; elle aura pareillement à verser entre les mains du greffier du Sénat, aussitôt après la deuxième lecture du bill, et avant la prise en considération par le comité auquel il aura été renvoyé, une somme de $200, avec les frais d'insertion de l'acte au corps des Statuts; et elle remettra au commis-greffier du comité un reçu constatant le versement de ces sommes.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Greffier du Sénat.

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

RÈGLES RELATIVES AUX PÉTITIONS ET AUX BILLS PRIVÉS.

88. (1) Les pétitions pour bills privés ne sont reçues par la Chambre que si elles sont présentées pendant les six premières semaines de la session, Mettout bill privé sera présenté à la Chambre dans les deux semaines à compter de l'époque où l'examinateur ou le comité des ordres permanents auront fait un rapport favorable sur la pétition, et nulle motion à l'effet de suspendre cette règle ne sera acceptée, à moins qu'au préalable le comité des ordres permanents n'ait présenté un rapport recommandant cette suspension et exposant les raisons la motivant.

Instructions aux comités.

97. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être discutées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommendation que ces bills soient retirés.

Dépôt de bills et honoraires.

89. (1) Toute personne qui voudra obtenir un bill privé sera tenu de déposer entre les mains du greffier de la Chambre, au moins huit jours avant la réunion de la Chambre, un exemplaire de ce bill en anglais ou en français, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression, la traduction en devant être faite par les fonctionnaires de la Chambre, et l'impression par le département des impressions publiques, et si pareil bill n'est pas déposé dans le délai ci-dessus prescrit, le solliciteur devra, en sus des frais d'impression et de traduction, payer la somme de cinq dollars pour chaque jour qui s'écoulera entre le dit huitième jour avant la réunion de la Chambre et la date de la présentation du bill; mais ces taxes additionnelles ne devront pas dépasser en totalité la somme de deux cents dollars.

2. Après la deuxième lecture d'un bill et avant son examen par le comité auquel il a été renvoyé, celui qui en fait la demande doit dans tous les cas verser le prix de l'impression de la loi dans les statuts ainsi qu'un droit de deux cents dollar

Taxes supplémentaires

3. Les taxes suivantes seront également imposées et payées, en sus de celles qui précèdent, savoir:—

(*a*) Lorsqu'une règle de la Chambre est suspendue relativement à un bill, ou à la pétition de ce bill pour chaque suspension.....	$100 00
(*b*) Lorsqu'un bill est présenté dans la Chambre après la huitième Semaine de la session et avant la fin de la douzième.....	100 00
(*c*) Lorsqu'un bill est présenté dans la Chambre après la douzième semaine de la session.....	200 00
(*d*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $250,000, et n'excède pas $500,000.....	100 00
(*e*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $500,000, et n'excède pas $750,000.....	150 00
(*f*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $750,000, et n'excède pas $1,000,000.....	200 00
(*g*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $1,000,000, et n'excède pas $1,500,000.....	300 00
(*h*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $1,500,000, et n'excède pas $2,000,000.....	400 00
(*i*) Pour chaque million ou fraction de million de dollars additionnel....	100 00

4. Quand l'objet d'un bill est d'augmenter le capital social d'une compagnie existante, le droit additionnel est déterminé selon le tarif ci-dessus, mais n'est calculé que sur le montant de la majoration.

5. Quand un bill est à l'effet d'augmenter ou tend augmenter pour une compagnie sa faculté d'emprunter sans qu'il y ait augmentation du capital social, le droit additionnel est de $300.

6. Si, à quelque phase d'un bill, il est apporté quelque augmentation au chiffre du capital social projeté d'une compagnie, ou à celui de sa faculté d'emprunter, le bill ne passe pas à la phase subséquente tant que les droits découlant de ce changement n'ont pas été versés.

7. Dans la présente règle, l'expression "capital social projeté" comprend toute augmentation de ce capital prévue dans le bill, et dans les cas où un bill accorde le pouvoir d'augmenter, à quelque date que ce soit, le montant du capital social projeté, le droit additionnel sera prélevé sur le chiffre maximum de telle augmentation projetée, tel qu'il en est fait mention dans le bill.

8. Les taxes supplémentaires prescrites en la présente règle s'appliqueront aussi aux bills privés prenant naissance au Sénat, sauf, toutefois, que si une pétition demandant pareil bill privé a été présentée en cette Chambre dans les six premières semaines de la session, la taxe supplémentaire imposée sous l'empire des alinéas *b* ou *c* de l'article 3, ne sera pas exigée.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLES RELATIVES AUX AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

91. Toutes demandes, quelles qu'elles soient, adressées au Parlement pour bills privés, devront être précédées d'un avis dans la *Gazette du Canada;* le dit avis devra énoncer clairement et distinctement la nature et l'objet de la demande, et devra être signé par les postulants ou en leur nom avec les adresses des signataires; et lorsque la demande aura pour objet un acte constitutif, le nom de la compagnie projetée devra être donné dans l'avis. Et si les travaux de quelque compagnie (constituée ou à être constituée en corporation) doivent être déclarés à l'avantage général du Canada, cette intention sera spécifiquement mentionnée dans l'avis; et les postulants feront adresser une copie du dit avis, par lettre enregistrée, au greffier de chaque comté ou municipalité qui pourra être spécialement concernée dans la construction ou l'exploitation des dits travaux, et aussi au secrétaire de la province dans laquelle les dits travaux sont ou pourront être situés; et une déclaration conforme à la loi devra attester que cette formalité a été remplie par les postulants.

Outre l'avis susdit à publier dans la *Gazette du Canada,* un avis semblable devra aussi être publié dans *quelque journal important* comme suit:—

A) Lorsque la demande sera faite pour un acte constituant en corporation,—

1. *Une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal:*—Dans la principale cité et ville ou dans le principal village dans chaque comté où devront être construits le chemin de fer ou le canal projetés.

2. *Une compagnie de télégraphe ou de téléphone:*—Dans la principale cité ou ville dans chaque province ou territoire où la compagnie se propose de faire des opérations.

3. *Une compagnie pour la construction de travaux quelconques* de nature à produire un changement dans une localité particulière par suite de leur construction ou exploitation; ou pour obtenir quelques *droits ou privilèges exclusifs;* ou pour faire quelques opérations pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou à la propriété de particuliers:—Dans la localité ou les localités qui pourraient être atteintes par la législation projetée.

4. Une *compagnie de banque;* une *compagnie d'assurance;* une *compagnie de fidéicommis;* une *compagnie de prêt;* ou une *compagnie industrielle,* sans pouvoirs exclusifs quelconques:—Dans la *Gazette du Canada* seulement.

B) Lorsque la demande sera aux fins d'amender un acte existant,—

1. Pour le prolongement de quelque ligne de chemin de fer ou de quelque canal, ou pour la construction d'embranchements des dits chemin de fer ou canal:—Dans la principale cité, la principale ville ou le principal village dans chaque district ou comté devant être traversé par le prolongement ou cet embranchement.

2. Pour la prolongation d'une charte ou du délai fixé pour la construction ou l'achèvement d'une ligne de chemin de fer, d'un canal, ou d'une ligne de télé-

graphe ou de téléphone quelconques, ou de tous autres travaux déjà autorisés; ou pour l'extension des pouvoirs d'une compagnie (lorsque cela n'implique pas la concession de droits exclusifs); ou pour l'augmentation ou la réduction du capital social de quelque compagnie; ou pour augmenter ou modifier ses pouvoirs d'émettre des obligations ou de contracter des emprunts, ou pour tout amendement pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou intérêts des actionnaires ou des porteurs d'obligations ou des créanciers de la compagnie:—Dans la localité où le bureau principal de a compagnie est ou doit être autorisé à s'établir.

C) Lorsque la demande a pour objet d'obtenir pour une personne ou une corporation déjà constituée des droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou le pouvoir de faeir quelque chose dont l'accomplissement pourrait porter atteinte aux droits ou aux biens d'autres personnes dans la localité ou les localités particulières que l'acte projeté pourrait atteindre.

Tous ces avis, qu'ils soient insérés dans la *Gazette du Canada* ou dans un journal, devront être publiés au moins une fois par semaine pendant une durée de cinq semaines consécutives; et en ce qui concerne les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, ils devront y être publiés en anglais et en français; et dans le cas où il n'y aurait pas de journal dans une localité où l'avis doit être donné, cet avis sera donné dans la localité la plus rapprochée dans laquelle il se publie un journal; et la preuve de la publication régulière de l'avis sera établie dans chaque cas par une déclaration conforme à la loi; et toutes ces déclarations devront être transmises au greffier de la Chambre et être endossées "Avis de bill privé".

D) Tout pareil avis sera transmis par la poste par lettre enregistrée de manière à parvenir au secrétaire de la province, et au greffier du conseil de comté et de la corporation municipale, au moins deux semaines avant que l'Examinateur ou le comité des ordres permanents ne prennent la pétition en délibération, et une déclaration conforme à la loi et établissant ce dépôt à la poste, sera adressée au greffier de la Chambre.

E) Tous bills privés pour actes constitutifs devront être dressés de manière à incorporer, par mode de renvoi, les clauses des actes généraux se rapportant aux détails auxquels ces bills doivent pourvoir; l'on devra énoncer les raisons spéciales de toute déviation de ce principe, ou de l'introduction d'autres dispositions relatives à ces détails, et une note devra être annexée au bill pour indiquer les dispositions du bill au sujet desquelles l'on propose de s'écarter de l'*acte général;* les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette *règle,* devront être remodelés par les promoteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais avant qu'aucun comité passe à l'examen de leurs *clauses.*

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Greffier de la Chambre des Communes.

Quiconque désire obtenir du Parlement une charte de chemin de fer, devra observer les règles ci-dessous, établies par la Chambre des Communes, au sujet de la production de cartes:—

CARTE OU PLAN ACCOMPAGNANT LA PÉTITION.

93. "L'Examinateur ou le comité des Ordres permanents ne prendra connaissance d'aucune pétition demandant la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer, ou d'une compagnie ayant pour objet la construction d'un canal, ou demandant un prolongement de la ligne d'un chemin de fer ou d'un canal existant ou autorisé, avant que soit produit devant ce comité une carte ou un plan, indiquant l'emplacement projeté des ouvrages, et chaque comté, township, municipalité ou district à travers lesquels le chemin de fer, le canal, l'embranchement ou le prolongement projeté, doit être construit."

CARTES, PLANS ET PIÈCES ACCOMPAGNANT LES BILLS.

. "Nul bill tendant à la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal ou à l'effet de changer le tracé du chemin de fer ou du canal d'une compagnie déjà constituée, ne sera mis à l'étude par le comité des Chemins de fer, à moins qu'il n'ait été produit devant le comité, au moins une semaine avant l'examen du bill:—

(*a*) "Une carte ou un plan à une échelle d'au moins un demi-pouce au mille et indiquant le territoire sur lequel il est question de construire les ouvrages projetés, et indiquant aussi les ouvrages analogues existants ou autorisés, dans la région ou partie de la région que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou qui ont quelque effet sur la dite région; et cette carte ou ce plan doit porter la signature de l'ingénieur ou autre personne qui l'a fait;

(*b*) "Une pièce faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de consacrer aux fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de se le procurer, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, d'obligations, de débentures ou d'autres valeurs, et le montant respectif à réaliser de chacun de ces chefs."

AVIS est donné par le présent que Gladys Agnès Wilson, de la cité et du district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son époux, Edmund John Edward Hawkins, pour cause d'adultère, cruauté et abandon.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20e jour de mai 1918.

GLADYS A. WILSON,
Requérante.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Procureurs de la requérante. 48–14

AVIS est donné par le présent que William Lewis Evans, de la cité et du district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, gérant, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse, dame Meto Rogers, de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère et abandon.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, le septième jour de juillet 1918.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Procureurs du réquérant,
189, rue Saint-Jacques,
Montréal.
2-14

AVIS DIVERS.

BANQUE ROYALE DU CANADA.

DIVIDENDE N° 124.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de trois pour cent (au taux de douze pour cent par année) sur le capital payé de cette banque a été déclaré pour le trimestre courant, et sera payable à la banque et à ses succursales, à compter de mardi, le 3e jour de septembre prochain, aux actionnaires enregistrés le 15 août.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

C. E. NEILL,
Gérant général.

Montréal, P.Q., 16 juillet 1918. 3–7

BANQUE MOLSONS.

152E DIVIDENDE.

AVIS.—Les actionnaires de la Banque Molsons sont notifiés par le présent qu'un dividende de deux et trois quarts pour cent (étant au taux de onze pour cent par année) sur le capital-actions a été déclaré pour le trimestre courant, et qu'il sera payable au bureau de la banque, à Montréal, et aux succursales, à compter du premier jour d'octobre prochain, aux actionnaires inscrits au registre le 15 septembre 1918.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau-chef de la banque, lundi, le quatrième jour de novembre prochain, à trois heures de l'après-midi.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

EDWARD C. PRATT,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 21 août 1918 8–6

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

AVIS est par les présentes donné qu'un dividende de deux et un quart pour cent (2¼ %) (soit au taux de 9% par année) a été déclaré par les administrateurs de la Banque d'Hochelaga, sur le capital versé de la banque, pour le trimestre finissant le 31 août 1918. Ce dividende, portant le n° 110, sera payable au bureau principal ou aux succursales de la banque, le ou vers le 1er septembre 1918, aux actionnaires inscrits dans les livres à 3 heures de l'après-midi le 15 août 1918.

Par ordre du conseil d'administration,

BEAUDRY LEMAN,
Gérant général.

5-5

CHEMIN DE FER RUTLAND ET NOYAN.

SAINT-THOMAS, P.Q., 9 août 1918.

AVIS est donné que l'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie du chemin de fer Rutland et Noyan aura lieu au bureau-chef de la compagnie, à Noyan-Junction, dans la paroisse de Saint-Thomas, comté de Missisquoi, province de Québec, le 4e jour de septembre 1918, à 11 heures a.m.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE,
Secrétaire.

6–4

TORONTO TERMINALS RAILWAY CO.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la Toronto Terminals Railways Company aura lieu au bureau-chef de la compagnie, à Montréal, mardi, le 10 septembre 1918, à 12.30 p.m., dans le but de recevoir un rapport des directeurs, élire des directeurs et expédier d'autres affaires reliées à l'entreprise de la compagnie.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 5 août 1918. 6–5

QUEBEC RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER CO.

L'ASSEMBLÉE générale annuelle des actionnaires de la compagnie dite "Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company," aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, Quebebec Railway Building, à l'angle des rues de la Couronne et Saint-Joseph, Québec, mardi, le 10e jour de septembre 1918, à 3 p.m.

Les livres de transfert de la compagnie seront fermés du 31 août au 10 septembre 1918, ces deux jours inclus.

ARTHUR LEMOINE,
Secrétaire.

Québec, 14 août 1918. 7–4

MONTREAL AND PROVINCE RAILWAY CO.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la compagnie dite "Montreal and Province Line Railway Company," aura lieu au bureau-chef de la compagnie, n° 122, rue Saint-Jacques, en la cité de Montréal, mercredi, le onzième jour de septembre prochain, à deux heures et demie de l'après-midi, pour l'élection des directeurs et l'expédition d'autres affaires de la compétence de l'assemblée.

Montréal, 9 août 1918.

MARCUS ALEXE,
Secrétaire.

7–4

COMPAGNIE DES LIGNES D'EMBRANCHEMENT DU CHEMIN DE FER GRAND-TRONC PACIFIQUE.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie des Lignes d'Embranchement du chemin de fer Grand-Tronc Pacifique aura lieu dans la salle des directeurs, aux bureaux généraux de la compagnie, rue McGill, en la cité de Montréal, à trois heures p.m., mercredi le 18e jour de septembre, A.D. 1918, dans le but de recevoir un rapport des directeurs, élire des directeurs et expédier d'autres affaires reliées à l'entreprise de la compagnie.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 9 août 1918. 7–5

LA BANQUE DE MONTREAL ET LA BANQUE DE L'AMÉRIQUE BRITANNIQUE DU NORD.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'une assemblée générale des actionnaires de la Banque de Montréal sera tenue au siège social de la dite banque, dans la cité de Montréal, P. Q., le dixième jour de septembre 1918, à l'heure de midi, dans le but :

(*a*) de prendre en considération et d'approuver, s'il en est jugé opportun, avec ou sans amendement, un arrangement provisoire pour la vente par la Banque de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord et l'achat par la Banque de Montréal, de l'actif de la Banque de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, aux termes et conditions stipulés dans le dit arrangement, copie duquel peut être consultée au siège social de la Banque de Montréal, et copie duquel sera adressée par la poste à tout actionnaire sur sa demande ;

(*b*) d'autoriser et approuver toute augmentation du capital-actions de la Banque de Montréal, n'excédant pas 40,000 actions à la valeur au pair de $100 chacune, pour pourvoir, comme il en sera nécessaire, au paiement en actions de la dite banque à la Banque de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, tel que pourvu par l'arrangement ainsi approuvé ;

(*c*) d'autoriser les directeurs et officiers de la Banque de Montréal, en son nom pour son compte, de faire, exécuter, accomplir tous les actes, écrits, documents, matières et choses nécessaires et appropriés devant être faits ou exécutés par la dite banque pour exécuter et réaliser les termes et conditions de l'arrangement ainsi approuvé.

Daté ce 25ième jour de juillet 1918.

Par ordre du Comité d'administration,

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
Gérant-général.

4-6

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER DU GRAND-TRONC PACIFIQUE.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer du Grand-Tronc Pacifique aura lieu dans la salle des directeurs, aux bureaux généraux de la compagnie, rue McGill, en la cité de Montréal, à midi, mardi, le 17e jour de septembre A. D. 1918, dans le but de recevoir un rapport des directeurs, élire des directeurs et expédier d'autres affaires reliées à l'entreprise de la compagnie.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secrétaire.

Montréal 9 août 1918. 7–5

OTTAWA TERMINALS RAILWAY.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la compagnie dite "Ottawa Terminals Railway Company," aura lieu au bureau-chef de la compagnie, gare Centrale, en la cité d'Ottawa, mardi, le 24e jour de septembre 1918, à 12.45 de l'après-midi, dans le but d'élire des directeurs pour l'année prochaine, pour étudier les rapports qui seront soumis à l'assemblée, et pour entendre, déterminer et expédier d'autres affaires de la compétence de l'assemblée.

FRANK SCOTT,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 24 août 1918. 8-4

CANADA ATLANTIC TRANSIT CO.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la compagnie dite "Canada Atlantic Transit Company" aura lieu au bureau-chef de la compagnie, Gare Centrale, en la cité d'Ottawa, mardi, le 24e jour de septembre 1918, à midi, dans le but d'élire les directeurs pour l'année prochaine, étudier les rapports qui pourront être soumis à l'assemblée, et pour entendre, déterminer et expédier toutes les autres affaires de la compétence de l'assemblée.

Montréal, 24 août 1918.

FRANK SCOTT,
Secrétaire.

8–4

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER POWER COMPANY.

DEMANDE de la compagnie dite "The St. Lawrence River Power Company" pour faire approuver le permis, octroyé par le ministre de la Guerre des Etats-Unis, de prolonger jusqu'à l'Ile du Long Sault, au moyen d'un barrage submergé, la jetée ou digue de dérivation dans le chenal sud du fleuve Saint-Laurent à l'embouchure de son bief d'amont, à Massena, New-York.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'il a éte transmis et produit à la Commission Conjointe Internationale par le gouvernement des Etats-Unis, la demande de la compagnie dite " The St. Lawrence River Power Company ", corporation organisée et existant en vertu des lois de l'Etat de Nex-York, pour faire approuver le permis No 38786/64, accordé le 10 septembre 1917, par le ministre de la Guerre des Etats-Unis, de prolonger à l'Ile du Long-Sault, au moyen d'un barrage submergé, la jetée ou digue de dérivation dans le chenal sud de la rivière St-Laurent à l'embouchure de son bief d'amont, à Masséna, New York, la dite rivière St-Laurent étant les "eaux limitrophes", suivant l'interprétation du Traité entre les Etats-Unis et la Grande-Bretagne du 11 janvier 1909.

Par ordre de la Commission, suspendant certains de ses règlements, toute déclaration en réponse à la dite demande devra être produite le ou avant le vingt-six août 1918.

La demande ci-dessus mentionnée sera présentée au Palais de Justice, dans la cité de Montréal, à une audience qui sera tenue le mardi, vingt-neuf août 1918, à 10 heures avant midi, audience à laquelle toutes les parties intéressées ont le droit d'être entendues.

LAWRENCE J. BURPEE,
Ottawa, Canada.
WHITEHEAD KLUTTZ,
Washington, D. C.
Secrétaires
de la Commission Conjointe Internationale. 8-4

CHEMIN DE FER DE TÉMISCOUATA.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires et des porteurs d'obligations enregistrées de la compagnie de chemin de fer de Témiscouata, pour l'élection de directeurs et autres affaires, aura lieu mardi, le 24e jour de septembre 1918, à trois heures de l'après-midi, au Château-Frontenac, en la cité de Québec, Canada.

Par ordre,
C. A. STEWART,
Secrétaire et gérant.
Rivière-du-Loup, 24 juillet 1918. 8-5

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER DE HEREFORD.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée général annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer de Hereford aura lieu au bureau-chef de la compagnie, en la cité de Sherbrooke, dans la province de Québec, mardi le 3e jour de septembre prochain, 1918, à onze heures de l'avant-midi, dans le but de recevoir des rapports, élire des directeurs et expédier d'autres affaires du ressort de l'assemblée.

H. B. FRASER,
Secrétaire-trésorier.
Daté le 16 août 1918. 8-5

CHEMIN DE FER MONTRÉAL ET COMTÉS DU SUD.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemble annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Montréal et Comtés du Sud sera tenue au bureau-chef de la compagnie, n° 94 McGill, Montréal, jeudi le 26e jour de septembre 1918, à 3 p.m., pour l'élection de directeurs et la transaction d'autres affaires de la compétence de l'assemblée.

JAMES A. YATES,
Secrétaire.
Montréal, 24 août 1918. 8-5

L. E. WATERMAN COMPANY, LIMITED.

CE qui suit est une vraie et fidèle copie du règlement n° 4, paragraphe 1, des règlements de la Compagnie dite L. E. Waterman Company, Limited, statué par les directeurs de la dite compagnie, le 10 avril 1909, et unanimement approuvé par ses actionnaires, par lequel le nombre des directeurs fut porté à cinq.

RÈGLEMENT N° 4.

Paragraphe 1.—Un comité de cinq directeurs sera élu au scrutin par les actionnaires et, parmi eux, à chaque assemblée annuelle ou, à défaut, à une assemblée spéciale des actionnaires convoquée pour cette fin.

Certifié sous le sceau corporatif de la compagnie ce 22 août 1918.

[L.S.] F. GARFIELD McCONNELL,
9-1 Secrétaire.

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No. 10. Vol. LII.

The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1918.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Notices, documents or advertisements received after twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, will not be published in "The Canada Gazette" of the following Saturday, but in the next number.

J. de L. TACHÉ,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

AVIS IMPORTANT.

Les avis, documents ou annonces reçus après midi, le jeudi de chaque semaine, ne seront pas publiés dans la "Gazette du Canada" du samedi suivant, mais dans le numéro subséquent.

J. de L. TACHÉ,
Imprimeur du Roi et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz:—

Ottawa, 18th July, 1918.

Daniel Willis McKerchar, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Esquire, Police Magistrate: to be Juvenile Court Judge for the Eastern Judicial District of Manitoba, including the City of Winnipeg.

PROCLAMATIONS.

DEVONSHIRE.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you—Greeting:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to Tuesday, the thirteenth day of the month of August, instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear.

Now Know Ye, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein Fail Not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, this EIGHTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By command,

FRANCIS CHADWICK,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery
for Canada

6-tf

DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION requiring the people of the Yukon Territory to register under the Registration Regulations approved by Our Governor General of Canada in Council on the 22nd day of April, 1918.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada.

WHEREAS by the Regulations approved by Our Governor General of Canada in Council on the 22nd day of April, 1918, under the authority of Our War Measures Act, 1914, it is in effect provided that Our Governor General in Council may by proclamation appoint a day for general registration, and a subsequent day for registration within the Yukon Territory of the persons hereinafter described and by Our said regulations required to register on such subsequent day so appointed;

And whereas Our Governor General in Council, having appointed a day for general registration pursuant to the said regulations, has determined to appoint a subsequent day for registration within the Yukon Territory.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE that We do hereby proclaim and appoint Monday, the 30th day of September, 1918, to be the day upon which the registration aforesaid in the Yukon Territory shall take place; and We do hereby strictly command, require and enjoin that every person who resides or is in the Yukon Territory on the said 30th day of September, 1918, male or female, whether he or she be one of Our loving subjects or of alien or foreign nationality, who shall have attained his or her sixteenth birthday on or before the said 30th day of September, 1918, and who shall have been unable by reason of being in the Yukon Territory or travelling thereto en route to register elsewhere on the day generally appointed, including every such person of the age aforesaid engaged in making the registration, shall register on the said 30th day of September, 1918, in the manner hereinafter indicated and by Our said regulations prescribed: Wherein the persons affected by Our command and injunction aforesaid are hereby especially charged not to fail, since not only do their loyalty and allegiance, or their obligation to obey the laws of the country of their residence, require and impose the duty of careful and implicit obedience to this Our strict command and injunction; but, moreover, lest any of the persons aforesaid should be ignorant of the consequences which will ensue if they fail to register on the day hereby appointed, we do hereby forewarn and admonish them that if any person by Our said Regulations or by this Our Proclamation required to register shall without lawful excuse, omit, neglect or fail to register upon the day, or within the time limited therefor, he or she shall be subject to a penalty of fine and imprisonment, and moreover to various forfeiture and disabilities as by Our said regulations provided.

And We do hereby Proclaim and Announce, for the information of all whom it may concern, that for the purpose of effecting the registration aforesaid a Registrar will be appointed for Our Yukon Territory, who will divide the said Territory into convenient registration divisions and appoint for each division a place or places of registration, which will be specified by publication, and Deputy Registrars or Assistant Deputy Registrars to attend to the registration of the persons entitled to register who present themselves upon the day hereby appointed at the places aforesaid to be registered; and that any of the persons required to register in Our Yukon Territory upon the appointed day may register on the said 30th day of September, 1918, at any time between the hours of 7 o'clock in the morning and 10 o'clock at night, before one of Our said deputy registrars or assistant deputy registrars at any one of the places so appointed, but they are counselled and admonished to register as early in the day as possible, since otherwise, by reason of the great number of persons to be registered, their opportunity for registration on the day may fail for lack of time.

And we do hereby further, for the information of all whom it may concern, proclaim and announce that every person who resides in Our said Dominion, male or female, whether he or she be one of Our loving subjects or of alien or foreign nationality, who shall after the said 30th day of September, 1918, attain his or her sixteenth birthday, and as well every person residing in Our said Dominion who was upon active service in any of Our Military or Naval Forces on the said day of ...., 1918, and who shall not have registered pursuant to Our said regulations on or before the said last mentioned date, is by Our said regulations, subject to the pains, forfeitures and disabilities aforesaid, required to register in the manner prescribed by Our said regulations within thirty days after his or her said birthday, or after he shall have ceased to be on active service, as the case may be, and that he or she should attend, within the time limited, at one of Our post offices, and comply with the requirements of Our said regulation with respect to his or her registration.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all other whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice, rendering strict obedience to and compliance with all these our commands, directions, requirements and governing themselves accordingly.

Provided nevertheless that nothing in Our said regulations or in this Our proclamation is intended to require any of the following persons to register, viz:—

(*a*) cloistered nuns;

(*b*) persons upon active service in any of His Majesty's military or naval forces, so long as they remain upon active service;

(*c*) persons confined in asylums for the insane or feeble minded, or in the penitentaries or prisons, until the time of their discharge from such confinement;

(*d*) inmates of institutions excepted by Our Canada Registration Board upon the recommendation of the registrar for the district in which the institution is situated, subject to the conditions prescribed by the Board.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this SEVENTEENTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

THOMAS MULVEY,

9-3 Under-Secretary of State.

DESPATCHES, ETC.

[*Extract from* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 2nd August, 1918.*]

WHITEHALL, July 30, 1918.

LETTERS Patent have passed the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, each document bearing date the 26th June, 1918, conferring the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom upon:—

The Honourable Hormisdas Laporte, Chairman of the War Purchasing Commission, Canada.

[*Extract from* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 12th July, 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
12th July, 1918.

THE STATUTES OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

(REVISED EDITION.)

GEORGE R.I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, GREETING:

WHEREAS Her late Majesty Our Beloved Grandmother Queen Victoria by a Warrant dated the 6th day of September, 1886, did institute and create a new Naval and Military Order of Distinction designated the Distinguished Service Order for the purpose of rewarding individual instances of meritorious or distinguished service in war;

And Whereas the said Royal Warrant was subsequently amended by Royal Warrants dated 24th July, 1902, 2nd July, 1903, 15th October, 1903, and 23rd August, 1916;

And Whereas it is Our Royal Will and Pleasure that the Officers of Our recently constituted Air Force shall be eligible for appointment to Our said Distinguished Service Order;

And Whereas We deem it expedient that all amendments to the Statutes of Our said Order heretofore promulgated, or now to be promulgated, shall be incorporated in a Royal Warrant under Our Sign Manual;

Now Therefore We do hereby declare that the rules and ordinances heretofore in force for the government of Our said Order shall be abrogated, cancelled and annulled, and We are graciously pleased to make, ordain and establish the following rules and ordinances in substitution for the same, which shall henceforth be inviolably observed and kept;

Firstly: It is ordained that this Order shall henceforth be styled and designated the "Distinguished Service Order."

Secondly: It is ordained that the Order shall consist of the Sovereign, and of such Members or Companions as We, Our Heirs or Successors shall appoint.

Thirdly: It is ordained that We, Our Heirs and Successors, Kings and Queens, Regnant of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperors and Empresses of India, are and for ever shall be Sovereigns of this Order.

Fourthly: It is ordained that no person shall be eligible for this distinction who doth not actually hold, at the time of his nomination, a Commission in Our Navy, in Our Land Forces or Marines, in Our Air Force or in Our Indian or Colonial Naval or Military Forces, or a Commission in one of the Departments of Our Navy, Army or Air Force, the holder of which is entitled to Honorary or relative Navy, Army or Air Force rank, nor shall any person be nominated unless his services shall have been marked by the especial mention of his name, by the Admiral or Senior Naval Officer Commanding a Squadron or Detached Naval Force, or by the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the Field, in despatches for meritorious or distinguished service in the Field, or before the enemy.

Fifthly: It is ordained that Foreign Officers who have been associated in Naval, Military or Aerial operations with Our Forces shall be eligible to be Honorary Members of this Order.

Sixthly: It is ordained that when We, Our Heirs and Successors, shall be pleased to appoint any person to be a member of this Order, such appointment shall be made by Warrant under Our Sign Manual, and countersigned by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

Seventhly: It is ordained that anyone who, after having performed services for which this Order is awarded, subsequently performs an approved act of gallantry which, if he had not received the Order, would have entitled him to it, shall be awarded a Bar to be attached to the riband by which the Badge is suspended, and for every additional such act an additional Bar may be added.

Eighthly: It is ordained that an Officer shall be appointed to this Order, that is to say, a Secretary and Registrar.

Ninthly: It is ordained that the Secretary and Registrar of this Order shall be appointed by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and shall have the custody of the archives of the Order. He shall attend to the service of the Order and shall execute such directions as he may receive from our Principal Secretary of State for War.

Tenthly: It is ordained that this Order shall rank next to and immediately after Our Order of the British Empire, and that the Companions thereof shall in all places and assemblies whatsoever have place and precedency next to and immediately after the Commanders of Our said Order of the British Empire and shall rank among themselves according to the date of their respective nominations.

Eleventhly: It is ordained that the Badge of the Order shall consist of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged gold, having on one side thereof in the centre, within a wreath a laurel enamelled green, the Imperial Crown in gold upon a red enamelled ground and on the reverse, within a similar wreath and on a similar red ground, the Royal Cypher, and shall be suspended from the left breast by a red riband, edged blue, of one inch in width.

Twelfthly: It is ordained that the names of those whom We may be pleased to admit to Membership of this Order shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and a registry thereof kept in the office of Our Secretary of State for War.

Thirteenthly: In order to make such additional provision as shall effectively preserve pure this honourable distinction, it is ordained that if any person admitted to Membership of this Order shall be convicted of treason, cowardice, felony, or of any infamous crime, or if he be accused of any such offence and doth not after a reasonable time surrender himself to be tried for the same, his name shall be erased, by an Order under the Royal Sign Manual, from the register of Members of the said Order. And it is hereby declared that We, Our Heirs and Successors, shall be the sole judge of the conduct which may require the erasure from the register of the name of the offending person, and that it shall at all times be competent for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, to restore the name if such restoration should be justified by the circumstances of the case.

Lastly: We reserve to Ourselves, Our Heirs and Successors full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting or dispensing with these Regulations or any part thereof by a notification under the Sign Manual of the Sovereign of the Order.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's* this first day of *April*, in the eighth year of our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

8-3 MILNER.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[6/1992]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 17th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior and under the provisions of Section 76 of the Dominion Lands Act, is pleased to and doth hereby set apart and appropriate Legal Subdivision 4 of Section 9, Township 60, Range 25, West of the Fourth Meridian in the Province of Alberta for church and cemetery purposes.

His Excellency in Council is hereby furthur pleased to authorize a grant thereof to the Church and Manse Board of the Presbyterian Church for the said purposes.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1911]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated the 24th July, 1918, from the Minister of the Interior stating that the south-east quarter of Secti n 26, Township 40, Range 2, west of the 5th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, containing 160 acres, was, with other lands, vested in the Governor and Company of Adventures of England trading into Hudson's Bay, commonly called the Hudson's Bay Company, upon the 3rd day of January, 1907, under the provisions in that behalf contained in the Dominion Lands Act,

The Minister further states that a homestead entry for the said quarter section was, by oversight, granted on the 9th August, 1912, to Mr. Thomas William Ripper, who has been in continuous occupation of the land since 1913, and made valuable improvements thereon.

At the request of the Department of the Interior, the Hudson's Bay Company surrendered the quarter section in question, in order that Mr. Ripper's entry therefor might be confirmed, and selected, in lieu thereof, the north-east quarter of Section 26, Township 32, Range 15, west of the 4th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, containing 160 acres and which has been reserved for the company for some time.

The Minister therefore recommends that this exchange be confirmed under the provisions of section 76 of the Dominion Lands Act, and that letters patent for the said north-east quarter of Section 26, Township 32, Range 15, west of the 4th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, containing 160 acres, and which is available for the purpose, be issued in favour of the Hudson's Bay Company in exchange for the south-east quarter of Section 26, Township 48, Range 2, west of the 5th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, containing 160 acres, above mentioned, and which is now vested in His Majesty King George the Fifth in the right of the Dominion of Canada, and that the homestead entry granted for the last mentioned land on the 9th August, 1912, to the said Thomas William Ripper, be confirmed.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1997]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, 14th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Government of the Province of British Columbia has, under the terms of an agreement between that Government and the Government of the Dominion, with reference to mineral lands in the Railway Belt as set forth in the Order in Council of the 11th February, 1890, applied for a grant of the undermentioned lands and has complied with the provisions of the Order in Council of the 13th May, 1899, by filing the sworn declaration of a Dominion land surveyor, to the effect that the lands in question are of no value for agricultural purposes or for the timber growing thereon and has paid therefor at the rate of $1.00 per acre, the sum of thirty dollars and fifty-seven cents ($30.57), the said lands being:

That certain parcel or tract of land situate in Section thirty in the twentieth Township in the nineteenth Range, west of the sixth Meridian, comprising parts of the Glen Iron mineral claim, being lot one thousand four hundred and fifteen, and of the Peggy mineral claim, being lot one thousand four hundred and sixteen, both in the Kamloops mining division of the Yale district in the Province of British Columbia, which may be more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a wooden post in stone mound on the northerly boundary of the "Beta" mineral claim as transferred to the province of British Columbia by Order in Council dated the third day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven, which said post is distant ninety-five feet, more or less, on a bearing of north eighty-nine degrees and fifty-two minutes west from the wooden post in stone mound at the north-east corner of northwest quarter of section nineteen of the said township; thence north eighty-nine degrees and fifty-two minutes west along the said northerly boundary of the said "Beta" mineral claim a distance of one thousand four hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to a wooden post in stone mound at the northwesterly corner of the said "Beta" mineral claim; thence continuing on the same bearing a distance of seventy feet, more or less, to a wooden post in stone mound; thence north eight minutes east a distance of five hundred and fifty feet, more or less, to a witness wooden post in stone mound; thence continuing on the same bearing a distance of one hundred and thirty-four feet and four-tenths of a foot, more or less, to the most southerly boundary of the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway as shown upon the plan of the said right of way, signed by E. B. Hermon, D.L.S., on the twelfth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five and filed in the Kamloops Registry Office under number thirty-two, and of record in the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, under number eight thousand and eighty-three; thence easterly along the said most southerly boundary of the said right of way to a point on the westerly boundary of that part of legal subdivision two of the said section thirty, granted to Joseph William MacKay under letters patent dated the second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one; which said point is fourteen chains perpendicularly distant westerly from the most easterly limit of the said legal subdivision two; thence southerly along the said westerly boundary to the northerly boundary of the Norah mineral claim as transferred to the Province of British Columbia by Order in Council dated the third day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven; thence north eighty-nine degrees and fifty-two minutes west along the said northerly boundary of the said Norah mineral claim a distance of four hundred and six feet and fifty-eight hundredths of a foot more or less to a wooden post in stone mound at the northeasterly corner of the said "Beta" mineral claim; thence continuing on the same course along the northerly boundary of the said "Beta" mineral claim a distance of seventy feet, more or less, to the point of beginning; the said parcel containing by admeasurement thirty acres and fifty-seven hundredths of an acre, more or less, all the said bearings being astronomical; all according to the plans and field notes of the Glen Iron mineral claim, signed by John Vicars, Dominion land surveyor, and dated the twenty-first day of November, one thousand nine hundred and five, and of record in the Department of the Interior under number eight thousand one hundred and twenty-six, and of the Peggy mineral claim, signed by John Vicars, Dominion land surveyor, and dated the twenty-eighth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and five, and of record in the Department of the Interior under number seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the title to the lands herein described containing a total of thirty acres and fifty-seven hundredths of an acre (30.57) be vested in His Majesty King George the Fifth, for the purposes of the Province of British Columbia, under the terms of the agreement and Order in Council mentioned above.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
8–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1298]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 29th day of May, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by subsection 2 of section 5 of "The Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1912", that all lands (known as swamp lands) transferred to the Province of Manitoba under section 1 of chapter 50 of the Statutes of 1885 and not sold by the Province prior to the time at which the terms and conditions of the said Act were agreed to by the Legislature of the Province shall be re-transferred to the Dominion;

And whereas certain quarter-sections and sections partly covered by water or marsh had been transferred to the Province of Manitoba under the provisions of said section 1 of chapter 50 of the Statutes of 1885, and whereas the Province had disposed of the dry portions of the said quarter-sections and sections under agreements of sale, the remaining portions of the same should, therefore, under the provisions of said subsection 2 of section 5 of the Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1912, be re-transferred to the Dominion;

And whereas on account of settlement, drainage, the receding of the waters of lakes and other causes, it is considered practically impossible to define at the present time the boundaries between the original dry and wet portions of the said quarter-sections and sections, and the re-transfer to the Dominion of the portions not sold by the Province has not, therefore, been brought about as the Land Titles Office can not be supplied with descriptions sufficient in detail to cover the areas to be re-transferred;

And whereas the same difficulty exists with regard to defining the outlines of the portions of the said quarter-sections and sections sold by the Province, and the purchasers thereof are being caused considerable annoyance through not being able to obtain title on this account;

And whereas the Department of the Interior has been advised that the difficulty that arises in view of the impossibility of giving detailed descriptions of the lands referred to, which form only a portion of quarter-sections or sections, may be settled by a survey by the two Governments, with the consent of the purchasers from the Province if that can be obtained, dividing the quarter-sections or sections so as to give the purchasers and the Dominion Government each its proper area, and whereas the Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands has estimated that such a survey may cost $7,500, this estimate, however, not including the cost of obtaining the consent of the purchasers to the proposed boundaries;

And whereas most of the said fractional parcels of swamp lands not sold by the province are still more or less covered by water and the chief engineer of the Manitoba Hydrometic Survey of the water power branch of the Department of the Interior having reported that so far as he is aware these fractional parcels are not of any particular value in connection with power or water supply, the minister is of the opinion that the cost of obtaining the information necessary for the retransfer of the same to the Dominion would not be justifiable;

And whereas the Province of Manitoba has requested that the Dominion Government consent to the release of the said fractional parcels in order that it may be in a position to deal with the respective quarter-sections and sections as a whole, and has offered to convey to the Dominion several parcels of Provincial lands upon which homestead entries had been granted in error and which the Department of the Interior has been trying for some time to secure;

And Whereas the Minister of the Interior after careful consideration is of the opinion that such release to the Province would be in the public interest as it would overcome the difficulty referred to respecting the boundaries of the said lands;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the fractional parcels of swamp land enumerated in schedule "A" hereto annexed, in so far as any rights therein as should be re-transferred to the Dominion under the provisions of subsection 2 of section 5 of the Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1912, are concerned, shall be and the same are hereby released to His Majesty King George the Fifth for the purposes of the Province of Manitoba.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE "A."

Section. — Part.	No.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Area.	Remarks.
Frl. W.½ N.W.¼	20 19	19 16	5 8	WPM "	252. 15.30	Part not included in Manitoba and North-Western Railway grant No. 1,191.
Sec.	31	16	8	"	153.20	" " "
S.W.¼	1	17	9	"	87.50	" " "
S.E.¼	23	17	9	"	137.	" " "
W.½	31	15	10	"	122.	" " "
N.E.¼ and S.W.¼	7	16	10	"	31.60	" " "
S.W.¼ and S.E.¼	5 6	17	7	EPM	200.	Water covered area, marsh along Lake Winnipeg.
Sec.	30	17	11	"	6.20	" Winnipeg River.
N.W.¼	4	16	1	WPM	100.00	" Shoal Lake.
S.E.¼	18	15	2	"	2.40	" Marsh Lake.
N.E.¼	18	15	2	"	78.80	" "
Sec. and S.½	24 25	17	2	"	625.	" Shoal Lake.
N.W.¼	32	17	2	"	5.30	" "
N.W.¼	35	17	2	"	68.	" "
S.½	18	18	2	"	179.	" "
N.W.¼	18	18	2	"	71.30	" "
S.W.¼	24	19	4	"	32.	" Goulet Lake.
S.W.¼	22	14	8	"	34.	" Manitoba Lake.
W.½ of S.W.¼	18	9	9	"	10.	" Assiniboine River.
S.W.¼	28	19	9	"	48.	" Manitoba Lake.
N.W.¼	2	5	10	"	82.29	" Lake.
N.W.¼	6	9	10	"	10.	" Assiniboine River.
S.W.¼	6	9	10	"	22.	" "
N.W.¼	30	4	11	"	148.50	" Swan Lake.
N.E.¼	36	8	11	"	15.70	" Assiniboine River.
S.W.¼	1	9	11	"	11.	" "
S.E.¼	6	9	11	"	25.	" "
W.½	6	9	11	"	40.77	" "
S.E.¼	31	8	13	"	15.	" "
S.W.¼	31	8	13	"	23.80	" "
N.E.¼	31	8	13	"	25.30	" "
S.W.¼	22	3	14	"	15.	" Rock Lake.
S.E.¼	22	3	14	"	144.43	" "
L.S.1, 8&9	9	8	14	"	49.10	Part west of river and part water covered area, Assiniboine river.
S.W.¼	10	8	14	"	8.60	Water covered area, Lake
L.S.12&13	13	8	14	"	10.	" " Moezee.
N.E.¼	14	8	14	"	17.10	" "
S.E.¼	14	8	14	"	15.60	" "
L.S.1,2&8	36	8	14	"	3.	" "
N.W.¼	2	21	14	"	4.	" "
N.W.¼	28	21	14	"	5.15	" "
S.E.¼	28	21	14	"	66.80	" Lake.
N.E.¼	34	21	14	"	35.50	" Rushmere Lake.
S.½	34	21	14	"	143.	" "
N.½ of N. E.¼	6	8	15	"	22.98	" Assiniboine River.
N.W.¼	34	24	16	"	119	" Dauphin Lake.
N.E.¼	18	17	17	"	16.	" Lake.
N.E.¼	26	24	17	"	63.	" Dauphin Lake.
S.E.¼	4	25	17	"	128.00	" "
N.E.¼	14	24	18	"	5.	" Harold Lake.
S.E.¼	14	24	18	"	50.	" "

[1922.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 30th July, 1918, from the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that by Orders in Council passed on the 26th of August, 1910, and the 10th of May, 1911, there were reserved for the use of the Department of Militia and Defence for the purpose of remount depots and training grounds, all the available lands in Townships 15, 16 and 17, Range 3, West of the Third Meridian, and in Township 15, Range 4, West of the Third Meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan, and all the available lands in Townships 20, 21 and 22, Range 3, West of the 4th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta.

By Order in Council dated the 22nd March, 1918 certain right of way for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company "Bassano Easterly Branch" was transferred back to the Department of the Interior and it is now desired to authorize the latter Department to enter into grazing leases covering the remainder of the said lands.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the Department of the Interior be authorized to enter into grazing and other similar leases covering the lands above described, on the following conditions: That such leases shall not exceed the term of one year, that they shall all expire on the same day which shall be between 1st November and 1st April in any year and that before leases are granted for any year the consent of the Department of Militia and Defence will be obtained.

The committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[The following Order in Council was first publishen in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *26th August, 1918.*]

[2080]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 24th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS there has been laid before His Excellency the Governor General in Council a report of the Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, upon certain complaints having particular regard to the spread in the railway freight rates on sugar as fixed by Order in Council (P.C. 1863) of 27th July, 1918;

And whereas it is recommended in the said report that the said rates be modified,—

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Railways and Canals, pursuant to the advice of the Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the commodity rates on refined sugar in carloads shall be as follows, namely:—

To Montreal for local deliveries, 32 cents per 100 pounds from St. John, N.B., and 33 cents per 100 pounds from Halifax.

To destinations in Canada west of Montreal, the 5th class rates current from Montreal, with the addition of 14½ cents per 100 pounds from St. John and 15½ cents per 100 pounds from Halifax.

From Vancouver, B.C., as follows, namely:—

(*a*) To Regina, Lanigan, Humboldt and Melfort, all in the Province of Saskatchewan, the rail-lake-and-rail 5th class rates contemporaneously in effect from Montreal to the same points.

(*b*) To Winnipeg, the percentage of the 5th class rate from Vancouver to Winnipeg equivalent to the ratio of the commodity rate from Vancouver to Regina to the 5th class rate from Vancouver to Regina.

(*c*) Subject to the said rates as maxima, the commodity rates to destinations intermediate to the aforesaid on the direct lines of transit shall be reasonably graduated until they merge into the 5th class rates from Vancouver.

(*d*) To destinations off the aforesaid direct lines of transit the commodity rates shall not exceed those for equivalent direct line distances applied to the shortest practicable routes, with reasonable additions where the direct line mileage is insufficient for the purpose.

(*e*) During the existence of the class freight tariffs from Vancouver and Montreal in effect at the date of this Order the commodity rates from Vancouver, graduated as aforesaid, shall not exceed 94 cents to Banff, $1.00 to Calgary and Edmonton, $1.05 to Lethbridge, $1.21 to Saskatoon, and $1.26 to Prince Albert, per 100 pounds respectively.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is further pleased to order that the aforesaid rates shall come into force and have effect from St. John and Halifax on and after the 12th day of September, 1918, and from Vancouver on and after September 23rd, 1918, by publishing and filing on one day's notice with the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, and shall remain in force for the duration of the present war or until further ordered.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[The following Order in Council was first published in the 2nd *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *26th August, 1918.*]

[2089]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 24th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS serious difficulties have arisen in connection with the purchase of silver which is urgently needed for Silver Coinage by the Allied Governments;

And whereas the Government of the United States of America, under Treasury Regulation dated 19th August, 1918, has prohibited the export of silver except for civil or military purposes in connection with the prosecution of the war, and where the price at which the silver was purchased does not directly or indirectly exceed $1.01½ per ounce, 1,000 fine, at the point where the silver is refined in the case of silver refined in the United States, or at the point of importation in the case of imported silver;

And whereas the Imperial Government has fixed the maximum price of silver bullion in the United Kingdom at 49½ pence per ounce,—

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, is pleased, under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, to order that the export of Canadian Silver Coin, Silver Bullion and Fine Silver Bars from the Dominion of Canada shall be and the same is hereby prohibited except under license issued by the Minister of Finance and under regulations prescribed by him, such regulations to provide that licenses shall be issued only where the silver is to be used for civil or military purposes of importance in connection with the prosecution of the war, and only in cases where the exporter certifies that the silver to be exported has been purchased at a price which does not directly or indirectly exceed $1.01½ per ounce, 1,000 fine, at the point where the silver is refined or at the point of importation in the case of imported silver.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2016]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 22nd day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Public Works, is pleased to approve and doth hereby approve the attached amended tariff proposed to be levied, and amended regulations proposed to be enforced in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company's Floating Dry Dock at Prince Rupert, B.C., the said tariff and regulations to be effective from 1st April, 1918, to the end of the war.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC DRY DOCK.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

Dry Dock Rates.

Merchant vessels (steam) on gross registered tonnage.
Merchant vessels (sailing) on net registered tonnage.
Warships on displacement.

Tonnage.	*First day.*	*Lay-days.*
Up to 1,500 tons.	$300.	$100.
1,500 to 3,999 tons.	.20 per ton.	.10 per ton.
4,000 to 5,999 "	16 " "	.08 " "
Over 6,000 "	.14 " "	.08 " "
Minimum charge for use of one small section separately.	$100.	$35.

1. Docking charges include use of dock for 24 hours from the time vessel enters dock. Twenty-four hours or less constitutes the first day.
2. Each 24 hours or fraction thereof, after the first day constitutes one lay-day, except that Sundays and holidays will not be counted as lay-days unless work is performed on such days.
3. In case a vessel is raised or lowered on Sunday or a holiday, or after regular working hours, a charge for additional costs will be made against the vessel.
4. The time for which charges are made will begin when the vessel enters the dock and terminate when the vessel leaves the dock.
5. Cargo will be charged for at the same rates as tonnage. No charge for ballast.
6. All bills are due and must be paid when vessel is undocked.
7. Wrecked or other vessels requiring extra blocking will be charged for the additional labour and material required in preparing and clearing the dock; a charge will likewise be made for all keel and bilge blocks damaged by removal to effect repairs to a vessel.

Rules and Regulations.

1. Vessels will not be allowed to enter the dock without having the time and manner of their entry, and the estimated time of remaining in the dock fixed and determined at the Company's Office, and entered in a book for that purpose.

2. All vessels requiring the use of the dock must supply men to handle the vessel, shall furnish all hauling and steadying lines, and shall warp themselves into and out of the dock, under the control of the dockmaster.

Vessels are not to enter the dock until so instructed by signal from the dockmaster, and are not to steam into the dock without instructions from the manager or his deputies.

Propellers of vessels are not to be turned while in dock, without permission.

3. Vessels about to be docked *must be put on an even heel abeam* and as nearly even fore and as possible.

4. Vessels using the dock or wharves must keep the same clear of dirt and rubbish and sweep the dock before being floated.

5. No discharge is to be made from soil pipes while vessels are in the dock, and all water-closets and urinals must be securely closed and not used while the vessel is in the dock.

6. Stage-planks and trestless will be furnished by the dock, on application to the manager, but vessels will be required to furnish ropes for hanging stages, as no ropes or chains will be furnished by the dock. All staging and other gear shall be stored away as directed, before the vessel is floated.

7. No anchors or cables shall be lowered to the pontoon docks without permission. No steam shall be blown off, nor shall water be removed from boilers of tanks, nor any appreciable change made in the distribution of the weight of the vessel while in the dock except permission be first obtained.

8. All vessels lying at wharves or in dock shall furnish lights at night, at each end of all gang-ways in use.

9. Vessels lying at wharves of the dry dock shall move when so requested by the manager, or his deputies.

10. Vessels desiring to lie at the wharves for the completion of repairs may do so, if the wharves are not otherwise occupied, upon making application to the manager, in writing, and paying the usual charges.

11. Vessels lying at the wharves or in the dock are prohibited from dumping ashes or ballast alongside.

12. In case a vessel is not ready for docking at the time arrangements are made, the full dues for one day shall be paid in addition, to which the owner, managing owner, master or consignee, shall be liable to pay, on demand, to the company, the amount, if any which may have been lost in respect of dockage rates and dues, by reason of the failure to dock according to application, and the vessel must be prepared to stand aside for any vessel if required.

13. In cases involving abnormal risks when docking or when docking vessels with considerable cargo, the risk shall be borne by the owners who shall also be liable for any damage thereby ensuing, to the dock or dock properties, and the Company may exact sufficient bond or other guarantee protecting them from all losses caused by such docking; and the extra cost of preparing the dock for the reception of such a vessel plus 20% is to be paid in addition to the tariff rates.

14. The owners of the dock shall not be liable for any damage which may happen to the vessel whilst in the dock, entering the dock, or leaving the dock, on account of causes beyond their control; nor for any delay due to such causes. When the ship is about to be undocked, the responsibility that inlet and outlet valves and all the openings in the ship's bottom below the water are closed rests with the owners.

15. If it transpires that the repairs to a vessel already in the dock will require longer use of the dock than was at the first anticipated and should the dock have been enagaged by another vessel for a definite time then the repairs to the vessel on the dock shall be so far completed as to enable her to undock. But she shall have the right to re-enter the dock as soon as the same is free and shall be chargeable only with the dues fixed for lay-days, but may not occupy the dock to the exclusion of other vessels ready to dock as arranged.

16. When, for any reason not connected with the preparation of the dock, or the operation thereof, it is found necessary to raise a vessel again after beginning to sink the dock, she will be charged lay-day rates plus all additional expenses caused the dock therefor. But, if the vessel is floated and it is necessary to inspect the bilge and keel blocks before she can again be raised, the charge will be 75% of the regular docking rates plus all additional expenses.

17. Any damage of the dock, wharves or property connected therewith, caused by negligence or any other fault of the vessel, will be charged to the vessel.

18. His Majesty's ships and also vessels in distress involving risk of foundering shall at all times have priority of docking over all vessels entered in the entry book.

19. In emergencies liable to endanger the vessel or property of the company, and thereby rendering it advisable to undock the vessel, or in the event of a fire occurring on a vessel or on the dock, the company have the right to float the vessel and cause her to be removed

at once from the dock. If the fire occurs on board the ship or is due to action on the part of the vessel's officers or crew, the cost of any work done to enable the vessel to be undocked, and any damage done to the property of the company, will be charged to the owners.

20. Vessel owners are liable for any accidents to dock workmen due to any default or carelessness on the part of their employees.

21. No vessel is permitted to lie alongside or to be attached to the dock without special permission of the company.

22. All orders of the dockmaster re docking and undocking must be obeyed by the captain and crew of the vessel' as well as all reasonable orders issued by the manager or dockmaster, or their deputies, while the vessel is in the dock, and such orders shall be in writing should the Captain of the vessel so require. 9–2

[2032]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 17th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS since the 18th day of April, 1917, Orders in Council have been made from time to time granting certain pay after discharge to officers and soldiers of the land forces, those now in force being those dated the 11th day of October, 1917 (P.C. 2849), and on the 30th day of January, 1918 (P.C. 192);

And whereas provision has also been made for post discharge pay for officers, warrant officers and men of the Canadian Naval Service, the provisions now in force being those contained in Orders in Council dated the 1st day of August, 1917 (P.C. 2433), and the 13th day of November, 1917 (P.C. 3192);

And whereas it appears that under the existing provisions it is possible for an officer, warrant officer, or man to become entitled to post discharge pay more than one by reason of his service both in the naval and the land forces of Canada, and it is deemed expedient to consolidate all the provisions with regard to post discharge pay in respect of both services and to make certain amendments in the existing provisions;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, and with the concurrence of the Minister of the Naval Service, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:

The Orders in Council above mentioned are hereby cancelled and the following regulations are hereby made and substituted therefor:—

Regulations.

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:

(*a*) "Officer," "warrant officer" and "man" shall have the same meanings as are given to the said words in the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions or in the Militia Act, as the case may be, and "officer" shall include "nursing sister."

(*b*) "Retirement" shall include the return to his Militia unit of an officer who ceases to be actively employed and paid.

(*c*) "Discharge" shall include the return to his non-permanent militia unit not on active service of a man belonging to any such unit.

(*d*) "Overseas" means out of Canada or the United States.

(*e*) "Pay and allowances" includes the pay and allowances receivable in money by the officer, warrant officer or man concerned or by his dependents by reason of his service; except allowances in lieu of rations and quarters or subsistence allowance.

(*f*) "Militia Council" means only the Militia Council in Canada and does not extend to the Overseas Military Council.

2. Except as in these regulations otherwise provided, every officer, warrant officer or man who has served or may hereafter serve in the naval or in the land forces of Canada on active service as set out in the first column of the schedule to these regulations and who hereafter retires or is discharged during the present war or during demobilization thereafter shall be entitled to receive a gratuity equal in amount to the pay and allowances he would have received if he had remained in the service for fifteen, thirty, forty-five or ninety-one days after his retirement or discharge as specified in the second column of the said schedule at the same rate of pay and allowances as he was receiving at the time of his retirement or discharge, or if he was reverted to a lower rank with his consent in order that he might serve overseas or in a theatre of actual war, and not on account of misconduct or inefficiency, then at the rate of pay and allowances to which he would have been entitled if he had not been reverted.

3. Where separation allowance has been paid during the service of any officers, warrant officer or man to any dependent or dependents of his, a portion of the gratuity payable under the preceding paragraph to such officer, warrant officer or man equal to the separation allowance for the period by reference to which the gratuity is calculated, may, in the discretion of the Paymaster-General, or the Deputy Minister of Naval Service, be paid to the dependant or dependants of such officer, warrant officer or man who would have been entitled to it if the service of the officer, warrant officer, warrant officer or man concerned had continued and if so paid shall, to the extent of the amount thereof, be deemed to be a payment in part of the gratuity aforesaid.

4. No officer, and no warrant officer in the Naval forces, shall be entitled to such gratuity as aforesaid if:—

(*a*) He is cashiered or dismissed the service by sentence of a court martial.

(*b*) He is deprived of his commission or warrant by reason of misconduct.

(*c*) He is called upon to retire or to resign his commission or warrant by reason of misconduct.

(*d*) He is retired or discharged at his own request (unless the Director of Naval Service or the Militia Council otherwise determines).

5. No man of the Naval or land forces of Canada shall be entitled to the gratuity aforesaid if he has been discharged:—

(*a*) Having been sentenced to be discharged with ignominy, or in the naval forces with or without disgrace.

(*b*) Having been sentenced to penal servitude or having been sentenced by court martial to imprisonment for two years or more.

(*c*) Having made a mis-statement as to age on enlistment (unless the Director of Naval Service or the Militia Council otherwise determines).

(*d*) Having made a false answer on attestation (unless the Director of Naval Service or the Militia Council otherwise determines).

(*e*) During his service, having been convicted by the civil power of an offence punishable by imprisonment for more than two years, committed either before or after enlistment.

(*f*) For misconduct.

(*g*) At his own request or the request of his parents or guardians (unless the Director of Naval Service or the Militia Council otherwise determines).

6. No officer, warrant officer or man shall be entitled to the gratuity aforesaid, if

(*a*) He was formerly employed in the civil service of Canada or of any province and is privileged to return to such employment in the same position as the position which he left, or some other position in such service having substantially a like remuneration.

(*b*) He was formerly in some Canadian naval or land force other than that from which he is retired or discharged and is privileged to continue on pay in such Canadian naval or land force with the same rank as he formerly held therein, or any higher rank.

7. Any overpayments made to any officer, warrant officer or man or to any of his dependents may be deducted from the gratuity hereby authorized.

8. If any officer, warrant officer or man, before he has received any part or the whole of the gratuity to

which he has become entitled under these regulations is notified as having joined and as being in receipt of pay from any Canadian naval or land force other than that from which he is retired or discharged, the gratuity, or the part thereof which at the time remains unpaid shall not be paid, but such officer, warrant officer or man, upon his subsequent retirement or discharge shall, if then otherwise eligible to receive the gratuity, be entitled to receive the same or the part thereof which has not theretofore been paid, by reference either to the pay and allowances of which he was in receipt or of the pay and allowances of which he is in receipt at the time of such subsequent retirement or discharge, whichever were the higher, and he shall, for the purpose of determining the amount of the gratuity by reference to the length and the character of his service, be entitled to count his service in both forces.

9. No officer or men of the naval or land forces enlisted elsewhere than in Great Britain shall be entitled to the gratuity aforesaid unlest he is in Canada at the time of his retirement or discharge or unless the Director of Naval Service of the Militia Council determines that he should receive it.

10. If an officer, warrant officer or man brought forward for retirement or discharge is entitled, pursuant to the recommendation of a medical board or a medical officer, to receive allowances (other than pension) from the Department of soldiers' Civil-Re-Establishment, he shall not be paid the gratuity until he has submitted to such treatment as the Department of Soldiers' Civil-Re-Establishment directs and has ceased to receive allowances from such Department.

11. If any officer, warrant officer or man, before he has received any part or the whole of the gratuity herein provided for is notified as being entitled to or in receipt of allowances from the Department of the Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment the gratuity or the part thereof which at the time remains unpaid, shall not be paid, but such officer, warrant officer or man, upon his subsequently ceasing to be entitled to or to receive such allowances shall, if then otherwise eligible to receive the gratuity, be entitled to receive the same or the part thereof which has not theretofore been paid.

12. If any officer, warrant officer or man dies before he has received any part or the whole of the gratuity herein provided, and if immediately before the time of his retirement or discharge no separation allowance was being paid to any dependent or dependents of his, and there was no assignment or allotment of any portion of his pay in force, the portion of the gratuity unpaid at the time of his death shall not become payable.

13. No officer, warrant officer or man shall irrespective of the length or character of his service in one or several forces, be entitle to receive in all a gratuity equal to more than ninety-one days' pay and allowances, calculated by reference to the highest rate of pay and allowances of which he was in receipt at the time of any retirement or discharge.

14. The gratuity herein provided for shall be payable to any officer, warrant officer or man as follows :—

(*a*) If the gratuity is equal to fifteen days, thirty days or forty-five days pay and allowance, on the day of his retirement or discharge.

(*b*) If the gratuity is equal to ninety-one days' pay and allowance, one-third thereof on the day of his retirement or discharge and the reminder in two annual instalments payable respectively one and two months after such retirement or discharge.

15. Where it appears that any officer, warrant officer or man has, while in the service, incurred debts or omitted to make proper provision for his wife or children, whether legetimate or illegetimate, or in any case in which the circumstances seem to him to so require, the Minister of the Naval Service, in the case of the naval forces, or the Militia Council in the case of the land forces, may direct the gratuity hereby authorized to be applied in or towards the payment of such debts or the making of provision so far as possible for the said wife or child or children or as the circumstances may demand.

16. Nothing in these regulations shall adversely affect the rights of any officer, warrant officer or man heretofore retired or discharged under the Orders in Council cancelled hereby, and where the justice of the case so requires, post discharge pay may be granted under these regulations to any officer, warrant officer or man who has not heretofore received any post discharge pay, or who is entitled under the provisions hereof to a larger amount of post discharge pay than he received by reason of his having reverted with his consent to proceed overseas, or to a theatre of actual war, and not for misconduct or inefficiency.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE.

Column 1—Service.	Column 2—Period.
(*a*) In a sea-going ship for six months continuously	91 days.
(*b*) In the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, Overseas Division, in a ship of the Royal Navy	91 "
(*c*) In the Canadian Expeditionary Force Overseas	91 "
(*d*) In any Canadian Naval or land force for three years	45 "
(*e*) In any Canadian Naval or land force for two years	30 "
(*f*) In any Canadian Naval or land force for one year	15 "

9-2

[1788]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.
Friday, the 19th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of section 7, chapter 108, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, "An Act Respecting Public Ferries," to order that the tariff covered by section 5 of the regulations established under authority of an Order in Council dated 1st May, 1893, as amended by Order in Council of the 5th April, 1905, for the governance of the operation of the ferry across the Ottawa river, between the Township of Fitzroy, in the Province of Ontario, and Onslow, in the Province of Quebec, and generally known as "The Quyon Ferry," shall be and the same is hereby cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof :—

TARIFF.
Section 5.

	Cents
For a two horse cart or conveyance and driver, with or without merchandise, each way	50
For a one horse cart or conveyance and driver, with or without merchandise, each way	40
For one horse, each way	15
For each additional horse, the property of the same person	10
For each head of horned cattle, up to two, each way	25
For each additional head of horned cattle, the property of the same person, each way	10
For each head of swine or sheep, up to two, each way	10
For each additional head of swine or sheep, the property of the same person, each way	5
For each passenger, with the privileges of taking baggage, not exceeding 50 lbs., each way	15
For each package of merchandise or goods (other than the above) under 100 lbs., each way	5
For lots of freight weighing 100 lbs. or over, per 100 lbs	3
For each automobile and driver, each way	50
For each automobile passenger, other than the driver, each way	10

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2045]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 22nd day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS a request has been made by the Department of Indian Affairs for the setting apart for the Indians of a tract of land, known as the Waterhen Indian Reserve, No. 45, in Townships 34 and 34, ranges 15 and 16, West of the Principal Meridian in the Province of Manitoba, and also of certain portions of sections 14, 23 and 35 in the said Township 34, range 16, as an addition to the original reserve in exchange for a portion of the latter which has been surrendered by the Indians';

The portion of the original reserve to be retained for the Indians, comprises 3481·94 acres; the portion thereof which has been surrendered comprises 1126·06 acres, and the area of the additional land desired in exchange for the portion of the reserve surrendered comprises 1171·95 acres;

And whereas the lands applied for, according to the records of the Department of the Interior are available for the purpose.

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the said lands be withdrawn from the operation of the Dominion Lands Act and be set apart as an Indian reserve, such lands being more particularly described as follows:

Firstly, all that portion of Waterhen Indian Reserve No. 45, as shown upon plans of survey of township 34, range 15; township 34, range 16; township 35, range 15 and township 35, range 16, all West of the Principal Meridian approved and confirmed at Ottawa, respectively on the 6th day of February, 1917, the 25th day of July, 1916, the 17th day of October, 1916, and the 28th day of March, 1916, by Edouard Deville, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands and of record in the Department of the Interior, and which said portion lies to the North of a line drawn parallel with and 62·81 chains perpendicularly distant, Northerly from the Southern limit of the said reserve, No. 45, as shown upon the said plans of townships 34, ranges 15 and 16.

Secondly, all those portions of sections 14 and 23 of the said township 34, range 16, which lie to the west of the west bank of Little Waterhen river, as shown upon said plan of township 34, range 16.

And thirdly, all that porton of the east half of section 35 of the said township 34, range 16, which lies to the west of the said west bank of said river, as shown on the said plan of the said township, and the easterly 21·85 chains of the west half of said section 35, as shown on said plan, comprising an aggregate area of 4653·89 acres, more or less, and shown hatched in black on the plan hereto attached.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2046.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 20th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Order in Council of the 29th day of May, 1918, establishing the Point Pelee Park provided that the shooting of wild duck would be allowed each year on the said Point Pelee Park, under permit from the Commissioner of Dominion Parks, during such time as the Governor in Council shall from time to time decide;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Clause 61 of the General Regulations for the control and management of Dominion parks as amended by Order in Council of the 6th day of March, 1915, is hereby amended in so far as it relates to Point Pelee Park by adding thereto the following clause:—

"That the shooting of wild duck be allowed on the Point Pelee Park each year on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays of each week from the 1st of October to the 14th of December, both days inclusive."

Clauses 71 and 72 of the General Regulations for the control and management of Dominion Parks, as established by Order in Council of the 21st day of June, 1909, and re-established under the Forest Reserves and Parks Act by Order in Council of the 6th day of June, 1911, are hereby amended in so far as they relate to Point Pelee Park by adding the following clause:—

"Provided that during the time of the shooting of wild duck is allowed on Point Pelee any person holding a permit from the Commissioner of Dominion Parks to shoot wild ducks on the said Park will not be required to have his rifle, shotgun or other firearms sealed while on the said Park."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1976]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday the 12th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Order in Council of date the 23rd October, 1917, a license in connection with the Royal Proclamations relating to Trading with the Enemy was granted, permitting in certain circumstances the payment of fees and agents' charges, and the expenses in respect of Patents, Trade Marks and Designs, payable in an enemy country or on behalf of an enemy;

And whereas it has been deemed desirable to revoke said license;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, is pleased to revoke and doth hereby revoke the said license.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1910]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS under the authority of an order of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council, dated the 14th day of September, 1917, the Province of Manitoba has requested that the land comprised within the public road through Sections 11 and 12, in Township thirteen, Range eleven, east of the Principal Meridian, as shown upon a plan of the said road, approved and confirmed at Ottawa on the 27th day of September, 1917, by Edouard Deville, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, and of record in the Department of the Interior under No. 26336, be transferred to the said province;

And whereas the lands affected by the said road are unpatented.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, and under the provisions of Section 13 of Chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1906, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the said road comprising 4·39 acres in the north-east quarter of Section 11, 4·21 acres in the north-west quarter of Section 12 and 4·42 acres in the north-east quarter of Section 12 of the said township be transferred to the Crown in the right of the Province of Manitoba.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1912]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 23rd July, 1918, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that letters patent were issued on the 7th November, 1907, to Mr. Arthur Hitchcock of Moosejaw, for the north-west quarter of Section 3, Township 21, Range 7, west of the 3rd Meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan, containing 160 acres, which Mr. Hitchcock had been allowed to purchase at the rate of $3 an acre for a home farm and corral in connection with his ranch.

Subsequently it was ascertained that Mr. Hitchcock's improvements were located upon the north-east quarter of the said Section 3, and in compliance with his request it was decided in 1908 to exchange the north-west quarter of this section for the north-east quarter thereof, provided Mr. Hitchcock filed in the Department of the Interior a duplicate certificate of title in favour of the Crown covering the north-west quarter which had been patented to him.

The lands referred to were recently inspected by an officer of the Department of the Interior, who reported that he found both quarter sections very rough, only fit for grazing purposes and that there is very little difference, if any, in the value thereof, the north-east quarter, which Mr. Hitchcock desires to acquire, being the rougher of the two.

The Minister recommends that the exchange be confirmed and that he be authorized to issue Letters Patent in favour of Mr. Arthur Hitchcock for the said north-east quarter of Section 3, Township 21, Range 7, west of the 3rd Meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan, containing 161 acres, and which is available for the purpose, upon his filing in the Department of the Interior, a duplicate certificate of title in favour of the Crown, free of all encumbrances, covering the said north-west quarter of Section 3, Township 21, Range 7, west of the 3rd Meridian, above referred to.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1913]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that clause 41 of the regulations governing the granting of yearly licenses and permits to cut timber on Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the North West Territories, within twenty miles on either side of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Province of British Columbia, and that the tract of three and one-half million acres controlled by the Government of the Dominion in the Peace River District, in the Province of British Columbia, established by Order in Council of the 1st July, 1898, and subsequent Orders in Council, shall be and the same is hereby amended so as to provide that the holders of portable sawmill berths and cordwood berths shall furnish to the Dominion Timber Agent having jurisdiction in the matter, sworn returns monthly or at such period as the Minister of the Interior may direct, accounting for all timber cut on the berths, sold, and on hand ; and that in the event of it being found necessary, after the permittee has been requested by letter three times to forward any overdue return or returns, to send a Timber Inspector or other officer to secure the same, the Minister of the Interior may charge and collect from the permittee the expenses incurred thereby, or cancel the berth.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7-4 Clerk of the Privy Council

[2088.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 27th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 20th August, 1918, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that on the 11th day of December, 1913, Mr. William Marshall Vance made entry, as a homestead, for the north-west quarter of Section 23, Township 3, Range 38, west of the 3rd Meridian.

The Minister states that the said William Marshall Vance did, on or about the 4th day of February, 1914, suffer the misfortune of having both feet frozen, necessitating amputation. A statutory declaration, corroborating the above, by the physicians and surgeons who performed the operation in the City of Havre, Hill County, Montana, U.S.A., has been submitted.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that authority be granted, under subsection 2 of section 20 of the Dominion Lands Act, 1908, to dispense with the performance of residence requirements under the said Act ; letters patent to issue in favour of the entrant, on proof being submitted in the ordinary way that the other conditions of the law have been fulfilled.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
10-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2115]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 3rd day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, pursuant to the request of the Imperial Munitions Board, and under and by virtue of the powers in that behalf vested in the Governor in Council, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the marks specified in schedule "A" hereunder, in addition to the marks provided by section 432 of the Criminal Code or prescribed under its provisions, may be applied in or on any public stores to denote His Majesty's property in such stores, whether they belong to His Majesty's Imperial Government, the Government of Canada or any other of His Majesty's dominions ;

SCHEDULE "A."

1. The broad arrow.
2. The broad arrow or arrows, either alone or in combination with any letter or letters, numeral or numerals, mark or marks, sign or signs, symbol or symbols.
3. One or more crowns, either alone or in combination with any letter or letters, numeral or numerals, mark or marks, sign or signs, symbol or symbols.

Notice hereof shall be given by the publication of this order in the *Canada Gazette*.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
10-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

GENERAL ORDERS.

1918.

The following Regulations, General Orders, etc., have been approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council and are promulgated to the Militia by the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence in Militia Council.

HEADQUARTERS,

OTTAWA, 15th August, 1918.

G.O. 99.

ESTABLISHMENTS—AMENDMENTS.

Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps.—With reference to General Order No. 3, 1918, the following amendments to the revised establishment of the C.P. A.S.C. are hereby authorized as a temporary war measure :

Under "Transport" details add Sergeant-Major (W.O.)—1*

For Staff Sergeants—2, read 1*

Totals to be amended accordingly.

*Employed at Militia Headquarters.

H.Q. 32-10-6.
P.C. 1887 of 31-7-18.

G.O. 100.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CLOTHING OF THE CANADIAN MILITIA (PERMANENT UNITS) PART I., 1909—AMENDMENT.

Table No. 11 "Scale of Clothing for Hospitals" is cancelled and the following substituted :

Articles :	Details :
Aprons, compounders,	As required.
" operating,	As required.
" cooks.	3 Each cook and 2 spare.
Caps, cooks,	3 Each cook and 2 spare.
Drawers, woollen,	2 Per patient and 50 per cent spare.
Jackets, white duck,	2 Per each orderly A.M.C. and 50 p.c. spare.
Gowns, H.P.	6 Up to 15 p.c. of total establishment.
" operating,	As required.
Handkerchiefs.	3 Per patient and 100 p.c. spare.
Neckties,	1 Per patient and 100 p.c. spare.
Shirts, cotton, hospital,	90 p.c. of establishment and 200 p.c. spare.
" " helpless patients,	10 p.c. of establishment and 200 p.c. spare.
" flannel for helpless patients,	10 p.c. of establishment and 200 p.c. spare.
" under, woollen,	2 Per patient and 50 p.c. spare.
Slippers, prs.	1 Per patient and 40 p.c spare.
Shoes, canvas, rubber soles,	1 Pr. per orderly A.M.C. and 10 p.c. spare.
Socks, H.P. prs.	2 Per patient and 100 p.c. spare.
Trousers, H.P. prs.	1 Per patient and 50 p.c. spare.
" white, prs.	2 Per each orderly A.M.C. and 50 p.c. spare.
Chevrons, 1 bar (worsted red on white.)	50 p.c. of local estab.
2 bar (worsted red on white.)	50 p.c. of local estab.
3 bar (worsted red on white.)	25 p.c. of local estab.
Crowns for gowns.	10 p.c. of local estab.
Brushes, nail,	As required.
Gowns, masseuse,	2 Per masseuse and 100 p.c. spare.
Kerchief, masseuse,	2 Per masseuse and 100 p.c. spare.

H.Q. 305-3-1.
P.C. 1887 of 31-7-18.

G.O. 101.

DISBANDMENT—UNITS OF THE C.E.F.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased, pursuant to section 22 of the Militia Act, to disband the undermentioned units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Unit	Created under O.C. No.	Date	Organized under G.O. No.	Date.
60th O.S Bn.	P.C. 2067 P.C. 2031 P.C. 2060	6-8-14 7-11-14 6-8-14	103A	1915
94th O.S. Bn.	P.C. 2067 P.C. 2068	6-8-14	151	1915
104th O.S. Bn.	"	"	"	"
112th O.S. Bn.	"	"	"	"
140th O.S. Bn.	"	"	"	"
195th O.S. Bn.	"	"	69	1916
230th O.S. Bn.	"	"	"	"
249th O.S. Bn.	"	"	48	1917
11th Regt. C.M.R.	P.C.2831	7-11-14	36	1915

H.Q. 54-21-4-119.
P.C. 1717 of 27-7-18.

G.O. 102.

THE COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES OFFICERS' DECORATION.

The undermentioned officers have been awarded the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant, dated the 18th May, 1899, and General Order 132 of November, 1901 :—

Rank.	Name.	Corps.
Lt.-Colonel	Jas. F. Cunningham	G.G.F.G.
Lt.-Colonel	R. P. Bisaillon	85th Regt.

P.C. 1887 of 31-7-18.

G.O. 103.

THE COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES LONG SERVICE MEDAL.

The undermentioned are awarded the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant, dated the 18th day of May, 1899, and General Order No. 132 of November, 1901 :—

RANK.	NAME.	CORPS.
Major (Temp. Lt.-Col.)	Guy W. Marriott	19th Alta. Dragoons
Major	H. S. Hamilton	28th Bty. C.F.A.
Capt. (Temp. Maj.)	W.J.A. Lalor, M.C.	23rd Regt.
Prov. Lieut.	W. J. Foden	35th Cent. Alta. Horse
Sgt.-Maj.	W. C. Young	4th Field Troop, C.E.
Co. Sgt.-Maj.	Louis H. Hills	66th Princess L. Fsrs.
Q.M.S.	Warren Jellymore	11th Bde. C.F.A.
Q.M.S.I.	W. J. Medforth	2nd Regt. (Q.O.R.)
L.-Cpl.	Samuel Donaldson	G.G.F.G.
Pte.	Wm. J. Turner	42nd Regiment.

P.C. 1887 of 31-7-18.

G.O. 104.

MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL.

The undermentioned are awarded the Meritorious Service Medal, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant, dated the 19th day of December, 1845, as amended by Royal Warrant, dated 3rd January, 1917 :—

RANK.	NAME.	CORPS.
2435 Sgt.-Maj. (W.O.)	J. H. C. Bingham.	R.C.R.
3432 Sgt.-Maj. (W.O.)	Arthur Robert....	R.C.H.A.

P.C. 1887 of 31-7-18.

G.O. 105.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL.

The undermentioned are awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant, dated 31st day of May, 1895, and General Order 104 of October, 1902 :—

Rank.	Name.	Corps.
19 Sgt.-Maj. (W.O.)	John Kay	P.A.M.C.
56 Sgt.-Maj. (W.O.)	C. H. Mullens	C.M.S.C.
5012 C.S.M.	Timothy Bradley	R.C.G.A.
83 Q.M.S.	H. F. Moody	C.M.S.C.

P.C. 1887 of 31-7-18.

By Command,

E. C. ASHTON,
Major-General,
Acting Adjutant-General.

10-1

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS.

Entered during the week ending 3rd September, 1918, at the Department of Trade and Commerce.—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

34515. "Spaniola." Spanish Fox Trot. By Joe Rosey. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 28th August, 1918.

34516. "Democracy." March. By Harry H. Zickel. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 28th August, 1918.

34517. "Lecture à Haute Voix." Lectures et Récitations précédées d'une Etude Théorique et Pratique de la Prononciation Française. 3e et 4e année. (Livre.) Les Sœurs de la Congrégation de Notre Dame de Montréal, Montréal, Qué., 28 août 1918.

34518. "Lecture à Haute Voix." Lectures et Récitations précédées d'une Etude Théorique et Pratique de la Prononciation Française. 5e et 6e année. (Livre.) Les Soeurs de la Congrégation de Notre-Dame de Montréal, Montréal, Qué., 28 août 1918.

34519. "Cours d'Histoire Ancienne." 8e Année. Brevets de Capacité, Leçons-Cartes-Tableaux Synoptiques-Gravures. (Livre.) Les Soeurs de la Congrégation de Notre-Dame de Montréal, Montréal, Qué., 28 août 1918.

34520. "There's Nobody Just Like My Mother." Song. Words and Music by Bertie Aiken Green. Mrs. Bertie Aitken Green, Hamilton, Ont., 29th August, 1918.

34521. "The True Conditions in Spain." (Lit. Work) (Temporary Copyright.) The New York Herald Syndicate, Montreal, Que., 30th August, 1918.

34522. "She Was Not So Bad For a Country Girl." Song. Words and Music by Bud de Sylva. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 30th August, 1918.

34523. "Till We Meet Again." Song. Words by Raymond B. Egan. Music by Richard A. Whiting. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 30th August, 1918.

34524. "Gemma Galgani." A (Image.) L'Hôtel-Dieu du Sacré-Cœur, Québec, Qué., 31 août 1918.

34525. "Gemma Galgani." B (Image.) L'Hôtel Dieu du Sacré-Coeur, Québec, Qué., 31 août 1918.

34526. "'In Memoriam' Cross." (Copper.) (Artistic Work.) H. P. Braithwaite, Toronto, Ont., 31st August, 1918.

34527. "The School, September, 1918." Vol. VII. No. 1. (Book.) W. J. Dunlop, Toronto, Ont., 31st August, 1918.

34528. "Maritime Directory Co.'s Fredericton Directory, 1918." Vol. L. (Book.) Maritime Directory Co., Halifax, Nova Scotia, 31st August, 1918.

34529. "Monster of the Deep." No. 1. (Photograph.) Edwin Clay Blair, Stewiacke, Nova Scotia, 31st August, 1918.

34530. "Monsters of the Deep." No. 4. (Photograph.) Edwin Clay Blair, Stewiacke, Nova Scotia, 31st August, 1918.

34531. "Monsters of the Deep." No. 6. (Photograph.) Edwin Clay Blair, Stewiacke, Nova Scotia, 31st August, 1918.

34532. "At River John, Nova Scotia, August, 1918." Edwin Clay Blair, Stewiacke, Nova Scotia, 31st August, 1918.

34533. "Only a Stream Divides Detroit and The Border Cities." (Photograph). Border Chamber of Commerce, Windsor, Ont., 3rd September, 1918.

34534. "Songs of a Sergeant." By Sergeant Joe Atherton. (Book). Franklin Press, Calgary, Alberta, 3rd September, 1918.

34535. "Henderson's Greater Vancouver City Directory, 1918." (Book). Henderson Publishing Company Limited Liability, Vancouver, British Columbia, 3rd September, 1918.

34536. "Linda Lou." (Liza Jane's Sister). Words and Music by Ben Black, Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 3rd September, 1918.

34537. "Western Weekly Reports." 1918. Vol. 2. May-August, 1918. Cited 'W.W.R.' Editor-in-chief: W. Kent Power. (Book). Burroughs & Company, Limited, Calgary, Alberta, 3rd September, 1918.

34538. "Keep Watch." Words and Music by Will J. White. Arranged by Jules Drazil. Musgrave Bros., Toronto, Ont., 3rd September, 1918.

INTERIM COPYRIGHTS.

2082. "Federation of Our Agricultural Societies into a Large Cooperative Unit and Organization of Parochial and Township Farmers Institutes and of Parochial and Township Bureaux of Commercial Information, etc." By S. M. Barré. (Book.) Stanislas Morrier Barré, Montreal, Que., 3rd September, 1918.

2083. Fédération de Nos Sociétiés Agricoles dans une Grande Unité Coopérative et l'Organisation Paroissiale et de Township de Cercles d'Etudes Agricoles et de Bureaux Paroissiaux, et de Townships de Renseignements Commerciaux, etc." Par S. M. Barré. (Book.) Stanislas Morrier Barré, Montréal, Que., 3 septembre 1918.

2084. "Someone in the House." A Comedy Drama in Four Acts. By Larry Evans, Walter C. Percival and George S. Kaufman. (Drama.) Larry Evans, Saranac Lake, and Walter C. Percival and George S. Kaufman, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 3rd September, 1918.

P. E. RITCHIE,
Registrar of Copyrights.

13-1

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA

General Order.

A General sitting of "The Exchequer Court of Canada," under the provisions of rule 166, for the trial of cases, etc., will be holden at the Court House, in the City of Quebec, P.Q., commencing on Monday, the 21st day of October, A.D., 1918, at 11 a.m.

Dated at Ottawa, this 3rd day of September, A.D. 1918.

L. A. AUDETTE,
J.E.C.

10-4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners of Canada hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following position in the Civil Service of Canada :—

A Clerk in the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture, in Grade "D" of the First Division, at an initial salary of $1,800 per annum. Candidates must be graduates of a recognized university and must possess a good working knowledge of the classification of the orders of insects in addition to any special knowledge they possess of particular groups. Candidates should submit a statement of their training,

experience and other qualifications, also a list of the entomological papers published by them together with copies of such papers when possible.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 26th day of September next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, August 22nd, 1918. 8–4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada:—

1. A Clerk in the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture, in Grade "E" of the First Division, at an initial salary of $1,400 per annum. The duties of the office include technical work in the seed laboratory and also supervision. Candidates must be university graduates who have specialized in Botany. Training in microscopy is essential. Candidates must be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five.

2. A Female Clerk in the Research Branch of the Department of Labour, initial salary $1,200 per annum. Candidates should be graduates of a recognized universit,y having specialized in History and Economics, and being possessed of experience in research work, particularly in respect to matters pertaining to labour legislation. Candidates must be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five.

3. Two Assistant Inspectors of Gas and Electricity, one for the district of Vancouver and the other for the district of Winnipeg, at an initial salary of $1,000 per annum, plus allowances of $150. Candidates must have good working knowledge of electricity, both fundamental and practical, which will include the testing of electrical instruments. A competitive examination will be held in connection with the filling of these positions, and applicants will be informed later of the conditions of examination.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 16th day of September next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

WM. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 15th August, 1918. 7–4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

SUCCESSFUL Candidate for the position of Forester in the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior; initial salary $1,200 per annum.

* Rose Allen Courtnage of Brantford, Ont.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, August 31, 1918.

* Returned soldier. 10–1

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

SUCCESSFUL Candidate for the position of Motion Picture Camera Man in the Commercial Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce; initial salary $2,400 per annum.

A. W. Reeves, Chicago, U. S. A.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 30th August, 1918. 10-1

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

SUCCESSFUL Candidate for the position of Assistant Ceramic Engineer in the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines, initial salary $1600 per annum.

William H. H. Stephens of Brampton, Ont.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, September 3, 1918. 10–1

THE WAR CHARITIES ACT, 1917.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that under the provisions of the War Charities Act, 1917, certificates of registration have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada to the undermentioned Associations, dated as shown, which said Associations have offices and officers as shown:—

Name.	Head Office.	Date.	President or Regent.	Secretary.
Haileybury Service League	Haileybury, Ont.	August 29th	Mrs. E. L. Cadman	Mrs. N. Jacobi.
Belgium Children's Relief Fund of Montreal.	Montreal, Que.	September 3rd	The Comtesse della Faille de Laverghem.	Mrs. Clarence I. de Sola.
Colonies Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	South Salt Spring, B.C.	August 29th	Mrs. T. M. Jackson	Mrs. D. Maxwell.
Sir Isaac Brock Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Welland, Ont.	August 30th	Mrs. L. B. Livingston	Mrs. J. D. Knowles.
H.M.S. Vindictive Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Vancouver, B.C.	August 28th	Mrs. K. Clungsten	Miss H. R. Forbes.
Harry Lauder Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.	Havelock, Ont.	August 29th	Miss Jane Vance	Miss Nellie Haig.

Dated at Ottawa, this 4th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

10–1

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners of Canada hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada :—

1. An Assistant Chief Engineer in the Irrigation Branch of the Department of the Interior, with headquarters at Calgary, at a salary at the rate of $4,000 per annum. Candidates must have had a wide experience in the construction and operation of irrigation works.

2. An Ornithologist in Grade "C" of the First Division in the Dominion Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, at an initial salary of $2,200. Candidates are required to possess a first class knowledge of the birds of Canada, their distribution and habits, also the executive ability to assist in the administration of the Migratory Birds' Convention Act. Preference will be given to candidates with lecturing ability. Copies of any articles or original papers written by the candidate should be furnished, together with other evidence of fitness for a position combining administrative ability with a sound knowledge of Canadian birds.

3. A pressman in the lithographic office of the Topographic Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior, at a salary of $24 per week. Candidates should be able to set type as well as run the press.

4. A Motion Picture Editor in the Exibits and Publicity Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce at an annual salary to be determined at a later date. Candidates must state the salary they expect.

The work will consist of editing all industrial and scenic motion pictures of Canada and will involve a general knowledge of Canada from an industrial and scenic point of view.

5. An Artist in the Exhibits and Publicity Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, at an initial salary of $1,300 per annum. Candidates should have a complete knowledge of the theory of colour, a wide experience in the colouring of lantern slides, and a knowledge of drawing pictorial composition, etc.

6. An Officer in the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture in Grade "C" of the First Division, at an initial salary of $2,000 per annum. Candidates must be graduates of an Agricultural school and of outstanding ability so as to be able to take full charge of the seed production work of the Department.

7. An assistant to take charge of auditing of requisitions for medical stores in the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, at an initial salary of $1,800 per annum. Applicants must be graduates of some Canadian College of Pharmacy, with three years' practical experience as druggists and must have a thorough knowledge of drugs, medical supplies, surgical instruments and operating room equipment.

8. An Accountant in the Department of Railways and Canals, Welland Canal, at an initial salary of $1,500 per annum. An examination will be held on the 3rd October in theoretical and practical bookkeeping and commercial arithmetic. A fee of $8 will be required, except in the case of returned soldiers, who are exempt from paying the fee. Application forms must be filed not later than the 27th instant. Candidates will be notified of the examination centres.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 17th day of October next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 5th September, 1918. 10–4

Henriette Ship Co., Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 29th day of August, 1918, incorporating James Hill Lawson, Stanley James Richard Remnant, James Chisholm Ralston, David Gordon Marshall and John Silas Wynn Pugh, all of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, barristers, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To purchase, rent, build, or otherwise acquire, and to alter, repair, refit, charter, load, manage and work hulks, steamships, steam-tugs, sailing vessels, barges, lighters and other craft of every kind and description, and to maintain and operate the same in all lawful business upon the ocean, seas, sounds, tide waters, rivers and canals, for the transportation for hire of passengers, freight, mails, goods, wares, merchandise, animals and other property and material of all kinds and nature whatsoever; to carry on the business of receiving, storing, carrying, transporting and delivering all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise and property of every kind and description, for freight or other hire between such port or ports of Canada or the United States or any other port or ports ;

(*b*) For the purposes aforesaid to carry on generally all and any of the business of ship-owners, ship-brokers, charterers, insurance brokers, managers of shipping property, freight contracts, carriers by land and sea, barge owners, lightermen, forwarding agents, merchantmen, warehousemen, wharfingers and general traders ;

(*c*) To purchase, lease, construct, erect or otherwise acquire and to maintain and manage wharves, piers, warehouses, dry docks, floating docks and other buildings, and to operate the same for public hire ; to repair, refit, dock and improve ships and other water craft, to erect, construct, operate and manage wharves and warehouses and in connection therewith to store goods and merchandise, dock ships and boats of every kind and description, load and unload the same, issue storage and warehouse receipts covering all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise, and collect and receipt for wharfage, dockage and other dues ;

(*d*) To buy, lease and otherwise acquire, real estate and to improve the same, carry on farming and horticultural operations, maintain and operate fruit and vegetable canning and packing plants, and carry on a mercantile business in connection with such farming operations ;

(*e*) For the purposes of the company, to carry on the trade or business of mechanical and other engineers, tool makers, brass founders, metal workers, boiler makers, machinists, iron and steel converters, smiths, wood makers, builders, painters, metallurgists and manufacturers of all kinds of machinery, articles and things used in or necessary for the building and equipment of ships and vessels of all kinds, and to buy, sell, manufacture, repair, convert, alter, let on hire and deal in machinery, implements and hardware of all kinds ;

(*f*) To import, export, buy, sell and deal in goods, wares and merchandise ;

(*g*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*h*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire and to use, grant licenses or rights of or otherwise turn to account patents, patent rights, licenses, concessions, trade-marks, secret processes, British, Canadian and foreign, as to any invention, improvements or process which may be considered conducive to the attainment of any of the objects of the company, or which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*i*) Generally to purchase, take on lease, hire or otherwise acquire any property wheresoever situated, and any rights and privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its

business, and to sell or otherwise dispose of and turn to account all or any part of the same ;

(*j*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, hospitals, stores, shops and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company, or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions or allowances and to make payments toward insurance and to subscribe or guarantee money or make grants of land to or for any charitable or benevolent objects or purposes or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful objects ;

(*k*) To construct, maintain and alter any buildings or works necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company ;

(*l*) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required upon such securities and in such manner as may from time to time be determined ;

(*m*) To acquire and carry on all or any part of the business or property and to undertake any liabilities of any person, firm, association or company, possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company or carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or which can be conveniently carried on in connection with the same, or may seem to the company calculated directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to pay for any lands, business, property, rights, privileges and concessions acquired or agreed to be acquired by the company, and generally to satisfy any payment by or obligations of the company by the issue of shares of this company or any other company credited as fully or partly paid up, or of debentures or other securities of this or any other company credited as fully or partly paid up ;

(*n*) To undertake and carry into effect all such financial, trading or other operations or businesses in connection with the objects of the company as the company may think fit ;

(*o*) To subscribe for, take, acquire, hold, sell and give guarantees by way of underwriting or otherwise in relation to stocks, shares, debentures, obligations and securities of any company with which the company has business relations or carrying on a similar business or any supreme, municipal, public or local board or authority, notwithstanding Section 44 of The Companies' Act ;

(*p*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person, persons, partnership, association or corporation; to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any person, association or corporation and in particular any person, association or corporation being customers of or having any dealings with the company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such person, association or corporation, and to sell, hold, reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the s me, and to consolidate or amalgamate with any other company having objects similar to those of this company;

(*q*) To sell, lease, exchange, surrender, or otherwise deal with the whole of the undertaking and property and rights of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit and in particular for any shares (whether credited as partly or fully paid-up or otherwise), debentures or securities of any other company, and to divide such part or parts as may be determined by the company of the purchase moneys, whether in cash, shares or other equivalent, which may at any time be received by the company on a sale of or other dealing with the whole or part of the property, estate and rights of the company amongst the members of the company by way of dividend or bonus in proportion to their shares, or to the amount paid-up on their shares, or otherwise to deal with the same as the company may determine;

(*r*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of this company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this company :

(*s*) To obtain any Act of Parliament or to apply to the executive authority for any order for enabling the company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for effecting any modification of the company's constitution, or for any other purpose which may seem expedient, and to oppose any proceedings or applications which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to prejudice the company's interests ;

(*t*) To enter into any agreement with and to give any guarantee or bond to any government or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, for any purpose that may seem conducive to the company's interest, and to obtain from any such government or authority, or take over from other persons or companies possessed of the same, any rights, privileges, bonuses or concessions which the company may think desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*u*) To do all acts and things which may be necessary or desirable in connection with or necessary to enable the company to procure a legal recognition, domicile and status in any colony, state or territory in which any of its property, estate, effects or rights may be situated, or in which the company may desire to carry on business, and to appoint local boards or committees, attorneys or agents to represent the company in any such colony, state or territory ;

(*v*) To issue, make, draw, accept, endorse and negotiate promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, obligations, and all other negotiable and transferable instruments ;

(*w*) To distribute any of the assets of the company among its members in specie ;

(*x*) To pay out of the funds of the company all expenses of or incidental to the formation, registration and advertising of the company, and to remunerate any person or company for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place, or guaranteeing the placing of any shares in the company's capital, or guaranteeing any debenture or other securities of the company in or about the formation or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Henriette Ship Co., Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into 1,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia.

The company shall be deemed to be a private company under the provisions of The Companies Act and its amendments.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
10–1 Under-Secretary of State.

Airo Rubber, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 13th day of August, 1918, incorporating Eugène Sansregret, grocer ; Joseph Latreille, Joseph Edmond Sansregret, gentleman ; Joseph Charles Petitclerc, civic employee, all of the City of Montreal, and Olivier Deschamps, business agent, of the City of Longueuil, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :

(*a*) To carry on business as wholesale or retail manufacturers or jobbers of heels, soles, laces or any other portions of shoes, in rubber or leather ;

(*b*) To manufacture, buy, sell or trade in any other manner all kinds of machinery capable of being used in the making of shoes or any other articles directly or indirectly relating to it ;

(*c*) To register patents or acquire the rights thereof, to buy trade-marks or all secrets or information relating to any invention capable of being employed by the company and from which it can benefit in any manner whatever ; to use, re-sell or develop as it sees fit the said patents, trade-marks, secrets and other information for its benefit ;

(*d*) To manufacture, purchase, sell or exchange merchandise of all kinds which are not prohibited by law ;

(*e*) To erect the necessary buildings to sell, lease, dispose of the property, the assets of the company, in whole or in part, for any consideration which the company deem sufficient, and in particular for the shares, debentures or other guarantees of any other company ;

(*f*) To purchase or assume in whole or in part the business, property, assets, privileges, contracts, rights of any other company, firm or person carrying on a line of business which the present company is authorized to carry on or could carry on with advantage ;

(*g*) To subscribe or acquire by purchase or exchange or otherwise the bonds, shares, debentures or other guarantees of any other company carrying on business or being about to carry on business similar to that which the present company is authorized to carry on and to sell, hold or reissue or to dispose in any other legal manner of the said shares, bonds or guarantees and to do this nothwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of chapter 79, Revised Statutes, 1906, and to promote or amalgamate the said companies ;

(*h*) To issue paid up shares, bonds, debentures or other guarantees of the present company in total or partial payment, for any property or rights which the present company may acquire with or without the sanction of the shareholders, to pay in like manner for services rendered or work performed for the present company when the creditors of the present company consent thereto or to raise the amounts of money for all the other purposes for which the company has the right to raise the said moneys.

(*i*) To purchase or lease hydraulic power or water powers, to operate the said powers for the use of the company and to sell the remainder of the said hydraulic forces wherever they can be legally sold.

(*j*) To do all or any part of the operations which the present company is authorized to do either by itself or in partnership with others, or as agent or as proxy for any other company.

(*k*) To do all other things which may serve to contribute to, or obtain any of the objects of the present company.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of the "Airo Rubber, Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into 1,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 17th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
10–1 Under-Secretary of State

Reid East Coast Salvage Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 28th day of August, 1918, incorporating Frederick Henry Markey, of His Majesty's counsel learned-in-the-law, George Gordon Hyde, and John Gerard Ahern, advocates, Ronald Cameron Grant, accountant, and William McElligott, secretary, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To carry on the business of salvors and wreckers of ships and craft of any kind, and to purchase, lease and otherwise acquire and operate salving and wrecking vessels, plant and equipment of all kinds, and to do or cause to be done all things necessary or useful in connection with the business of wrecking and salving generally ; and to carry on the business of shipbuilders and repairers and to design, construct, purchase, operate, repair, lease or otherwise deal with or in any way dispose of any ships, vessels, tugs, dredges, dredging equipment, lighters, barges and other craft of any kind, or share or shares therein, and all necessary or convenient engines, furniture, tackle, stores, equipment, supplies and other accessories, or to procure the same to be done ; to carry on the business of a dry-dock company and to construct and operate or cause to be constructed or operated and to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to alienate or otherwise dispose of and deal with dry-docks, including floating dry-docks, marine railways, wharves, docks, breakwaters and other constructions and installations and equipment connected with or useful in the business of the construction or operation of dry-docks, and harbours, including factories, warehouses, offices and other buildings and tramways upon the company's property, as well as engines, elevators and other machinery, plant and equipment, and to acquire and utilize any rights in connection therewith ;

(*b*) To employ in trading or in the carriage of goods, wares, merchandise or passengers, or for surveying, dredging or other works, any ships, vessels, barges, lighters or other craft, and to let on hire, charter or otherwise supply and utilize the same for profit ; and to develop and supply and to purchase or otherwise acquire and sell, lease or exchange and in any way to utilize and work with all kinds of motive, hydraulic, steam, electric, pneumatic or other power or powers, provided that any sale or distribution thereof, beyond the property owned or controlled by the company, shall be subject to all local and municipal regulations in that behalf ;

(*c*) To buy or otherwise to acquire and to sell or otherwise dispose of property, real or personal ;

(*d*) To acquire, construct and operate on the property of the company or on property controlled by the company telegraph and telephone lines ;

(*e*) To enter into any arrangement or agreement with any authority, government, municipal or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, agreements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*f*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person, firm or corporation carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise to assist any person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any company, or to sell, hold, reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same.

(*g*) To enter into reciprocal contracts of indemnity with any person, firm or company inter-insuring property against loss by perils of the seas or other waters, fire, explosion, cyclone or acts of the King's enemies ;

(*h*) To underwrite, subscribe for, purchase or otherwise acquire, and to hold, either as principal or agent and absolutely as owner or by way of collateral security or otherwise, and to sell, exchange, transfer, assign or otherwise dispose of or deal with shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, obligations, evidences of indebtedness and securities issued by any public or private corporation, government, municipality or otherwise, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the Companies Act, and to exercise any and all powers, rights and privileges in relation thereto as fully as a natural person might or could do ;

(*i*) To purchase or otherwise acquire and to apply for, hold, develop, manufacture under, deal in or dispose of patents of invention, trade-marks, processes, designs, licenses or franchises, and to issue in exchange for any property acquired by the company shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, obligations, evidences of indebtedness or other securities of the company;

(*j*) To sell, lease, transfer or otherwise dispose of the whole or any part of the business or undertakings of the company to any person, firm, company or corporation, and to accept by way of consideration for such sale, lease or transfer, moneys or any shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, obligations, evidences of indebted-

ness or other securities of any other company or corporation ;

(*k*) To distribute in specie or kind from time to time amongst the shareholders of the company any property, rights or assets of the company ;

(*l*) Generally to carry on any other business whether organized or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently or profitably carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights, and to do all and everything necessary, suitable, convenient and proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or the attainment of any one or more of the purposes herein enumerated or incidental to the powers herein named, or which shall at any time appear to be conducive to or expedient for the protection or benefit of the company.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, by the name of " Reid East Coast Salvage Company, Limited," with a capital stock of one million dollars, divided into 10,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

The company shall be deemed to be a private company under the provisions of the Companies Act and its amendments.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
10-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Cie Chatelet, Limitée.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as " The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 10th day of August, 1918, incorporating Joseph Patrick Walsh, advocate, Charles McLaughlin, student-at-law, Gladys Louise Lee and Millicent Dewar, stenographers, Ella Edith Purvis, bookkeeper, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To import, export, manufacture, transport, purchase, sell and dispose of articles, goods and merchandise of all kinds, and to carry on the business of farmers, shippers and traders in farm products, garden products, wines and all other products ;

(*b*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*c*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents of invention, grant licenses, concessions, leases and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention or other matter which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, to pay for them in species, shares or other securities of the company or otherwise, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired ;

(*d*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*e*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and to hold, exercise and enjoy in its own name, all or any of the property, franchise, good-will, rights, powers and privileges, held or enjoyed by any person or firm or any company or companies and to pay for such property, franchise, good-will, rights, powers and privileges wholly or partly in shares, debentures or other securities of the company wholly or partly paid-up and to undertake the liabilities of any such person, firm or company ;

(*f*) To aid in any manner any corporation any of whose shares of capital stock, bonds, debentures or other obligations are held or in any manner guaranteed by this company, and to do any act or things for the preservation, protection, improvement and enhancement of the value of any such shares or capital stock, bonds, debentures or other obligations, and to do any and all acts or things tending to increase the value of any of the property at any time held or controlled by this company ;

(*g*) To purchase, take or acquire by original subscription or otherwise, and to hold and with or without guarantee, to sell or otherwise dispose of shares, stock, whether common or preferred, debentures, bonds and other obligations in and of any other company carrying on a business in whole or in part similar to that of the company, and to pay for such shares, stocks, debentures, bonds and other obligations, either in cash or partly in cash, or to issue shares of this company fully paid-up or partly paid-up in payments, and notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act to use the funds of the company in the purchase of shares, stock, debentures, bonds and obligations in and of any such other company and to vote on all shares so held through such agent or agents as the directors may appoint ;

(*h*) To enter into any arrangements with any government or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*i*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors or associates in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object ;

(*j*) To improve, manage, develop, sell, grant, transfer, lease, or otherwise dispose, to turn to account or dispose of all or any part of the property of the company and from time to time to vary the investments or uses of the capital of the company ;

(*k*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company ;

(*l*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business or as being likely to be disposed of advantageously in connection with any property or rights of the company at the present time ;

(*m*) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof ;

(*n*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*o*) To sell, lease or otherwise deal in or dispose of all or part of the property and undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company ;

(*p*) To distribute among the shareholders of the company any property or assets of the company, and in particular any shares, bonds, debentures or securities of any other companies or belonging to or held by this company or which this company may have the power to dispose of ;

(*q*) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined ;

(*r*) To remunerate any person for services rendered to the company in such manner as the company deems advisable and more particularly with the sanction of the shareholders, by the issue and distribution of shares, bonds or other securities of the company, wholly or partially paid-up, but nothing in this section will prevent the directors to fix and pay the salaries of all or any officers, servants, agents and employees of the company ;

(*s*) To lend money to customers and others having relations with the company and to take guarantees for loans of such moneys, to guarantee the execution by all such persons of contracts agreements and otherwise and to give guarantees or indemnity as it may be deemed expedient ;

(*t*) To pay from the moneys of the company all expenses relating to the formation, registration and advertising of the company or for or relative to the promotion of this company or the carrying on of its business ;

(*u*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company, as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations ;

(*v*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, dispose of, lease, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company ;

(*w*) To do all or any of the above things as principal, agents, contractors, sub-contractors or otherwise, and by or through agents, sub-agents, trustees or otherwise, either alone or in conjunction with others.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Cie Chatelet, Limitée," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 17th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

10–1

Canadian Duplexalite Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1918, incorporating Richard Tuson Heneker and Henry Noel Chauvin, both of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law, James Edouard Coulin, advocate, and Hugh Wylie, accountant, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Christina Imrie, of the City of Westmount, in the said Province of Quebec, clerk, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To manufacture, buy, sell, lease, hire, repair, alter and otherwise deal in goods, wares, merchandise, articles of commerce and products and to act as agents for, dealers in and manufacturers of any such things and to establish agencies and branch places of business ;

(*b*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects wholly or partly similar to those of this company ;

(*c*) To issue and allot as fully paid-up stock, shares of the capital stock of the company as consideration for work done, property acquired or with the approval of the shareholders for services rendered or agreed to be rendered in furtherance of the objects of the company, including services rendered or to be rendered to the company by the promoters of the company ;

(*d*) To distribute in species or otherwise, as may be resolved, any assets of the company among its members, and particularly the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company formed to take over the whole or any part of the assets or liabilities of this company ;

(*e*) To pay all or any costs, charges or expenses preliminary or incidental to or incurred in connection with the promotion, organization, formation, establishment, registration and incorporation of the company ;

(*f*) To carry on any other business, (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*g*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company ;

(*h*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired.

(*i*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*j*) To take, or otherwise acquire and hold, shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act ;

(*k*) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions;

(*l*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object ;

(*m*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company ;

(*n*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary

or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade ;

(*o*) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof ;

(*p*) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons ;

(*q*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*r*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company ;

(*s*) To apply for, secure, acquire by assignment, transfer, purchase, or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any charter, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, rights or privilege which any government or authority or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to grant and to pay for, aid in and contribute towards carrying the same into effect, and to appropriate any of the company's shares, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof ;

(*t*) To procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country and to designate persons therein according to the laws of such foreign country to represent this company and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit ;

(*u*) To raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or other securities or otherwise, any other company or corporation and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such company, corporation, or by any other person or persons with whom the company may have business relations ;

(*v*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations;

(*w*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part the property and rights of the company;

(*x*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Canadian Duplexalite Company, Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into 1,500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 22nd day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
10-1 Under-Secretary of State.

James M. Aird, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 28th day of August, 1918, incorporating James Mundell Aird, James Jameson Aird and William Robert Aird, merchants, Maria Louisa Jameson, wife of James Mundell Aird, and Florence Maria Aird, wife of Frederick Woollven, all of the City of Westmount, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :

(*a*) To make, manufacture, buy, sell and otherwise deal in and store all kinds and classes of products and to act as agents for dealers in or makers or manufacturers of any such things and to establish agencies and branch places of business ;

(*b*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects wholly or partly similar to those of this company ;

(*c*) To issue and allot as fully paid up stock, shares of the capital stock of the company as consideration for work done, property acquired or with the approval of the shareholders for services rendered or agreed to be rendered in furtherance of the objects of the company including services rendered or to be rendered to the company by the promoters of the company ;

(*d*) To pay all or any costs, charges or expenses preliminary or incidental to or incurred in connection with the promotion, organization, formation, establishment, registration and incorporation of the company ;

(*e*) To distribute in specie, or otherwise as may be resolved, any assets of the company among its members, and particularly the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company formed to take over the whole or any part of the assets or liabilities of this company ;

(*f*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*g*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company ;

(*h*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited rights to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired;

(*i*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same.

(*j*) To take, or otherwise acquire and hold, shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company ; notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act ;

(*k*) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them; and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*l*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or

guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object ;

(*m*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company;

(*n*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, or deal with any property, rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade;

(*o*) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof ;

(*p*) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons ;

(*q*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*r*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company ;

(*s*) To apply for, secure, acquire by assignment, transfer, purchase or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any charter, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, rights or privilege, which any government or authority or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to grant and to pay for, aid in and contribute towards carrying the same into effect, and to appropriate any of the company's shares, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof ;

(*t*) To procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country and to designate persons therein according to the laws of such foreign country to represent this company and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit.

(*u*) To raise and assist in raising money for, and to aid, by of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or other securities or otherwise, any other company or corporation and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such company, corporation, or by any other person or persons with whom the company may have business relations ;

(*v*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals, and by granting prizes, rewards and donations ;

(*w*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company ;

(*x*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "James M. Aird, Limited," with a capital stock of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into 7,500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

10-1

Rosedale Coal Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 28th day of August, 1918, incorporating Robert George Osborne Thomson, vice-president ; Harold Stephen Gausby, secretary; George Levack Mowat, accountant; Charles Durno Cowie, chief clerk; Frederick McNamee Little, auditor ; Peter Chalmers, cashier, and George Norman Limpricht, draughtsman, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire coal fields and coal lands, ore bearing properties, mineral lands, mining locations, mining and surface rights, timber limits, wood lands and timber lands, oil fields and privileges, natural gas, lands and properties, water lots, water powers and privileges and other rights, privileges, easements and licenses ;

(*b*) To lay out, construct, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, maintain, operate, and manage (1) mines of coal, lignite, iron or other materials whatsoever, bituminous or oil shales, oil wells and wells of natural gas or any products or by-products of any of them, mining structures, plant, mills, pipe lines, buildings, testing plants, laboratories, machinery and appliances of every description (2) power houses, structures, plant and equipment for the development, generation, transmission or utilization of water, steam, gas, electric or other power and structures and plant for any form of heating and lighting ;

(3) Steamships and vessels, piers, docks, dry-docks, wharves, slips, basins and all incidental structures and appliances ;

(4) Bridges, roads, tramways on land owned or controlled by the company, aerial carriers, trails and ways of every description, yards and tracks for the storage or handling of any of the company's products or for the delivery thereof to adjacent railways ; and (5) offices, stores, shops, warehouses, boarding houses, dwellings, workmen's houses, restaurants and buildings of every description ;

(*c*) To manufacture, purchase, sell and deal in any manufactures, products or by-products of any and every description, or any of the mines or minerals, coal, lignite, shales, oils or gases, above referred to, and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, to construct, acquire, sell and deal in coal products or by-products, furnaces for the manufacture of metallurgical coke, destructive distillation plants, by-products, gas and power plants, and any other form of furnace, plant or machinery, commodities, merchandise or manufacture which may be conveniently handled in connection therewith, or are germane to any of the objects herein specified ;

(*d*) To apply for, purchase, or otherwise acquire any patents, exclusive rights, licenses, concessions, privileges, or the like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for the purpose of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired ;

(*e*) To guarantee any indebtedness, whether bonded or otherwise, of any company with which the company may have business relations, which is authorized to conduct any business within or similar to any of the powers of the company ;

(*f*) To issue and allot, as fully paid-up, shares of the company hereby incorporated in payment or part payment for any property, movable or immovable, property or patent rights or interests, lease, business, franchise, undertaking, powers, privileges, license, concession, stock, bonds and debentures, or any other assets or things whatsoever which the company may lawfully acquire by virtue of the powers hereby granted, or to pay for the same or any part thereof in bonds, debentures or other securities of this company,

and, with the approval of the shareholders, for services rendered to the company ;

(*g*) To acquire the stock, securities or undertaking of any other company having for one of its objects the exercise of any of the powers of the company, or to transfer its undertaking or assets to, or to amalgamate with any such company ;

(*h*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits or union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions or otherwise, or to amalgamate with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, and to lend money to, and act as engineers or contractors for or as employer, agent or manager of any such person or company, and to carry on the busi ess of and to guarantee the contracts of or to otherwise assist any such person or company or any customers, and to guarantee the bonds, debentures or other securities, issued or to be issued, and either conditionally or upon any condition, of any such company, and to take, hold or otherwise acquire s ares and securities of any such company, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act, and to sell, hold or reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*i*) To distribute among the shareholders of the company, in kind, any property of the company whatsoever, and in particular any shares, bonds, debentures or other securities belonging to the company, or which the company may have power to dispose of;

(*j*) To acquire by purchase or otherwise, hold, sell and deal in the business, assets, good-will and securities of any other company having for one of its objects the exercise of any of the powers of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as to benefit the company, and to promote or assist in promoting any such other company or any subsidiary company, and to pay out of the funds of the company the costs and expenses of such promotion or assistance ;

(*k*) To adopt such means of making known the products as may seem expedient, and in particular by making demonstrations or exhibits of the company's enterprises or any parts thereof, or advertising in the press, by circulars, by the publication of books and periodicals, and granting of awards and donations ;

(*l*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property, rights and interests of the company ;

(*m*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors, engineers or otherwise and either alone or in conjunction with others to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Rosedale Coal Company, Limited," with a capital stock of one million five hundred thousand dollars, divided into 15,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
10-1 Under-Secretary of State.

The Lake St. Louis Land Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 21st day of August, 1918, decreasing the capital stock of "The Lake St. Louis Land Company, Limited," from the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the sum of thirty-eight thousand three hundred and forty dollars, consisting of eight hundred and fifty-two shares of forty-five dollars ($45) each.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 5th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
10-1 Under-Secretary of State

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No 59 of 1918.

(Atlantic No. 34.)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(152) South coast—Port of Halifax—Signals shown on Gate Vessels by day.

With regard to Signals shown on Gate Vessels by day, attention is drawn to the fact that in British Admiralty Notice to Mariners No. 706 of 1918, "When gates are open for Outward bound vessels," should read—Black Balls on a white background; and for Inward bound vessels—Black Balls on a white background, instead of the converse. Canadian Notice to Mariners No. 10 (24) of 1918 describes the signals correctly.

N. to M. No. 59 (152) 7-8-18.

Departmental File: No. 3 589.

QUEBEC.

(153) River St. Lawrence—Cape Chat lightstation—Fog alarm under construction.

Position.—At Cape Chat lightstation.

Fog alarm under construction.—A diaphone fog alarm is under construction at Cape Chat lightstation.

New description.—The fog alarm will consist of a diaphone, operated with air, compressed by an oil engine. It will give a triple blast every minute, thus:

Blast	Silent	Blast	Silent	Blast	Silent interval
3 secs	3 secs.	3 secs.	3 secs.	3 secs.	45 secs.

Note.—When the diaphone fog alarm is put in operation the explosive fog signal will be permanently discontinued.

Remarks.—Further particulars will be given later.

N. to M. No. 59 (153) 7-8-18.

Authority: Records, Chief Engineer's Office, Dept. of Marine.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 307 and 2516.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 1, 1916, page 108.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 1071.
Departmental File: No. 21071 F.

QUEBEC.

(154) River St. Lawrence—Pointe des Monts—Fog alarm under construction.

Position.—On Pointe des Monts, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles southwestward of the lighthouse.

Lat. N. 49° 18′ 46″, Long. W. 67° 23′ 28″

Fog alarm under construction.—A diaphone fog alarm is under construction.

Description.—It will be operated with air, compressed by an oil engine. It will give a double blast every minute, thus:

Blast	Silent	Blast	Silent interval
$3\frac{1}{2}$ secs.	4 secs.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ secs.	49 secs.

Note.—When the diaphone fog alarm is put in operation the explosive fog signal at Pointe des Monts lightstation will be permanently discontinued.

Remarks.—Further particulars will be given later.

N. to M. No. 59 (154) 7-8-18.

Authority: Records, Chief Engineer's Office, Dept. of Marine.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 307 and 2516.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 1, 1916, pages 224 and 225.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 1677.
Departmental File: No. 21077 F.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

(155) West coast—Bay of Islands—Eagle island—Light established.

Position.—On Eagle island.

Lat. N. 49° 10′ 0″, Long. W. 58° 8′ 30″

Character.—Flashing white light, visible 0·3 second and eclipsed 2·7 seconds alternately.

Elevation.—109 feet.

Illuminant.—Acetylene.

Structure.—A square open wood framework with sloping sides painted white, lantern painted red.

Height.—18 feet, from base to top of lantern.

Remarks—This light will be in operation during open navigation.

N. to M. No. 59 (155) 7-8 18.

Authority: Newfoundland N. to M. No. 4 of 1918.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 289, 2834, 283, 232a and 2516.
Publication: Newfoundland Pilot, Vol. 1, 1917, page 370.

ENGLAND.

(156) West coast—Liverpool bay—River Mersey approach—Details respecting alterations in lighting cancelled.

This Department is advised by the Department of the Naval Service that the details given in Notice to Mariners No. 36 of 1918, Section (88), respecting the alterations in lighting River Mersey approach have been cancelled.

N. to M. No. 59 (156) 7-8-18.

Authority: Dept. of the Naval Service,
Departmental File: No. 31589.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 7th August, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

9-2

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 60 of 1918.

(Atlantic No. 35.)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(157) West coast—Cape St. Mary—Change in character of light.

Previous notices.—Nos. 78 (204) of 1909 and 56 (154) of 1910.
Position.—On cape St. Mary.

Lat. N. 44° 5′ 8″, Long. W. 66° 12′ 40″

Date of alteration.—About 15th September, 1918.
Alteration.—The alternating red and white light will, without further notice, be replaced by a flashing white catoptric light, showing two flashes, with an interval of 6 seconds between them, every twenty-four seconds, thus :
Flash; 6 seconds interval; flash; 18 seconds interval.
For half the time of revolution, or 12 seconds, the light will be totally eclipsed; for the other half a light of 500 candle-power will be visible, through which the stronger flashes will show.
Power.—Naked light 500 candles; flashes 50,000 candles.
Illuminant.—Petroleum vapour, burned under an incandescent mantle.
Lantern.—The tower will be surmounted by a new octagonal iron lantern, painted red.
Temporary light.—While the alterations are being made to the light, from about 15th August to about 15th September, 1918, a temporary fixed white light will be shown from an anchor lens lantern.

N. to M. No. 60 (157) 9-8-18.

Authority : Records, Chief Engineer's office, Dept. of Marine.
Admiralty charts : Nos. 2538, 352, 1651 and 2670.
Publication : Nova Scotia and Bay of Fundy Pilot, 1911, page 240.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918 : No. 194.
Departmental File : No. 20194A

NOVA SCOTIA.

(158) Bay of Fundy—Lurcher shoal lightship—Change in character of lights.

Change in characteristic of lights.—In the latter part of October, 1918, the characteristic of the light shown at each mast head of the Lurcher shoal lightship off Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, will, without further notice, be changed from occulting white to *fixed white.*

N. to M. No. 60 (158) 9-8-18.

Authority : Memo. from Commissioner of Lights
Admiralty charts : Nos. 352, 1651 and 2670.
Publication : Nova Scotia and Bay of Fundy Pilot, 1911, page 237.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918 : No. 198.
Departmental File : No. 20198M.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(159) South coast—Halifax harbour entrance—Sambro Outer bank—Lightship to be removed from her station temporarily for overhaul—Change in character of lights.

Position.—$6\frac{1}{5}$ miles 156° (S. 2° E. mag.) from Sambro island light.

Lat. N. 44° 20′ 25″, Long. W. 63° 30′ 20″

Lightship to be removed from station for overhaul.—Sambro lightship, No. 15, will, without further notice, be removed from her station on or about 30th September, 1918, to undergo necessary overhaul. The lightship will be off her station for about six weeks.
Gas and whistle buoy.—While she is away her station will be marked by a combined gas and whistle buoy, painted black, showing an occulting white light.
Notice of replacement.—Further notice will be given when the lightship is replaced on her station.

Change in characteristic of lights.—When the lightship is replaced on her station the characteristic of the light shown at each mast head will be changed from occulting white to *fixed white.*

N. to M. No. 60 (159) 9-8-18.

Variation in 1918: 22° W.
Authority: Memo. from Commissioner of Lights.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 2410, 729, 1651, 2666 and 2670.
Publication: Nova Scotia Pilot, 1911, page 141.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 322.
Departmental File: No. 21040M.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 9th August, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage. 10-2

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 61 of 1918.

(*Pacific No. 11.*)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(160) Vancouver island—Southeast coast—Victoria harbour entrance—Ogden point breakwater—Fog alarm to be established.

Date of establishment.—15th September, 1918, without further notice.

Position.—In lighted beacon on outer end of Ogden point breakwater. Lat. N. 48° 24′ 48″, Long. W. 123° 23′ 37″

Description.—Diaphone, operated with air, compressed by an electric motor. It will give one blast every fifteen seconds, thus:

Blast	Silent interval
2 secs.	13 secs.

Remarks.—The horn, which projects from the beacon near its top, is elevated 38 feet above high water mark and points 205° (S. mag.)

The electric power is transmitted through a submarine cable running from the shore end of the breakwater to the beacon.

Note.—When the fog alarm is established on Ogden point breakwater the maintenance of the fog alarm on McLoughlin point will be discontinued.

N. to M. No. 61 (160) 12-8-18.

Variation in 1918: 25° E.
Authority: Records Chief Engineer's office, Department of Marine.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 1897b, 576, 2810, 2689, 1911 and 1917.
Publication: British Columbia Pilot, Vol. 1, 1913, pages 62 and 63.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: Nos. 2274 and 2276.
Departmental Files: Nos. 22274C and F, and 22276F.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(161) Burrard inlet—Vancouver harbour—Parthia shoal—Depths.

Former notice.—No. 27 (90) of 1913.

Depths.—A recent sweeping over the location of Parthia shoal gives 32 feet water at L. W. O. S. T. over the whole former position of the shoal, except one portion on the south side where there is a spot approximately 150 feet long by 50 feet wide, which has 29 feet water over it at its highest point. The middle of this spot is located 2175 feet 312° 20′ (N. 73° W. mag.) from Brockton point lighthouse. The width of the 32-foot channel north of this point is not less than 1000 feet.

N. to M. No. 61 (161) 12-8-18.

Variation in 1918: 25° 20′ E.
Authority: Communication from Mr. A. R. Dufresne, Asst. Chief Engineer, P. W. Dept. covering a report from Mr. C. C. Worsfold, District Engineer.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 922, 1922, 2689 and 1917.
Publication: British Columbia Pilot, Vol. 1. 1913, page 292.
Departmental File: No. 33617.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 12th August, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage. 10-2

NOTICE.

Government of Canada Publications.

THE following list of recent Government publications is inserted in the *Canada Gazette* in conformity with Order in Council (P.C. 1522) of 28th October, 1915, which calls for the publication of such lists from week to week.

Where a publication is marked with an asterisk (*) requests for the volume or report in question should be made to the department affected. In all other cases, applications should be addressed to the Chief of Distribution, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa. When the title appears in English it will be understood that the volume is printed in English ; when the title is in French, it means that the report is printed in the French language. The price quoted for publications should in every case accompany the application.

AVIS.

Publications du Gouvernement du Canada.

LA liste suivante des récentes publications du gouvernement est insérée dans la *Gazette du Canada*, en conformité de l'arrêté en conseil (C.P. 1522) du 28 octobre 1915, qui exige que ces listes soient publiées d'une semaine à l'autre.

Lorsqu'une publication est marquée d'un astérisque (*) les demandes au sujet du volume ou du rapport en question devront être adressées au Ministère qui la publie. Dans tous les autres cas, il faudra s'adresser au Chef de la Distribution, département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques, Ottawa. Lorsque le titre est publié en anglais, il est entendu que c'est la version anglaise du volume qui est imprimée ; lorsque le titre est en français, cela signifie que c'est la version française qui est imprimée. Le prix indiqué pour les publications devra dans chaque cas accompagner la demande.

AGRICULTURE.

Annual Report of the Veterinary Director General for year ending March 31, 1917, 20 pp. 0.05
Rapport annuel des Fermes Expérimentales du Dominion pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 160 pp. 0.10
* Agricultural Gazette of Canada for August, 1918. ..... 0.10
* La Gazette Agricole du Canada, août 1918 ..... 0.10
* Patent Office Record and Register of Copyrights and Trade Marks, May, 1918. ..... 0.20
* Seasonable Hints (Prairie edition), July, 1918, 16 pp. Free.
* Tuberculosis : plain statement of facts regarding the disease, prepared especially for farmers and others interested in live stock, 24 pp. Free.
* Labour Saving Devices on the Irrigated Farm (Dominion Experimental Farms). Exhibition Circular No. 72, 4 pp. Free.
* Fruit Crop Report No. 2 (July, 1918) 8 pp. Free.
* Advice to the Beginner in the Selection of Breeding Stock (Live Stock Branch). Pamplet No. 4, 14 pp. Free.
* Peach Canker (Dominion Experimental Farms). Bulletin No. 37, 36 pp. Free.
* Fruit Crop Report No. 3 (August 1918), 8 pp. Free.
* Pure-Bred Dairy Cattle, the Canadian record of performance (Live Stock Branch). Report No. 10, 88 pp. Free.
* A new plan for Cow Testing (Dairy and Cold Storage Branch). Circular No. 24, 8 pp. Free.
* Selection and Wintering of Biennial Vegetables for Seed (Dominion Experimental Farms). Circular No. 15, one sheet. Free.
* List of Cheese Factories, Creameries, Skimming Stations, etc. (Dairy Commissioner), 96 pp. Free.

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

Judgments, Orders, Regulations, and Rulings (fortnightly edition). Vol. VIII, No. 12. (Sept. 1st.)
Single numbers 0.20
Annual subscription 3.00

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Rapport de la Commission pour l'exercice terminé le 31 août 1917, 120 pp. 0.10

CUSTOMS.

Rapport du Ministère (tableaux des importations et des exportations) pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 900 pp. 0 80

FINANCE.

* Budget Speech delivered by Hon. A. K. Maclean, M.P., Acting Minister of Finance, Tuesday, April 30, 28 pp. Free.

INLAND REVENUE.

* Witch Hazel : Bulletin No. 402, 8 pp. Free.
* Ground Allspice : Bulletin No. 403, 24 pp. Free.
* Phosphate de soude : Bulletin No. 393, 32 pp. Gratuit.
* Vins et liqueurs : Bulletin No. 392, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Huile à salade : Bulletin No. 396, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Sucre : Bulletin No. 397, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Marmelade : BulletinNo. 399, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Grape Juice : Bulletin No. 405, 20 pp. Free.
* Piment moulu : Bulletin No. 403, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Condensed Milk : Bulletin No. 406, 20 pp. Free.
* Liquor Arsenicals : Bulletin No. 401, 20 pp. Free.
* Molasses : Bulletin No. 407, 24 pp. Free.
* Arsenic in Baking Materials : Bulletin No. 411, 16 pp. Free.
* Bran : Bulletin No. 412, 24 pp. Free.

INTERIOR.

Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch, 1916-17, 110 pp. 0.10
* Forest Fires in Canada, 1914-15-16, 46 pp. Free.
* Peace River District (its resources and opportunities), 48 pp. Free.
* Immigration—Facts and Figures, 24 pp. Free.
* Wood-Using Industriesof Quebec (Forestry Branch, Bulletin No. 63), 90 pp. Free.
* Decisions of the Geographic Board of Canada for June-July, 1918, 4 pp. Free.
* Nomenclature of the Mountains of Western Canada, approved by the Geographical Board, 4 pp. Free.
* Forest Products of Canada, 1917—Poles and Cross-Ties (Forestry Branch). 8 pp. Free.
* Regulations for the disposal of Petroleum and Natural Gas rights, the property of the Crown in Canada, 12 pp. Free.

JUSTICE.

Report of the Inspectors of Penitentiaries for year ending March 31, 1917, 28 pp. 0.05

LABOUR.

Tenth report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation for year ending March 31, 1917, 112 pp. 0.10
Labour Organization in Canada for calendar year 1917, 226 pp. 0.25
* Labour Gazette, August, 1918, 97 pp. 0.03
* La Gazette du Travail, juillet 1918, 104 pp. 0.03
* Report on the operations of Flour-milling Companies in Canada, 40 pp. Free.

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA PUBLICATIONS.—*Continued.*

MARINE

List of Vessels on the Registry Books of the Dominion of Canada on December 31, 1917, 290 pp..... 0.20

MILITIA.

* Pension Regulations for those serving in the Naval Forces of Canada and the Canadian Expeditionary Force, 16 pp. Free.

MINES.

* Preliminary Report of the Mineral Production of Canada during year 1917, 20 pp. Free.
* Museum Bulletin No. 27, Contributions to the Mineralogy of Black Lake area, Quebec, by Eug. Poitevin and R. P. D. Graham. Free
* Memoir 103. Timiskaming County, Quebec, by M. E. Wilson. Free.
* Analyses of Canadian Fuels—Part I.—Maritime Provinces. Free.
* " " Part II.—Quebec and Ontario. Free.
* " " Part III.—Manitoba. Free.
* " " Part IV.—Alberta and the Northwest. Free.
* " " Part V.—British Columbia and the Yukon. Free.
* Annual report on the Mineral Production of Canada during the calendar year 1916, 346 pp. Free.
* Summary Report, 1917, Part B (Geological Survey), 48 pp. Free.
* Summary Report, 1917, Part D (Geological Survey), 48 pp. Free.
* Report on the Clay Resources of Southern Saskatchewan, 100 pp. Free.
* Mineral Springs of Canada (Part II). Bulletin No. 20, 184 pp. Free.

NAVAL SERVICE.

Rapport annuel de la direction des pêcheries pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 500 pp 0.30
International Radiotelegraph Convention of London, 1912, 44 pp..... 0.10
* Tide Tables for the Eastern Coasts of Canada for year 1919, 84 pp. Free.
* Tide Tables for the Pacific Coast of Canada for year 1919, 64 pp. Free.

PUBLIC INFORMATION BUREAU.

* Revelations of Prince Lichnowsky, 24 pp. Free.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Annual report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1917, 94 pp..... 0.10

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Statutory List—Containing the names of all persons residing and carrying on business in neutral countries with whom persons in Canada are prohibited from trading, 74 pp..... 0.20
Rapport annuel du secrétaire d'Etat pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 180 pp..... 0.15

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

* Judgment and Reasons in the matter of an application on behalf of George Edwin Gray for a writ of habeas corpus, 24 pp. Free.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1918, 40 pp..... 0.05
Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada, May, 1918 ..... 0.20
Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, report of the, for year ending August 31, 1917, 144 pp..... 0.10
Census of Prairie Provinces (Population and Agriculture), 422 pp..... 0.30
* Monthly Bulletin of Agric. Statistics, June, 1918. Free.
* Bulletin mensuel de la Statistique Agricole, Juin 1918. Gratuit.
* Trade Bulletin, No. 762. Free.
* Canada's Opportunity for Exports of Food (by R. J. McFall, Ph.D.), 16 pp. Free.
* Report of Trial Shipment of Bulk Wheat from Vancouver via the Panama Canal to the United Kingdom (Bulletin No. 1, May 1918), 20 pp. Free.

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS.

War Purchasing Commission, second report of the—Jan. 1st, 1917, to March 31st, 1918, 164 pp..... 0.15
* **Atlas of Canada.** 124 pp. 17 x 12, 80 maps, 64 diagrams. 12 pp. statistics, cloth and leather binding..... 3.00
Debates of Senate of Canada, 1918 (English), one volume, bound (in the press)..... 3.00
Debates of House of Commons of Canada, 1918 (English), 2 volumes, bound, per set (in the press)..... 5.00
Statutes of Canada, 1918 (in the press)..... 2.50
Statuts du Canada, 1918 " " 2.50
* **Tables of Values,** of Bonds for $100 yielding 5% to 8%, correct to the nearest sixth decimal, 125 pp, issued by the Department of Insurance..... 5.00
Women's War Conference, report of the, February 28-March 2, 1918, 48 pp. Free.
"Labour and the War": Speeches delivered in the Canadian House of Commons, April 26, 1918, and before the Canadian Club, Ottawa, April 27, 1918, by Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, 12 pp. Free.

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

OFFICE : RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA.

Fish recipes, Vegetable recipes and **Bread recipes,** each..... 0 05
Fruit and Vegetables (Canning, Drying and Storing)..... 0.05
* **War Meals:** Practical suggestions to save Beef, Bacon, Wheat and Flour to meet the War-needs Overseas, 12 pp. Free.
* **Can for Victory:** Pamphlet No. 2, 16 pp. Free.
* **Food Service:** hand-book for speakers, 16 pp. Free.
* **La victoire par les conserves:** Feuillet No. 2, 16 pp. Gratuit.
* **Canadian Food Bulletin,** August 24, 1918, No. 18, 12 pp. Free.
* **Food Laws:** Manual of Orders in Council and Orders of the Canada Food Board relating to the Production, Conservation and Distribution of Food, 72 pp. Free.
* **Glucose for Household Use:** Use available substitutes, 8 pp. Free.

COAL.

"Coal Resources of the World," per set of 3 vols., with large Atlas accompanying ..... 2.
(NOTE:—This publication, which was intended for world-wide distribution, is now, consequent upon the stock on hand and the difficulty in disposing of copies on the continent of Europe, offered at half the original cost.)

1918-19 **1918-19**

STATEMENT

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the Dominion of Canada, as by returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st July, 1917 and 1918.

PUBLIC DEBT.			1917.	1918.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
LIABILITIES.				
FUNDED DEBT—				
Payable in Canada			466,406,215 46	887,489,319 13
do in London			362,703,312 40	362,703,312 40
do in New York			75,357,000 00	75,873,000 00
Temporary Loans			334,450,808 01	251,313,130 72
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund			6,079,562 29	6,001,560 92
Dominion Notes			182,336,444 29	286,371,360 92
SAVINGS BANKS—	1917.	1918.		
Post Office Savings Banks	$42,472,061 17	$40,360,370 22		
Dominion Government Savings Banks	13 583,857 65	12,295,646 61		
			56,055,918 82	52,656,016 73
Trust Funds			10,596,297 82	10,822,648 92
Province Accounts			11,920,481 20	11,920,481 20
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts			36,515,528 55	28,106,366 83
Total Gross Debt			1,542 421,568 84	1,973,257,197 77
ASSETS.				
INVESTMENTS—				
Sinking Funds			14,035,525 12	16,818,396 17
Other Investments			140,930,870 65	294,457,903 31
Province Accounts			2,296,327 90	2,296,327 90
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts			524,781,617 40	487,361,080 81
Total Assets			682,044,341 07	800,933,708 19
Total Net Debt 31st July			860,377,227 77	1,172,323,489 58
do do to 30th June			840,973,167 66	1,154,007,715 29
Increase of Debt			19,404,060 11	18,315,774 29

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Month of July, 1917.	Total to July 31st, 1917.	Month of July, 1918.	Total to July 31st, 1918.
REVENUE—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	12,035,604 18	56,005,043 15	11,937,039 67	53,928,376 63
Excise	1,932,569 57	7,618,872 38	2,408,955 60	8,604,943 49
Post Office	1,693,887 00	6,443,887 00	1,500,000 00	6,300,000 00
Public Works, including Railways and Canals	2,697,050 64	8,485,930 89	3,515,933 52	10,024,083 99
Miscellaneous	1,522,949 89	4,650,917 45	5,521,419 08	13,096,768 46
Total	19,882,061 28	83,204,650 87	24,883,347 87	91.954,172 57
EXPENDITURE	14,357,084 53	24,693,046 12	15,296,575 84	32,894,902 58
EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.				
War	23,038,043 38	43,688,530 77	24,620,824 25	44,008,552 37
Public Works, including Railways and Canals	620,169 46	2,698,973 48	—161,455 22	1,694,461 63
Railway Subsidies				
Total	23,658,212 84	46,387,504 25	24,459,369 03	45,703,014 00

The above statement represents only the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

J. C. SAUNDERS,
Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance

Certified correct,
J. G. MACFARLANE, Chief Accountant and Dominion Bookkeeper.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, August 6, 1918.

6-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE

Provincial	$ 27,746 25
Fractional	1,162,700 55
$1	15,481,655 50
$2	12,247,928 50
$4	40,735 00
$5	4,079,177 50
$50	4,500 00
$100	
$500	2,174,500 00
$1,000	3,518,000 00
$500 Legal Tender Notes for Banks	149,500 00
$1,000 " " "	941,000 00
$5,000 " " "	247,835,000 00
	$ 287,662,443 30

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

$1	$ 11,296 50
$2	6,060 00
$5	4,219 75
$10	2,180 00
$20	840 00
$50	650 00
$500	2,500 00
	$ 27,746 25

Gold held July 31st, 1918, by the Minister of Finance	$120,273,691 52
Gold reserve to be held on Savings Banks Deposits— 10 p.c. on $52,656,016.73 under The Savings Banks Act	5,265,601 67
Gold held for redemption of Dominion Notes	$115,008,089 85
Dominion Notes outstanding against deposits of approved securities, under Finance Act, 1914	$ 114,837,500 00

J. E. ROURKE,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. C. SAUNDERS,
Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th of August, 1918

8-t

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of July, 1918.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
EXCISE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	342,667 60	
Malt Liquor	3,344 40	
Malt	150,496 41	
Tobacco	1,768,967 77	
Cigars	110,158 57	
Manufactures in Bond	9,963 45	
Acetic Acid	584 75	
Seizures	353 40	
Other Receipts	4,650 65	
Total Excise Revenue		2,391,187 00
Methylated Spirits		26,101 40
Ferry		
Inspection of Weights and Measures		16,059 67
Gas Inspection		4,088 15
Electric Light Inspection		7,130 75
Law Stamps		315 95
Other Revenues		1,093 42
War Tax		982,779 35
Grand Total Revenue		3,428,755 69

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Asst. Deputy Minister.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, August 2, 1918

9-tf

POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of June, 1918.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Savings Bank Act, Chap. 30, Rev. Stat. Can., 1906.)

DR.	$ cts.		$ cts. CR.
BALANCE in hands of Minister of Finance on 31st May, 1918	41,614,884 88	WITHDRAWALS during the month	770,794 63
DEPOSITS in Post Office Savings Bank during the month	1,000,545 92		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month:—			
PRINCIPAL $			
INTEREST accrued from 1st April to date of transfer			
DEPOSITS transferred from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada	5,120 59		
INTEREST allowed to depositors on accounts closed during month	2,347 08	BALANCE at the credit of depositor's accounts on 30th June, 1918	41,852,103 84
	42,622,898 47		42,622,898 47

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.

Certified,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER,
Superintendent Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 7th August, 1918.

8-ft

STATEMENT of the Balance at Credit of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks on the thirtieth of March, 1918. Published in accordance with Revised Statutes, Chapter 30, Section 39.

BANKS.	Balance on February 28, 1918.	Deposits March, 1918.	Total.	Withdrawals for March, 1918.	Balance on March 30, 1918
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba:—					
Winnipeg	507,993 84	4,077 00	512,070 84	3,807 20	508,263 64
British Columbia:—					
Victoria	1,096,883 91	26,103 81	1,122,987 72	24,036 55	1,098,951 17
Prince Edward Island:—					
Charlottetown	1,823,301 36	27,452 00	1,850,753 36	30,311 93	1,820,441 43
New Brunswick:—					
Newcastle	237,966 65	1,864 00	239,830 65	7,977 83	231,852 82
St. John	4,591,535 24	57,835 44	4,649,370 68	71,534 82	4,577,835 86
Nova Scotia:—					
Barrington	102,122 19	145 00	102,267 19	404 85	101,862 34
Guysboro'	95,007 03	1,311 00	96,318 03	1,165 67	95,152 36
Halifax	2,328,592 88	51,113 02	2,379,705 90	35,775 22	2,343,930 68
Kentville	237,554 23	3,149 00	240,703 23	6,013 62	234,689 61
Lunenburg	435,643 74	3,072 00	438,715 74	10,292 81	428,422 93
Port Hood	71,400 45	541 00	71,941 45	25 00	71,916 45
Shelburne	218,534 89	1,360 86	219,895 75	2,745 12	217,150 63
Sherbrooke	78,788 81	289 10	79,077 91	664 68	78,413 23
Totals	11,825,325 22	178,313 23	12,003,638 45	194,755 30	11,808,883 15

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th April, 1918.

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TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE.*

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules:

1. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3. **The rates are as follows: Notices, first insertion, ten cents per agate line (fourteen to the inch); subsequent insertions, five cents per line. Translation of documents, forty cents per one hundred words.**

A provisional remittance should accompany the copy; the amount of which should be calculated as follows:

First insertion:	
Flat charge for title and signature.....	$1 00
Add two cents per word actual count.....	
Translation, if any, to be made, at 40 cents per 100 words.....	
Other insertions:	
Flat charge for title and signature.....	0 50
Add one cent per word actual count.....	
Multiply by number of such other insertions.....	
Total.....	

After the first insertion an invoice will be made showing the exact amount due, the amount received and any difference over or under in the remittance will be adjusted.

NO ADVERTISEMENT IS INSERTED FOR A LESS CHARGE THAN ONE DOLLAR.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions:—

Notices of applications for divorce—14 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—3 calendar months.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—5 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent under Loan Companies Act (per O. in C. published in *Gazette* of 15th June, 1901)—2 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Interim Copyrights—1 insertion.

The Companies Act—Change of chief place of business, of by-laws, etc.—1 insertion.

Works in navigable waters, approval of plans, t c.—5 insertions.

Notices received up to 12 o'clock noon on Thursdays will be inserted in the following Saturday morning's *Gazette.*

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

J. de LABROQUERIE TACHE,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery.
Ottawa, 24th December, 1914.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

As Revised and brought in force 22nd March, 1916.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during at least three months before the consideration by the Committee on Divorce of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the district in Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia or the Northwest Territories, or in the county or union of counties in other provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining district or county or union of counties.

Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the district, but otherwise shall be published in one newspaper in both languages. If a notice given for any session of Parliament is not completed in time to allow the petition to be dealt with during that session the petition may be presented and dealt with during the next ensuing session, without any further publication of such notice.

A copy of the said notice and a copy of the petition to be presented shall, at the instance of the applicant, and not less than two months before the consideration by the Committee of the petition, be served personally, when that can be done, on the person from whom the divorce is sought, who is hereinafter called "the respondent."

If the residence of the respondent is not known or personal service cannot be effected, then, if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Committee that all reasonable efforts have been made to effect personal service, and, if unsuccessfull, to bring such notice and petition to the knowledge of the respondent, what has been done may be deemed and taken by the Committee sufficient service.

No petition for a bill of divorce shall be presented to the Senate after the first sixty days of the Session.

The petition of an applicant for bill for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, the names in full of the parties thereto, their ages and occupations, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the domicile and residence of each of the parties at the time of the marriage, their matrimonial domicile, residence, and any change thereof, the material facts upon which the petitioner relies as the grounds on which relief is asked, and the nature of the relief prayed for.

The petition should also negative connivance at, or condonation of the wrong complained of and collusion in the application for divorce.

The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the petitioner, under *The Canada Evidence Act, 1893.*

The copy of the petition served upon the respondent shall have endorsed thereon, or appended thereto, he following information:—

(*1*) The petitioner's residence at the time of service.

(*2*) A Post Office address in Canada at which letters and notices for the petitioner may be delivered.

(*3*) The name and address of the solicitor, if any, acting for the petitioner.

(*4*) If such solicitor's address is not at Ottawa, the name and address of some agent for him at Ottawa, upon whom all notices and papers may be served.

(*5*) That if the respondent desires to oppose the granting of the divorce and to be heard by the Senate Committee on Divorce, the respondent must send a notice to that effect to the Clerk of the Senate at the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, within two months from the date of service upon the respondent, and must in the notice to the Clerk of the Senate give:—

(*a*) The respondent's residence at the time of sending such notice.

(*b*) A Post Office address in Canada at which letters and notices for the respondent may be delivered.

(*c*) The name and address of the solicitor, if any, acting for the respondent.

(*d*) If such solicitor's address is not at Ottawa, the name and address of some agent for him at Ottawa upon whom all notices and papers may be served.

(*6*) That, if the respondent does not so notify the Clerk of the Senate, the petition may be considered, and a bill of divorce founded thereon may be passed, without any further notice to the respondent.

(*7*) When the petition is one by a husband for a divorce from his wife, that, if the wife shows to the

satisfaction of the Senate Committee on Divorce that she has, and is prepared to establish upon oath, a good defence to the charges made by the petition, and that she has not sufficient money to defend herself, the Committee may make an order that her husband shall provide her with the necessary means to sustain her defence, including the cost of retaining Counsel and the travelling and living expenses of herself and of witnesses summoned to Ottawa on her behalf.

No petition for a bill of Divorce shall be considered by the Committee unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred and ten dollars, ($210).

The petition when presented to the Senate shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy of the notice and of a copy of the petition.

A copy of every petition for a Bill of Divorce, or relating to any matter arising out of an application for divorce, and of every document and paper accompanying such petition or produced in evidence before the Committee, shall be furnished to the Committee by the person on whose behalf the petition, document or paper is presented or produced.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Clerk of the Senate.

THE SENATE.

Notices for Private Bills.

EXTRACTS FROM THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE.

107. All applications to Parliament for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever, shall be advertised by a notice published in the *Canada Gazette*, such notice shall clearly and distinctly state the nature and object of the application, and shall be signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same; and, when the application is for an Act of Incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice.

In addition to the notice in the *Canada Gazette* aforesaid a similar notice shall be given as follows:—

A. When the application is for an Act to incorporate,—

1. *A Railway or Canal Company:*—In some leading newspaper published in the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal is to be constructed.

2. *A Telegraph or Telephone Company:*—In a leading newspaper in the principal city or town in each Province or Territory in which the company proposes to operate.

3. A company for the *construction of any works* which in their construction or operation might specially affect a particular locality; or for obtaining any *exclusive rights or privileges;* or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others:—In a leading newspaper in the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

4. A Banking Company; An Insurance Company; A Trust Company; A Loan Company; or an Industrial Company, without any exclusive powers:—In the *Canada Gazette* only.

5. And, if the works of any company (incorporated or to be incorporated) are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, such intention shall be specially mentioned in the notice; and the applicants shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered letter to the clerk of each county council and of each municipal corporation which may be specially affected by the construction or operation of such works, and also to the Secretary of the Province in which such works are, or may be located; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

B. When the application is for the purpose of amending an existing Act.

1. For an extension of any line of railway, or of any canal; or for the construction of branches thereto;—the same *mutatis mutandis* as for an Act incorporate a Railway or Canal Company.

2. For an extension of the time for the construction or completion of any line of railway, or of any canal, or of any telegraph or telephone line, or of any other works already authorized:—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company, or is authorized to be.

3. For the extension of the powers of a company (when not involving the granting of any exclusive rights); or for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of any company; or for increasing or altering its bonding or other borrowing powers; or for any amendment which would in any way affect the rights or interests of the shareholder or bondholders or creditors of the company:—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company is situated.

C. All such notices, whether inserted in the *Canada Gazette* or in a newspaper shall be published at least once a week for a period of five consecutive weeks; and, when published in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, shall be in both the English and French languages; and *Marked* copies of each issue of all newspapers containing any such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate, endorsed "Private Bill Notice"; or a statutory declaration as to due publication may be sent in lieu thereof.

Every notice by registered letter shall be mailed in time to reach the Secretary of the Province and the Clerk of each County Council and municipal corporation not less than five weeks before the consideration of the petition by the Committee on Standing Orders; and a statutory declaration establishing the fact of such mailing shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate.

108. No petition praying for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or of a Canal Company, or for an extension of the line of any existing or authorized railway or canal, shall be considered by the Standing Orders Committee, until there has been filed with the Committee a map or plan, showing the proposed location of the works, and each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal, or any branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed.

109. Before any petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a toll bridge is presented to the Senate the person or persons intending to petition for such bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding rules, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, and the intervals between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels; and shall also mention whether they intend to erect a drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of the same.

110. No petition for any Private Bill (except a Bill of Divorce) is received by the Senate after the first three weeks of each Session; nor may any Private Bill be presented to the Senate after the first four weeks of each Session; nor may any Report of any Standing or Special Committee upon a Private Bill be received after the first six weeks of each Session.

114. Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, if it is intended that the Bill shall originate in the Senate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for the translation of the same by the officers of the Senate, and the printing of 600 copies in English and 200 in French. The applicant shall also pay the Clerk of the Senate, immediately after the second reading and before the consideration of the Bill by the Committee to which it is referred, a sum of $200, with the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt for the same with the Clerk of such Committee.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Clerk of the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RULES RELATIVE TO PETITIONS AND PRIVATE BILLS.

Petitions for Private Bills.

88. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House if presented within the first six weeks of the session, and every Private Bill shall be pre-

sented to the House within two weeks after the petition therefor ha been favourably reported upon by the Examiner or by the Committee on Standing Orders, and no motion for the suspension of this Rule shall be entertained unless a report has been first made by the Committee on Standing Orders recommending such suspension and giving their reasons therefor.

Instruction to Committees.

97. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called on two separate occasions for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

Deposit of Bills and Fees.

89. (1) Any person desiring to obtain any Private Bill, shall deposit with the Clerk of the House, at least eight days before the meeting of the House, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same; the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the Department of Public Printing, and if such Bill is not deposited by the time above specified the applicant shall, in addition to the charges for printing and translation pay the sum of five dollars for each and every day which intervenes between the said eighth day before the meeting of the House and the date of the filing of the Bill; but such additional charge shall not exceed in the aggregate in any one case the sum of two hundred dollars.

2. After the second reading of a Bill and before its consideration by the Committee to which it is referred, the applicant shall in every case pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and a fee of two hundred dollars.

Additional charges.

3. The following charges shall also be levied and paid in addition to the foregoing, viz.:—

(*a.*) When any Rule of the House is suspended in reference to a Bill or the Petition therefor, for each such suspension	$100 00
(*b.*) When a Bill is presented in the House after the eighth week of the session and before the end of the twelfth week	100 00
(*c.*) When a Bill is presented in the House after the twelfth week of the session	200 00
d.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $250,000 and does not exceed $500,000	100 00
(*e.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $500,000 and does not exceed $750,000	150 00
(*f.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $750,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000	200 00
(*g.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $1,000,000 and does not exceed $1,500,000	300 00
(*h.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $1,500,000 and does not exceed $2,000,000	400 00
(*i.*) For every additional million dollars or fractional part thereof	100 00

4. When a Bill increases the capital stock of an existing company, the additional charge shall be according to the foregoing tariff upon the amount of the increase only.

5. When a Bill increases or involves and increase in the borrowing powers of a company without any increase in the capital stock the additional charge shall be $300.

6. If any increase in the amount of the proposed capital stock or borrowing powers of a company be made at any stage of a Bill, such Bill shall not be advanced to the next stage until the charges consequent upon such change have been paid.

7. In this Rule the term "proposed capital stock" includes any increase thereto provided for in the Bill; and where power is taken in a Bill to increase at any time the amount of the proposed capital stock, the additional charge shall be levied on the maximum amount of such proposed increase which shall be stated in the Bill.

8. The additional charges provided for in this Rule shall also apply to Private Bills originating in the Senate; provided, however, that if a petition for any such Bill has been presented in this House within the first six weeks of the session, the additional charge made under paragraphs *b* or *c* of subsection 3 shall not be levied thereon.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Clerk House of Commons.

RULES RELATIVE TO NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

91. All applications to Parliament for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever, shall be advertised by a Notice published in the *Canada Gazette;* such Notice shall clearly and distinctly state the nature and objects of the application, and shall be signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same; and when the application is for an Act of incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice. If the works of any company (incorporated, or to be incorporated) are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, such intention shall be specifically mentioned in the notice; and the applicants shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered letter to the Clerk of each county or municipality which may be specially affected by the construction or operation of such works, and also to the Secretary of the Province in which such works are or may be located; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

In addition to the notice in the *Canada Gazette* aforesaid, a similar notice shall also be published in *some leading newspaper*, as follows:—

A. When the application is for an Act to incorporate:

1. *A Railway or Canal Company:*—In the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal is to be constructed.

2. *A Telegraph or Telephone Company:*—In the principal city or town in each Province or Territory in which the company proposes to operate.

3. A company for the *construction of any works* which in their construction or operation might specially affect the particular locality; or for obtaining any *exclusive rights or privileges;* or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation affect the rights or property of others:—In the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

4. A Banking Company; An Insurance Company; A Trust Company; A Loan Company; or an Industrial Company without any exclusive powers:—In the *Canada Gazette* only.

B. When the application is for the purpose of amending an existing Act:

1. For an extension of any line of railway, or of any canal, or for the construction of branches thereto:—In the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which such extension or branch is to be constructed.

2. For the continuation of a charter or for an extension of the time for the construction or completion of any line of railway, or of any canal, or of any telegraph or telephone line, or of any other works already authorized; or for an extension of the powers of a company (when not involving the granting of any exclusive rights); or for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of any company, or for increasing or altering its bonding or other borrowing powers; or for any amendment which would in any way affect the rights or interests of the shareholders or bondholders or creditors of the company:—In the place where the head office of the company is situated, or is authorized to be.

(C.) When the application is for the purpose of obtaining for any person or existing corporation any exclusive rights or privileges or the power to do any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others:—In the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

All such notices, whether inserted in the *Canada Gazette* or in a newspaper, shall be published at least once a week, for a period of five consecutive weeks; and when published in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, shall be in both the English and French languages; and if there be no newspaper in a locality where a notice is required to be given, such notice shall be given in the next nearest locality wherein a newspaper is published; and proof of the due publication of notice shall be established in each case by statutory declaration; and all such declarations shall be sent to the Clerk of the House endorsed, "Private Bill Notice."

(D.) Every such notice by registered letter shall be mailed in time to reach the Secretary of the Province and the Clerk of such County Council and Municipal Corporation not less than two weeks before the consideration of the petition by the Examiner or the Committee on Standing Orders, and a statutory declaration establishing the fact of such mailing shall be sent to the Clerk of the House.

(E.) All private bills for Acts of incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such bills;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the bill indicating the provisions thereof in which the *General Acts* is proposed to be departed from;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any committee passes upon the *clauses*.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Clerk House of Commons.

The attention of Applicants to Parliament for Railway Charters is hereby drawn to the following Rules of the House of Commons with regard to the filing of maps:—

MAP OR PLAN, WITH PETITION.

93. "No petition praying for the incorporation of a "railway company, or of a canal company, or for an "extension of the line of any existing or authorized "railway or canal, shall be considered by the Examiner "or by the Standing Orders Committee until there "has been filed with that committee a map or plan, "showing the proposed location of the works, and "each county, township, municipality or district "through which the proposed railway or canal, or any "branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed."

MAPS, PLANS AND EXHIBITS, WITH BILLS.

94. "No bill for the incorporation of a railway "or canal company or for changing the route of the "railway or of the canal of any company already "incorporated shall be considered by the Railway "Committee until there has been filed with the com- "mittee, at least one week before the consideration "of the bill:—'

(*a.*) "A map or plan drawn upon a scale of not "less than half an inch to the mile, showing the "location upon which it is intended to construct "the proposed work, and showing also the lines of "existing or authorized works of a similar character "within, or in any way affecting the district, or any "part thereof, which the proposed work is intended "to serve; and such map or plan shall be signed "by the engineer or other person making the same;"

(*b.*) "An exhibit showing the total amount of "capital proposed to be raised for the purpose of the "undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed "to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, "bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the "amount of each, respectively."

NOTICE is hereby given that Eva St. Lawrence Cronk, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a bill of divorce from her husband, Robert Cecil Cronk, of the said City of Ottawa, telegraph operator, on the grounds of bigamy, adultery and desertion.

Dated at Ottawa this 10th day of July, A.D. 1918.

EVA ST. LAWRENCE CRONK.
BRAY & RETALLACK,
Canada Life Building,
75 Sparks Street, Ottawa,
3–14 Her solicitors

NOTICE is hereby given that Vernon Baln Bailey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a bill of divorce from his wife, Anna Bailey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, upon the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, this 3rd day of June, A.D., 1918.

NESBITT & MARKHAM,
26 Queen St., East,
50-14 Solrs. for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Lillian North, formerly Lillian Thompson, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, married woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Frank North, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

Dated at Toronto this 18th day of June, A.D. 1918.

LILLIAN NORTH,
by her solicitors,
ROBINETTE, GODFREY, PHELAN & LAWSON,
52–14 76 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

NOTICE is hereby given that William Lewis Evans, of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, manager, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, for the purpose of obtaining a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Meta Rogers, of New York, in the United States of America, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 7th day of July, 1918.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Solicitors for Applicant,
2–14 169 St. James Street, Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Burton Mattin, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, munition worker and formerly Sergeant 75th Battalion, C.E.F., will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Lillie Mattin, formerly residing at 569A St. Clarens Avenue, Toronto, and now believed to be residing in the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Toronto, Province of Ontario, the 7th day of July, 1918.

FLETCHER KERR,
156 Yonge Street,
Toronto.
2–14 Solicitor for Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Greensward, of the Town of Brampton, in the County of Peel, shoemaker, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Annie Frances Cousins, formerly residing at Brantford aforesaid, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

JOHN A. HORNING,
997, 2nd Ave. East,
Owen Sound, Ont.
9–14 Solicitor for Applicant.

NOTICE ishereby given that Claudius Henry Sherk, of the Village of Humberstone, in the County of Welland in the Province of Ontario,will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill annulling his marriage with his wife, Mary Booth Sherk, now residing in the City of Buffalo, in the County of Erie, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, and at present living at 349 Landon Street, in the said City of Buffalo, on the ground of refusal to procreate or to consumate the marriage.

Dated at the Town of Port Colborne, in the County of Welland, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1918.

LOUIS KINNEAR,
Solicitor for Claudius Henry Sherk.
SMITH AND JOHNSON,
Barristers, Ottawa Agents. 4-14

NOTICE is hereby given that John Edwin Scott, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, mechanic, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Harriet Henrietta Fegan Scott, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, this 1st day of August, A.D. 1918

W. H. HODGES,
2 Toronto St.,
Toronto,
6-14 Solicitor for the Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Lillian Innes Yates, of the Town of Hespeler, in the County of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario, married woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, John William Yates, of the said Town of Hespeler, spinner, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Galt, Province of Ontario, 29th day of July, 1918.

JOHN H. HANCOCK,
Galt, Ontario,
8-14 Sollicitor for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mildred Layton, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, married woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, John George Layton, of the said City of Toronto, machinist, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Toronto this 20th day of August, A.D. 1918.

W. H. HODGES,
2 Toronto Street, Toronto,
8-14 Solicitor for the applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that William Rogers Latimer, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, Captain, Canadian Expeditionary Force, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a bill of divorce from his wife, Adeline Gladys Latimer, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Ottawa, this 19th day of August, A.D. 1918.

BETHUNE, LARMONTH & DICK,
8-14 Solicitors for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Samuel Burgoyne, of the Township of East Whitby, in the County of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Alice Maud Clarke, of the Town of Hilton, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, married woman, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at the Town of Oshawa, in the County of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario, the 15th day of August, A.D. 1918.

SAMUEL BURGOYNE,
By his solicitor, W. E. N. SINCLAIR,
8-14 Oshawa, Ont.

NOTICE is hereby given that Rodolphe Boudreau, of No. 147 A Church Street, in the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, wireman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Rose Adeline Boudreau, of No. 512 St. Timothe Street, in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, this 26th day of August, 1918.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Per EDWARD MEEK,
106 Bay Street, Toronto,
10-14 His Solicitor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Directors' Room of the General Offices of the Company, McGill street, in the City of Montreal, at twelve o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 17th day of September, A.D. 1918, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business connected with or incident to the undertaking of the company.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secretary.
Montreal, August 9, 1918. 7-5

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC BRANCH LINES COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company will be held in the Directors' Room of the General Offices of the Company, McGill street, in the City of Montreal, at three o'clock P.M., on Wednesday, the 18th day of September, A.D. 1918, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, for the election of directors and the transaction of other business connected with or incident to the undertaking of the company.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secretary.
Montreal, August 9, 1918. 7-5

THE PACIFIC NORTHERN & OMINECA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of The Pacific Northern & Omineca Railway Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Pooley, Luxton & Pooley, Chancery Chambers, Langley street, Victoria, B.C., at twelve o'clock noon, Wednesday, the 18th day of September, A.D. 1918, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business connected with or incident to the undertaking of the company.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secretary.
Victoria, B.C., August 9, 1918. 7-5

QUEBEC RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

THE Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, will be held at the office of the company, Quebec Railway Building, corner of St. Joseph and Crown Streets, Quebec, on Tuesday the 10th day of September, 1918, at 3 p.m.

The transfer books of the company will be closed from the 31st of August to the 10th of September 1918, both days inclusive.

ARTHUR LEMOINE,
Secretary.
Quebec, 13th August, 1918. 7-4

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Thousand Islands Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the Town of Gananoque, Ontario, on Monday, the 9th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 10.30 a.m., for the election of directors and such other business as may be brought before the said meeting.

J. H. VALLEAU,
Secretary.

Gananoque, 14th August, 1918. 7-4

THE OSHAWA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby giving that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Oshawa Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the Town of Gananoque, Ontario, on Monday, the 9th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 11 a.m., for the election of directors and such other business as may be brought before the said meeting.

J. H. VALLEAU,
Secretary.

Gananoque, 14th August, 1918. 7–4

THE ALGOMA EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

To the Shareholders:

YOU are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Algoma Eastern Railway Company will be held on Wednesday the 18th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the head office of the company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, for the purpose of the election of Directors, of receiving and, if approved, confirming the report of the board of directors of the company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and of considering and, if approved, ratifying and confirming all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors of the company done and taken since the last meeting of the shareholders of the company, and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, this ninth day of August, 1918.

R. HOME SMITH,
President.
ALEX. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

7–4

THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.

To the Shareholders:

YOU are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the shareholders of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company will be held on Wednesday, the 18th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the head offices of the company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, for the purpose of the election of Directors, of receiving and, if approved, confirming the report of the board of directors of the company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and of considering and, if approved, ratifying and confirming all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors of the company done and taken since the last meeting of the shareholders of the company, and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, this 9th day of August, 1918.

R. HOME SMITH,
President.
ALEX. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

7–4

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER POWER COMPANY.

APPLICATION of the St. Lawrence River Power Company for approval of permit granted by the Secretary of War of the United States to extend to Long Sault Island, by means of a submerged weir, the jetty or deflecting dike in the south channel of the St. Lawrence River at the mouth of its power canal, at Massena, New York.

NOTICE is hereby given that there has been transmitted to and filed with the International Joint Commission by the Government of the United States, the application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, for approval of Permit No. 38786/64 granted September 10th, 1917, by the Secretary of War of the United States, to extend to Long Sault Island, by means of a submerged weir, the jetty or deflecting dike in the south channel of the St. Lawrence River at the mouth of its power canal, at Massena, New York, the said St. Lawrence River being boundary waters within the meaning of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain of January 11th, 1909.

By order of the Commission suspending certain of its rules, all statements in response to said application must be filed on or before August twenty-sixth, 1918.

A hearing of the above-mentioned application will be held at the Court House in the City of Montreal, on Thursday, August twenty-ninth, 1918, at 10 o'clock a.m., at which all parties interested are entitled to be heard.

LAWRENCE J. BURPEE,
Ottawa, Canada,
WHITEHEAD KLUTTZ,
Washington, D.C.,
Secretaries
International Joint Commission.

8-4

MONTREAL & PROVINCE RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal and Province Line Railway Company, will be held at the office of the Company, Number 122 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday the eleventh day of September next, at the hour of two-thirty o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

MARCUS ALEXE,
Secretary.

Montreal, 9th August, 1918. 7–4

BRITISH COLUMBIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an extraordinary general meeting of the British Columbia Life Assurance Company will be held at the head office of the company, 336 Rogers Building, 470 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C., on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of September, 1918, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering and, if deemed expedient, of passing the following resolution, that is to say:—

"That in view of the sale of the assets of the Company to Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, and that this Company cannot, by reason of the agreement entered into by it with Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, continue its business, it is advisable to wind it up and accordingly the Company be wound up voluntarily."

Should the resolution be passed, a further resolution will be proposed at the same meeting for the appointment of Mr. George E. Tennant, of Vancouver, or some other duly qualified person, to be Liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up.

By order of the Board.

GEORGE E. TENNANT,
Secretary,
336 Rogers Bldg., 470 Granville St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

9–2

TEMISCOUATA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders and registered bondholders of the Temiscouata Railway Company, for the election of directors and other business, will be held on Tuesday, the 24th day of September, 1918, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Chateau Frontenac, in the City of Quebec, Canada.

By order,

C. A. STEWART,
Secretary and manager.

Rivière du Loup, July 24, 1918. 8–5

THE WEYBURN SECURITY BANK.

DIVIDEND No. 14.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of five per centum upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, and that the same will be payable at its head office and branches on and after the twenty-first day of September, 1918.

By order of the Board.

H. O. POWELL,
General Manager.

Weyburn, July 19, 1918. 8 4

THE DOMINION BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the quarter ending 30th September, 1918, being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, and that the same will be payable at the head office of the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1918, to shareholders of record of 20th September, 1918.

By order of the Board,

C. A. BOGERT,
General manager.

Toronto, 24th August, 1918 9-5

THE MOLSONS BANK.

152ND DIVIDEND.

THE shareholders of the Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a dividend of two and three-quarters per cent (being at the rate of eleven per cent per annum) upon the capital stock has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at the branches, on and after the first day of October next, to shareholders of record on 15th September, 1918. The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the bank will be held at its banking house, in this city, on Monday, the 4th of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the board,

EDWARD C. PRATT,
General manager.

Montreal, 21st August, 1918. 8–6

THE OTTAWA TERMINALS RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Ottawa Terminals Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, Central station, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 24th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 12.45 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, for considering reports that may be submitted to the meeting, and for hearing, determining and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

FRANK SCOTT,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 24th, 1918. 8–4

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R.S.C. CHAPTER 115.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, a body corporate with head office at 2 Ewen Avenue, City of New Westminster, B.C., hereby gives notice that it has under section 7, of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District of New Westminster at the City of New Westminster a description of the site and the plans of mill, dock, piling and booming ground proposed to be built in the Fraser River (Annacis Slough) at City of New Westminster in front of Block "B" of Lot Seven hundred and fifty-seven (757), Group One (1), New Westminster District, Map 2620.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice British Columbia Manufacturing Company, Limited, will, under Section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa for approval of the said site and plans and for leave to construct the said mill, dock, piling and booming grounds.

Dated at New Westminster, B.C., this 12th day of August, A.D. 1918.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MANUFACTURING
8-5 COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTREAL & SOUTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company will be held at the head office of the Company, No. 94 McGill street, Montreal, on Thursday, the 26th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 3 p.m., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

JAMES A. YATES,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 24th, 1918. 8–5

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

IN THE MATTER of the petition of Sprott-Shaw Business Institute, Limited, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia,

and

IN THE MATTER of the registration of the Trade Mark "Sprott-Shaw" as applied to the business of business and commercial educational tuition and the merchandising of books, forms, systems, and office and commercial labour saving devices, in pursuance of the provisions of the Trade-Mark and Designs Act.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the fifth day of September, 1918, there was filed in the Exchequer Court of Canada the petition of Sprott-Shaw Business Institute, Limited, of the City of Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia, a body corporate, praying that an order might be made directing that the Trade Mark "Sprott-Shaw" may be registered as a general trade mark as applied to the business of business and commercial educational tuition including the merchandising of books, forms, systems, and office and commercial labour saving devices.

Any person desiring to oppose the said petition must within fourteen days from the date of the last insertion of the present notice in the *Canada Gazette* (the date of last mentioned insertion being the twenty-eighth day of September, 1918,) file a statement of his objections with the Registrar of the Exchequer Court at Ottawa and serve a copy thereof on the petitioner or his solicitors.

Dated this fifth day of September, 1918.

PRINGLE, THOMPSON, BURGESS & COTE.
122 Wellington Street, Ottawa,
10-4 Solicitors for Petitioner.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES EQUIPMENT TRUST OF 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 19th day of August, 1918, there was deposited in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, an original counterpart of agreement dated May 1, 1918 (supplemental to lease dated November 1, 1907), between the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, and The New York Central Railroad Company, The Michigan Central Railroad Company and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, under the "New York Central Lines Equipment Trust of 1907," in pursuance of chapter 38 of the Statutes of Canada for 1907, being an Act to amend The Railway Act and amendments thereto.

Dated, August 21, 1918.

ALBERT H. HARRIS,
Vice-president.

9-2

THE OTTAWA AND NEW YORK RAILWAY COMPANY.

OTTAWA, Ont., August 17, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Ottawa and New York Railway Company will be held at the main office of the company in the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, on the third Tuesday of September, 1918, (being the 17th day of that month), at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE,
Secretary.

7-5

CANADA ATLANTIC TRANSIT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Atlantic Transit Company will be held at the head office of the company, Central Station, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 24th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 12 noon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, for considering reports that may be submitted to the meeting, and for hearing, determining and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

FRANK SCOTT,
Secretary.

Montreal, 24th August 1918. 8-4

Re BRITISH CROWN ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of The Insurance Act, 1917, that the British Crown Assurance Corporation, Limited (Registered Office, Glasgow, Scotland), hereinafter called the Old Company has applied to the Minister of Finance of Canada for the release, on the 27th day of December, 1918, of its securities deposited with him under the said Act, and Canadian policy holders of the said Old Company opposing such release are required to file their opposition with the Minister on or before the said 27th day of December, 1918.

The purpose of the said application for the release of the securities of the Old Company is to transfer the sums to the new company incorporated under the same name to take over the business of the Old Company, The Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, Limited, a company licensed under the Insurance Act, 1917, having acquired the business of the Old Company, the policies and liabilities of the Old Company, are guaranteed by the said Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, Limited, which will guarantee also the policies of the new company.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, August 27th, 1918.

THE BRITISH CROWN ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

J. H. RIDDEL,
Manager for Canada.

10–13

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

DIVIDEND No. 195.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of fourteen per cent per annum on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th September, and that the same will be payable on and after Tuesday, the first day of October next, at any of the offices of the Bank.

The stock transfer book will be closed from the 16th to the 30th proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board,

H. A. RICHARDSON,
General manager.

Halifax, N.S., 23rd August, 1918. 9–5

ST. LAWRENCE AND ADIRONDACK RAILWAY COMPANY.

OTTAWA, 24th August, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, in the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, on the third Tuesday of September, 1918 (being the 17th day of that month), at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a new board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

DWIGHT D. PARDEE,
Secretary.

8-4

HENRIETTE SHIP CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Registered Office of Henriette Ship Co., Limited, is situate at the office of Davis & Co., 626 Pender Street, West, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1918.

DAVIS & CO.,
Vancouver, B.C.,
Solicitors for the company.

10-1

THE VETERINARY SPECIALTY COMPANY, LIMITED.

BY-LAW NUMBER EIGHT.

WHEREAS the directors deem it expedient to enact a By-law for the following purpose:

Now therefore be it enacted and it is hereby enacted as follows:

1. That the head office of The Veterinary Specialty Company, Limited, be changed from Toronto to Alliston, Ontario, where the business of the company is now being carried on.

Enacted this twenty-eighth day of August, A.D. 1918.

E. C. WAKEFIELD,
[L.S.] President.
R. E. WAKEFIELD,
Secretary-treasurer.

10-1

BRAZILIAN TRACTION LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the laws of Canada.)

PREFERENCE SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent has been declared on the fully-paid Cumulative Preference Shares of the company, payable on the 1st day of October, 1918, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of September, 1918.

J. M. SMITH,
Secretary.

Toronto, Canada, 30th August, 1918. 10-1

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R. S. C. CHAPTER 115

MICHIGAN ALKALI COMPANY of the City of Wyandotte, in the State of Michigan, hereby gives notice that it has under Section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa and in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Essex, at Sandwich, Ontario, a description of the site and the plan of a pipe line proposed to be laid under the River Detroit from a point in the State of Michigan to Fighting Island in the said County of Essex.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, the said Michigan Alkali Company will under Section 7 of the said Act apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa for approval of the said site and plan, and for leave to construct the said pipe line.

Dated at Windsor, Ontario, this 4th day of September, 1918.

MICHIGAN ALKALI COMPANY,
By its Solicitors,
BARTLET, BARTLET & URQUHART,
311 Davis Bldg., Windsor, Ontario.

10-5

THE TORONTO TERMINALS RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto Terminals Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company in Montreal, Tuesday, September 10th, 1918, at 12.30 o'clock p.m., for receiving a report from the directors, for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business connected with or incidental to the undertaking of the company.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 5th, 1918. 6-5

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R. S. C. CHAPTER 115.

THE William Lyall Shipbuilding Company, Limited, hereby give notice that they have under Section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District of New Westminster, at Vancouver, B.C., a description of the site and the plans of a wharf proposed to be built in Burrard Inlet at North Vancouver, in front of District Lots 265 and 265-4, Block 22 at the foot of Bewicke Avenue.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, The William Lyall Shipbuilding Company, Limited, will under Section 7 of the said Act apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa for approval of the said site and plans, and for leave to construct the said wharf.

Dated at North Vancouver, this 29th day of August, 1918. 10-4

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice that an interim dividend for the half year ended 31st May last, of forty shillings per share, less income tax, being at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, will be paid on the 5th day of October next to the proprietors of shares registered in the Dominion of Canada.

The dividend will be payable at the legal par of exchange on the 5th day of October next.

No transfers can be made between the 21st inst. inclusive and the 4th prox. inclusive, as the books must be closed during that period.

JACKSON DODDS,
Secretary.

No. 5 Gracechurch street,
London, E.C., 5th September, 1918. 10-4

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Il a plu à SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire la nomination suivante :

OTTAWA, 18 juillet 1918.

DANIEL WILLIS MCKERCHAR, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, Ecuyer, magistrat de police; juge de la Cour des jeunes délinquants pour le district judiciaire-est du Manitoba, y compris la cité de Winnipeg.

PROCLAMATIONS.

DEVONSHIRE
[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A tous ceux à qui les présentes parviendront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

Une proclamation requérant le peuple du Territoire du Yukon de s'enregistrer sous le régime des règlements concernant l'enregistrement approuvés par Notre Gouverneur général du Canada en conseil le 22e jour d'avril 1918.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Sous-ministre de la Justice, Canada. } ATTENDU que par les règlements approuvés par Notre Gouverneur général en conseil le 22e jour d'avril 1918, sous l'empire des dispositions de Notre *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, il est prescrit que Notre Gouverneur général en conseil peut par proclamation désigner un jour pour l'enregistrement général et un jour subséquent pour l'enregistrement dans le Territoire du Yukon des personnes ci-dessous décrites et, par Nos dits règlements, requises de s'enregistrer le jour subséquemment désigné ;

Et attendu que Notre Gouverneur général en conseil ayant décidé de désiger un jour pour l'enregistrement général conformément aux dits règlements, a décidé de désigner un jour subséquent pour l'enregistrement dans Notre Territoire du Yukon ;

SACHEZ DONC que par les présentes Nous proclamons et désignons lundi le 30e jour de septembre 1918 pour être le jour où l'enregistrement susdit aura lieu dans le Territoire du Yukon.

ET PAR LES PRÉSENTES Nous commandons, ordonnons et enjoignons strictement à toute personne qui réside ou est dans Notre Territoire du Yukon le dit 30e jour de septembre 1918, du sexe masculin ou féminin, qu'elle soit un de nos féaux sujets ou de nationalité étrangère, qui aura atteint son seizième anniversaire le ou avant le dit 30e jour de septembre 1918, et qui aura été incapable de s'enregistrer ailleurs le jour désigné pour l'enregistrement général parce qu'elle était dans le Territoire du Yukon ou en route pour s'y rendre, y compris toute personne de l'âge susdit travaillant pour l'enregistrement, de s'enregistrer le dit 30e jour de septembre 1918, de la manière indiquée ci-dessous et prescrite par Nos dits règlements : Ce en quoi les personnes affectées par Notre ordre et commandement susdit sont par les présentes spécialement requises de ne pas manquer, car non seulement leur loyauté et allégeance, ou leur obligation d'obéir aux lois du pays où elles résident, imposent le devoir d'obéissance fidèle et implicite à Notre présent ordre et commandement, mais de plus, de crainte que les personnes susdites ignorent les conséquences qui s'ensuivront si elles négligent de s'enregistrer le jour ici désigné, Nous les prévenons et avertissons par les présentes que si une personne quelconque requise de s'enregistrer par Nos dits règlements ou par Notre présente proclamation omet, néglige ou refuse sans excuse légitime de s'enregistrer ce jour-là ou dans le délai prescrit pour cela, elle sera sujette à une peine d'amende et d'emprisonnement, et de plus à diverses pénalités et déchéances ainsi que prescrit par Nos dits règlements.

ET NOUS PROCLAMONS ET ANNONÇONS PAR LES PRÉSENTES, pour l'information de tous ceux qui peuvent être concernés, que dans le but d'effectuer l'enregistrement susdit un registraire sera nommé pour Notre Territoire du Yukon qui divisera le dit territoire en des divisions d'enregistrement commodes et désignera pour chaque division un lieu ou des lieux d'enregistrement qui seront spécifiés par publication et des sous-registraires ou assistants sous-registraires pour voir à l'enregistrement des personnes qui ont droit de s'enregistrer qui se présentent le jour ici désigné aux endroits susdits pour être enregistrées, et que toutes les personnes requises de s'enregistrer le jour désigné puissent s'enregistrer le dit 30ième jour de septembre 1918, en tout temps entre 7 heures du matin et 10 heures du soir devant un de Nos dits sous-registraires ou assistants sous-registraires à un des endroits ainsi désignés, mais il leur est conseillé et elles sont exhortées de s'enregistrer aussi de bonne heure que possible dans le jour, car autrement, à cause du grand nombre de personnes à être enregistrées, l'occasion de s'enregistrer le jour désigné peut être perdu par manque de temps.

ET NOUS PROCLAMONS ET ANNONÇONS DE PLUS PAR LES PRÉSENTES, pour l'information de tous ceux que cela peut concerner, que toute personne qui réside dans Notre dit Dominion, du sexe masculin ou du sexe féminin, qu'elle soit un de Nos féaux sujet ou de nationalité étrangère, qui, après le dit 30ième jour de septembre 1918 atteint son seizième anniversaire, et aussi toute personne résidant dans Notre dit Dominion qui était en service actif dans Nos forces militaires ou navales le dit 1918 et qui ne s'est pas enregistrée conformément à Nos dits règlements le ou avant la dite date mentionnée, est par Nos dits règlements, sujet aux peines, amendes et déchéances susdites, requise de s'enregistrer de la manière prescrite par Nos dits règlements dans les trente jours après son dit anniversaire, ou après qu'elle aura cessé d'être en service actif, selon le cas, et de se présenter dans le délai spécifié à l'un de Nos bureaux de poste et de se conformer aux prescriptions de Nos dits règlements au sujet de l'enregistrement.

De tout ce qui précède, Nos féaux sujets, et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis de prendre connaissance, obéissant et se conformant strictement à tous Nos présents commandements, ordres et instructions et agissant en conséquence.

Toutefois, rien dans Nos dits règlements ou dans Notre présente proclamation n'est destiné à obliger les personnes suivantes à s'enregistrer, savoir :

(*a*) les religieuses cloîtrées ;

(*b*) les personnes en service actif dans les forces navales ou militaires de Sa Majesté, tant qu'elles seront en service actif ;

(*c*) les personnes internées dans les asiles d'aliénés ou d'idiots, ou dans les pénitenciers ou prisons, jusqu'au temps de leur élargissement ;

(*d*) les pensionnaires d'institutions exemptées par la Commission à la recommandation du registraire pour le district où l'institution est située, conformément aux conditions prescrites par la Commission.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN: Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor-Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière ; membre de Notre très honorable Conseil privé ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre Cité d'OTTAWA, ce DIX-SEPTIÈME jour d'AOUT, en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit, et de Notre règne la neuvième.

Par ordre,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

10–3

DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs du Dominion du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dit Dominion, à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé à mardi, le treizième jour du mois d'août courant, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa. SACHEZ MAINTENANT, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et à chacun de vous, de vous trouver avec Nous, en Notre Parlement du Canada, en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, MARDI, le DIX-SEPTIÈME jour du mois de SEPTEMBRE prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dit Dominion du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN : Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière ; membre de Notre très honorable Conseil Privé ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, en Notre dit Dominion, ce HUITIÈME jour d'AOUT, en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit, et de Notre Règne la neuvième.

Par ordre,

FRANCIS CHADWICK,
Greffier adjoint de la Couronne en
6-tf Chancellerie pour le Canada.

DÉPÊCHES, ETC.

(*Extrait de la* LONDON GAZETTE *du 9 juillet 1918.*)

CHANCELLERIE CENTRALE DES ORDRES DE CHEVALERIE.

PALAIS DE ST. JAMES, S. W.,
9 juillet 1918.

STATUTS AMENDÉS DE L'ORDRE DE L'EMPIRE BRITANNIQUE.

GEORGE R. I.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

À tous ceux à qui les présentes parviendront,—
SALUT :

ATTENDU que par lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du dit Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, datées à Westminster le quatrième jour de juin 1917, dans la huitième année de Notre règne, Nous avons jugé à propos et il Nous a fait plaisir d'instituer, fonder, constituer et créer un Ordre de chevalerie qui sera appelé et connu pour toujours à l'avenir sous le nom et la désignation de "Le Très Excellent Ordre de l'Empire Britannique," duquel Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs seront pour toujours les Souverains ;

Et attendu que par Nos susdites lettres patentes Nous avons ordonné que le dit Ordre serait régi par des statuts et ordonnances et que les statuts qui seraient observés dans le dit Ordre seraient établis par Nous et scellés du sceau du dit Ordre lesquels statuts ainsi donnés et qui seront donnés à l'avenir par Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs, auxquels le dit sceau aura été apposé, auront la même valeur et ils seront acceptés et lus comme si tous et chacun des articles des dits statuts avaient été cités au long dans les dites lettres patentes et adoptés sous le grand sceau de Notre dit Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande ;

Et attendu qu'en conformité des dites lettres patentes du quatrième jour de juin 1917, Nous avons décrété et émané certains statuts et ordonnances pour être observés dans le dit ordre, portant la même date, par lequel Nous réservions à Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs le droit d'annuler, modifier, augmenter, interpréter ou mettre de côté ces statuts et règlements, ou aucune partie d'iceux par un avis sous le Sceau Manuel du Souverain de l'Ordre ;

Et attendu que Nous jugeons opportun d'apporter des modifications aux statuts existants du dit Ordre;

Sachez donc qu'en conformité des pouvoirs qui Nous sont dévolus par les dites lettres patentes Nous avons abrogé et amendé et Nous abrogeons par les présentes les susdits statuts ;

Sachez de plus, vous à qui les présentes parviendront que Nous avons fait, ordonné et établi et par les présentes, scellées du Sceau du dit Ordre, faisons, ordonnons et établissons les statuts et ordonnances suivants, savoir :

1. Il est ordonné et enjoint que l'ordre de chevalerie sera appelé et nommé dans toutes les lois, procédures et plaidoyers Le Très Excellent Ordre de l'Empire Britannique, ainsi qu'il est ordonné dans Notre dite patente, et non par aucune autre désignation.

2. Il est ordonné que le dit Ordre se composera du Souverain et d'un Grand Maître et de cinq diverses classes :—I. "Chevaliers Grand-Croix" et "Dames Grand-Croix." II. "Chevaliers Commandeurs" et "Dames Commandeurs." III. "Commandeurs." IV. "Officiers." V. "Membres."

3. Il est ordonné que Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs, Rois ou Reines régnants de Notre dit Royaume-Uni, sommes et serons pour toujours les Souverains du présent Ordre à qui appartient et appartiendra le pouvoir d'annuler, d'interpréter, d'expliquer ou de faire des ajoutés à ces parties des dits statuts et à chacune d'elles.

4. Par les présentes, Nous ordonnons, commandons et décidons qu'un prince du sang royal ou tout autre haut personnage que Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs nommeront à l'avenir sera le Grand Maître du dit Ordre et qu'il sera, en vertu des présentes, le Premier ou principal Chevalier Grand-Croix du dit Ordre, auquel sera confié le grand Sceau de l'Ordre, qu'il apposera à tous les statuts, ordonnances et instruments, en conformité des règlements touchant l'émission de chacun des dits instruments; et il est en outre ordonné qu'il sera de son devoir spécial de faire dûment observer les statuts et ordonnances du présent Ordre et qu'il sera également chargé de la direction de l'émission de toutes les lettres de convocation, l'orsqu'il plaira au Souverain de commander une investiture du dit Très Excellent Ordre.

5. Il est ordonné que les personnes qui seront admises dans le présent Ordre seront celles qui, mâles ou femelles, ont rendu ou rendront à l'avenir d'importants services à Notre Empire, et que les personnes étrangères auxquelles Nous jugerons à propos de conférer l'honneur d'être reçues dans le présent Ordre seront censées être et seront désignées comme Chevalier Grand-Croix Honoraires ou Dames Grand-Croix Honoraires, Chevalier Commandeurs Honoraires ou Dames Commandeurs Honoraires, Commandeurs Honoraires, Officiers Honoraires et Membres Honoraires, selon les classes de l'Ordre auxquelles elles appartiennent.

6. Il est ordonné que lorsqu'il Nous fera plaisir à Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs d'appeler et nommer

quelqu'un au présent Ordre, cette nomination sera faite par mandat sous Notre Seing Manuel Royal scellé du Sceau du présent Ordre et contresigné par le Grand Maître du dit Ordre.

7. Il est ordonné que le présent Ordre prendra rang suivant et immédiatement après Notre Ordre Royal de Victoria ; que dans toutes les cérémonies solennelles, places et assemblées, les Chevaliers Grand-Croix du présent Ordre auront place et préséance près de et immédiatement après les Chevaliers Grand-Croix de l'Ordre Royal de Victoria, que les Dames Grand-Croix du présent Ordre auront place et préséance près de et immédiatement avant les épouses des Chevaliers Grand-Croix de l'Ordre Très Honorable du Bain et pourront, en toutes circonstances, avoir, employer et jouir du titre et du nom de Dame avant leurs noms de baptême ou premiers noms, que les Chevaliers Commandeurs du présent Ordre auront place et préséance près de et immédiatement après les Chevaliers Commandeurs de l'Ordre Royal de Victoria, que les Dames Commandeurs du présent Ordre auront place et préséance près de et immédiatement avant les épouses des Chevaliers Commandeurs du Très Honorable Ordre du Bain et pourront en toutes circonstances avoir, employer et jouir du titre et du nom de Dame avant leurs noms de baptême ou premiers noms, que les hommes qui sont Commandeurs du présent Ordre auront place et préséance près de et immédiaten.ent après les Membres de la Troisième Classe de l'Ordre Royal de Victoria, et les femmes qui sont Commandeurs du présent Ordre auront place et préséance près de et immédiatement avant les épouses des Compagnons du Très Honorable Ordre du Bain, que les hommes qui sont Officiers du présent Ordre auront place et préséance près de et immédiatement après les Membres de la Quatrième Classe de l'Ordre Royal de Victoria, et que les femmes qui sont Officiers du présent Ordre auront place et préséance près de et immédiatement avant les épouses des Membres de la Quatrième Classe de l'Ordre Royal de Victoria, que les hommes qui sont Membres du présent Ordre auront place et préséance près de et immédiatement après les Membres de la Cinquième Classe de l'Ordre Royal de Victoria, et que les femmes qui sont Membres du présent Ordre auront place et préséance près de et immédiatement avant les épouses des Membres de la Cinquième Classe de l'Ordre Royal de Victoria.

8. Il est ordonné que l'insigne du Souverain du présent Ordre sera du même matériel et modèle que ci-après indiqué pour les Chevaliers Grand-Croix, moins, toutefois, les changements qui distinguent Notre Dignité Royale.

9. Il est ordonné que le Grand-Maître portera l'insigne d'un chevalier Grand-Croix, dont la plaque pour le Grand-Maître sera agrandie conformément aux ordonnances du Souverain.

10. Il est ordonné que les Chevaliers et Dames Grand-Croix du présent Très Excellent Ordre porteront, dans les grandes occasions et solennités, la plaque de l'Ordre, qui consistera en une croix potence, émaillée perle, frangée ou surmontée par un médaillon or avec une figure de Britannia assise dans un cercle de gueules avec la devise inscrite "For God and the Empire", en lettres d'or, couronné de la Couronne Impériale or, le tout suspendu à un ruban pourpre de trois pouces et trois quarts de largeur, passé de l'épaule droite au côté gauche, et ils porteront sur le côté gauche de leurs habits ou vêtements de dessus une Etoile ovale composée de huis rais et chargée d'un médaillon comme ci-haut.

11. Il est ordonné que les Chevaliers Commandeurs porteront autour du cou un ruban de la même couleur et du même modèle que celui des Chevaliers Grand-Croix, d'un pouce et trois quarts de largeur, auquel appendra la plaque des Chevaliers Commandeurs de l'Ordre, qui sera de la même forme et du même modèle que celle qui est indiquée pour les Chevaliers Grand-Croix, mais plus petite, et aussi qu'ils porteront du côté gauche de leurs habits ou vêtements de dessus, une Etoile argent composée de quatre rais égaux et quatre moindres, chargée d'un médaillon comme avant, et il est ordonné que les Dames Commandeurs porteront une plaque de la même forme et du même modèle que celle qui est indiquée pour les Chevaliers Commandeurs, attachée à un ruban, semblable aussi à celui qui est porté par les Chevaliers Commandeurs, mais noué en boucle et porté sur l'épaule gauche, et qu'elles porteront une semblable Etoile.

12. Il est ordonné que les Commandeurs porteront de la même manière un ruban et une plaque tels que ceux indiqués pour les Chevaliers ou Dames Commandeurs du Très Excellent Ordre, sauf qu'ils n'ont pas le droit de porter l'Etoile.

13. Il est ordonné que les Officiers porteront une plaque de la même forme et du même modèle que celle indiquée pour les Commandeurs de l'Ordre, mais plus petite et argentée, attachée à un ruban de la même couleur et du même modèle, d'un pouce et quart de largeur, porté du côté gauche de la poitrine sur leurs habits ou vêtements de dessus pour les hommes et noué en boucle sur l'épaule gauche pour les femmes.

14. Il est ordonné que les Membres porteront de la même manière le même ruban et la même plaque que ceux indiqués par les officiers, sauf que la plaque sera en argent.

15 Il est ordonné que dès la nomination de toute personne comme Chevalier Grand-Croix, Dame Grand-Croix, Chevalier Commandeur ou Dame Commandeur de l'Ordre, il ou elle sera investie de l'insigne de sa dignité dans l'Ordre par Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs si la personne à ce moment réside en ce pays, mais en Notre nom et en Notre place par Notre vice-roi des Indes, et si elle réside en Canada, Australie, Nouvelle-Zélande ou Afrique du Sud elle le sera par Nos gouverneurs-généraux du Canada, de l'Australie, de la Nouvelle-Zélande et de l'Afrique du sud, et respectivement en Notre Nom et à Notre place ; et que le jour de l'investiture la personne à être investie sera présentée au Souverain, au vice-roi des Indes, au gouverneur-général du Canada, de l'Australie, de la Nouvelle-Zélande de l'Afrique du Sud, suivant le cas, par l'Officier de l'Ordre, ou autre Officier, nommé pour assister, portant l'insigne approprié de l'Ordre, alors le Souverain, vice-roi ou gouverneur-général dans le cas des Chevaliers Grand-Croix et des Commandeurs Grand-Croix, ayant conféré l'honneur de la Chevalerie à la personne ainsi nommée si elle n'a pas déjà eu l'honneur, procédera à l'investure des Insignes du dit Ordre de la manière suivante : le Souverain, vice-roi ou gouverneur-général investira le nouveau Chevalier Grand-Croix, Dame Grand-Croix, Chevalier Commandeur ou Dame Commandeur du ruban et de la plaque et lui remettra ou lui placera du côté gauche l'Etoile du dit Ordre appartenant à sa dignité.

16. Il est en outre ordonné que Nous aurons le loisir, Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs par un mandat ou des mandats sous Notre Seing Manuel, contresignés par le Grand Maître et scellés du sceau du présent Ordre, d'autoriser quelque personnage distingué à Notre nom et à Notre place la cérémonie d'investir les Chevaliers Grand-Croix, Dames Grand-Croix, Chevaliers Commandeurs ou Dames Commandeurs de l'insigne de leur dignité respective ou de permettre que la cérémonie d'investiture n'ait pas lieu. Et Nous nous réservons, à Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs, par Notre ou leur mandat ou mandats comme susdit plein pouvoir et autorité de permettre et d'autoriser la personne ou les personnes non investies par Nous, de porter l'insigne et de jouir des privilèges attachés à leur dignité respective, d'une manière aussi ample et complète que si elles avaient été investies par Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs.

17. Il est ordonné qu'à la promotion d'une personne à une classe plus élevée du présent Ordre, l'insigne de la classe portée jusqu'ici par lui ou par elle sera remis au Secrétaire de l'Ordre, pour l'usage de l'Ordre, et qu'à la démission ou au décès d'un officier de l'Ordre, sa plaque d'office sera remise pour l'usage de l'Ordre.

18. Il est ordonné pour le plus grand honneur et dignité des Chevaliers Grand-Croix et des Dames Grand-Croix du présent Ordre qu'ils pourront en toutes occasions porter des Supports dans leurs armoiries, et Nous ordonnons et commandons par les présentes à Notre principal Roi d'Armes de la Jarretière, pour le temps présent, d'octroyer des Supports à tels Chevaliers Grand-Croix et Dames Grand-Croix du présent Ordre qui n'y auront pas autrement droit, et il sera également légal pour les Chevaliers Grand-Croix et Dames Grand-Croix du présent Ordre d'entourer leurs armoiries du cercle

et de la devise de l'Ordre et d'y suspendre une représentation de leur ruban et insigne, et pour les Chevaliers Commandeurs, Dames Commandeurs et Commandeurs du présent Ordre, d'entourer leurs armoiries du cercle et devise du présent Ordre et d'y suspendre une représentation de leur ruban et insigne et pour les Officiers et Membres de l'Ordre de suspendre une représentation de leur ruban et de leur insigne respectifs au bas de l'écusson contenant leurs armoiries.

19. Il est ordonné que le sceau de l'Ordre portera une gravure comme suit (c'est-à-dire) une figure de Britannia entourée d'un cercle contenant la devise de l'Ordre "For God and the Empire," et que les statuts de l'Ordre seront scellés de ce dit sceau.

20. Il est ordonné que Nous aurons le loisir, Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs, par ordonnance signée par le Souverain et scellée du sceau de l'Ordre, de canceller et annuler la nomination de toute personne au présent Ordre, et dès lors son nom sera effacé du registre. Mais le Souverain aura le loisir de rappeler dans l'Ordre toute personne dont la nomination aurait ainsi été cancellée et annulée lorsque les circonstances le justifient et qu'il est opportun de le faire.

21. Il est ordonné qu'une médaille relative au dit Très Excellent Ordre sera décernée aux personnes qui ne sont pas membres des cinq classes du dit Très Excellent Ordre, dont les services à Notre Empire permettraient une telle marque de Notre Royale appréciation.

22. Il est ordonné que la médaille du Très Excellent Ordre de l'Empire Britannique pour les hommes et pour les femmes consistera en une médaille circulaire en argent portant à l'obvers une figure de Britannia dans un cercle et la devise de l'Ordre et au revers Notre chiffre Royal et impérial, et elle sera portée au côté gauche, suspendue par un anneau à un ruban pourpre d'un pouce et un seizième de pouce de largeur.

23. Il est ordonné qu'il Nous sera loisible à Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs, par un mandat sous Notre Seing Manuel Royal de canceller et d'annuler l'octroi de toute médaille du Très Excellent Ordre de l'Empire Britannique, et que dès l'ors le nom de celui qui l'a reçu sera effacé dans le registre, mais il sera loisible au Souverain de remettre de nouveau la médaille à toute personne dont le nom aurait ainsi été effacé, lorsque les circonstances le justifient et qu'il est opportun de le faire.

24. Il est ordonné que le 24e jour de mai de chaque année sera à l'avenir et est censé être l'anniversaire de l'institution du présent Ordre.

25. Il est ordonné que les fonctionnaires suivants seront nommés au présent Ordre, c'est-à-dire un

Prélat,
Roi d'armes,
Registraire,
Secrétaire,
Gentilhomme Huissier à Verge Pourpre.

26. Il est ordonné que le Prélat du présent ordre portera autour du cou un ruban semblable à celui assigné aux Chevaliers Grand-Croix, un écu d'or émaillé sur champ pourpre, l'insigne avec le cercle et la devise de l'Ordre, le tout surmonté d'une couronne impériale. Il sera en outre légal pour le Prélat d'entourer les armoiries du cercle et de la devise du présent Ordre.

27. Il est ordonné que le Roi d'Armes du présent Ordre sera nommé par Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs et qu'il fera diligemment le service de l'Ordre. Et il est en outre ordonné qu'il portera autour du cou, pendu à un ruban pourpre, un écu d'or émaillé, sur champ pourpre, une figure de Britannia empalant les Armes du Souverain, entouré du cercle et de la devise de l'Ordre et surmonté par une Couronne Impériale, qu'il portera la verge du présent Ordre qui contiendra sur les deux plus grands carrés les Armes de l'Ordre empalées avec celles du Souverain et sur les carrés plus petits, les Armes de l'Ordre, le tout surmonté par une Couronne Impériale, et qu'aux couronnements, il précédera les Chevaliers Grand-Croix et qu'il portera et aura une couronne comme ont l'habitude de le faire Nos autres Rois d'Armes, lesquelles plaque, verge et couronne seront toutes des mêmes matériaux que ceux qui sont employés et portés par Notre Principal Roi d'Armes de Notre Ordre de la Jarretière.

28. Il est ordonné que le Registraire du présent Ordre sera la personne qui, pour le temps présent, occupera les fonctions de registraire et secrétaire de la chancellerie centrale des ordres de chevalerie, et qu'il entrera toutes les délibérations se rattachant au Très Excellent Ordre dans un registre convenable à cette fin, et qu'il préparera, sous la direction du Grand-Maître, tous les mandats et autres instruments qui seront passés sous le sceau de l'Ordre et qu'il les grossoiera ; qu'il convoquera les Chevaliers Grand-Croix pour servir le Souverain à toutes les investitures du présent Ordre ; qu'il portera autour du cou, pendant à un ruban pourpre, un écu d'or émaillé sur champ pourpre, la Croix de l'Ordre surmontée par la représentation d'un livre-gueules fermé, fermoir or, avec le cercle et la devise de l'Ordre, le tout surmonté d'une Couronne Impériale.

29. Il est ordonné que le secrétaire du présent Ordre sera la personne occupant pour le temps présent les fonctions de Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat Permanent pour le département de l'Intérieur, qu'il recueillera et classera les noms des personnes qui Nous seront soumis pour être admises au présent Ordre ou auxquelles sera accordée la Médaille du présent Ordre, qu'il portera autour du cou, pendant à un ruban pourpre, un écu d'or émaillé sur champ pourpre, la plaque de l'Ordre avec deux plumes en sautoir entre les angles de perle émaillée dans le cercle et la devise de l'Ordre, le tout surmonté par une Couronne Impériale.

30. Il est ordonné que le Gentilhomme Huissier à Verge Pourpre du présent Très Excellent Ordre sera nommé par Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs, portera autour du cou, pendant à un ruban pourpre, un écu d'or émaillé sur champ pourpre, une figure de Britannia entourée d'un cercle et la devise de l'Ordre et surmonté de la Couronne Impériale, et qu'il portera la Verge Pourpre de l'Ordre, ayant au sommet un listel avec la devise de l'Ordre surmonté d'une figure de Britannia.

31. Il est ordonné que tous et chacun des fonctionnaires du présent Ordre devront, sauf et en outre des devoirs qui leur sont plus spécialement imposés par le Statut ci-haut, exécuter diligemment tout ce qu'il fera plaisir au Souverain ou au Grand Maître d'ordonner touchant les intérêts du dit Ordre, et que les dites fonctions de Prélat, Roi d'Armes, Registraire, Secrétaire, et Gentilhomme Huissier seront tenues durant bonne conduite.

Finalement.—Nous nous réservons à Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs, plein pouvoir d'annuler, de changer, d'abroger, d'ajouter, d'interpréter ou de Nous dispenser de ces Statuts et Règlements ou d'aucune partie d'iceux par un avis sous le Seing Manuel du Souverain de l'Ordre.

DONNÉ à Notre cour à Saint James, le douzième jour d'avril 1918, dans la huitième année de Notre règne.

Par ordre de Sa Majesté,

8–3 GEO. CAVE.

(*Extrait de la* LONDON GAZETTE *du 12 juillet 1918.*)

WAR OFFICE,

12 juillet 1918.

STATUTS DE L'ORDRE DU SERVICE DISTINGUÉ.

(EDITION REVISÉE.)

GEORGE R. I.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A tous à qui les présentes parviendront,—

SALUT :

ATTENDU que feue Sa Majesté Notre Bien-aimée Grand-mère la Reine Victoria a, par un décret en date du 6 septembre 1886, institué et créé un nouvel ordre de distinction naval et militaire, désigné l'Ordre du Service Distingué, pour récompenser en temps de guerre les actes individuels méritoires ou distingués;

Et attendu que subséquemment le dit décret royal a été amendé par les décrets royaux en date du 24 juillet 1902, 2 juillet 1903, 15 octobre 1903 et 23 août 1916 ;

Et attendu que c'est Notre bon plaisir et volonté que les officiers de notre corps d'aviation récemment constitué puissent être nommés dans Notre dit Ordre du Service Distingué ;

Et attendu que nous jugeons opportun que tous les amendements aux statuts de Notre dit Ordre, promulgués précédemment ou promulgués maintenant, seront incorporés dans un décret royal sous notre Sceau Manuel,—

En conséquence, Nous déclarons présentement que que les ordonnances et règlements précédemment en force pour le gouvernement de Notre dit Ordre soient abrogés, cancellés et annulés, et c'est Notre bon plaisir de faire, ordonner et établir pour les remplacer les ordonnances et règlements suivants, lesquels à l'avenir seront inviolablement observés et gardés :

Premièrement—Il est ordonné que cet Ordre sera désormais appelé et désigné l'"Ordre du Service Distingué".

Deuxièmement—Il est ordonné que l'Ordre se composera du Souverain et de tels Membres ou Compagnons que Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs nommeront.

Troisièmement—Il est ordonné que Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs, Rois ou Reines régnants du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Empereurs ou Impératrices des Indes sont et seront à jamais Souverains de cet Ordre.

Quatrièmement—Il est ordonné qu'aucune personne n'aura droit à cette distinction si, au moment de sa nomination elle n'est titulaire d'une commission dans Notre marine, dans Nos troupes de terre ou de mer, dans Notre corps d'aviation ou dans Nos troupes navales ou militaires des Indes ou des colonies, ou d'une commission dans un des départements de Notre marine, armée ou corps aérien, dont le porteur a droit à un rang honoraire ou relatif dans la marine, armée ou le corps d'aviation, pas plus qu'aucune personne ne sera nommée à moins que ses services n'aient été signalés par une mention spéciale de son nom, par l'amiral ou l'officier de marine le plus ancien commandant une escadre ou une force navale détachée, ou par le général en chef des troupes en campagne, dans des dépêches pour services méritoires et distingués en campagne ou devant l'ennemi.

Cinquièmement—Il est ordonné que les officiers étrangers ayant été associés dans des opérations navales, militaires ou aériennes avec nos forces pourront être nommés membres honoraires de cet ordre.

Sixièmement—Il est ordonné que quand il plaira à Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs de nommer une personne membre de cet ordre, cette nomination sera faite par décret sous Notre Sceau Manuel et contresigné par un de Nos principaux Secrétaires d'Etat.

Septièmement—Il est ordonné par toute personne ayant accompli des actes pour lesquels cet Ordre est accordé, accomplit subséquemment un acte reconnu de bravoure qui, s'il n'avait déjà reçu l'Ordre lui aurait permis de l'obtenir, recevra une agrafe pour être attachée au ruban par lequel l'insigne est suspendu, et pour tout acte semblable une agrafe additionnelle pourra être ajoutée.

Huitièmement—Il est ordonné qu'un officier sera nommé à cet ordre, c'est-à-dire, un Secrétaire et Régistraire.

Neuvièmement—Il est ordonné que le Secrétaire et Régistraire de cet ordre sera nommé par Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs et aura la garde des archives de l'Ordre. Il assistera au service de l'Ordre et exécutera telles directions qu'il pourra recevoir de Notre Principal Secrétaire d'Etat pour la Guerre.

Dixièmement—Il est ordonné que cet ordre prendra rang à la suite et immédiatement après Notre Ordre de l'Empire Britannique et que, conséquemment, les Compagnons auront en tous lieux et assemblées que ce soit rang et préséance à la suite et immédiatement après les Commandeurs de Notre dit Ordre de l'Empire Britannique et prendront rang entre eux suivant la date de leurs nominations respectives.

Onzièmement—Il est ordonné que l'insigne de l'Ordre consistera en une croix d'or, émaillée blanc, bordée et portant d'un côté, au centre, dans une couronne de laurier en émail vert, la Couronne Impériale en or sur un fond d'émail rouge et, au revers, dans une même couronne et sur un fond rouge semblable, le Chiffre Royal, et qu'il sera porté sur le côté gauche de la poitrine par un ruban rouge, bordé bleu, d'un pouce de large.

Douzièmement—Il est ordonné que les noms de ceux qu'il Nous plaira d'admettre membres de cet Ordre seront publiés dans la *London Gazette* et seront conservés en un registre dans les bureaux de Notre Secrétaire d'Etat pour la Guerre.

Treizièmement—Afin de prendre telles dispositions additionnelles pour conserver effectivement pure cette honorable distinction, il est ordonné que si une personne admise comme membre de cet Ordre est convaincue de trahison, lâcheté, félonie ou d'un crime infâmant, ou si elle est accusée d'aucune telle offense et ne se présente pas, après un temps raisonnable, pour être jugée, son nom sera rayé, par un ordre sous le Sceau Royal Manuel du registre des membres du dit Ordre. Et il est par le présent déclaré que Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs seront seul juge de la conduite pouvant nécessiter la radiation sur le registre du nom de la personne coupable et il sera, en aucun temps, loisible pour Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs de réintégrer le nom si telle réintégration est justifiée par les circonstances de la cause.

Finalement—Nous nous réservons à Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs, plein pouvoir d'annuler, de changer, d'abroger, d'ajouter, d'interpréter ou de Nous dispenser de ces Règlements ou d'aucune partie d'iceux par un avis sous le Seing Manuel du Souverain de l'Ordre.

DONNÉ à Notre cour à Saint-James, le premier jour d'avril 1918, dans la huitième année de Notre règne et dans l'année de Notre Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit.

Par ordre de Sa Majesté,

9-3 MILNER.

(Extrait de la LONDON GAZETTE *du 5 juillet 1918.)*

FOREIGN OFFICE,
30 mai 1918.

Il a plu au Roi d'approuver que :

Monsieur James Linn Rodgers soit nommé consul général des Etats-Unis d'Amérique à Montréal.

Monsieur Eugène Corriveau soit nommé consul du Monténégro à Québec.

(Extrait de la LONDON GAZETTE *du 26 juillet 1918.)*

FOREIGN OFFICE,
15 juillet 1918.

Il a plu au Roi d'approuver que :

Senor Don Bienvenido Martinez y Montalvan soit nommé consul de Cuba à Saint-Jean, Nouveau-Brunswick.

Senor Don Guillermo Patterson y Bausa soit nommé vice-consul de Cuba à Halifax, Nouvelle-Ecosse.

(Extrait de la LONDON GAZETTE *du 26 juillet 1918.)*

WHITEHALL, 24 juillet 1918.

IL a plu au Roi de donner et accorder à Philippe Roy, écuyer, commissaire du commerce pour le Canada à Paris, la permission et le droit de porter la croix de commandeur de la Légion d'Honneur, décoration qui lui a été conférée par le président de la République française, en reconnaissance des précieux services qu'il a rendus à la cause des alliés. 10–1

(Extrait de la LONDON GAZETTE *du 2 août 1918.)*

WHITEHALL, 30 juillet 1918.

PAR lettres patentes sous le Grand Sceau du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, chaque document portant la date du 26 juin 1918, la dignité de Chevalier du dit Royaume-Uni a été conférée à :

L'honorable Hormidas Laporte, président de la Commission des achats de guerre du Canada. 10–1

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[1910]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que sous l'empire d'un décret de Son Honneur le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil, daté du 14e jour de septembre 1917, la province de Manitoba a demandé que soit transféré à cette province le terrain compris dans les limites du chemin public, traversant les sections 11 et 12, township 13, rang 11, à l'est du méridien principal, ainsi qu'indiqué sur un plan dudit chemin approuvé et confirmé à Ottawa le 27 septembre 1917, par Edouard Deville, arpenteur général des terres fédérales, et déposé au département de l'Intérieur sous le numéro 26336;

Et attendu que ne sont pas patentés les terrains affectés par ledit chemin,—

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, et en vertu des dispositions de l'article 13, chapitre 99, Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, de décréter par les présentes que le dit terrain, comprenant 4.39 acres, dans le quart nord-est de la section 11, 4.21 acres dans le quart nord-ouest de la section 12, et 4.42 acres dans le quart nord-est de la section 12 dudit township soit transféré à la Couronne pour la province de Manitoba.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1911]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre de l'Intérieur, daté le 24e jour de juillet 1918, représentant que le quart sud-est de la section 26, township 48, rang 2, à l'ouest du 5e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta, contenant 160 acres, ainsi que d'autres terrains, a été cédé le 3 janvier 1907 au Gouverneur et à la compagnie dite "Company of Adventurers of England" faisant le commerce dans la baie d'Hudson et ordinairement connue sous le nom de "Hudson's Bay Company", en vertu des dispositions à cet effet contenues dans la *Loi des terres fédérales.*

Le Ministre représente de plus qu'une inscription de homestead pour ledit quart de section a été, par erreur, accordée le 9 août 1912 à M. Thomas William Ripper qui a occupé continuellement ce terrain depuis 1913 et qui y a fait des améliorations considérables.

A la demande du département de l'Intérieur, la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson a cédé le quart de section en question pour que l'inscription de M. Ripper, puisse être confirmée et choisi en échange le quart nord-est de la section 26, township 32, rang 15, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta, contenant 160 acres, lequel avait été depuis quelques temps réservé pour la compagnie.

Le ministre recommande, par conséquent, que cet échange soit confirmé en vertu des dispositions de l'article 76 de la *Loi des terres fédérales*, et que des lettres patentes pour le dit quart nord-est de la section 26, township 32, rang 15, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta, contenant 160 acres, lequel terrain est disponible pour cette fin, soient émises à la compagnie de la Baie-d'Hudson en échange du quart sud-est de la section 26, township 48, rang 2, à l'ouest du 5e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta, contenant 160 acres, dont Sa Majesté le Roi George V a actuellement la propriété pour le Dominion du Canada, et que l'inscription de homestead du dit terrain accordée le 9 août 1912 au dit Thomas William Ripper soit confirmée.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2088]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 27e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du Ministre de l'Intérieur, daté le 20 août 1918, représentant que le 11 décembre 1913, M. William Marshall Vance a fait une inscription de homestead pour le quart nord-ouest de la section 23, township 3, rang 28, à l'ouest du 3e méridien.

Le Ministre représente que le dit William Marshall Vance, le ou vers le 4 février 1914, a eu le malheur de se geler les deux pieds, nécessitant l'amputation. Une déclaration statutaire, corroborant ce fait, des médecins et chirurgiens qui ont fait l'opération dans la ville de Havre, comté de Hill, Montana, Etats-Unis d'Amérique, a été soumise.

Par conséquent, le ministre recommande que l'autorisation soit accordée, en vertu du paragraphe 2 de l'article 20 de la *Loi des terres fédérales, 1908*, d'exempter cet inscrit des obligations de résidence imposées par la dite loi et d'émettre les lettres patentes en sa faveur dès qu'il aura été prouvé de la manière ordinaire que les autres conditions de la loi ont été remplies.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
10–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2118]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 3e jour de septembre 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Ministre de la Justice, conformément à la demande de la Commission Impériale des Munitions, et en vertu des pouvoirs conférés au Gouverneur en conseil à cet effet, de décréter par les présentes que les marques spécifiées dans l'annexe "A" ci-dessous, outre les marques prescrites par l'article 432 du Code criminel, peuvent être apposées sur tous les effets publics pour dénoter la propriété de Sa Majesté, que ces effets appartiennent au gouvernement impérial de Sa Majesté, au gouvernement du Canada ou à toute autre des possessions de Sa Majesté

ANNEXE "A".

1. La flèche.

2. La flèche ou les flèches, soit seules ou en combinaison avec une ou plusieurs lettres, un ou plusieurs chiffres, une ou plusieurs marques, un ou plusieurs signes, un ou plusieurs symboles.

3. Une ou plusieurs couronnes, soit seules ou en combinaison avec une ou plusieurs lettres, un ou plusieurs chiffres, une ou plusieurs marques, un ou plusieurs signes, un ou plusieurs symboles.

Avis de ce qui précède sera donné par la publication du présent arrêté dans la *Gazette du Canada.*

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
10–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1298]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 29e jour de mai 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU qu'il est prescrit par le paragraphe 2 de l'article 5 de la *Loi de l'extension des frontière du Manitoba, 1912*, que toutes les terres (connues sous le nom de terrains marécageux) transférées à la province du Manitoba sous le régime de l'article 1 du chapitre 50 des Statuts de 1885, et non vendues à la province à l'époque à laquelle les termes et conditions de la dite loi auront été agréés par la législature de la province, doivent être transférées de nouveau au Gouvernement.

Et attendu que certains quarts de section et certaines sections en partie couverts d'eau ou de marais ont été transférés à la province du Manitoba, sous le régime des dispositions du dit article 1 du chapitre 50 des Statuts de 1885, et attendu que la province ayant disposé des parties sèches des dits quarts de section et des dites 4 sections par des actes de ventes, les parties qui en restent devraient par conséquent, en vertu des dispositions du dit paragraphe 2 de l'article 5 de la *Loi de l'extention des frontières du Manitoba, 1912*, être transférées de nouveau au gouvernement fédéral.

Et attendu qu'à cause de la colonisation, du drainage, de la récession des eaux des lacs et pour autres raisons il est considéré pratiquement impossible de définir aujourd'hui les bornes entre les premières parties sèches et humides des dits quarts de section et sections, et que le transfert au gouvernement fédéral des parties non vendues par la province n'a par conséquent pas été fait, car on ne pouvait donner au Bureau des titres des terres des descriptions suffisamment détaillées des terrains qui devaient être transférés.

Et attendu que la même difficulté existe en ce qui concerne les bornes des parties desdits quarts de section et sections vendus par la province, et que les acheteurs éprouvent de sérieux ennuis parce qu'ils ne peuvent obtenir le titre à leurs terres.

Et attendu que le département de l'Intérieur a été avisé que la difficulté surgissant de l'impossibilité de donner des descriptions détaillées des terrains ci-dessus mentionnés, qui ne forment qu'une partie de quarts de section ou de sections, peut être réglée par un arpentage effectué par les deux gouvernements, avec le consentement des acheteurs de la province, si ce consentement peut être obtenu, cet arpentage divisant les quarts de section ou les sections de manière à donner aux acheteurs et au gouvernement fédéral chacun sa part due, et attendu que l'arpenteur général des terres fédérales a estimé qu'un tel arpentage pourrait coûter $7,500, cette estimation, toutefois, ne comprenant pas ce qu'il en coûterait pour obtenir le consentement des acheteurs aux bornes proposées.

Et attendu que la plupart desdites parties fractionnaires de terres marécageuses qui n'ont pas été vendues par la province sont encore plus ou moins couvertes d'eau, et que l'ingénieur en chef du service hydrométrique du Manitoba du Bureau de l'hydraulique du département de l'Intérieur a fait rapport qu'en autant qu'il sache ces parties fractionnaires n'ont aucune valeur particulière en rapport avec le développement de l'énergie hydraulique ou l'approvisionnement d'eau, le Ministre est d'avis que le coût d'obtenir les renseignements nécessaires pour les transférer au gouvernement fédéral ne serait justifiable.

Et attendu que la province du Manitoba a demandé au gouvernement fédéral son consentement à la cession desdites parties fractionnaires, afin qu'elle puisse disposer des quarts de section et sections respectives comme un tout, et a offert de céder au gouvernement fédéral plusieurs terrains provinciaux sur lesquels des inscriptions de homestead avaient été accordées par erreur et dont le département de l'Intérieur tente depuis quelques temps d'obtenir possession.

Et attendu que le ministre de l'Intérieur, après soigneuse considération, est d'avis que cette cession à la province serait de l'intérêt public, car elle trancherait la difficulté ci-dessus mentionnée concernant les bornes desdits terrains.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes que les parties fractionnaires des terres marécageuses énumérées dans l'annexe "A" ci-après, en autant que sont concernés les droits dans ces terrains qui devraient être transférés au gouvernement fédéral sous l'empire des dispositions du paragraphe 2 de l'article 5 de la *Loi de l'extension des frontières du Manitoba, 1912*, soient par les présentes cédées à Sa Majesté le Roi Georges V pour les fins de la province du Manitoba.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

ANNEXE.

Section. — Partie.	No.	Township.	Rang.	Méridien.	Superficie.	Observations.
	Fr.					
O. ½	20	19	5	O.P.M.	252.	
N.-O. ¼	19	16	8	"	15.30	Partie non comprise dans la concession n° 1191 au ch. de fer Manitoba et North Western.
Sec.	31	16	8	"	153.20	" " " " "
S.-O. ¼	1	17	9	"	87.50	" " " " "
S.-E. ¼	23	17	9	"	137.	" " " " "
O. ½	31	15	10	"	122.	" " " " "
N.-E. ¼ et S.-O. ¼	7	16	10	"	31.60	" " " " "
S.-O. ¼	5	...	...	.....	...	
S.-E. ¼	6	17	7	E.P.M.	200.	Inondé, marais le long du lac Winnipeg.
Sec.	30	17	11	"	6.20	" " riv. "
N.-O. ¼	4	16	1	O.P.M.	100.	" " lac Shoal.
S.-E. ¼	18	15	2	"	2.40	" " lac Marsh.
N.-O. ¼	18	15	2	"	78.80	" " " "
Sec.	24					
S. ½	25	17	2	"	625.	" " lac Shoal.
N.-O. ¼	32	17	2	"	5.30	" " " "
N.-O. ¼	35	17	2	"	68.	" " " "
S. ½	18	18	2	"	179.	" " " "
N.-O. ¼	18	18	2	"	71.30	" " " "
S.-O. ¼	24	19	4	z	32.	" " lac Goulet.
S.-O. ¼	22	14	8	"	34.	" " lac Manitoba.
O. ½ de S.-O. ¼	18	9	9	"	10.	" " riv. Assiniboine
S.-O. ¼	28	19	9	"	48.	" " lac Manitoba.
N.-O. ¼	2	5	10	z	82.29	" " " "
N.-O. ¼	6	9	10	"	10.	" " riv. Assiniboine
S.-O. ¼	6	9	10	"	22.	" " " "
N.-O. ¼	30	4	11	"	148.50	Inondé, lac Swan.
N.-E. ¼	36	8	11	"	15.70	" riv. Assiniboine.
S.-O. ¼	1	9	11	"	11.	" " "
S.-E. ¼	6	9	11	"	25.	" " "
O. ½	6	9	11	"	40.77	" " "
S.-E. ¼	31	8	13	"	15.	" " "
S.-O. ¼	31	8	13	"	23.80	" " "
N.-E. ¼	31	8	13	"	25.30	" " "
S.-O. ¼	22	3	14	"	15.	" lac Rook.
S.-E. ¼	22	3	14	"	144.43	" "
S.-L. 1, 8 et 9		8	14	"	49.10	Partie à l'ouest de la rivière et partie inondée, rivière Assiniboine.
S.-O. ¼	10	8	14	"	8.60	" " "
S.-L. 12 et 13		8	14	"	10.	" " "
N.-E. ¼	14	8	14	"	17.10	" " "
S.-E. ¼	14	8	14	"	15.60	" " "
S.-L. 1, 2 et 8	36	8	14	"	3.	" " "
N.-O. ¼	2	21	14	"	4.	" " lac.
N.-O. ¼	28	21	14	"	5.15	" " lac Meezee.
S.-E. ¼	28	21	14	"	66.80	" " " "
N.-E. ¼	34	21	14	"	35.50	" " " Rushmere.
S ½	34	21	14	"	143.	" " " "
N. ½ de N.-E. ¼	6	8	15	"	22.98	" " " Assiniboine.
N.-O. ¼	34	24	16	"	119.	" " " Dauphin
N.-E. ¼	18	17	17	"	16.	" " Lac.
N.-E. ¼	26	24	17	"	63.	" " " Dauphin
S.-E. ¼	4	25	17	"	128.	" " " "
N.-E. ¼	14	24	18	"	5.	" " " Harold.
S.-E. ¼	14	24	18	"	50.	" " " "

[1970]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 10e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Agriculture et en vertu de la *Loi de l'industrie laitière*, de décréter par les présentes que les règlements sous le régime de la *Loi de l'industrie laitière, 1914*, établis par un arrêté en conseil du 6e jour de juin 1914, soient par les présentes rescindés à partir du 31 jour d'août 1918 et que leur soient substitués les règlements ci-annexés, qui entreront en vigueur le 1er jour de septembre 1918.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

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RÈGLEMENTS.

DÉFINITIONS.

1. Dans ces règlements, à moins que le contexte n'exige une interprétation différente :

(*a*) "Loi" signifie la *Loi de l'industrie laitière de 1914*.

(*b*) "Ministre" signifie le ministre de l'Agriculture.

(*c*) "Marque" signifie les marques, étampes, timbres, étiquettes ou écrits placés sur le fromage ou sur un paquet contenant du fromage, du beurre ou un autre produit laitier, dans le but d'indiquer spécialement la qualité ou le classement de ce produit, le lieu de fabrication ou le pays d'origine.

(*d*) "Beurre" signifie le produit alimentaire généralement désigné sous le nom de beurre, qui est fabriqué exclusivement avec du lait ou de la crème ou avec les deux, avec ou sans l'addition de matière colorante, de sel commun ou d'autres substances préservatives inoffensives.

(*e*) "Beurrerie" signifie un établissement où l'on convertit en beurre le lait ou la crème d'au moins cinquante vaches.

(*f*) "Beurre de beurrerie" signifie le beurre qui est fabriqué dans une beurrerie.

(*g*) "Laiterie" signifie un établissement où l'on convertit en beurre le lait ou la crème de moins de cinquante vaches.

(*h*) "Beurre de laiterie" signifie le beurre qui est fabriqué dans une laiterie.

(*i*) "Produit laitier ou "produits laitiers" signifient le lait, la crème, le lait condensé, la poudre de lait, le beurre ou le fromage ou tout autre article fabriqué avec du lait et toutes les imitations de ces articles, à l'exception toutefois de l'oléomargarine, de la butterine ou des autres succédanés de beurre, fabriqués entièrement ou en partie avec une autre matière grasse que celle du lait ou de la crème.

(*j*) "Paquet" signifie les boîtes, tinettes, jarres, boîtes de métal, caisses à claire-voie, caisses, cartons ou tout autre récipient ou couverture, employés dans l'emballage du beurre ou du fromage.

4. "Beurre de petit-lait" signifie du beurre fabriqué avec du petit-lait.

5. "Fromage de lait écrémé" signifie du fromage fabriqué avec le lait ou par l'emploi du lait généralement désigné sous le nom de lait écrémé, ou de lait dont on a enlevé la crème; ou du lait auquel on a ajouté du lait écrémé, ou du fromage contenant, dans sa substance séchée, moins de 45% de gras de lait.

MARQUAGE OBLIGATOIRE.

2. Toutes les marques placées, conformément à ces règlements, sur le fromage ou sur les paquets qui contiennent du fromage ou du beurre doivent être lisibles et indélébiles, et doivent se composer de lettres n'ayant pas moins d'un demi-pouce de long et trois huitièmes de pouce de large, à l'exception des marques apposées sur le papier parchemin qui enveloppe le beurre et qui doivent être en lettres n'ayant pas moins d'un quart de pouce carré.

3. Les fabricants de beurre de petit-lait doivent faire marquer, au moment de l'emballage, sur tous les paquets qui contiennent ce beurre de petit-lait, les mots "Beurre de petit-lait."

4. Toute personne qui mélange du beurre de petit-lait avec du beurre de beurrerie ou du beurre de laiterie, doit faire marquer, au moment de l'emballage, sur les paquets qui contiennent ce beurre mélangé, les mots "Beurre de petit-lait."

5. Toute personne qui mélange du beurre de laiterie avec du beurre de beurrerie doit faire marquer, au moment de l'emballage, sur les paquets qui contiennent ce mélange, les mots "Beurre de laiterie."

6. Toute personne qui fabrique du beurre avec un mélange de crème ordinaire séparée du lait, et de crème qui a été séparée du petit-lait, doit faire marquer, au moment de l'emballage, sur les paquets qui contiennent ce beurre, les mots "Beurre de petit-lait".

7. Toute personne qui emballe du beurre de laiterie dans des boîtes semblables à celles dont on se sert pour l'emballage du beurre de beurrerie doit faire marquer sur ces boîtes, au moment de l'emballage, les mots "Beurre de laiterie".

8. Il est interdit de tailler ou d'emballer du beurre de laiterie en pains ou mottes et d'emballer ces pains ou mottes dans du papier parchemin, à moins que ledit parchemin ne porte, imprimés ou marqués, les mots "Beurre de laiterie".

9. Tout fromager fabriquant du fromage de lait écrémé doit faire marquer sur ce fromage, ainsi que sur l'extérieur de toutes les boîtes et de tous les paquets qui contiennent ce fromage, au moment où ce fromage est emboîté ou emballé, et dans les vingt-quatre heures qui suivent sa sortie de la presse, les mots "Fromage de lait écrémé," et si le fromage part de la fabrique dans les vingt-quatre heures qui suivent sa sortie de la presse, ces marques doivent être apposées avant que le fromage sorte de la fabrique.

10. Lorsque le beurre est emballé dans des tinettes ou dans des boîtes, toutes les marques exigées par ces règlements doivent être apposées sur le côté de ces boîtes ou tinettes.

MARQUAGE PROHIBÉ.

11. Il est interdit de marquer sur un paquet qui contient du beurre les mots "Beurre de beurrerie" ou une combinaison de mots contenant le mot "Beurrerie," à moins que ce beurre ne soit réellement du beurre de beurrerie, suivant la définition donnée dans la loi et ces règlements.

12. Il est interdit d'appliquer une marque contenant le mot "Canadian", "Canadien" ou "Canada" comme marque ou terme descriptif sur du fromage ou sur toute boîte ou paquet contenant du fromage ou du beurre, à moins que ce fromage ou ce beurre n'aient été produits au Canada.

13. (*a*) Il est interdit d'apposer sur du fromage ou sur un paquet contenant du fromage ou du beurre, des marques quelconques donnant de fausses indications relativement au pays ou à la province d'origine, ou relativement à la fromagerie ou à la beurrerie où ces produits ont été fabriqués.

Il est interdit de marquer sur un paquet contenant du beurre, un nom de beurrerie imaginaire ou un mot qui pourrait être pris pour un nom de beurrerie, à moins que ce nom ou ce mot ne soient précédés ou suivis du mot "marque".

LA VENTE DES PRODUITS LAITIERS.

14. Il est interdit de vendre, de mettre en vente ou d'avoir en sa possession pour la vente, en connaissance de cause :

(*a*) Du beurre de petit-lait, à moins que le paquet contenant ce beurre de petit-lait ne soit marqué des mots "Beurre de petit-lait";

(*b*) Du beurre consistant en un mélange de beurre de petit-lait et de beurre de beurrerie, ou de beurre de petit-lait et de beurre de laiterie, à moins que ce mélange de beurre ne soit marqué "Beurre de petit-lait";

(*c*) Un mélange quelconque de beurre de laiterie et de beurre de beurrerie, à moins que ce mélange ne soit marqué "Beurre de laiterie";

(*d*) Du beurre fabriqué avec un mélange de crème ordinaire, séparée du lait, et de la crème qui a été séparée du petit-lait, à moins que ce beurre ne soit marqué des mots "beurre de petit-lait";

(*e*) Du beurre de laiterie mis dans des boîtes semblables à celles qui sont employées pour l'emball-

lage du beurre de beurrerie, à moins que ces boîtes ne soient marquées des mots "Beurre de laiterie";

(*f*) Du beurre de laiterie emballé, emmoulé, ou mis en mottes ou en pains, et enveloppé de papier parchemin, à moins que ce papier parchemin ne porte la marque "Beurre de laiterie";

(*g*) Du fromage de lait écrémé, à moins que les mots "fromage de lait écrémé" ne soient marqués sur le côté de chaque fromage, ainsi que sur l'extérieur de chaque boîte ou de chaque paquet contenant ce fromage, et à moins qu'une affiche portant les mots "Fromage de lait écrémé", en lettres d'au moins trois-quarts de pouce carrés, ne soit étalée sur le fromage, de façon à être clairement vue des acheteurs;

(*h*) Du beurre marqué "Beurre de beurrerie" ou d'une combinaison de mots qui comprenne le mot "Beurrerie", à moins que ce beurre ne soit réellement du beurre de beurrerie, suivant la définition donnée dans la loi ou dans ces règlements;

(*i*) Du fromage sur lequel le mot "Canadian", "Canadien" ou "Canada" est marqué, ou du fromage ou du beurre contenu dans un paquet sur lequel le mot "Canadian", "Canadien" ou Canada" est marqué comme terme descriptif, à moins que ce fromage et ce beurre n'aient été produits au Canada;

(*j*) Du fromage marqué, ou du fromage ou du beurre mis dans un paquet qui est marqué de façon à donner de fausses indications relativement au pays ou à la province d'origine ou à la fromagerie ou la beurrerie dans laquelle ce fromage ou ce beurre ont été fabriqués;

(*k*) Du beurre contenu dans un paquet marqué d'un nom de beurrerie imaginaire, ou d'un mot qui pourrait être pris pour un nom de beurrerie, à moins que ce nom ou ce mot ne soient précédés ou suivis du mot "Marque";

(*l*) Du beurre de petit-lait, ou du beurre consistant en un mélange de beurre de petit-lait ou de beurre de laiterie, ou du beurre fabriqué d'un mélange de crème ordinaire, séparée du lait, et de la crème qui a été séparée du petit-lait, à moins qu'une affiche portant les mots "Beurre de petit-lait," en lettres d'au moins trois quarts de pouce carrés, ne soit étalée sur ce beurre de façon à être clairement vue des acheteurs, sauf dans les cas où ce beurre est emmoulé ou taillé en pains ou mottes et enveloppé de papier parchemin portant, imprimés ou marqués, les mots "Beurre de petit-lait";

(*m*) Du beurre de laiterie ou du beurre consistant en un mélange de beurre de laiterie et de beurre de beurrerie, mis dans des boîtes semblables à celles dont on se sert pour l'emballage du beurre de beurrerie, ou qui a été enlevé des boîtes de ce genre, à moins qu'une affiche portant les mots "Beurre de laiterie", en lettres d'au moins trois quarts de pouce carrés, ne soit étalée sur ce beurre, de façon à être clairement vue des acheteurs.

15. Il est interdit à quiconque, sauf au dernier acheteur ou au consommateur, d'enlever, d'oblitérer ou d'apposer, ou de faire enlever, oblitérer ou effacer, toute marque placée sur du fromage ou sur un paquet contenant du fromage ou du beurre, conformément à ces règlements.

16 Toute personne chargée de l'application de la loi peut avec le consentement du ministre:

(*a*) Saisir et confisquer tous les appareils ou matériaux employés ou destinés à être employés dans la fabrication de beurre, de fromage, ou d'un autre produit laitier ou d'imitations de ces produits, en contravention à l'une ou à l'autre des dispositions de cette loi ou des règlements établis en vertu de cette loi;

(*b*) Saisir et confisquer tout appareil employé dans le traitement de lait, de beurre, de fromage ou d'un autre produit laitier quand, par suite de ce traitement, lesdits lait, beurre, fromage, ou autre produit laitier, contreviennent à l'une ou à l'autre des dispositions de cette loi ou à l'un ou l'autre des règlement établis pour son application;

(*c*) Saisir et confisquer tous les produits laitiers illégaux, aux termes de cette loi.

17. En cas de saisie et de confiscation d'appareils, de matériaux ou de produits laitiers illégaux sous l'empire de cette loi et de ces règlements, ces appareils ou ces matériaux ou ces produits laitiers illégaux peuvent être:

(*a*) Mis sous scellés par toute personne chargée de l'exécution de la loi et laissés dans le bâtiment ou dans les locaux où ils ont été trouvés;

(*b*) Mis sous scellés par toute personne chargée de l'application de la loi et transportés en un entrepôt public ou un autre bâtiment approprié.

18. Il est interdit à quiconque, sauf à la personne chargée de l'application de la loi, d'enlever les sceaux des appareils, matériaux ou produits laitiers illégaux qui ont été saisis, confisqués et mis sous scellés en vertu de cette loi et de ces règlements.

19. Tous les appareils, matériaux ou produits illégaux, saisis et confisqués en vertu de cette loi et de ces règlements, peuvent être vendus ou écoulés d'une autre manière, et le produit de cette vente sera payable à Sa Majesté.

20. Toute personne contrevenant aux règlements établis pour l'application de cette loi sera, pour un premier délit, sur condamnation sommaire, passible d'une amende d'au moins dix dollars et d'au plus trente dollars, avec, en plus, les frais de la poursuite.

21. Toute amende imposée en vertu de ces règlements sera, après avoir été perçue, payable et affectée de la manière pourvue par l'article 21 de la loi.

22. Ces règlements entreront en vigueur le 1er jour de septembre 1918, remplaçant les règlements qui étaient devenus exécutoires le 1er jour de septembre 1914. 9–2

[L'arrêté en conseil suivant a paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 26 août 1918.*]

[2080]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 24e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU qu'a été soumis à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil un rapport du président de la Commission des chemins de fer du Canada au sujet de certaines plaintes concernant particulièrement l'augmentation dans les taux de fret des chemins de fer sur le sucre, ainsi que fixé par un arrêté en conseil (P.C. 1863) du 27 juillet 1918;

Et attendu qu'il est recommandé dans ledit rapport que lesdits taux soient modifiés,—

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre des Chemins de fer et Canaux, conformément à l'avis du président de la Commission des chemins de fer du Canada, et sous l'empire de la *Loi des mesures de guerre de 1914*, de décréter par les présentes que les taux sur le sucre raffiné, en chargements de wagons, seront comme suit, savoir:

A Montréal, pour livraison locale, 32 cents les 100 livres de St-Jean, N.-B., et 33 cents les 100 livres de Halifax.

A des destinations en Canada à l'ouest de Montréal, les taux courants de cinquième classe de Montréal, avec addition de 14½ cents les 100 livres de St-Jean et 15½ cents les 100 livres de Halifax.

De Vancouvèr, C.-B., comme suit, savoir:

(*a*) A Régina, Lanegan, Humbolt et Melford, tous dans la province de la Saskatchevan, les taux rail-lac-et-rail de cinquième classe alors en vigueur de Montréal aux mêmes endroits.

(*b*) A Winnipeg, le pourcentage du taux de 5e classe de Vancouver à Winnipeg équivalent à la proportion du taux de Vancouver à Regina au taux de 5e classe de Vancouver à Regina.

(*c*) Sujets aux mêmes taux, comme maximum, les taux aux destinations intermédiaires sur les lignes directes de transport seront raisonnablement gradués jusqu'à ce qu'ils correspondent aux taux de 5e classe de Vancouver.

(*d*) Aux destinations en dehors des lignes directes de transport susdites les taux n'excèderont pas ceux imposés pour des distances équivalentes sur la ligne directe appliqués aux plus courtes routes praticables, avec des additions raisonnables où la distance sur la ligne directe est insuffisante pour cette fin.

(*e*) Tant qu'existeront les tarifs de fret de Vancouver et Montréal en vigueur à la date du présent arrêté, les taux de Vancouver, gradués comme susdit, n'excèderont pas 94 cents à Banff, $1.00 à Calgary et Edmonton, $1.05 à Lethbridge, $1.21 à Saskatoon et $1.29 à Prince-Albert, par 100 livres respectivement.

Il plaît, de plus, à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil de décréter que les taux susdits entreront en vigueur de St-Jean et Halifax le 12 septembre 1918, et de Vancouver le 23 septembre 1918, par publication et déposition à un jour d'avis chez les Commissaires des chemins de fer du Canada, et ils demeureront en vigueur pour la durée de la guerre actuelle ou jusqu'à nouvel ordre.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9- Greffier du Conseil privé.

[L'arrêté en conseil suivant a paru dans le 2e *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 26 août 1918.*]

[2089]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 24e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que des difficultés sérieuses ont surgi en rapport avec l'achat d'argent dont les gouvernements alliés ont un besoin urgent pour le monnayage ;

Et attendu que le gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, sous l'empire d'un Règlement du Trésor daté le 19 août 1918, a prohibé l'exportation de l'argent, sauf pour les fins civiles ou militaires en rapport avec la poursuite de la guerre et où le prix auquel l'argent a été acheté n'excède pas directement ou indirectement $1.01½ l'once, 1,000 de fin, au point où l'argent est raffiné, dans le cas de l'argent raffiné aux Etats-Unis, ou au point d'importation, dans le cas d'argent importé ;

Et attendu que le gouvernement impérial a fixé le prix maximum de l'argent en lingots dans le Royaume-Uni à quarante-neuf pences et demi l'once,—

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre des Finances et sous l'empire des dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre de 1914*, de décréter que l'exportation du Canada de l'argent canadien monnayé, argent en lingots et argent fin en barres, soit par les présentes prohibés, sauf sur permis délivrés par le ministre des Finances et sous le régime de règlements établis par lui ; ces règlements devant prescrire que des permis ne seront délivrés que lorsque l'argent doit être employé pour des fins civiles ou militaires importantes en rapport avec la poursuite de la guerre, et seulement dans les cas où l'exportateur certifie que l'argent qu'il veut exporter a été acheté à un prix qui n'excède pas directement ou indirectement $1.01½ l'once, 1 000 de fin, au point où l'argent est raffiné ou au point d'importation dans le cas de l'argent importé.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1997]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 14e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le gouvernement de la Colombie-Britannique, en vertu d'une convention arrêtée entre le gouvernement fédéral et le gouvernement de ladite province, touchant les terrains miniers de la zone des chemins de fer, ainsi qu'imposé dans l'arrêté en conseil du 11 février 1890, a demandé la concession des terrains ci-après mentionnés et s'est conformé aux dispositions de l'arrêté en conseil du 13 mai 1899, en soumettant la déclaration sous serment d'un arpenteur des terres fédérales, à l'effet que les terrains en question n'ont aucune valeur agricole ou forestière, et a payé pour ledit terrain, au prix de $1 00 l'acre, la somme de trente dollars et cinquante-sept cents ($30.57) ; ledit terrain peut être décrit comme suit :

Cette certaine parcelle ou étendue de terrain située dans la section 30, township 20, rang 19, à l'ouest du 6e méridien, comprenant parties du claim minier dit "Glen Iron", soit le lot mil quatre cent quinze, ainsi que le claim minier dit "Peggy", soit le lot mil quatre cent seize, le tout dans la division minière de Kamloops, district de Yale, province de la Colombie-Britannique, et qui peut être décrit plus minutieusement comme suit :

Commençant à un poteau dans un tertre en pierre sur la borne nord du claim minier dit "Beta", ainsi que transféré à la province de la Colombie-Britannique par arrêté en conseil du 3 avril 1917, à une distance de 95 pieds, plus ou moins, sur un relèvement de 89 degrés 52 minutes nord, à l'ouest d'un poteau en bois dans un tertre de pierre à l'angle nord-est du quart nord-ouest de la section 19 dudit township ; de là 89 degrés, 52 minutes nord, à l'ouest le long de ladite borne nord dudit claim minier "Beta," sur une distance de 1,430 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'à un poteau en bois dans un tertre en pierre à l'angle nord-ouest dudit claim minier "Beta" ; de là, d'après le même relèvement, sur une distance de 70 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'à un poteau en bois dans un tertre de pierre ; de là, vers le nord, huit minutes est sur une distance de 550 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'à un poteau indicateur en bois dans un tertre de pierre ; de là, d'après le même relèvement, sur une distance de 134·4 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'à l'extrême borne sud de la voie du chemin de fer Pacifique Canadien, ainsi qu'indiqué sur un plan de la dite voie ferrée, signé par E. B. Hermon, arpenteur des terres fédérales, le 12 octobre 1895, déposé au bureau des terres fédérales de Kamloops, sous le numéro 32, et inscrit au registre des archives du département de l'Intérieur, Ottawa, sous le numéro 8083 ; de là, vers l'est, le long de ladite borne extrême sud de la dite voie ferrée jusqu'à un point sur la borne ouest de cette partie de la subdivision légale 2 de ladite section 30, cédée à Joseph William McKay, par lettres patentes datées le 2 novembre 1891 ; lequel point est distant de quatorze chaînes perpendiculairement à l'ouest de l'extrême borne est de la dite subdivision légale 2 ; delà vers le sud le long de la dite borne ouest jusqu'à la borne nord du claim minier dit "Norah," tel que cédé à la province de la Colombie-Britannique par arrêté en conseil du 3 avril 1907 ; delà vers le nord, 82 degrés, 52 minutes ouest le long de la dite borne nord du dit claim minier "Norah," sur une distance de 406.58 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'à un poteau en bois dans un tertre en pierre jusqu'à l'angle nord-est du dit claim minier "Beta" ; de là, en suivant la même direction, e long de la borne nord du dit claim minier "Beta," sur une distance de 70 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'au point de départ ; ladite étendue de terrain contenant 30.57 acres, plus ou moins, lesdits relèvements étant tous astronomiques, conformément aux plans et cahiers d'arpenteur du claim minier dit "Glen Iron," signé par John Vicars, arpenteur des terres fédérales, daté le 21 novembre 1905, inscrit au registre des archives du département de l'Intérieur, sous le numéro 8126, ainsi que conformément aux plans et cahiers d'arpenteur du claim minier dit "Peggy," signé par John Vicars, arpenteur des terres fédérales, daté le 28 juillet 1905, et inscrit au registre des archives du département de l'Intérieur sous le numéro 7859.

Il plaît, par conséquent, à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes que le terrain ci-haut décrit, contenant trente acres et cinquante-sept centièmes (30.57) soit cédé à Sa Majesté George V, pour la province de la Colombie-Britannique, conformément aux conditions de la convention et aux prescriptions de l'arrêté en conseil ci-haut mentionnés.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
8-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[6-1992]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 17e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation dn ministre de l'Intérieur et en vertu des dispositions de l'article 76 de la *Loi des terres fédérales*, de mettre en réserve et d'affecter aux fins d'une église et d'un cimetière la subdivision légale 4 de la section 9, township 60, rang 25, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, province d'Alberta.

Il plaît de plus à Son Excellence en conseil d'autoriser la concession du dit terrain à la Commission dite "Church and Manse Board" de l'Eglise Presbytérienne pour les dites fins.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1976]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 12e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que par un arrêté en conseil daté le 23 octobre 1917 a été accordée une licence en rapport avec les proclamations royales concernant le commerce avec l'ennemi et permettant en certains cas le paiement d'honoraires et frais d'agents, ainsi que les frais pour brevets d'invention, marques de commerce et dessins de fabriques payables en pays ennemi ou dans l'intérêt d'un ennemi ;

Et attendu qu'il a été jugé opportun de révoquer la dite licence.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre suppléant de l'Industrie du Commerce, de révoquer par les présentes la dite licence.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2046]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 20e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU qu'un arrêté en conseil du 29 mai 1918 établissant le parc de la Pointe Pelée, contenait une disposition à l'effet que la chasse du canard sauvage serait permise chaque année dans le parc de la Pointe Pelée sous permis du Commissaire des parcs fédéraux pour telle période que fixée de temps à autre par le Gouverneur général en conseil.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes ce qui suit :

L'article 61 des règlements généraux touchant le contrôle et l'administration des parcs fédéraux, ainsi que modifiés par un arrêté en conseil du 6 mars 1915, est par les présentes modifié en ce qu'il concerne le parc de la Pointe Pelée en y ajoutant l'article suivant :—

La chasse au canard sauvage dans le parc de la Pointe Pelée, chaque année, ne sera permise que les mercredi, jeudi, vendredi et samedi de chaque semaine, du 1er octobre au 14 décembre, ces deux jours compris.

Les articles 71 et 72 des règlements généraux touchant le contrôle et l'administration des parcs fédéraux, ainsi qu'établis par un arrêté en conseil du 21 juin 1909 et rétablis sous le régime de la *Loi des réserves forestières et des parcs fédéraux* par un arrêté en conseil du 6 juin 1911, sont par les présentes modifiés en ce qu'ils concernent le parc de la Pointe Pelée en y ajoutant l'article suivant :

"Toutefois, au cours de la période où est permise la chasse au canard sauvage dans le parc de la Pointe Pelée, nulle personne ayant obtenu du Commissaire des parcs fédéraux un permis de chasser le canard sauvage dans le dit parc ne sera requise de faire sceller sa carabine, fusil ou autre arme à feu pendant qu'elle se trouve dans le dit parc."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1788]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 19e jour de juillet 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, sous l'empire des dispositions de l'article 7, chapitre 108 des statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, *Loi concernant les passages d'eau*, de décréter que le tarif établi par l'article 5 des règlements prescrits sous l'empire d'un arrêté en conseil daté le 1er mai 1893, ainsi que modifiés par un arrêté en conseil du 5 avril 1905, pour la régie du passage d'eau sur la rivière Ottawa entre le township de Fitzroy, dans la province d'Ontario, et Onslow, dans la province de Québec, et généralement connu sous le nom de "passage d'eau de Quyon," est par les présentes rescindé et le tarif suivant lui est substitué :

TARIF.

Article 5.

	Cents.
Pour une voiture à deux chevaux et son conducteur, avec ou sans marchandises, en chaque sens	50
Pour une voiture à un cheval et son conducteur, avec ou sans marchandises, en chaque sens	40
Pour un cheval, en chaque sens	15
Pour chaque cheval en sus appartenant à la même personne	10
Pour chaque tête de bétail, jusqu'à deux, en chaque sens	25
Pour chaque tête de bétail en sus appartenant à la même personne, en chaque sens	10
Pour chaque porc ou mouton, jusqu'à deux, en chaque sens	10
Pour chaque porc ou mouton en sus, appartenant à la même personne, en chaque sens	5
Pour chaque piéton, avec bagage n'excédant pas 50 livres, en chaque sens	15
Pour chaque colis de marchandises ou articles, autres que ceux spécifiés ci-dessus, de moins de 100 livres, en chaque sens	5
Pour lots de fret pesant 100 livres ou plus, par 100 livres	3
Pour chaque automobile et chauffeur, en chaque sens	50
Pour chaque passager d'automobile, autre que le chauffeur, en chaque sens	10

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2045]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 22e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le département des Affaires des Sauvages à demandé la mise en réserve pour les sauvages d'une étendue de terrain connue sous le nom de "Réserve Indienne Waterhen, n° 45," townships 34 et 35, rangs 15 et 16, à l'ouest du méridien principal, dans la province du Manitoba, ainsi que de certaines parties des sections 14, 33 et 35 du dit township 34, rang 16, à titre d'annexe à la réserve originale en échange contre une partie de cette dernière cédée par les sauvages.

La partie de la réserve originale devant être retenue par les sauvages comprend 3,481·94 acres ; la partie de la dite réserve cédée par les sauvages comprend 1126 06 acres ; et la superficie du terrain à échanger contre la partie de la réserve cédée comprend 1171·95 acres ;

Et attendu que le terrain demandé est disponible d'après les archives du Département de l'Intérieur;—

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes que soient soustraits à l'application de la *Loi des terres fédérales* et mis en réserves pour les sauvages les terrains décrits plus minutieusement comme suit :

Premièrement, toute la partie de réserve indienne de Waterhen, n° 45, ainsi qu'indiquée sur des plans d'arpentage du township 34, rang 15 ; township 34, rang 16 ; township 35, rang 15 et township 35, rang 16 ; tous à l'ouest du méridien principal, plans approuvés et confirmés à Ottawa, respectivement, le 6 février 1917, le 25 juillet 1916, le 17 octobre 1916 et le 28 mars 1916, par Edouard Delville, arpenteur général des terres fédérales, et déposés au département de l'Intérieur. Ces terrains sont situés au nord d'une ligne parallèle à la borne sud de la dite réserve n° 45 et éloignés de 62.81 chaînes perpendiculairement vers le nord, ainsi qu'indiqué sur les dits plans des townships 34, rangs 15 et 16.

Deuxièmement, toutes les parties des sections 14 et 23 dudit township 34, rang 16, situées à l'ouest de la rive ouest de la rivière Little Waterhen, ainsi qu'indiqué sur ledit plan du township 34, rang 16.

Troisièmement, toute la partie de la moitié est de la section 35 dudit township 34, rang 16, située à l'ouest de ladite rive ouest de ladite rivière, ainsi qu'indiqué sur ledit plan dudit township, et les 21.85 chaînes, vers l'est, de la moitié ouest de ladite section 35, ainsi qu'indiqué sur ledit plan, comprenant une étendue totale de 4,653.89 acres, plus ou moins, et indiqué par des hachures en noir sur le plan ci-annexé.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1912]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

Au comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre de l'Intérieur, daté le 23e jour de juillet 1918, représentant que le 7 novembre 1907, des lettres patentes ont été accordées à M. Arthur Hitchcock, de Moosejaw, pour le quart nord-ouest de la section 3, township 21, rang 7, à l'ouest, du 3e méridien, province de la Saskatchewan, contenant 160 acres, qu'il avait été permis à M. Hitchcock d'acheter au prix de $3 l'acre pour les fins d'une ferme et d'un enclos à bétail en rapport avec son ranch.

On s'assura plus tard du fait que M. Hitchcock avait fait ses améliorations sur le quart nord-est de ladite section 3, et conformément à sa demande il fut décidé, en 1908, d'échanger le quart nord-ouest de cette section pour le quart nord-est de cette même section, pourvu que M. Hitchcock déposât au département de l'Intérieur un certificat de titre en duplicata en faveur de la Couronne, couvrant le quart nord-ouest dont la patente lui avait été accordée.

Le terrain en question a récemment été inspecté par un fonctionnaire du département de l'Intérieur, qui a fait rapport que les deux quarts de section sont très accidentés, ne sont propres qu'au pâturage, qu'il y a très peu ou point de différence de valeur entre les deux quarts de section ; le quart nord-est que M. Hitchcock désire acheter étant le plus accidenté des deux.

Le ministre recommande que l'échange soit confirmé et demande l'autorisation d'émettre des lettres patentes en faveur de M. Hitchcock pour le dit quart nord-est de la section 3, township 21, rang 7, à l'ouest du 3e méridien, dans la province de la Saskatchewan, contenant 161 acres, et qui est actuellement disponible, dès qu'il déposera au département de l'Intérieur un certificat de titre en duplicata en faveur de la Couronne, franc et quitte de toutes charges, du quart nord-ouest.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1913]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général en conseil, sur la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes que l'article 41 des règlements régissant l'octroi de licences et de permis annuels de coupe de bois sur les terres fédérales dans le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan, l'Alberta et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, sur une largeur de vingt milles de chaque côté du chemin de fer Pacifique Canadien, dans la province de la Colombie-Britannique, ainsi que sur une étendue de trois millions et demie d'acres contrôlés par le Gouvernement fédéral dans le district de la rivière La Paix, dans la Province de la Colombie-Britannique, règlements établis par arrêté en conseil du 1er juillet 1898 et des arrêtés en conseil subséquents, soit par les présentes modifié de manière à stipuler que les concessionnaires de coupe de bois pour scieries portatives et les concessionnaires de coupe de bois de chauffage devront fournir à l'agent des bois fédéral, ayant juridiction en la matière, des rapports assermentés à chaque mois ou à toute période que peut fixer le ministre de l'Intérieur, donnant le compte de tout le bois coupé, vendu et qui reste en mains ; en cas ou cela serait nécessaire et après que le concessionnaire a été requis trois fois par lettre de transmettre tout tel rapport en retard, un inspecteur des bois ou tout autre fonctionnaire pourra être envoyé pour obtenir ces rapports, et le ministre de l'Intérieur peut percevoir du concessionnaire les dépenses ainsi encourues ou annuler la concession.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1922]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 5e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

Au comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du ministre suppléant de la Milice et de la Défense, daté le 30 juillet 1918, représentant que par arrêté en conseil du 26 août 1910 et du 10 mai 1911 il a été réservé pour le département de la Milice et de la Défense pour fins de stations de remonte et d'entraînement tous les terrains disponibles dans les townships 15, 16 et 17, rang 3, à l'ouest du 3e méridien, ainsi que dans le township 15, rang 4, à l'ouest du 3e méridien, dans la province de la Saskatchewan, et tous les terrains disponibles dans les townships 20, 21 et 22, rang 3, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, dans la province d'Alberta.

Par arrêté en conseil du 22 mars 1918, un certain droit de passage pour la branche est Bassano de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Pacifique Canadien a été rétrocédé au département de l'Intérieur et l'on désire maintenant donner à ce département l'autorisation de consentir des baux de pâturage pour ce qui reste de ces terrains.

Le ministre recommande par conséquent que le département de l'Intérieur soit autorisé de consentir des baux de pâturage ou autres baux similaires pour les terrains ci-haut décrits, aux conditions suivantes : que tous tels baux ne soient pas pour plus d'un an, qu'ils doivent tous expirer le même jour, qui sera entre le premier novembre et le 1er avril dans une année quelconque, et qu'avant d'accorder un bail le consentement du ministre de la Milice et de la Défense doit être obtenu.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
7-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA

LES Commissaires du Service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir les positions suivantes dans le Service civil du Canada :

1. Un commis dans la division des graines de semence au département de l'Agriculture, dans le grade E de la première division, à u traitement initial de $1,400 par année. Les fonctions de ce commis consisteront dans le travail technique du laboratoire des graines de semence et aussi dans l'administration. Les candidats doivent être des gradués d'universi é qui se sont spécialisés en botannique. Il est essentiel d'avoir l'habitude du travail de microscopie. Les candidats doivent être âgés d'au moins 21 ans et de pas plus de 35.

2. Un commis (femme) dans la division des recherches du département du Travail, à un traitement initial de $1,200 par année. Les candidates doivent être graduées d'une université reconnue et s'être spécialisés en histoire et en économie politique ; ils doivent avoir de l'expérience dans le travail de recherche, particulièrement en ce qui regarde les matières touchant les lois relatives au travail. Les candidats doivent être âgées d'au moins 21 ans et de pas plus de 35.

3. Deux aides-inspecteurs du gaz et de l'électricité, l'un pour le district de Vancouver et l'autre pour le district de Winnipeg, à un traitement initial de $1,000 par année, avec allocations de $150. Les candidats doivent avoir une bonne connaissance de l'électricité, tant en théorie qu'en pratique, ils doivent être capables de faire l'épreuve des appareils en usage en électricité. Un examen de concours sera tenu en vue de remplir ces positions et les candidats inscrits recevront plus tard avis des conditions de l'examen.

Les formules de demande d'inscription, dûment remplies, devront parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil pas plus tard que le 16 septembre prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules du Secrétaire de la Commission, à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 15 août 1918. 7-4

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA.

LES Commissaires du service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir la position suivante dans le service civil du Canada :

Un commis dans la division de l'entomologie du ministère de l'Agriculture, dans le grade "D" de la première division, à un traitement initial de $1,800 par année. Les candidats doivent être gradués d'une université reconnue et jouir d'une bonne connaissance pratique de la classification des ordres des insectes en plus de la connaissance spéciale qu'ils peuvent posséder des groupes particuliers. Les candidats doivent soumettre un état établissant leur instruction, leur expérience et leurs autres aptitudes, ainsi qu'une liste des travaux d'entomologie qu'ils ont pu publier et y joindre, si possible, une copie de chacun d'eux.

Les formules de demande d'inscription, dûment remplies, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du service civil pas plus tard que le 25 septembre prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules d'inscription en s'adressant au Secrétaire de la Commission, Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, le 22 août 1918. 8-4

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL.

LES commissaires du Service ci il donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir les situations suivantes dans le Service civil du Canada :

1. Un aide-ingénieur en chef dans la division de l'irrigation du Ministère de l'Intérieur, avec quartiers généraux à Calgary, à un traitement au taux de $4,000 par année. Les candidats doivent avoir une expérience variée dans la construction et la mise en opération de travaux d'irrigation.

2. Un ornithologiste dans la division des parcs du Dominion, au Ministère de l'Intérieur, à un traitement initial de $2,200. Les candidats doivent avoir une connaissance pratique des oiseaux du Canada, de leurs habitats et de leurs coutumes, ainsi que des aptitudes à l'administration, afin de pouvoir aider à la mise en pratique de la loi relative à la migration des oiseaux. Préférence sera donnée aux candidats pouvant faire des conférences. Les candidats devront soumettre les articles ou ouvrages qu'ils ont pu publier et les autres preuves qu'ils peuvent donner de leurs aptitudes à remplir une vacance exigeant des capacités administratives et une connaissance parfaite des oiseaux canadiens.

3. Un pressier dans le bureau de la lithographie de la division des arpentages topographiques du Ministère de l'Intérieur, à un salaire de $24.00 par semaine. Les candidats doivent être capables de composer et de faire fonctionner la presse.

4. Un éditeur de vues animées dans la division de l'exhibition et de la publicité du Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie, à un traitement annuel à être fixé plus tard. Les candidats doivent déclarer le salaire qu'ils exigent.

Le travail consistera dans la publication de toutes les vues animées industrielles et panoramiques du Canada et exigera une connaissance générale du Canada au point de vue industriel et panoramique.

5. Un artiste dans la division de l'exhibition et de la publicité du Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie, à un traitement initial de $1,300 par année. Les candidats doivent avoir une connaissance parfaite de la théorie de la couleur et une expérience variée dans la coloration des lanternes magiques, etc.

6. Un commis dans la division des graines de semence du Ministère de l'Agriculture dans le grade "C" de la première division, à un traitement initial de $2,000 par année. Les candidats doivent être gradués d'une école d'agriculture et être d'une habileté hors ligne de façon à être capables de prendre pleine charge du travail relatif à la production des graines de semence du département.

7. Un aide qui prendra charge de l'audition des requêtes de produits médicaux dans le département du rétablissement civil des soldats, à un traitement initial de $1,800 par année. Les candidats doivent être gradués d'un collège canadien de pharmacie avec trois ans d'expérience pratique comme pharmaciens et avoir une connaissance parfaite des drogues, des produits médécinaux, des instruments de chirurgie et des accessoires de chambre d'opération.

8. Un comptable au Ministère des Chemins de fer et Canaux, canal Welland, à un traitement initial de $1,500 par année. Un examen sera tenu le 3 octobre en tenue des livres théorique et pratique et en arithmétique commerciale. Un honoraire de $8.00 sera exigé, excepté dans le cas des soldats revenus du front qui n'ont pas à en payer. Les formules de demande doivent parvenir aux bureaux de la Commission pas plus tard que le 27 courant. Les candidats seront avertis des endroits de l'examen.

Les formules de demande d'inscription, dûment remplies, à l'exception de celles qui se rapportent à la position de comptable, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil pas plus tard que le 17 octobre prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules de demande du secrétaire de la Commission, à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 5 septembre 1918. 6-4

MINISTÈRE DU SERVICE NAVAL

RÈGLEMENTS DE PÊCHE PARTICULIERS À LA PROVINCE

DE LA

COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE.

Adoptés par le décret du Conseil du 9 février 1915, tels qu'amendés jusqu'au 15 juin 1918.

Les règlements suivants ne s'appliquent pas aux eaux renfermées dans les réserves forestières, dont l'administration est du ressort du ministre de l'Intérieur.

Article 1.—Permis de pêche à la ligne.

*(*a*) Les personnes non domiciliées dans la province ne peuvent pas pêcher à la ligne à main, ni à la ligne traînante, ni prendre de poissons sportifs dans les eaux du réseau des voies ferrées, sans en avoir obtenu au préalable l'autorisation du ministre du Service Naval.

(*b*) Les droits annuels exigés pour l'obtention d'un tel permis s'élèvent à $5.

(*c*) On ne peut accorder qu'un seul permis à la même personne. Ce permis ne saurait être transféré à un tiers et seule la personne dont le nom y figure est autorisée à s'en servir.

(*d*) Le détenteur d'un tel permis est tenu de le porter sur lui quand il pêche afin de le montrer au garde-pêche ou au gardien dès que ceux-ci l'exigent.

(*e*) Nul n'est autorisé à prendre en un seul jour à la ligne à la main ou à la ligne traînante, ou les deux à la fois, plus de 25 truites coupe-gorge, 25 truites arc-en-ciel, 25 truites "dolly varden", 25 truites saumonées ou 25 poissons blancs des montagnes Rocheuses, ni encore plus de 25 de tous ces poissons ensemble.

Article 2.—Oreilles de mer ou ormiers.

(*a*) Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer, acheter ou vendre des oreilles de mer ou ormiers mesurant moins de trois pouces et demi par le plus petit diamètre de la coquille.

(*b*) Il sera défendu de pêcher les oreilles de mer ou ormiers en 1917 ainsi que tous les trois ans à partir de cette année là.

(*c*) Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'un permis pour la pêche des oreilles de mer ou ormiers s'élèvent à $10.

Article 2a.—Bar ou achigan.

Il est interdit de pêcher, capturer ou tuer du bar ou achigan dans le lac ou la crique Christina, du 1er avril au 24 juin de chaque année, ces deux jours compris. *(D.C. 11 avril 1916.)

Article 3.—Crabes.

(*a*) Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer, acheter ou vendre des crabes mesurant moins de 6 pouces par le grand diamètre de la carapace.

(*b*) Les droits exigés pour la pêche du crabe s'élèvent à $2.50.

Article 4.—Saison prohibée.

Voir espèces de poissons et temps prohibé hebdomadaire.

* Par suite d'une entente conclue entre le ministère de l'Intérieur et le gouvernement provincial des pêcheries de la Colombie-Britannique, les permis délivrés par les fonctionnaires du ministère du Service Naval donnent le droit de pêcher dans les eaux des réserves forestières et dans les eaux sans marée de la province en dehors du réseau des voies ferrées, et *vice versa* les permis délivrés par les officiers des réserves forestières pour les eaux de ces réserves ou par les officiers provinciaux pour les eaux sans marée en dehors du réseau des voies ferrées confèrent l'autorisation de pêcher dans les eaux du réseau des voies ferrées.

* L'abréviation D.C. signifie le décret du conseil en amendement des dispositions antécédentes.

Article 4a.—Arrondissements.

Pour des fins d'administration, la province est répartie en trois arrondissements de pêche de délimitation suivante:—

Arrondissement n° 1.—Comprenant cette partie du littoral de la terre ferme à partir de la frontière sud pour de là s'étendre dans la direction nord jusqu'à et y compris le passage Howe et toutes les eaux appartenant au régime fluvial de cette partie du littoral.

Arrondissement n° 2.—Comprenant le littoral et toutes les eaux appartenant au régime fluvial de cette étendue côtière, à partir du cap Caution pour s'étendre dans la direction nord jusqu'à la frontière nord de la province, aussi bien que toutes les côtes et les eaux des îles situées au large de cette portion du littoral de la terre ferme.

Arrondissement n° 3.—Comprenant le reste de la province.—*(D.C. 30 mars 1917).

Article 5.—Exportation du poisson.

(*a*) Relativement à l'exportation des crustacés et des mollusques (abrogé le 4 mai 1916.)

(*b*) Il est défendu d'exporter du Canada le saumon sockeye, à moins qu'il ne soit gelé, en boîte, salé, fumé ou autrement préparé.

(*c*) Il est défendu d'exporter de la Colombie-Britannique, ou en dehors des frontièdu Canada, du hareng frais, du hareng conservé dans le sel depuis moins de neuf jours, ou du hareng destiné à être séché, mis en boîte ou conservé selon d'autres procédés, à être converti en engrais, ou à servir à la fabrication de l'huile; toutefois, il est permis d'exporter du hareng frais non salé et destiné à la consommation immédiate, pris au moyen du trémail dans les eaux de la Colombie-Britannique; mais il appartient aux possesseurs de ce poisson de prouver que le hareng ainsi exporté a été pris au moyen du trémail; on peut de plus exporter du hareng frais ou gelé dans des boîtes n'en contenant pas plus de deux cents livres.

Article 6.—Chenal du fleuve Fraser.

Il est défendu de placer aucun filet au bord du chenal du fleuve Fraser, en deça de 100 verges de l'alignement des bouées, entre le bateau-feu mouillé à Sandheads et Steveston; et dans toutes les autres parties du chenal, on est tenu de les retirer au passage d'un vapeur, aux quatre coups de sirènes lancés par le navire.

Article 7.—Hareng ou célan.

1. (*a*) Il n'est pas permis de faire usage de filets autres que du trémail, du filet dérivant, de la drague ou de l'ableret, pour la capture du hareng ou du célan.

(*b*) La longueur des filets dérivants ou du trémail n'est pas limitée, excepté pour la pêche dans un port et un havre où on ne peut pas employer plus de 200 brasses de filet par licence.

(*c*) Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'une licence de pêche du hareng à l'aide de filets dérivants ou du trémail s'élèvent à $1. *(D.C. 30 mars 1917.)

(*d*) La longueur d'une drague à hareng ou à célan ne saurait excéder 100 brasses et les mailles doivent avoir un pouce.

(*e*) Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'une licence de pêche du hareng ou du célan au moyen d'une drague s'élèvent à $50.

(*f*) La longueur d'un ableret à hareng ou à célan ne doit pas excéder 200 brasses et les mailles doivent avoir un pouce. (D.C. 19 décembre 1916.)

(*g*) Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'un ableret à hareng ou à célan s'élèvent à $75.

(2) L'inspecteur en chef des pêcheries a le droit de faire cesser la pêche du hareng dans toutes pêcheries où il s'est assuré que le hareng est à frayer.

Article 8.—Baux ou licences.

1. Il est défendu de faire la pêche des oreilles de mer ou ormiers ou des crabes au moyen de filets ou autres engins, excepté en vertu d'une licence délivrée par le ministère du Service Naval.

(*a*) Il n'est pas permis d'accorder de licences à aucune personne, compagnie ou société, à moins que le bénéficiaire ne soit un sujet britannique domicilié dans la province de la Colombie-Britannique, ou un colon de bonne foi, qui a obtenu le droit d'acheter ou s'est porté acquéreur d'une terre ou, à moins encore que ce ne soit à une compagnie ou société canadiennes, autorisées à faire affaire dans la Colombie-Britannique. ou société canadiennes, autorisées à faire affaire dans la Colombie-Anglaise.

(*b*) Nul ne peut passer à un autre sa licence de pêche au moyen du trémail ou du filet dérivant sans y être autorisé par écrit par l'inspecteur en chef des pêcheries, et pour toutes autres licences sans la permission du ministre du Service Naval.

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(*c*) Pour pouvoir obtenir une licence de parc, d'ableret et de drague, le postulant est tenu de faire une déclaration réglementaire donnant:—

Le nom et la nationalité du propriétaire du parc, de l'ableret et de la drague, ou de la personne au bénéfice de qui ce parc, cet ableret ou cette drague sont exploités.—(*D.C. 30 mars 1917.)

2. Tout Indien peut, à n'importe quelle époque, avec l'autorisation de l'inspecteur en chef des pêcheries, capturer du poisson pour sa propore consommation et celle de sa famille, mais non pour d'autres fins. L'inspecteur en chef des pêcheries est revêtu du pouvoir lorsqu'il délivre un semblable permis:—

(*a*) de limiter et de fixer la superficie des eaux où il est licite de capturer du poisson;

(*b*) de désigner les procédés et les dispositifs autorisés pour la capture du poisson;

(*c*) de délimiter et de fixer la durée légale du permis. Il est interdit aux Indiens de vendre ou de capturer du poisson en vertu de ce permis, si ce n'est dans les eaux, d'après les procédés ou de la façon indiqués au permis. Tout poisson capturé en vertu de ce permis ne saurait être vendu ni autrement écoulé; toute violation des clauses du permis constitue une infraction aux règlements de pêche.

(*a*) S'il vient à être reconnu qu'un Indien a vendu ou écoulé d'une autre façon du produit de poisson, ce seul fait constitue une preuve à première vue que ce poisson a été capturé par lui pour d'autres fins que son alimentation et celle de sa famille et lui impose la tâche de prouver que ce poisson n'a pas été pris en vertu des articles de son permis.

(*b*) Nul Indien ne peut harponner, parquer ou enchaîner des poissons dans les frayères, non plus que dans toutes autres étendues affermées ou réservées pour la propagation naturelle ou artificielle du poisson, non plus encore que dans toute autre pêcherie spécialement mise à part.

(*c*) Toute personne qui achète du poisson ou des produits de poisson capturé en vertu de ce permis se rend coupable d'un délit contre ces règlements.—*(D.C. 11 septembre 1917.)

3. (*a*) Dans la division n° 2 de la Colombie-Britannique, on ne peut permettre à aucun navire de se livrer à la pêche du saumon, à moins d'y être autorisé par licence par le ministre du Service Naval.

(*b*) Dans les arrondissements suivants on ne saurait licencier plus de navires que le nombre spécifié ci-après pour chacun d'eux:—

Arrondissement de la rivière Naas.....	240	bateaux	de pêche.
Arrondissement de la rivière Skeena.....	850	"	"
Arrondissement de Butedale.....	60	"	"
Arrondissement de Bella-Coola.....	70	"	"
Arrondissement du Chenal-Dean.....	80	"	"
Arrondissement de Namu.....	25	"	"
Arrondissement de Rivers-Inlet.....	700	"	"
Arrondissement de Smith-Inlet.....	115	"	"

(D.C. 30 mars 1917).

(*c*) Pour l'intelligence de ce sous article, ces divisions comprennent et embrassent:—

Arrondissement de la rivière Naas.—L'estuaire de la rivière Naas ainsi que la baie Observatory jusqu'à une ligne droite la traversant à un point situé à cinq milles vers le haut de ladite baie, à partir de la Pointe-Nord, à l'embouchure de la rivière Naas; ainsi que la baie Portland, à partir d'une ligne droite la traversant à partir de la Pointe-aux-Arbres, sur l'île Pearse, jusqu'à la baie Dog-Fish, sur la rive opposée, en descendant jusqu'à une ligne droite tirée de la pointe Wales, sur l'île Wales, jusqu'à l'extrémité sud-ouest de l'île Somerville.

Arrondissement de la rivière Skeena.—L'estuaire de la rivière Skeena et les eaux avoisinantes en deçà d'une ligne droite tirée de la pointe Straight, sur l'île Digby, jusqu'à la pointe Reil, sur l'île Stephen; de là le long de la rive est des îles Stephens et Prescott jusqu'au côté ouest de la baie Refuge, sur l'île Percher; pour de là contourner la rive de ladite île jusqu'à une pointe située en face de l'extrémité nord de l'île Elizabeth; de là jusqu'à l'extrémité nord-ouest de l'île Kennedy; pour longer de là la rive ouest de ladite île et de l'île Marrack; pour de là prendre la direction sud-est jusqu'au rivage de la terre ferme.

Arrondissement de Butedale.—Le canal Gardner.

Arrondissement de Bella-Coola.—Le bras nord de Bentick, le bras sud de Bentick et le chenal Burke, en descendant jusqu'à une ligne droite le traversant, à partir de Kelpa ou pointe Low-Green, dans la direction nord jusqu'à la rive opposée.

Arrondissement du chenal Dean.—Le chenal Dean, en descendant jusqu'à une ligne droite ou pointe Low-Green, dans une direction nord jusqu'à la rive opposée.

Arrondissement de Namu.—Le passage Fitz-Hugh à partir d'une ligne droite le traversant de l'extrémité sud de l'île Addenbrooke vers le nord jusqu'à une ligne

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droite traversant le chenal Fisher en partant de la pointe Charlie, dans la direction est jusqu'au rivage opposé, non compris le chenal Burke.

Arrondissement de Rivers-Inlet.—Rivers-Inlet en descendant jusqu'à une ligne droite tirée de Swan-Rock jusqu'à Canal-Rocks.

Arrondissement de Smith-Inlet.—La baie Smith et le passage Smith en descendant jusqu'à une ligne droite tirée de l'île False-Egg jusqu'à l'île Ann et de la rive sud de l'île Table jusqu'à l'anse Good-Shelter, sur la terre ferme.

4. Le détenteur d'une licence doit en tout temps quand il se livre à la pêche porter sa licence sur lui et la montrer au garde-pêche ou au gardien quand ceux-ci l'exigent.

5. L'inspecteur en chef des pêcheries de la province est, par les présentes, revêtu de l'autorité d'annuler sans délai toute licence de pêche, à la suite d'une violation contre les règlements ou les clauses de la licence, soit par le licencié soit par la personne qui l'exploite en son nom.—(D.C. 30 mars 1917).

Article 8a.

6. (2) Avant de concéder une licence de fabrique, le postulant est tenu de faire une déclaration réglementaire contenant les renseignements suivants:—dans le cas d'une fabrique déjà en existence, et si elle est la propriété d'une compagnie ou d'une société, fournir le nom de cette compagnie ou société en indiquant aussi si c'est une compagnie ou une société canadiennes licenciées pour faire affaire dans la province; si cet établissement n'est pas la propriété d'une compagnie ou d'une société, donner le nom et la nationalité du ou des propriétaires de la fabrique. Dans le cas d'une fabrique à construire, il faut faire connaître si elle est destinée à devenir la propriété d'une compagnie ou d'une société, le nom de cette compagnie ou de cette société, et si ce sera une compagnie ou une société canadiennes licenciées pour faire affaire dans la province; d'autre part, si elle ne doit pas être exploitée par une compagnie ou société, fournir le nom et la nationalité de la personne ou des personnes qui la possèderont. Dans l'un ou l'autre cas, il faut faire savoir si les postulants jouissent des capitaux voulus pour ériger et mettre en exploitation un pareil établissement de commerce.

(2) Il faut qu'une nouvelle fabrique à saumon soit terminée ou mise en exploitation en deça de dix-huit mois après la date de l'émission de la licence. *(D.C. 30 mars 1917.)

(2) Il faut qu'une nouvelle fabrique à saumon soit terminée ou mise en exploitation en deça de dix-huit mois après la date de l'émission de la licence. *(D.C. 30 mars 1917.)

Article 9.—Numérotage des bateaux et des filets.

(*a*) Tous les filets et bateaux de pêche doivent porter un numéro correspondant à celui de la licence en vertu de laquelle on est autorisé à les exploiter, et sur chaque bateau doivent figurer le numéro de la licence et les initiales du nom du propriétaire peintes sur les deux côtés de la proue (sur le bateau lui-même et non sur un écriteau qu'on pourrait enlever), en noir sur fond blanc; les caractères ne sauraient avoir moins de 6 pouces de hauteur. Chaque filet doit aussi porter son numéro et les initiales du nom du propriétaire lisiblement indiquées sur les bouées en bois ou en métal peintes en blanc et flottantes, attachées à chaque extrémité du filet; on est tenu de conserver tous ces numéros et initiales sur tous les bateaux et filets pendant toute la saison de pêche et de les placer de telle sorte qu'ils soient visibles sans qu'on ait besoin d'enlever les filets; tous navires ou filets en usage qui ne portent pas ces marques sont susceptibles d'être confisqués.

(*b*) Nul détenteur d'une licence ne peut inscrire le numéro de sa licence sur plus d'un bateau à la fois.

Article 10.—Autres poissons.

Les droits annuels exigés pour l'obtention d'une licence pour trémail ou filet dérivant dans le but de prendre d'autres espèces de poisson que celles désignées dans ces règlements s'élèvent à $1.00.

Article 11.—Huîtres.

Nul ne peut prendre d'huîtres les mois de mai, juin, juillet et août de chaque année.

Article 12.—Célan.

(Voir hareng.)

Article 13.—Défenses et prohibitions.

1. Il n'est pas permis de tendre à bord d'un bateau aucun trémail ou filet dérivant pour le saumon en deçà de 100 verges en face d'un autre filet déjà tendu.

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2. Il n'est pas permis de faire usage de filets de fond pour saumon dans les rivières fréquentées par le saumon ou dans les estuaires ou abords desdites rivières.

3. Il n'est pas permis d'exploiter plus d'un filet par licence.

4. Nul autre que le détenteur lui-même d'une licence ne pourra exploiter un trémail.

5. Nul ne peut complètement fermer aucune baie, anse, crique, goulet au moyen de filets; et dans chaque cas, on est tenu de laisser un passage libre aux poissons d'au moins un tiers de la largeur de toute baie, anse, crique et goulet.

6. Il est défendu de se servir d'ablerets à saumon sur aucun des bancs, ou dans aucune des étendues d'eau désignées par l'inspecteur en chef des pêcheries.

7. Aucun bateau de pêche ne saurait porter une longueur de filet supérieure à celle autorisée par le permis délivré au licencié patron de cette embarcation; toutefois, si un licencié engagé à la pêche vient à découvrir un filet, il peut le monter à bord de son bateau, mais il a le devoir de le remettre au premier bateau garde-pêche qu'il rencontre ou à la fabrique avec laquelle il fait affaire, s'il lui arrivait de se rendre à cette fabrique avant l'apparition d'un bateau garde-pêche. Dans l'un ou l'autre cas, il lui est nécessaire de se pourvoir d'un reçu pour ce filet au moment où il en fait la remise. (Abrogé D.C. 30 mars 1917.)

8. (Abrogé D.C. 30 mars 1917.)

9. Il est défendu dans la pêche de l'esturgeon de faire usage d'hameçons non eschés ou de grappins.

10. L'exportation de certaines espèces de poisson est interdite. Voir article 5. (D.C. 4 mai 1916.)

11. Il est défendu de déposer dans les eaux de la Colombie-Britannique des poissons vivants exotiques, à moins d'y être autorisé par le ministre du Service Naval par permission spéciale.

12. Nul ne saurait faire usage d'un bateau à moteur ni d'un bateau mû autrement que par des rames et des voiles pour les opérations de pêche du saumon au moyen de trémails et de filets dérivants dans l'arrondissement n° 2. (Réadopté par décret du conseil, 28 février 1918.)

13 (*a*) Il n'est pas permis de pêcher au moyen de filets dans le bras de mer Saanish, île Vancouver, en deçà d'une ligne droite tirée de la pointe Hatch jusqu'à la pointe James, non plus que dans la baie Cowichan, en deçà d'une ligne tirée de l'angle nord-ouest du quai de la baie Cowichan, dans la direction nord astronomique jusqu'à une pointe située sur le morne Skinner, sur la rive opposée. Il est de même interdit de pêcher dans ces eaux pour des fins de commerce au moyen de n'importe quel appareil de pêche.

(*b*) Il n'est permis à personne de pêcher au moyen de filets dans la baie Cowichan, en deçà d'une ligne tirée du cap Cowichan jusqu'à la pointe Séparation, à partir du dix novembre jusqu'au 24 septembre suivant de chaque année, ces deux jours compris; toutefois, l'inspecteur en chef des pêcheries peut interdire l'usage des filets dans cette baie à une date antérieure au dix novembre de chaque année, s'il constate qu'une ou plus des différentes variétés de saumon fréquentant ces pêcheries sont si près de frayer qu'elles sont devenues impropres à l'alimentation. (D.C. 5 janvier 1918.)

14. Nul ne peut acheter, vendre, ni exposer en vente du saumon d'un poids inférieur à deux livres, vidé ou encore à deux livres et demie, non vidé. (D.C. 30 mars 1917.)

15. L'inspecteur en chef des pêcheries peut empêcher qu'on ne retienne du poisson vivant dans des caisses à claire-voie ou des enclos dans toutes pêcheries où il constate que les conditions ne sont pas propices à la détention du poisson.

16. Il est défendu de faire usage de flambeaux ou autres lumières artificielles, de harpons ou de pièges pour capturer toutes espèces de truites ou de "steelhead".

17. Nonobstant toutes dispositions antécédentes de cette réclamation, nul Indien ou autre personne ne peuvent envoyer, expédier ni emporter ou faire envoyer ou expédier ou emporter du saumon sockeye, de printemps, ou quinnat, du saumon coho, du saumon à basse ou du saumon-chien capturés ou pris en amont de la ligne de démarcation des eaux de marée vers un autre endroit en aval de ladite ligne. Toutefois, quand le saumon est préparé, un Indien peut emporter en aval de ladite ligne de démarcation la quantité nécessaire pour l'alimentation de sa famille, mais il ne saurait ni le vendre, ni en trafiquer. (D.C. 4 mai 1916.)

18. Nul ne peut pêcher au moyen de filets en amont des rapides situés à l'entrée du lac Wyclese, tributaire de Smith Inlet. (D.C. 4 mai 1916.)

19. Nul ne peut pêcher au moyen de trémails dans la crique Quashela, non plus que dans son entrée, en amont d'une ligne droite partant d'un pavillon blanc planté sur l'île Tenas et s'étendant jusqu'au côté sud-ouest de l'entrée de la crique Quashela; de là par le travers de l'entrée de la dite crique Quashela jusqu'à un pavillon blanc placé sur la rive sud de Smith Inlet, à environ 400 verges vers l'est du côté est de

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l'entrée de ladite crique Quashela. Les pavillons blancs sont mis en place par un officier de pêche au commencement de chaque saison. (D.C. 17 mai 1916.)

20. Il est interdit de pêcher ou de capturer du saumon au moyen de trémails dans cette partie du port Uchuklesit, qui est un bras du canal Alberni, en amont d'une ligne imaginaire tirée dans la direction nord et sud par le travers du port Uchucklesit, à partir de la Pointe-aux-Fraises sur une des rives jusqu'à un poteau peint en blanc planté sur la rive opposée par le garde-pêche local. (D.C. 11 octobre 1917.)

Article 14.—Pêcheries fermées à la pêche.

Il est défendu de faire la pêche en se servant de n'importe quels filets que ce soit dans:—

(*a*) Les eaux du port de Victoria en deçà d'une ligne imaginaire partant de la pointe Macaulay à la pointe Clover, et comprenant toutes les eaux du port jusqu'au bras Victoria, y compris la baie;

(*b*) Les eaux du port de Nanaïmo et de la baie Departure; toutefois, on permet de tendre des trémails pour le hareng dans ces eaux; et dans les eaux de la baie Departure, on peut faire usage de dragues pour prendre du hareng, à condition que la pêche à l'aide de dragues cesse entre 7.30 h.m. et 5 h.s. et qu'on observe la prohibition hebdomadaire comprise entre 5 h.s. le samedi et 7.30 h.m. le lundi suivant.

Article 15.—Eperlan et sardines.

(*a*) Il est défendu pour la pêche de l'éperlan ou de la sardine de faire usage d'autres filets que des trémails, des filets dérivants, des dragues ou des ablerets.

(*b*) Après la saison de 1916, les mailles d'un filet dérivant ou d'un trémail ne devront pas mesurer moins de 1¼ pouce d'extension au moment de leur emploi.

(*c*) Les droits exigés pour un trémail ou un filet dérivant à éperlan ou à sardines s'élèvent à $1.00.

(*d*) Après la saison de 1916, les mailles d'une drague à éperlan ou à sardines ne doivent pas mesurer moins de 1½ pouce dans les ailes et de 1¼ pouce dans la poche.

(*e*) Les droits des licences pour une drague à éperlan ou à sardines s'élèvent à $3.00.

(*f*) Un ableret à éperlan ou à sardines ne doit pas dépasser cinquante brasses de longueur et les mailles ne sauraient être inférieures à 1½ pouce dans les ailes et à 1¼ pouce dans la poche.

(*g*) Les droits d'un ableret à éperlan ou à sardines s'élèvent à $5.00. (D.C. 4 mai 1916.)

Article 16—Saumon.

1. Il n'est pas permis pour pêcher le saumon de faire usage d'autres espèces de filets que les filets dérivants, les trémails, les dragues, les ablerets et les parcs.

2. La longueur des trémails ou des filets dérivants pour saumon ne doit pas excéder 150 brasses et leur profondeur ou largeur verticale ne jamais dépasser 60 mailles; les mailles ne sauraient avoir moins de sept pouces, mais les mailles des filets pour saumon sockeye doivent mesurer 5¾ pouces d'extension, et on ne doit rien faire pour en réduire les dimensions. Toutefois, dans les eaux situées au nord du 51e parallèle de latitude nord, il est permis de faire usage de filets dérivants ou de trémails n'excédant pas 200 brasses et dont la profondeur ou la largeur verticale ne dépassera pas 50 mailles.

(*a*) Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'un filet dérivant à saumon et d'un trémail s'élèvent à $5.00.

3. Une drague à saumon ne saurait excéder 300 brasses de longueur et les mailles doivent avoir 3 pouces.

(*a*) Les droits pour l'obtention d'une drague à saumon s'élèvent à $25.00.

4. L'ableret à saumon ne doit pas excéder 500 brasses de longueur et les mailles doivent mesurer 3 pouces.

(*a*) Aucune licence n'autorise l'usage d'un ableret à saumon dans aucun port ou pêcheries réservés et spécifiés par l'inspecteur en chef des pêcheries de l'arrondissement.

(*b*) Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'une licence pour ableret à saumon s'élèvent à $50.00.

5. Il faut placer les parcs à saumon à l'endroit déterminé dans la licence; ces filets doivent être situés à 400 brasses au moins les uns des autres. Les mailles de ces filets ne doivent pas mesurer moins de 6 pouces dans le goulet, ni moins de deux pouces dans le centre ou la nasse. Un parc à saumon peut être soit fixé à l'aide de pieu ou flotter à la surface de l'eau.

(*a*) Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'une licence de parc à saumon, soit fixé à l'aide de pieux, soit flottant, s'élèvent à $75.00.

(*b*) La mise en exploitation d'un parc employé à la capture du saumon, autre que le saumon sockeye, ne saurait jamais commencer avant une date fixée par écrit pour une

* L'abréviation D.C. signifie le décret du conseil en amendement des dispositions antécédentes.

saison donnée, par l'inspecteur en chef des pêcheries de la province; cependant, si l'on vient jamais à constater, après l'autorisation de la mise en exploitation d'un parc, que le saumon sockeye forme plus de 10 pour cent de la capture totale, il est nécessaire d'opérer immédiatement la fermeture de cet engin à poisson et de le laisser en cet état jusqu'à ce que l'inspecteur des pêcheries de l'arrondissement ou que le garde-pêche local en vienne à la conclusion que la montée du saumon sockeye est terminée, et accorde la permission par écrit de remettre le parc en exploitation. (D.C. 30 mars 1917.)

6. Nul ne peut obtenir de licence pour pêcher le saumon "sockeye", dans la partie du fleuve Fraser, en amont, c'est-à-dire à l'est du pont de New-Westminster, s'il n'est sujet britannique domicilié sur l'une ou l'autre rive du fleuve Fraser, en amont, c'est-à-dire à l'est du pont de New-Westminstetr; il est de même défendu de faire la pêche du saumon "sockeye" dans cette partie de la rivière, sans avoir obtenu au préalable une licence de pêche spéciale en travers de laquelle seront nettement estampillés ces mots: "Cette licence donne le droit de pêcher entre le pont de New-Westminster et le pont Mission". Une telle licence n'accorde l'autorisation de faire la pêche que dans la partie du fleuve qu'elle spécifie.

6. (*a*) Nul ne saurait pêcher le saumon dans un but de commerce au moyen de la ligne traînante, si ce n'est en vertu d'une licence émanant du ministre.

(*b*) Les droits de cette licence s'élèvent à $1. (D.C. 30 mars 1917.)

Saisons prohibées pour le saumon.

7. Il n'est pas permis de prendre du saumon sockeye du 1er octobre de chaque année au 30 juin, ces deux jours compris, excepté dans cette partie de la Colombie-Anglaise s'étendant au nord du 48-30 parallèle de latitude nord sur le littoral ouest de l'île Vancouver, et au nord du 49-30 parallèle de latitude nord dans le détroit de Georgie et dans les eaux au nord de ce détroit, où la saison fermée du sockeye doit s'étendre du 1er octobre de chaque année jusqu'au 19 juin suivant, ces deux jours compris; durant ce temps prohibé, il y a défense de faire usage de trémail ou de filet dérivant pour saumon de mailles inférieures à sept pouces. Toutefois, l'inspecteur des pêcheries est autorisé à prohiber l'emploi, dans toutes pêcheries, de trémails ou de filets dérivants pour saumon de mailles inférieures à sept pouces à une date antérieure, s'il en vient à la conclusion qu'une ou plusieurs des espèces de saumon capturées à l'aide de ces filets en une pêcherie donnée, sont si près de frayer qu'elles sont devenues impropres à l'alimentation. De même, la pêche du sockeye dans cette partie des eaux s'étendant sur la rive est de l'île Vancouver, entre les 50ième et 51ième prallèles de latitude nord, aussi bien que la pêche à la drague dans toutes les parties du littoral, pour l'espèce dénommée localement sous le nom de "Sockeye de Crique", peuvent commencer le 1er mai de chaque année. (D.C. 30 mars 1917.)

8. Nul ne peut prendre de saumon de printemps ou quinnat du 1er octobre au 15 novembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

9. Il y a défense de pêcher toutes espèces de saumon du 10 novembre jusqu'au 31 décembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, et au cours de cette période prohibée, il est interdit de mouiller des filets à saumon; toutefois, l'inspecteur en chef des pêcheries est autorisé à prohiber la pêche du coho, du saumon rose ou chum, en toutes pêcheries, à une date antérieure, s'il vient à découvrir qu'une ou plusieurs de ces variétés de saumon, en une pêcherie donnée, sont devenues assez près de frayer pour être rendues impropres à l'alimentation. (D.C. 11 octobre 1917.)

Le sous-article 9 de l'article 16 des règlements de pêche particuliers à la province de la Colombie-Anglaise, adoptés par le décret du conseil du 11 octobre 1917, est amendé de façon à permettre la pêche au filet dans le fleuve Fraser, et dans les eaux y contiguës, à travers lesquelles passe le coho, le saumon rose ou chum dans sa marche vers le fleuve Fraser durant la saison prohibée annuelle du coho, du saumon rose ou chum, aux conditions d'ailleurs prévues par les règlements; toutefois, l'inspecteur en chef des pêcheries peut en tout temps mettre fin à toute pêche du saumon au cours de cette saison fermée, s'il lui arrive de découvrir qu'une ou plusieurs des espèces de saumon capturées à l'aide de ces filets, en une pêcherie donnée, sont devenues assez près de frayer pour être rendues impropres à l'alimentation. (D.C. 10 novembre 1917.)

10. (Abrogé D.C. 10 juin 1915.)

11. (Abrogé D.C. 15 juin 1918.)

Taille-limite du poisson.

12. Il est défendu de prendre des saumons d'un poids inférieur à deux livres et demie au moyen de filets, et s'il arrivait à une personne d'en prendre de cette taille, cette dernière serait tenue de les remettre à l'eau vivants et indemnes aux lieux mêmes de leur capture.

* L'abréviation D.C. signifie le décret du conseil en amendement des dispositions antécédentes.

Article 17.—Esturgeon.

1. Il est défendu de faire usage d'engins de pêche autres que les trémails ou les filets dérivants pour la capture de l'esturgeon.

(*a*) Les trémails et les filets dérivants à esturgeon ne doivent pas excéder 150 brasses de longueur et les mailles avoir moins de 12 pouces.

(*b*) Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'un trémail ou d'un filet dérivant s'élèvent à $2.50.

2. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre des esturgeons mesurant moins de trois pieds de longueur, à partir du museau jusqu'à l'extrémité de la queue, et s'il arrivait à une personne d'en capturer par mégarde d'une taille inférieure, cette dernière aurait l'obligation de les relâcher vivants et indemnes aux lieux mêmes de leur capture.

Article 18.—Truite.

Saison prohibée.

Il est interdit de pêcher, prendre ou tuer aucune espèce de truite, y compris le " steelhead " et l'omble d'un poids de deux livres ou moins à l'état entier, du 15 novembre de chaque année au 25 mars suivant, excepté dans les eaux situées à l'est du 120e méridien, où nul ne saurait pêcher, capturer ou tuer de truites d'aucune espèce à partir du 15 novembre de chaque année au 30 avril suivant, ces deux jours compris; toutefois, ces saisons prohibées n'affectent pas les lacs Seton et Anderson ni leurs tributaires, ni ne s'appliquent à la truite " dolly varden " ou le " steelhead " pris dans les eaux de marée, ou dans les lacs Okanagan, Kamloops, Shuswap, Arrow et Kootenay, ou dans leurs tributaires, non plus qu'aucun saumon des lacs d'un poids de cinq livres ou plus à l'état entier; toutefois encore, dans les eaux sans marée de l'île Vancouver il est illicite de pêcher, capturer ou tuer du "steelhead", du 20 mars au 30 novembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

Taille-limite.

2. Nul n'est autorisé à prendre dans les eaux de la Colombie-Britannique des truites d'aucune espèce de moins de 8 pouces de longueur, et s'il arrivait à une personne d'en capturer de cette taill, il lui faudrait les relâcher vivantes et indemnes.

(*a*) Nul ne peut vendre ou mettre en vente dans la Colombie-Britannique aucune truite d'un poids inférieur à trois livres, non plus qu'acheter, vendre ou mettre des truites en vente pendant la saison prohibée.

3. Il est défendu de pêcher la truite à travers la glace.

Article 19.—Lignes de démarcation des marées.

Pour les fins de mise en vigueur de la Loi des Pêcheries, la ligne de démarcation des marées pour les rivières et les fleuves suivants est déterminée:

(*a*) Rivière Fraser.—Par une ligne rencontrant le pont Mission.

(*b*) (Abrogé 5 janvier 1918.)

(*c*) Rivière Naas.—Par une ligne traversant la rivière à partir de la Pointe-Rocheuse pour se rendre jusqu'à une pointe avancée située sur la rive opposée de ladite rivière, immédiatement en amont de la baie Fishery.

(*d*) Rivers Inlet.—Par une ligne partant de Devil's Slide pour se rendre jusqu'à un point situé sur la rive opposée et indiqué par un poteau portant pavillon blanc, placé à cet endroit par ordre de l'inspecteur en chef des pêcheries pendant la saison de pêche.

(*e*) Rivière Skeena.—A partir d'une ligne indiquée par des balises qui seront mouillées des deux côtés de la rivière par ordre de l'inspecteur en chef des pêcheries, au commencement de chaque saison de pêche et traversant la rivière Skeena, sept milles en amont d'une autre ligne partant de la pointe nord-est de l'Ile-aux-Framboises, le long d'une ligne imaginaire, dans la direction nord-ouest, jusqu'à une pointe rocheuse sur la rive nord-ouest de la rivière Skeena, et de ladite pointe nord-est de l'Ile-aux-Framboises, en suivant une ligne imaginaire dans la direction sud-est par est mi-est, jusqu'à une pointe rocheuse située sur la rive sud-est, en autant qu'il s'agit de la pêche du saumon sockeye; et à partir d'une ligne traversant la rivière à partir de l'île de Sable, sur la rive droite jusqu'à la Pointe-Rocheuse sur la rive gauche, en autant qu'il s'agit de la pêche du saumon de printemps.

(*f*) Bella-Coola.—Par une ligne droite imaginaire tirée du quai de la fabrique sur la rive sud de la baie jusqu'au quai du gouvernement, sur la rive nord de la même baie. *(D.C. 4 mai 1916.)

(*g*) Kimsquit.—Par une ligne imaginaire tirée de la balise peinte en blanc sur la rive sud jusqu'à un pavillon rouge mis en place sur la rive ouest par le garde-pêche local avant l'ouverture de la saison de pêche. (D.C. 4 mai 1916.

* L'abréviation D.C. signifie le décret du conseil en amendement des dispositions antécédentes.

Article 20.—Prohibition hebdomadaire.

(*a*) La prohibition hebdomadaire du saumon commence vendredi à minuit pour se poursuivre jusqu'à six heures du soir le dimanche dans toutes les eaux de la Colombie-Britannique situées au sud du 51 parallèle de latitude nord; mais les pièges à saumon situés à l'ouest de la pointe Gonzales, île Vancouver, sont exclus de ladite prohibition; toutefois, au cours des années 1915, 1916, 1918 et autres années de petite montée, la prohibition sera augmentée de six heures, c'est-à-dire du samedi à 6 h.m. jusqu'au lundi suivant à 6 h.m. dans cette partie du fleuve Fraser comprise entre les ponts de New-Westminster et Mission.

(*b*) Dans les eaux situées au nord du 51e parallèle de latitude nord, la saison prohibée hebdomadaire du saumon s'étend de samedi à 6 h.m. jusqu'au dimanche à 6 h.s.; toutefois, dans les eaux de l'arrondissement No 3, le temps prohibé hebdomadaire pour l'ableret et la drague s'étend de samedi midi jusqu'à dimanche midi. (D.C. 30 mars 1917.)

(*c*) Le temps prohibé hebdomadaire pour les pièges à saumon situés à l'ouest de la pointe Gonzales, île Vancouver, s'étend de vendredi à 6 h.s. au dimanche suivant à 6 h.m.

(*d*) Le temps prohibé hebdomadaire pour la pêche du saumon arrêté aux paragraphes (a) et (b) s'applique à la pêche à la ligne traînante du saumon pour les fins de commerce. (D.C. 30 mars 1917.)

2. Au cours de la saison prohibée hebdomadaire, la pêche du saumon au filet ci-haut désigné est strictement interdite.

3. A partir de 10 heures de l'avant-midi le samedi de chaque semaine jusqu'à 3 heures de l'après-midi le lundi suivant, il n'est permis à personne de pêcher ou de capturer du hareng au moyen de filets d'aucune sorte dans le port Pender. (D.C. 7 décembre 1916.)

Article 21.—Pêche au filet dans les eaux sans marée.

(*a*) Il y a défense de faire la pêche au filet dans les eaux sans marée en dehors du réseau des voies ferrées, si ce n'est qu'en vertu d'une licence émanant du commissaire provincial des pêcheries.

(*b*) La pêche au filet dans ces eaux doit se borner à l'usage du trémail et de la drague.

(c) On ne peut autoriser d'autres filets que le trémail pour la capture du poisson blanc (C. williamsoni), de l'omble, y compris (S. malma and C. namaycush), et de la truite des lacs dans les eaux des lacs Stuart, Fraser, François et Babine, mais le trémail et la drague sont permises pour la capture du saumon à dos bleu appelé " Kokanee " dans les lacs Okanagan, Arrow et Kootenay.

(*d*) Une licence de trémail n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de deux vents verges de trémial dont les mailles ne sauraient mesurer moins de trois pouces et pour lequel les droits sont de un dollar.

(*e*) Une licence de drague n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de cent verges de trémail de mailles non inférieures à deux pouces et dont les droits sont de un dollar.

(*f*) Il y a défense d'acheter, de vendre ou d'exposer en vente de la truite de lac pesant moins de trois livres, vidée. (D.C. 30 mars 1917.)

(*g*) Il y a défense de faire usage du trémail ou de la drague dans les lacs Stuart, Fraser, François ou Babine, du 15 juillet au 30 octobre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, ou au cours du mois d'avril de chaque année, et nul ne saurait employer un trémail ou une drague dans les lacs Okanagan, Arrow ou Kootenay, du 1er janvier de chaque année au quinze d'août suivant, ces deux jours compris. (D.C. 3 novembre 1917.)

(*h*) Le temps prohibé hebdomadaire pour cette pêche s'étend du lundi midi à mercredi midi. et il y a défense de prendre du poisson durant ce temps prohibé au moyen du trémail ou de la drague. (D.C. 30 mars 1917.)

* L'abréviation D.C. signifie le décret du conseil en amendement des dispositions antécédentes.

The Flexner-Taylor Company of Canada, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 17e jour d'août 1918, constituant en corporation Walter Seely Johnson, avocat, William Smith Wilson et Thomas Mansfield Turner, comptables, Rhoda Mary Husbaud and Gertrude Susan O'Brien, secrétaires, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Acheter, vendre, acquérir, manufacturer, trafiquer, exporter, importer toute espèce d'asphalte, leurs préparations ou combinaisons, blocs et mastiques d'asphalte, fibres végétales et autres, ciment pierre, briques, pavés et autres pavages, matériaux pour toitures, construction et bâtiments, articles et matériaux de même nature, y compris les matériaux de construction et produits connus sous le nom de "Flex-or-rete", et toutes leurs modifications et améliorations, machinerie, outillages, équipements et outils de tous genres en rapport avec iceux ; exercer généralement l'industrie de négociants et manufacturiers de matériaux de pavage et de construction de tous genres ; exercer l'industrie de constructeurs et d'entrepreneurs, s'engager dans cette direction dans des contrats et des entreprises, y compris des contrats avec des sous-entrepreneurs, faire toutes choses nécessaires ou utiles en rapport avec ses industries, y compris l'assurance d'aucun de ses matériaux, travaux et équipements ou sur les matériaux, travaux et équipements semblables d'autres agissant pour cette fin comme agents des assureurs ;

(*b*) Acheter, louer ou autrement acquérir, détenir, posséder, vendre ou autrement disposer de propriété foncière et personnelle, affréter des steamers et faire tels autres contrats ou arrangements pouvant être nécessaires pour le transport du fret ;

(*c*) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre, louer, importer, exporter et trafiquer de machinerie et équipements de tous genres reliés ou se rapportant à aucune de ses industries ;

(*d*) Demander, maintenir, enregistrer, louer, acquérir, détenir, vendre, louer ou autrement disposer, en octroyer des licences ou autrement faire valoir tous brevets, procédés, marques de fabrique, marques de commerce et autres choses semblables ;

(*e*) Acquérir par achat, bail, location, échange ou autrement tous droits ou privilèges pouvant être nécessaires ou utiles à l'exercice de l'industrie de la compagnie ;

(*f*) Louer, vendre, améliorer, manufacturer, développer, échanger, faire valoir ou autrement disposer de tout ou partie de la propriété ou de l'actif de la compagnie pour telle considération que la compagnie jugera convenable y compris des actions, débentures ou valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ;

(*g*) Acquérir, acheter ou assumer tout ou partie, y compris l'achalandage, de l'industrie, entreprise, propriété, biens, privilèges, contrats, droits, demandes et passif de toute compagnie, firme, personne ou personnes exerçant une industrie semblable ou possédant des propriétés convenant aux fins de la compagnie, les payer totalement ou partiellement en obligations, débentures ou en actions libérées non sujettes à appel de fonds du capital-actions de la compagnie, les vendre, louer ou autrement en disposer en tout ou en partie ;

(*h*) Conclure des arrangements pour le partage des bénéfices, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les concessions réciproques ou autrement avec toute personne, personnes, firme ou compagnie exerçant ou engagée ou à la veille d'exercer une industrie ou transaction que la compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou entreprendre ou s'amalgamer avec toute telle compagnie ;

(*i*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir, détenir, posséder, vendre ou autrement disposer d'actions du capital-actions, obligations, débentures, valeurs, engagements et autres preuves de dettes de toute espèce de toute corporation ou corporations, domestique ou étrangère, les payer en espèces ou en actions du capital-actions, obligations, débentures ou autres engagements de cette corporation ou autrement; et pendant la possession de telles actions du capital-actions, obligations, débentures, valeurs, engagements et autres preuves de dettes, posséder et exercer en vertu d'iceux les droits, pouvoirs et privilèges de propriétaires ou détenteurs individuels et exercer tous ou aucun des pouvoirs de voter dans les mêmes limites qu'une personne naturelle pourrait ou voudrait le faire, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la dite loi ;

(*j*) Emettre des actions libérées, actions-débentures, débentures, obligations ou autres valeurs de la compagnie en paiement total ou partiel d'aucune propriété ou droits pouvant être acquis par, ou pour services rendus ou à rendre par arrangement ou pour travaux faits ou à faire par arrangement pour la compagnie ou pour le paiement ou le règlement de dettes ou engagements dus par la compagnie ou pour lever des fonds pour aucune autre fin de la compagnie ;

(*k*) Placer les fonds de la compagnie non immédiatement requis en telle manière qu'il en sera décidé de temps en temps ;

(*l*) Distribuer parmi ses membres, en espèces ou autrement, comme il pourra en être décidé, aucun des biens de la compagnie, et particulièrement les actions, obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie formée pour prendre tout ou partie de l actif ou du passif de la compagnie ou aucune propriété appartenant à la compagnie ou dont la compagnie peut avoir le pouvoir de disposer ;

(*m*) Exercer aucune autre industrie manufacturière ou autre qui pourrait être convenablement exercée en rapport avec son industrie ou, directement ou indirectement, de nature à augmenter la valeur ou à rendre profitable aucune des propriétés ou des droits de la compagnie ;

(*n*) Avancer des deniers aux clients ou autres ayant des relations avec la compagnie, et garantir l'exécution de contrats par toutes telles personnes ;

(*o*) Tirer, faire, accepter, endosser, exécuter et émettre des billets promissoires, lettres de change, connaissements, récépissés d'entrepôts et autres instruments négociables et transférables ;

(*p*) Faire toutes choses utiles et nécessaires pour atteindre les objets ci-dessus ;

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada, et ailleurs, sous le nom de "The Flexner-Taylor Company of Canada, Limited," avec un capital-actions de cinquante mille dollars, divisé en 500 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 22e jour d'août 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

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Ascania Salvage Company, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 21e jour d'août 1918, constituant en corporation Frederick Henry Markey et Waldo Whittier Skinner, tous deux conseil du Roi ; George Gordon Hyde, avocat; Ronald Cameron Grant, comptable, et William McElligott, secrétaire, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—

(*a*) Exercer l'industrie de sauveteurs de navires et de bâtiments de tous genres et acheter, louer et autrement acquérir, exploiter des vaisseaux pour le sauvetage des bâtiments et des épaves, outillage et équipement de tout genre, faire et faire faire toutes choses nécessaires et utiles en rapport avec l'industrie du sauvetage des bâtiments et épaves en général ; exercer l'industrie de la construction et de la réparation des navires, dessiner, construire, acheter, exploiter, réparer, louer ou autrement disposer et trafiquer de tous navires, vaisseaux, remorqueurs, dragues, équipement pour dragage, allèges, barques et autres bâtiments de tout genre ou de part ou parts dans iceux et toutes les machines nécessaires ou utiles, meubles, gréements, approvisionnements, équipements, fournitures et autres accessoires ou s'employer pour les faire faire ; exercer

l'industrie d'une compagnie de cale-sèche, construire, exploiter ou faire construire ou exploiter, acquérir par achat, bail ou autrement, aliéner ou autrement disposer et trafiquer de cales-sèches, y compris des cales-flottantes, chemins de fer maritimes, quais, bassins, brise-lames et autres constructions, installations et équipement se rapportant à ou étant utiles dans l'industrie de la construction ou de l'exploitation des cales-sèches et ports, y compris des fabriques, entrepôts et autres édifices, tramways sur la propriété de la compagnie, ainsi que de machines à vapeur, élévateurs et autres machines, outillage et équipement, acquérir et utiliser tous droits en rapport avec iceux.;

(*b*) Employer dans le commerce ou le transport d'articles, effets, marchandises ou passagers ou pour l'arpentage, dragage ou autres travaux, tout navire, vaisseau, chaland, allège ou autres bâtiments, les louer, affréter ou autrement fournir et utiliser pour en tirer des bénéfices ; développer, fournir, acheter ou autrement acquérir, vendre, louer ou échanger ou utiliser et travailler de toute manière avec toute espèce de force motrice, hydraulique, à vapeur, électrique, pneumatique ou autre pouvoir ou pouvoirs, pourvu que toute vente ou distribution d'iceux en dehors de la propriété appartenant à ou contrôlée par la compagnie soient sujettes à tous les règlements locaux et municipaux les concernant ;

(*c*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir, vendre ou autrement disposer de propriété foncière ou personnelle ;

(*d*) Acquérir, construire et exploiter sur la propriété de la compagnie ou contrôlée par la compagnie des lignes de télégraphe ou de téléphone ;

(*e*) Conclure des arrangements ou ententes avec aucune autorité, gouvernement, municipalité ou autre qui seront de nature à atteindre les objets de la compagnie ou aucun d'eux, et obtenir de ces gouvernements ou autorités tous les droits, privilèges et concessions que la compagnie jugera convenable d'obtenir et exécuter, exercer et se conformer à tous tels arrangements, ententes, droits, privilèges et concessions ;

(*f*) S'associer ou conclure des arrangements au sujet du partage des profits, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques ou autrement avec toute personne, maison ou corporation exerçant ou engagée ou se proposant d'exercer et de s'engager dans une industrie ou transaction que la compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou entreprendre, ou toute industrie ou transaction capable d'être conduite de façon à profiter directement ou indirectement à cette compagnie, prêter des fonds, garantir les contrats ou autrement aider toute personne ou compagnie et assumer ou autrement acquérir des actions et valeurs d'aucune telle compagnie, et les vendre, détenir, réémettre avec ou sans garantie ou autrement en disposer ;

(*g*) Conclure des contrats réciproques d'indemnité avec toute personne, maison ou compagnie pour la réassurance de la propriété contre les pertes par les périls de la mer ou autres eaux, par le feu, les explosions, les cyclones ou les actes des ennemis du Roi ;

(*h*) Souscrire, acheter ou autrement acquérir, posséder, détenir comme principaux ou agents et absolument comme propriétaires ou par voie de garantie collatérale ou autrement, vendre, échanger, transférer, céder ou autrement disposer et trafiquer d'actions, stock, obligations, débentures, engagements, preuves de dettes et valeurs émises par aucun gouvernement, municipalité, corporation publique ou privée ou autrement, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la *Loi des compagnies*, et exercer tous ou aucun des pouvoirs, droits et privilèges s'y rapportant ;

(*i*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir, demander, détenir, développer, disposer, trafiquer, manufacturer en vertu de brevets d'invention, marques de fabrique, procédés, dessins, permis ou frahchises, et émettre en échange de toute propriété acquise par la compagnie des actions, stocks, obligations, débentures, engagements, preuves de dettes ou autres valeurs de la compagnie ;

(*j*) Vendre, louer, transférer ou autrement disposer en tout ou en partie de l'industrie ou de l'entreprise de la compagnie à toute personne, maison, compagnie ou corporation et accepter comme compensation pour telle vente, location ou transfert des espèces ou des actions, stocks, obligations, débentures, engagements, preuves de dettes ou valeurs d aucune autre compagnie ou corporation ;

(*k*) Distribuer de temps à autre, en espèces ou en nature, parmi les actionnaires de la compagnie toute propriété, droits et biens de la compagnie ;

(*l*) Généralement exercer aucune autre industrie organisée ou autre, que la compagnie jugera capable de pouvoir exercer convenablement et avantageusement en rapport avec ce qui précède ou, directement ou indirectement, de nature à augmenter la valeur et à rendre profitable aucune des propriétés ou des droits de la compagnie, faire toutes choses nécessaires, convenables, utiles et propres à l'accomplissement d'aucune des fins ou pour atteindre une ou plusieurs des fins énumérées ou se rapportant aux pouvoirs mentionnés dans les présentes ou qui, en aucun temps, sembleront utiles ou nécessaires à la protection de la compagnie ou pour son bénéfice.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Ascania Salvage Company, Limited," avec un capital-actions de vingt mille dollars, divisé en 200 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

La compagnie sera censée être une compagnie privée, en vertu des dispositions de la dite loi et de ses amendements.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 29e jour d'août 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
10-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

The British Smelting and Refining Company, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désignée *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'État du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 21e jour d'août 1918, constituant en corporation Lyon Levine, étudiant en droit, Sarah Miller et Elsie Bramson, sténographes, Edson Grenfel Place, avocat, et George Wilton Rowell, comptable, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Exercer l'industrie de négociants, manufacturiers, fondeurs de métaux et produits métallurgiques en tous genres ; exercer généralement l'industrie de la fonderie, posséder et exploiter des lamineries ;

(*b*) Traiter, fondre, affiner, préparer pour le marché des minerais et autres minéraux par n'importe quel procédé que ce soit et de toute manière ou forme et dans ce but, acheter, acquérir, installer et exploiter les outillages, machinerie, appareils nécessaires et acheter, vendre et trafiquer de minerais et métaux de tous genres et acheter, vendre et trafiquer de tous produits ou sous-produits de tels minerais ou métaux ;

(*c*) Acquérir par achat, location ou autrement des mines, droits miniers, carrières, terres et intérêts dans iceux, les explorer, travailler, exercer, développer et exploiter ; fondre, traiter, affiner et préparer pour le marché des minerais, métaux et substances minérales de tous genres ;

(*d*) Manufacturer et généralement trafiquer de machinerie de lamineries et de hauts fourneaux et de tous appareils et spécialités employés par ou se rapportant à iceux ;

(*e*) Exercer toute autre industrie, manufacturière ou non, que la compagnie croira pouvoir diriger convenablement en rapport avec son industrie ou censée accroître directement ou indirectement la valeur de ces biens ou droits ou les rendre profitables ;

(*f*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir des brevets, droits de brevet, les utiliser, vendre ou en octroyer des licences ;

(*g*) S'associer ou conclure des arrangements au sujet du partage des profits, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques ou autrement avec toute personne ou compagnie exerçant ou engagée, ou se proposant d'exercer ou de s'engager dans une industrie ou transaction que la compagnie est autorisée à exercer ou entreprendre, ou toute industrie ou transaction capable d'être conduite, de

façon à profiter, directement ou indirectement, à cette compagnie ;

(*h*) Acquérir et prendre comme une industrie active l'entreprise, actif et passif de toute personne ou compagnie exerçant une industrie en tout ou en partie semblable à celle que cette compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou possédant des propriétés convenant aux fins de cette compagnie, et avec l'intention d'acquérir toutes ou aucune des actions, obligations, débentures, dettes ou engagements de telle compagnie et les payer en actions, obligations ou stock de la compagnie ou partie d'une manière ou d'une autre, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la dite loi ;

(*i*) Vendre, louer ou autrement disposer de tout ou de partie des biens et entreprises de la compagnie pour telle compensation que la compagnie jugera convenable et en particulier pour des actions, débentures, obligations ou valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ;

(*j*) Distribuer en espèces ou autrement, selon que la chose sera décidée, tous biens de la compagnie entre ses membres, et particulièrement les actions, obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs de toute autre compagnie formée dans le but de prendre la totalité ou une partie de l'actif ou du passif de cette compagnie ;

(*k*) Construire, améliorer, maintenir, exploiter, gérer, exercer ou contrôler des routes, chemins, voies de garage et embranchements, ponts, réservoirs, cours d'eau, quais, manufactures, entrepôts, usines d'électricité, ateliers, magasins et autres travaux et commodités qui sembleront de nature à promouvoir directement ou indirectement les intérêts de la compagnie, contribuer, subventionner ou autrement aider ou prendre part à leur construction, amélioration, entretien, exploitation, gérance, exercice ou contrôle ;

(*l*) Acquérir par achat, location ou autrement, utiliser et développer des pouvoirs d'eau et autres pouvoirs pour la production de l'énergie ou force motrice électrique, hydraulique ou autres pouvoirs, construire et exploiter des usines pour la production de tels pouvoirs, le tout sujet aux règlements municipaux et locaux les concernant ;

(*m*) Construire et maintenir des poteaux, lignes et lignes de transmission pour la distribution du pouvoir et généralement pour les fins des affaires de la compagnie ; pourvu toutefois que toute vente, distribution et transmission de pouvoir électrique, hydraulique et autre pouvoir ou énergie en dehors des terres de la compagnie soient soumises aux règlements municipaux et locaux les concernant ;

(*n*) Construire, acheter ou autrement acquérir des steamers, remorqueurs, chalands, ou tout bâtiment ou bateau, les employer et les expoiter ;

(*o*) Construire, acheter, louer ou autrement acquérir des bassins, docks, jetées, quais, entrepôts, élévateurs et autres bâtiments ou travaux pouvant être utilisés en rapport avec l'industrie de la compagnie ;

(*p*) Faire toute ou aucune des choses ci-dessus comme principaux, agents, entrepreneurs ou autrement, seuls ou conjointement avec d'autres ;

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "The British Smelting & Refining Company, Limited," avec un capital-actions de cinquante mille dollars, divisé en 500 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 26e jour d'août 1918

THOMAS MULVEY,
10–1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

COUR DE L'ECHIQUIER DU CANADA.

ORDRE GÉNÉRAL.

UNE séance générale de la cour de l'Echiquier du Canada, sous les dispositions de la règle 166, pour l'instruction des causes, etc., sera tenue au Palais de Justice, dans la cité de Québec, P.Q., commençant lundi, le 21e jour d'octobre A.D. 1918, à 11 heures a.m.

Daté à Ottawa, ce 3e jour de septembre A.D. 1918.

10–4 L. A. AUDETTE, J.C.E.

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de juin 1918.

(Fourni au Ministre des Finances conformément à la Loi des caisses d'épargne, chap. 30, Statuts Revisés Can., 1906.)

DT.			AV.		
	$	c.		$	c.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances au 31 mai 1918	41,614,884	88	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois	770,794	63
DÉPÔTS à la caisse d'épargne des Postes durant le mois	1,000,545	92			
DÉPÔTS transférés des caisses d'épargne du gouvernement durant le mois :—			Différence *(en moins)* entre l'évaluation des intérêts et le montant actuellement accumulé et converti en principal au 31 mars 1917 :		
PRINCIPAL $			Evaluation $		
INTÉRÊT acquis au 1er avril jusqu'à la date du transfert			Actuel		
DÉPÔTS transférés de la caisse d'épargne des Postes du Royaume-Uni à la caisse d'épargne des Postes du Canada	5,120	59			
INTÉRÊT alloué aux déposants sur les comptes clos durant le mois	2,347	08	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 30 juin 1918	41,852,103	84
	42,622,898	47		42,622,898	47

Certifié,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'épargne.

R. M. COULTER,
Sous-maître général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 7 août 1918.

8–tf.

ETAT non revisé des revenus de l'Intérieur acquis durant le mois de juillet 1918.

Source des revenus.	Montants.		Total.	
ACCISE.	$	c.	$	c
Spiritueux	312,667	60		
Liqueur de malt	3,344	40		
Malt	150,496	41		
Tabac	1,768,967	77		
Cigares	110,158	57		
Fabrication en entrepôt	9,963	45		
Acide acétique	584	75		
Saisies	353	40		
Autres revenus	4,650	65		
Total du revenu de l'accise			2,391,187	00
Spiritueux pyroxyliques			26,101	40
Passages d'eau				
Inspection des poids et mesures			16,059	67
Inspection du gaz			4,088	15
Inspection de la lumière électrique			7,130	75
Timbres de pièces judiciaires			315	95
Autres revenus			1,093	42
Taxe de guerre			982,779	35
Grand revenu total			3,428,755	69

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Sous-ministre intérimaire.

MINISTÈRE DU REVENU DE L'INTÉRIEUR,
Ottawa, 2 août 1918.

9–tf

1918-19 **1918-19**

ÉTAT

DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE ET DU REVENU ET DES DÉPENSES de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 juillet 1917 et 1918.

DETTE PUBLIQUE			1917.	1918.
PASSIF.			$ c.	$ c.
DETTE FLOTTANTE—				
Payable au Canada			466,406,215 46	887,489,319 13
Payable à Londres			362,703,312 40	362,703,312 40
Payable à New-York			75,357,000 00	75,873,000 00
Prêts temporaires			334,450,808 01	251,313,130 72
Fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques			6,079,562 29	6,001,560 92
Billets du Dominion			182,336,444 29	286,371,360 92
CAISSES D'ÉPARGNES—	1917.	1918.		
Caisses d'épargnes des Postes	$42,472,061 17	$40,360,370 22		
Caisses d'épargnes du Gouvernement	13,583,857 65	12,295,646 61		
			56,055,918 82	52,656,016 73
Fonds en fidéicommis			10,596,297 82	10,822,648 92
Comptes des provinces			11,923,481 20	11,920,481 20
Divers, et comptes de banques			36,515,528 55	28,106,366 83
Total de la dette brute			1,542,421,568 84	1,973,257,197 77
ACTIF				
PLACEMENTS—				
Fonds d'amortissement			14,035,525 12	16,818,396 17
Autres placements			140,930,870 65	291,457,903 31
COMPTES DES PROVINCES			2,296,327 90	2,296,327 90
DIVERS, ET COMPTES DE BANQUES			524,781,617 40	487,361,080 81
Total de l'actif			682,044,341 07	800,933,708 19
Total de la dette nette au 31 juillet			860,377,227 77	1,172,323,489 58
" " 31 juin			840,973,167 66	1,154,007,715 29
Augmentation de la dette			19,404,060 11	18,315,774 29

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de juillet 1917.	Total au 31 juillet 1917.	Mois de juillet 1918	Total au 31 juillet 1918.
REVENU :	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Douanes	12,035,604 18	56,005,043 15	11,937,039 67	53,928,376 63
Accise	1,932,569 57	7,618,872 38	2,408,955 60	8,604,943 49
Département des Postes	1,693,887 09	6,443,887 00	1,500,000 00	6,300,000 00
Travaux publics, y compris les chemins de fer et canaux	2,697,050 64	8,485,930 89	3,515,933 52	10,024,083 99
Divers	1,522,949 89	4,650,917 45	5,521,419 08	13,096,768 46
Total	19,882,061 28	83,204,605 87	24,883,347 87	91,954,172 57
DÉPENSES	14,357,084 53	24,693,046 12	15,296,575 84	32,894,902 58
DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Guerre	23,038,043 38	43,688,530 77	24,620,824 25	44,008,552 37
Travaux publics, y compris chemins de fer et canaux	620,169 46	2,698,973 48	1,161,455 22	1,694,461 63
Subventions aux chemins de fer				
Total	23,658,212 84	46,387,504 25	24,459,369 03	45,753,014 00

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du département des Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

J. C. SAUNDERS,
Assistant-Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,

J. G. MACFARLANE, comptable en chef et teneur de livres du Dominion.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES, Ottawa, 6 août 1918

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous:

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada.'
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. **Les taux sont comme suit: Avis, première insertion, dix cents la ligne agate (quatorze lignes au pouce); insertions subséquentes, cinq cents par ligne. Traduction de documents, quarante cents par cent mots.**

Une remise provisoire devra accompagner la copie dont la somme peut être computée comme suit:

Première insertion:	
Pour le titre et la signature.....	$1 00
Ajoutez deux cents par mot pour le reste.....	
Traduction, si elle doit être faite, à 40 cents par 100 mots.....	
Autres insertions:	
Pour le titre et la signature.....	0 50
Ajoutez un cent par mot pour le reste.....	
Multipliez par le nombre de ces insertions.....	
Total.....	

Une facture sera expédiée aussitôt après la première insertion indiquant le montant exact dû, le montant reçu, et toute différence dans la remise, en moins ou en plus, sera réglée.

AUCUNE ANNONCE N'EST INSÉRÉE POUR MOINS D'UN DOLLAR.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous:

Les avis de demandes de divorce—14 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—3 mois de calendrier.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes en vertu de l'*Acte des compagnies de prêt* (A. C. publié dans la *Gazette* 15 juin 1901)—2 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Droits provisoires d'auteurs—1 insertion.

Lois des compagnies—Changement du principal lieu d'affaires, du nombre de directeurs, etc.—1 insertion.

Protection des eaux navigables, approbation des plans des travaux, etc.—5 insertions.

Les avis reçus jusqu'à midi le jeudi, seront insérés dans la *Gazette* du samedi suivant.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cents, et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ,
Imprimeur du Roi et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.
Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques.
Ottawa, 24 décembre 1914.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

SENAT.

SUBSTANCES DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

Telles que revisées et mises en vigueur le 22 mars 1916.

Tout pétitionnaire en divorce doit annoncer son intention de demander un bill de divorce, par un avis spécifiant contre qui et pour quelle cause le divorce sera demandé; il fait insérer cet avis, pendant trois mois au moins avant la prise en considération par le comité des divorces de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux—du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de sa séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan, l'Alberta, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province; et à défaut de ce nombre de journaux, l'avis doit se publier dans le district, dans le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins.

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba, les insertions doivent se faire dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district; autrement, elles se font en anglais et en français au même journal. Si l'avis donné pour une session expire trop tard pour qu'il puisse être statué sur la pétition pendant cette session, la pétition pourra être présentée et accueillie à la session suivante sans nouvelle publication d'avis.

Une copie de cet avis et une copie de la pétition qui sera présentée doit, à la diligence du pétitionnaire et au moins deux mois avant la prise en considération de la pétition par le comité, être signifiée en main propre si cela est possible, à la personne contre laquelle le divorce sera demandé, ci-après appelée "partie défenderesse".

Si la résidence de la partie défenderesse n'est pas connue, ou que la remise de l'avis ne peut être faite en ses mains, s'il est prouvé, d'une manière jugée satisfaisante par le comité, que tous les efforts raisonnables ont été faits pour opérer la signification en main propre, et, en cas d'inutilité de ces efforts, pour porter l'avis et la pétition à la connaissance de la partie défenderesse, ces diligences peuvent être tenues pour une suffisante notification.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est recevable après l'expiration des soixante premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce doit être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énonce sommairement le fait du mariage, en indiquant les noms au long, l'âge et l'état des parties, en quel temps, en quel lieu et par qui a été faite la célébration; le domicile et la résidence de chacune des parties à l'époque du mariage, leur domicile conjugal, leur résidence et tout changement qui en aurait eu lieu; les traits essentiels sur lesquels est fondée la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé.

La pétition doit aussi contenir l'assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu ni connivence, ni pardon pour les torts qui donnent lieu à la plainte, ni collusion dans la demande en divorce.

Les allégations de la pétition doivent être appuyées d'une déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite conformément à l'*Acte de la preuve en Canada, 1893*.

La copie de la pétition signifiée à la partie défenderesse portera en endos ou en annexe les renseignements suivants:

(*1*) La résidence du étitionnaire à l'époque de la signification.

(*2*) Une adresse postale en Canada à laquelle les lettres et avis pour le pétitionnaire puissent être délivrés.

(*3*) Le nom et l'adresse de l'avocat, s'il y en a un, agissant pour le pétitionnaire.

(*4*) Si cet avocat n'a pas d'adresse à Ottawat le nom et l'adresse de quelque agent le représentan, à Ottawa à qui tous avis et pièces puissent être signifiés.

(*5*) Si la partie défenderesse veut s'opposer à la demande en divorce et être entendue par le comité des divorces du Sénat, elle doit adresser un avis à cet effet au greffier du Sénat aux édifices du Parlement, Ottawa, dans les deux mois de la signification faite à la partie défenderesse et donner dans cet avis au greffier du Sénat:

(*a*) La résidence de la partie défenderesse à l'époque de l'envoi de l'avis.

(*b*) Une adresse postale en Canada à laquelle les lettres et avis pour la partie défenderesse puissent être délivrés.

(*c*) Le nom et l'adresse de l'avocat, s'il y en a un agissant pour la partie défenderesse.

(*d*) Si cet avocat n'a pas d'adresse à Ottawa, le nom et l'adresse de quelque agent le représentant à Ottawa, à qui tous avis et pièces puissent être signifiés.

(*6*) Si la partie défenderesse ne notifie pas ainsi le greffier du Sénat, la pétition peut être prise en considération, et un bill de divorce basé sur cette pétition peut suivre son cours sans autre avis à la partie défenderesse.

(7) Lorsque la pétition est présentée par un mari pour obtenir le divorce contre sa femme, si celle-ci fait voir au comité d'une manière satisfaisante qu'elle peut opposer et qu'elle est prête à produire sous serment de bons moyens de défense contre les accusations portées dans la pétition, et qu'elle n'a pas l'argent nécessaire pour faire valoir ces moyens, le comité peut rendre un ordre que son mari ait à lui fournir la somme nécessaire pour qu'elle puisse présenter sa défense en retenant les services d'un conseil, payer ses frais de voyage et de séjour et ceux des témoins assignés de sa part à Ottawa.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est prise en considération par le comité que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $210.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation au Sénat doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis et d'une déclaration établissant qu'une copie de l'avis de la pétition a été signifiée.

Une copie de toute pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce, ou relative à quelque demande de divorce,—et une copie de tous documents et papiers accompagnant cette pétition, ou à produire devant le comité, devra être fournie par la personne au nom de laquelle la pétition, les documents ou les papiers seront présentés ou produits.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Greffier du Sénat.

SENAT.

Avis de bills privés.

EXTRAIT DES RÈGLES DU SÉNAT.

107. Toute demande au Parlement, pour obtenir un bill privé, de quelque nature qu'il soit, doit être annoncée par avis inséré à la *Gazette du Canada;* cet avis doit indiquer d'une manière claire et précise la nature et l'objet de la demande, être signé par les pétitionnaires ou en leur nom et contenir l'adresse des signataires; et si elle a pour objet l'obtention d'un acte constitutif, il faut donner aussi dans l'avis le nom de la compagnie projetée.

Outre l'avis à insérer dans la *Gazette du Canada*, il doit en être publié un semblable, comme il suit:—

A) Lorsque la demande a pour objet l'obtention d'un acte constituant en corporation,—

1. Une *compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal*, —dans un des principaux journaux de la principale cité ou ville ou le principal village de chaque comté ou district par où passerait le chemin de fer ou le canal dont la construction est projetée;

2. Une *compagnie de télégraphe ou de téléphone*, —dans un des principaux journaux de la principale cité ou ville de chaque province ou territoire où elle se propose d'opérer;

3. Une *compagnie pour la confection de travaux quelconques*, dont la confection ou l'exploitation intéresserait spécialement telle localité particulière; ou une compagnie tendant à obtenir des droits ou privilèges exclusifs, ou l'autorisation de faire une chose dont l'opération pourrait porter atteinte aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui,—dans un des principaux journaux de l'endroit ou des endroits que l'acte demandé intéresse;

4. Une *compagnie de banque;* une *compagnie d'assurance;* une *compagnie de crédit;* une *compagnie de prêt;* ou une *compagnie industrielle*, sans pouvoirs exclusifs,—dans la *Gazette du Canada* seulement.

5. Et si les travaux d'une compagnie (constituée ou à constituer) doivent être déclarés d'utilité générale pour le Canada, cette intention sera spécifiquement mentionnée dans l'avis; et les requérants feront envoyer par lettre enregistrée une copie de cet avis au secrétaire de chaque conseil de comté et de chaque corporation municipale spécialement intéressée dans la construction ou l'exploitation de ces travaux, ainsi qu'au secrétaire de la province dans laquelle ces travaux sont ou seront situés; et la preuve de l'accomplissement de cette prescription par les requérants devra s'établir par une déclaration statutaire.

B) Lorsque la demande a pour objet de modifier un acte existant,—

1. Afin de prolonger une ligne de chemin de fer ou un canal, ou de construire des embranchements qui s'y relient, l'avis sera e même, *mutatis mutandis*, que celui pour l'obtention d'un acte constituant en corporation une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal;

2. Afin de proroger le délai fixé pour la confection ou l'achèvement d'une ligne de chemin de fer, d'un canal, d'une ligne télégraphique ou téléphonique, ou d'autres travaux quelconques déjà autorisés,—dans un des principaux journaux de l'endroit où la compagnie a son siège ou est autorisée à avoir son siège;

3. Afin d'étendre les pouvoirs d'une compagnie (sans attribution de pouvoirs exclusifs); d'accroître ou de réduire le capital-actions d'une compagnie, ou d'augmenter ou modifier sa faculté d'émettre des obligations ou de faire des emprunts, ou d'effectuer des changements pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou intérêts des actionnaires, obligataires ou créanciers de la compagnie,—dans un des principaux journaux du lieu de la situation de son siège.

C) Dans tous ces cas, les avis insérés soit à la *Gazette du Canada* ou dans les journaux, doivent se publier au moins une fois par semaine pendant cinq semaines consécutives; et, lorsqu'ils se publient dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba, ils doivent être en langue anglaise et en langue française. Il faut envoyer au greffier du Sénat des exemplaires *marqués* de chaque numéro de tous les journaux contenant l'avis, avec, sur le pli de la feuille, les mots: *"Avis de bill privé"*; ou l'on peut transmettre, au lieu des journaux, une déclaration statutaire que l'avis a été dûment publié.

Tout avis par lettre enregistrée sera déposé à la poste à temps pour parvenir au secrétaire de la province et au greffier de chaque conseil de comté et de chaque corporation municipale cinq semaines au moins avant la considération de la pétition par le comité des Ordres permanents; et une déclaration statutaire établissant le fait du dépôt à la poste sera transmise au greffier du Sénat.

108. Nulle pétition pour la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou d'un canal existant ou autorisé, n'est prise en considération par le comité des Ordres permanents, à moins qu'il n'ait été déposé devant le comité une carte ou un plan indiquant le tracé proposé des travaux ainsi que les comtés ou les districts par où doit passer le chemin de fer, le canal, l'embranchement ou le prolongement qu'on veut construire.

109. Avant d'adresser au Sénat la pétition pour en obtenir la permission de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, la ou les personnes qui ont l'intention de faire cette pétition doivent, en donnant l'avis prescrit par les règles précédentes mentionner en même temps et de la même manière, les péages qu'elles se proposent de percevoir, l'étendue du privilège, la hauteur des arches, l'espace libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des trains de bois et des bateaux; en outre, mentionner si le pont sera mobile ou non, et indiquer les dimensions de la partie mobile.

110. Aucune pétition en obtention d'un bill privé 'est reçue par le Sénat après les trois premières semaines de la session; aucun bill privé ne peut lui être présenté après les quatre premières semaines de la session; aucun rapport d'un comité permanent ou spécial sur un bill n'est reçu après les six premières semaines de la session.

114. Toute personne qui voudra obtenir un bill privé, si elle se propose de la présenter au Sénat, devra déposer entre les mains du greffier de cette Chambre, huit jours avant la réunion du Parlement, une copie du bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française avec une somme d'argent suffisante pour en payer la traduction, laquelle sera faite par les traducteurs du Sénat, et payer l'impression de 600 exemplaires anglais et de 200 exemplaires français; elle aura pareillement à verser entre les mains du greffier du Sénat, aussitôt après la deuxième lecture du bill, et avant la prise en considération par le comité auquel il aura été renvoyé, une somme de $200, avec les frais d'insertion de l'acte au corps des Statuts; et elle remettra au commis-greffier du comité un reçu constatant le versement de ces sommes.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Greffier du Sénat.

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

RÈGLES RELATIVES AUX PÉTITIONS ET AUX BILLS PRIVÉS.

88. (1) Les pétitions pour bills privés ne sont reçues par la Chambre que si elles sont présentées pendant les six premières semaines de la session, Mettout bill privé sera présenté à la Chambre dans les deux semaines à compter de l'époque où l'examinateur ou le comité des ordres permanents auront fait un rapport favorable sur la pétition, et nulle motion à l'effet de suspendre cette règle ne sera acceptée, à moins qu'au préalable le comité des ordres permanents n'ait présenté un rapport recommandant cette suspension et exposant les raisons la motivant.

Instructions aux comités.

97. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être discutées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommendation que ces bills soient retirés.

Dépôt de bills et honoraires.

89. (1) Toute personne qui voudra obtenir un bill privé sera tenu de déposer entre les mains du greffier de la Chambre, au moins huit jours avant la réunion de la Chambre, un exemplaire de ce bill en anglais ou en français, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression, la traduction en devant être faite par les fonctionnaires de la Chambre, et l'impression par le département des impressions publiques, et si pareil bill n'est pas déposé dans le délai ci-dessus prescrit, le solliciteur devra, en sus des frais d'impression et de traduction, payer la somme de cinq dollars pour chaque jour qui s'écoulera entre le dit huitième jour avant la réunion de la Chambre et la date de la présentation du bill; mais ces taxes additionnelles ne devront pas dépasser en totalité la somme de deux cents dollars.

2. Après la deuxième lecture d'un bill et avant son examen par le comité auquel il a été renvoyé, celui qui en fait la demande doit dans tous les cas verser le prix de l'impression de la loi dans les statuts ainsi qu'un droit de deux cents dollars.

Taxes supplémentaires

3. Les taxes suivantes seront également imposées et payées, en sus de celles qui précèdent, savoir:—

(*a*) Lorsqu'une règle de la Chambre est suspendue relativement à un bill, ou à la pétition de ce bill pour chaque suspension.....	$100 00
(*b*) Lorsqu'un bill est présenté dans la Chambre après la huitième Semaine de la session et avant la fin de la douzième.....	100 00
(*c*) Lorsqu'un bill est présenté dans la Chambre après la douzième semaine de la session.....	200 00
(*d*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $250,000, et n'excède pas $500,000.....	100 00
(*e*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $500,000, et n'excède pas $750,000.....	150 00
(*f*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $750,000, et n'excède pas $1,000,000.....	200 00
(*g*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $1,000,000, et n'excède pas $1,500,000.....	300 00
(*h*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $1,500,000, et n'excède pas $2,000,000.....	400 00
(*i*) Pour chaque million ou fraction de million de dollars additionnel....	100 00

4. Quand l'objet d'un bill est d'augmenter le capital social d'une compagnie existante, le droit additionnel est déterminé selon le tarif ci-dessus, mais n'est calculé que sur le montant de la majoration.

5. Quand un bill est à l'effet d'augmenter ou tend augmenter pour une compagnie sa faculté d'emprunter sans qu'il y ait augmentation du capital social, le droit additionnel est de $300.

6. Si, à quelque phase d'un bill, il est apporté quelque augmentation au chiffre du capital social projeté d'une compagnie, ou à celui de sa faculté d'emprunter, le bill ne passe pas à la phase subséquente tant que les droits découlant de ce changement n'ont pas été versés.

7. Dans la présente règle, l'expression "capital social projeté" comprend toute augmentation de ce capital prévue dans le bill, et dans les cas où un bill accorde le pouvoir d'augmenter, à quelque date que ce soit, le montant du capital social projeté, le droit additionnel sera prélevé sur le chiffre maximum de telle augmentation projetée, tel qu'il en est fait mention dans le bill.

8. Les taxes supplémentaires prescrites en la présente règle s'appliqueront aussi aux bills privés prenant naissance au Sénat, sauf, toutefois, que si une pétition demandant pareil bill privé a été présentée en cette Chambre dans les six premières semaines de la session, la taxe supplémentaire imposée sous l'empire des alinéas *b* ou *c* de l'article 3, ne sera pas exigée.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLES RELATIVES AUX AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

91. Toutes demandes, quelles qu'elles soient, adressées au Parlement pour bills privés, devront être précédées d'un avis dans la *Gazette du Canada;* le dit avis devra énoncer clairement et distinctement la nature et l'objet de la demande, et devra être signé par les postulants ou en leur nom avec les adresses des signataires; et lorsque la demande aura pour objet un acte constitutif, le nom de la compagnie projetée devra être donné dans l'avis. Et si les travaux de quelque compagnie (constituée ou à être constituée en corporation) doivent être déclarés à l'avantage général du Canada, cette intention sera spécifiquement mentionnée dans l'avis; et les postulants feront adresser une copie du dit avis, par lettre enregistrée, au greffier de chaque comté ou municipalité qui pourra être spécialement concernée dans la construction ou l'exploitation des dits travaux, et aussi au secrétaire de la province dans laquelle les dits travaux sont ou pourront être situés; et une déclaration conforme à la loi devra attester que cette formalité a été remplie par les postulants.

Outre l'avis susdit à publier dans la *Gazette du Canada*, un avis semblable devra aussi être publié dans *quelque journal important* comme suit:—

A) Lorsque la demande sera faite pour un acte constituant en corporation,—

1. *Une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal:*—Dans la principale cité et ville ou dans le principal village dans chaque comté où devront être construits le chemin de fer ou le canal projetés.

2. *Une compagnie de télégraphe ou de téléphone:*—Dans la principale cité ou ville dans chaque province ou territoire où la compagnie se propose de faire des opérations.

3. *Une compagnie pour la construction de travaux quelconques* de nature à produire un changement dans une localité particulière par suite de leur construction ou exploitation; ou pour obtenir quelques *droits ou privilèges exclusifs*; ou pour faire quelques opérations pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou à la propriété de particuliers:—Dans la localité ou les localités qui pourraient être atteintes par la législation projetée.

4. Une *compagnie de banque;* une *compagnie d'assurance;* une *compagnie de fidéicommis;* une *compagnie de prêt;* ou une *compagnie industrielle*, sans pouvoirs exclusifs quelconques:—Dans la *Gazette du Canada* seulement.

B) Lorsque la demande sera aux fins d'amender un acte existant,—

1. Pour le prolongement de quelque ligne de chemin de fer ou de quelque canal, ou pour la construction d'embranchements des dits chemin de fer ou canal:—Dans la principale cité, la principale ville ou le principal village dans chaque district ou comté devant être traversé par le prolongement ou cet embranchement.

2. Pour la prolongation d'une charte ou du délai fixé pour la construction ou l'achèvement d'une ligne de chemin de fer, d'un canal, ou d'une ligne de télé-

graphe ou de téléphone quelconques, ou de tous autres travaux déjà autorisés; ou pour l'extension des pouvoirs d'une compagnie (lorsque cela n'implique pas la concession de droits exclusifs); ou pour l'augmentation ou la réduction du capital social de quelque compagnie; ou pour augmenter ou modifier ses pouvoirs d'émettre des obligations ou de contracter des emprunts, ou pour tout amendement pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou intérêts des actionnaires ou des porteurs d'obligations ou des créanciers de la compagnie:—Dans la localité où le bureau principal de a compagnie est ou doit être autorisé à s'établir.

C) Lorsque la demande a pour objet d'obtenir pour une personne ou une corporation déjà constituée des droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou le pouvoir de faeir quelque chose dont l'accomplissement pourrait porter atteinte aux droits ou aux biens d'autres personnes dans la localité ou les localités particulières que l'acte projeté pourrait atteindre.

Tous ces avis, qu'ils soient insérés dans la *Gazette du Canada* ou dans un journal, devront être publiés au moins une fois par semaine pendant une durée de cinq semaines consécutives; et en ce qui concerne les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, ils devront y être publiés en anglais et en français; et dans le cas où il n'y aura;t pas de journal dans une localité où l'avis doit êtr e donné, cet avis sera donné dans la localité la plus rapprochée dans laquelle il se publie un journal; et la preuve de la publication régulière de l'avis sera établie dans chaque cas par une déclaration conforme à la loi; et toutes ces déclarations devront être transmises au greffier de la Chambre et être endossées "Avis de bill privé".

D) Tout pareil avis sera transmis par la poste par lettre enregistrée de manière à parvenir au secrétaire de la province, et au greffier du conseil de comté et de la corporation municipale, au moins deux semaines avant que l'Examinateur ou le comité des ordres permanents ne prennent la pétition en délibération, et une déclaration conforme à la loi et établissant ce dépôt à la poste, sera adressée au greffier de la Chambre.

E) Tous bills privés pour actes constitutifs devront être dressés de manière à incorporer, par mode de renvoi, les clauses des actes généraux se rapportant aux détails auxquels ces bills doivent pourvoir; l'on devra énoncer les raisons spéciales de toute déviation de ce principe, ou de l'introduction d'autres dispositions relatives à ces détails, et une note devra être annexée au bill pour indiquer les dispositions du bill au sujet desquelles l'on propose de s'écarter de l'*acte général;* les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette *règle,* devront être remodelés par les promoteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais avant qu'aucun comité passe à l'examen de leurs *clauses.*

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Greffier de la Chambre des Communes.

Quiconque désire obtenir du Parlement une charte de chemin de fer, devra observer les règles ci-dessous, établies par la Chambre des Communes, au sujet de la production de cartes:—

CARTE OU PLAN ACCOMPAGNANT LA PÉTITION.

93. "L'Examinateur ou le comité des Ordres permanents ne prendra connaissance d'aucune pétition demandant la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer, ou d'une compagnie ayant pour objet la construction d'un canal, ou demandant un prolongement de la ligne d'un chemin de fer ou d'un canal existant ou autorisé, avant que oit produit devant ce comité une carte ou un plan, ndiquant l'emplacement projeté des ouvrages, et haque comté, township, municipalité ou district à travers lesquels le chemin de fer, le canal, l'embranhement ou le prolongement projeté, doit être consruit."

ARTES, PLANS ET PIÈCES ACCOMPAGNANT LES BILLS.

. "Nul bill tendant à la constitution en corporaion d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal ou à l'effet de changer le tracé du chemin de fer ou du canal d'une compagnie déjà constituée, ne sera mis à l'étude par le comité des Chemins de fer, à moins qu'il n'ait été produit devant le comité, au moins une semaine avant l'examen du bill—

(*a*) "Une carte ou un plan à une échelle d'au moins un demi-pouce au mille et indiquant le territoire sur lequel il est question de construire les ouvrages projetés, et indiquant aussi les ouvrages analogues existants ou autorisés, dans la région ou partie de la région que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou qui ont quelque effet sur la dite région; et cette carte ou ce plan doit porter la signature de l'ingénieur ou autre personne qui l'a fait;

(*b*) "Une pièce faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de consacrer aux fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de se le procurer, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, d'obligations, de débentures ou d'autres valeurs, et le montant respectif à réaliser de chacun de ces chefs."

AVIS est par le présent donné que Rodolphe Boudreau, 147A rue Church, dans la cité de Toronto, comté d'York, dans la province d'Ontario, homme de ligne, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse Rose Adeline Boudreau, 512 rue Saint-Timothé, dans la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour cause d'adultère et d'abandon.

Daté à Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, ce 26me jour d'août 1918.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
par EDWARD MEEK,
106 Bay Street, Toronto,
10-14 Son procureur.

AVIS est donné par le présent que William Lewis Evans, de la cité et du district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, gérant, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse, dame Meto Rogers, de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère et abandon.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, le septième jour de juillet 1918.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Procureurs du réquérant,
189, rue Saint-Jacques,
2-14 Montréal.

AVIS DIVERS.

BANQUE MOLSONS.

152E DIVIDENDE.

AVIS.—Les actionnaires de la Banque Molsons sont notifiés par le présent qu'un dividende de deux et trois quarts pour cent (étant au taux de onze pour cent par année) sur le capital-actions a été déclaré pour le trimestre courant, et qu'il sera payable au bureau de la banque, à Montréal, et aux succursales, à compter du premier jour d'octobre prochain, aux actionnaires inscrits au registre le 15 septembre 1918.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau-chef de la banque, lundi, le quatrième jour de novembre prochain, à trois heures de l'après-midi.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

EDWARD C. PRATT,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 21 août 1918 8-6

OTTAWA TERMINALS RAILWAY.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la compagnie dite "Ottawa Terminals Railway Company," aura lieu au bureau-chef de la compagnie, gare Centrale, en la cité d'Ottawa, mardi, le 24e jour de septembre 1918, à 12.45 de l'après-midi, dans le but d'élire des directeurs pour l'année prochaine, pour étudier les rapports qui seront soumis à l'assemblée, et pour entendre, déterminer et expédier d'autres affaires de la compétence de l'assemblée.

FRANK SCOTT,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 24 août 1918. 8-4

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER POWER COMPANY.

DEMANDE de la compagnie dite "The St. Lawrence River Power Company" pour faire approuver le permis, octroyé par le ministre de la Guerre des Etats-Unis, de prolonger jusqu'à l'Ile du Long Sault, au moyen d'un barrage submergé, la jetée ou digue de dérivation dans le chenal sud du fleuve Saint-Laurent à l'embouchure de son bief d'amont, à Massena, New-York.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'il a éte transmis et produit à la Commission Conjointe Internationale par le gouvernement des Etats-Unis, la demande de la compagnie dite " The St. Lawrence River Power Company ", corporation organisée et existant en vertu des lois de l'Etat de Nex-York, pour faire approuver le permis No 38786/64, accordé le 10 septembre 1917, par le ministre de la Guerre des Etats-Unis, de prolonger à l'Ile du Long-Sault, au moyen d'un barrage submergé, la jetée ou digue de dérivation dans le chenal sud de la rivière St-Laurent à l'embouchure de son bief d'amont, à Masséna, New York, la dite rivière St-Laurent étant les "eaux limitrophes", suivant l'interprétation du Traité entre les Etats-Unis et la Grande-Bretagne du 11 janvier 1909.

Par ordre de la Commission, suspendant certains de ses règlements, toute déclaration en réponse à la dite demande devra être produite le ou avant le vingt-six août 1918.

La demande ci-dessus mentionnée sera présentée au Palais de Justice, dans la cité de Montréal, à une audience qui sera tenue le mardi, vingt-neuf août 1918, à 10 heures avant midi, audience à laquelle toutes les parties intéressées ont le droit d'être entendues.

LAWRENCE J. BURPEE,
Ottawa, Canada.
WHITEHEAD KLUTTZ,
Washington, D. C.
Secrétaires
de la Commission Conjointe Internationale. 8-4

TORONTO TERMINALS RAILWAY CO.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la Toronto Terminals Railways Company aura lieu au bureau-chef de la compagnie, à Montréal, mardi, le 10 septembre 1918, à 12.30 p.m., dans le but de recevoir un rapport des directeurs, élire des directeurs et expédier d'autres affaires reliées à l'entreprise de la compagnie.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secrétaire.
Montréal, 5 août 1918. 6-5

QUEBEC RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER CO.

L'ASSEMBLÉE générale annuelle des actionnaires de la compagnie dite " Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company," aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, Quebebec Railway Building, à l'angle des rues de la Couronne et Saint-Joseph, Québec, mardi, le 10e jour de septembre 1918, à 3 p.m.

Les livres de transfert de la compagnie seront fermés du 31 août au 10 septembre 1918, ces deux jours inclus.

ARTHUR LEMOINE,
Secrétaire.
Québec, 14 août 1918. 7-4

MONTREAL AND PROVINCE RAILWAY CO.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la compagnie dite " Montreal and Province Line Railway Company," aura lieu au bureau-chef de la compagnie, n° 122, rue Saint-Jacques, en la cité de Montréal, mercredi, le onzième jour de septembre prochain, à deux heures et demie de l'après-midi, pour l'élection des directeurs et l'expédition d'autres affaires de la compétence de l'assemblée.

Montréal, 9 août 1918.

MARCUS ALEXE,
Secrétaire.
7-4

COMPAGNIE DES LIGNES D'EMBRANCHEMENT DU CHEMIN DE FER GRAND-TRONC PACIFIQUE.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie des Lignes d'Embranchement du chemin de fer Grand-Tronc Pacifique aura lieu dans la salle des directeurs, aux bureaux généraux de la compagnie, rue McGill, en la cité de Montréal, à trois heures p.m., mercredi le 18e jour de septembre, A.D. 1918, dans le but de recevoir un rapport des directeurs, élire des directeurs et expédier d'autres affaires reliées à l'entreprise de la compagnie.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secrétaire.
Montréal, 9 août 1918. 7-5

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER DU GRAND-TRONC PACIFIQUE.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer du Grand-Tronc Pacifique oura lieu dans la salle des directeurs, aux bureaux généraux de la compagnie, rue McGill, en la cité de Montréal, à midi, mardi, le 17e jour de septembre A. D. 1918, dans le but de recevoir un rapport des directeurs, élire des directeurs et expédier d'autres affaires reliées à l'entreprise de la compagnie.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secrétaire.
Montréal 9 août 1918. 7-5

CHEMIN DE FER DE TÉMISCOUATA.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires et des porteurs d'obligations enregistrées de la compagnie de chemin de fer de Témiscouata, pour l'élection de directeurs et autres affaires, aura lieu mardi, le 24e jour de septembre 1918, à trois heures de l'après-midi, au Château-Frontenac, en la cité de Québec, Canada.

Par ordre,

C. A. STEWART,
Secrétaire et gérant.
Rivière-du-Loup, 24 juillet 1918. 8-5

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER DE HEREFORD.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée général annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer de Hereford aura lieu au bureau-chef de la compagnie, en la cité de Sherbrooke, dans la province de Québec, mardi le 3e jour de septembre prochain, 1918, à onze heures de l'avant-midi, dans le but de recevoir des rapports, élire des directeurs et expédier d'autres affaires du ressort de l'assemblée.

H. B. FRASER,
Secrétaire-trésorier.
Daté le 16 août 1918. 8-5

CHEMIN DE FER MONTRÉAL ET COMTÉS DU SUD.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemble annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Montréal et Comtés du Sud sera tenue au bureau-chef de la compagnie, n° 94 McGill, Montréal, jeudi le 26e jour de septembre 1918, à 3 p.m., pour l'élection de directeurs et la transaction d'autres affaires de la compétence de l'assemblée.

JAMES A. YATES,
Secrétaire.
Montréal, 24 août 1918. 8-5

CANADA ATLANTIC TRANSIT CO.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la compagnie dite "Canada Atlantic Transit Company" aura lieu au bureau-chef de la compagnie, Gare Centrale, en la cité d'Ottawa, mardi, le 24e jour de septembre 1918, à midi, dans le but d'élire les directeurs pour l'année prochaine, étudier les rapports qui pourront être soumis à l'assemblée, et pour entendre, déterminer et expédier toutes les autres affaires de la compétence de l'assemblée.

Montréal, 24 août 1918.

FRANK SCOTT,
Secrétaire.

8–4

LA BANQUE PROVINCIALE DU CANADA.

DIVIDENDE TRIMESTRIEL N° 59.

AVIS est, par les présentes, donné qu'un dividende de un et trois-quarts pour cent (1¾%), étant au taux de *sept pour cent* (7%) l'an, sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré pour le trimestre finissant le 30 septembre 1918, et sera payable au bureau-chef de la banque et à ses succursales, le ou après le premier jour d'octobre 1918, aux actionnaires enregistrés dans les livres le 20 septembre.

Par ordre du bureau de direction,

TANCRÈDE BIENVENU,
Vice-président et gérant général.

Montréal, 30 août 1918. 10 & 12

ORDRE DES DOMINICAINS OU FRÈRES PRÊCHEURS AU CANADA.

EXTRAIT du livre des délibérations du conseil d'administration de "l'Ordre des Dominicains ou Frères Prêcheurs au Canada."

A une assemblée régulière du conseil d'administration de "l'Ordre des Dominicains ou Frères Prêcheurs au Canada" tenue au siège social de la corporation à Saint-Hyacinthe, le trente et unième jour d'août 1918, sont présents :

Le T. R. P. Emile-Alphonse Langlais, provincial; le T. R. P. Raymond-Marie Rouleau et le T. R. P. Pie-Marie Béliveau, membres constituant le conseil d'administration de "l'Ordre des Dominicains ou Frères Prêcheurs au Canada," et formant quorum.

Le T. R. P. E. A. Langlais, provincial, préside l'assemblée et le T. R. P. P. M. Béliveau agit comme secrétaire.

Sur proposition du T.R.P. E. A. Langlais, provincial, appuyé par le T.R.P. R. M. Rouleau, la résolution suivante est adoptée à l'unanimité :

1. Conformément à la section 4 du chapitre 76 du Canada 8-9 George V, et aussi en vertu des pouvoirs accordés par la constitution de l'Ordre, il est, par les présentes, fondé et établi à Notre-Dame de Grâce, en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, un couvent de l'Ordre des Dominicains ou Frères Prêcheurs ;

2. Le dit couvent sera connu sous les nom et titre de " Les Dominicains ou Frères Prêcheurs de Montréal " ;

3. Le dit couvent, sous ses nom et titre savoir : " Les Dominicains ou Frères Prêcheurs de Montréal ", jouira de tous les droits et privilèges qui sont accordés par le Statut du Canada 8-9 George V, chapitre 76, aux couvents de l'Ordre fondés en vertu du dit Statuts par la corporation ou l'Ordre des Dominicains ou Frères Prêcheurs au Canada ;

4. Le siège social ou le principal bureau d'affaires du dit couvent ou de " Les Dominicains ou Frères Prêcheurs de Montréal " sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, et les premiers directeurs et officiers dudit couvent seront les RR. PP. Réginald Dupras, président ou supérieur; Jean Dominique Brosseau, Louis Bourque, Marie-Dominique Laferrière et Louis Trudeau.

5. La présente résolution sera publiée dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et une copie authentique d'icelle déposée dans les archives du secrétaire d'Etat, le tout suivant les prescriptions de la section 4, paragraphe 2 dudit statut 8-9 Geo. V, chap. 76.

FR. E. A. LANGLAIS, O.V.,
Pr. provincial.

FR. P. M. BÉLIVEAU, O.V.,
Secrétaire.

10–1

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EXTRA.



The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1918.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

[2155]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 5th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Agriculture, pursuant to the advice of the Canada Food Board, and under and by virtue of the powers conferred by the provisions of The War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise vested in the Governor General in Council, is pleased to order that the Regulations respecting Seed Corn, established by Order in Council (P.C. 470), dated 28th February, 1918, shall be and the same are hereby amended as follows:—

The word "July" in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) in the first paragraph, and the word "April" in the second paragraph of the said regulations, are hereby struck out therefrom and the word "November" is inserted in each place in lieu thereof.

F. K. BENNETTS,
Asst. Clerk of the Privy Council.

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The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1918.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Notices, documents or advertisements received after twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, will not be published in "The Canada Gazette" of the following Saturday, but in the next number.

J. de L. TACHÉ,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

AVIS IMPORTANT.

Les avis, documents ou annonces reçus après midi, le jeudi de chaque semaine, ne seront pas publiés dans la "Gazette du Canada" du samedi suivant, mais dans le numéro subséquent.

J. de L. TACHÉ,
Imprimeur du Roi et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.

SENATORS CALLED.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

OTTAWA, 7th September, 1918.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to summon to the Senate of Canada, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, bearing date the seventh day of September, 1918 :—

MICHAEL JOSEPH O'BRIEN, of Renfrew, Ontario, manufacturer, as a Member of the Senate and a Senator for the Province of Ontario.

FRANCIS CHADWICK,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery
11-1 for Canada.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz:—

OTTAWA, 7th September, 1918.

JOSEPH H. PARKER, of the City of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan, Esquire, Master in Chambers : to be Judge of the District Court of the Judicial District of Yorkton, in the said Province, in the room and stead of Thomas Cranston Gordon, deceased.

PROCLAMATIONS.

DEVONSHIRE.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION requiring the people of the Yukon Territory to register under the Registration Regulations approved by Our Governor General of Canada in Council on the 22nd day of April, 1918.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice,
Canada.

WHEREAS by the Regulations approved by Our Governor General of Canada in Council on the 22nd day of April, 1918, under the authority of Our War Measures Act, 1914, it is in effect provided that Our Governor General in Council may by proclamation appoint a day for general registration, and a subsequent day for registration within the Yukon Territory of the persons hereinafter described and by Our said regulations required to register on such subsequent day so appointed;

And whereas Our Governor General in Council, having appointed a day for general registration pursuant to the said regulations, has determined to appoint a subsequent day for registration within the Yukon Territory.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE that We do hereby proclaim and appoint Monday, the 30th day of September, 1918, to be the day upon which the registration aforesaid in the Yukon Territory shall take place ; and We do hereby strictly command, require and enjoin that every person who resides or is in the Yukon Territory

on the said 30th day of September, 1918, male or female, whether he or she be one of Our loving subjects or of alien or foreign nationality, who shall have attained his or her sixteenth birthday on or before the said 30th day of September, 1918, and who shall have been unable by reason of being in the Yukon Territory or travelling thereto en route to register elsewhere on the day generally appointed, including every such person of the age aforesaid engaged in making the registration, shall register on the said 30th day of September, 1918, in the manner hereinafter indicated and by Our said regulations prescribed: Wherein the persons affected by Our command and injunction aforesaid are hereby especially charged not to fail, since not only do their loyalty and allegiance, or their obligation to obey the laws of the country of their residence, require and impose the duty of careful and implicit obedience to this Our strict command and injunction; but, moreover, lest any of the persons aforesaid should be ignorant of the consequences which will ensue if they fail to register on the day hereby appointed, we do hereby forewarn and admonish them that if any person by Our said Regulations or by this Our Proclamation required to register shall without lawful excuse, omit, neglect or fail to register upon the day, or within the time limited therefor, he or she shall be subject to a penalty of fine and imprisonment, and moreover to various forfeiture and disabilities as by Our said regulations provided.

And We do hereby Proclaim and Announce, for the information of all whom it may concern, that for the purpose of effecting the registration aforesaid a Registrar will be appointed for Our Yukon Territory, who will divide the said Territory into convenient registration divisions and appoint for each division a place or places of registration, which will be specified by publication, and Deputy Registrars or Assistant Deputy Registrars to attend to the registration of the persons entitled to register who present themselves upon the day hereby appointed at the places aforesaid to be registered; and that any of the persons required to register in Our Yukon Territory upon the appointed day may register on the said 30th day of September, 1918, at any time between the hours of 7 o'clock in the morning and 10 o'clock at night, before one of Our said deputy registrars or assistant deputy registrars at any one of the places so appointed, but they are counselled and admonished to register as early in the day as possible, since otherwise, by reason of the great number of persons to be registered, their opportunity for registration on the day may fail for lack of time.

And we do hereby further, for the information of all whom it may concern, proclaim and announce that every person who resides in Our said Dominion, male or female, whether he or she be one of Our loving subjects or of alien or foreign nationality, who shall after the said 30th day of September, 1918, attain his or her sixteenth birthday, and as well every person residing in Our said Dominion who was upon active service in any of Our Military or Naval Forces on the said day of ...., 1918, and who shall not have registered pursuant to Our said regulations on or before the said last mentioned date, is by Our said regulations, subject to the pains, forfeitures and disabilities aforesaid, required to register in the manner prescribed by Our said regulations within thirty days after his or her said birthday, or after he shall have ceased to be on active service, as the case may be, and that he or she should attend, within the time limited, at one of Our post offices, and comply with the requirements of Our said regulation with respect to his or her registration.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all other whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice, rendering strict obedience to and compliance with all these our commands, directions, requirements and governing themselves accordingly.

Provided nevertheless that nothing in Our said regulations or in this Our proclamation is intended to require any of the following persons to register, viz:—

(*a*) cloistered nuns;

(*b*) persons upon active service in any of His Majesty's military or naval forces, so long as they remain upon active service;

(*c*) persons confined in asylums for the insane or feeble minded, or in the penitentaries or prisons, until the time of their discharge from such confinement;

(*d*) inmates of institutions excepted by Our Canada Registration Board upon the recommendation of the registrar for the district in which the institution is situated, subject to the conditions prescribed by the Board.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this SEVENTEENTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

THOMAS MULVEY,
9–3 Under-Secretary of State.

DEVONSHIRE
[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God in his great goodness to vouchsafe this year unto Our Dominion of Canada, a bountiful harvest and other blessings,—

WE THEREFORE, considering that these blessings enjoyed by Our people throughout the said Dominion do call for a solemn and public acknowledgment, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to appoint, and We do appoint MONDAY, the FOURTEENTH day of October next, as a day of General THANKSGIVING to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest and other blessings with which Canada has been favoured this year, and We do invite all Our loving subjects throughout Canada to observe the said day as a day of General THANKSGIVING.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FIFTH day of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By command,

THOMAS MULVEY,
11–3 Under-Secretary of State.

DEVONSHIRE.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to Tuesday, the seventeenth day of the month of September, instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on MONDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of the month of OCTOBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, this TWELFTH day of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By command,

FRANCIS CHADWICK,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery
for Canada.

11-tf

DESPATCHES.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

ST. JAME'S PALACE.

THE following list shows the order in which Orders, Decorations and Medals should be worn, *but it in no way affects the precedence conferred by the Statutes of certain Orders upon the Members thereof.*

VICTORIA CROSS.

(1) British Orders of Knighthood, etc.

Order of the Garter.
Order of the Thistle.
Order of St. Patrick.
Order of the Bath.
Order of Merit (immediately after Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath).
Order of the Star of India.
Order of St. Michael and St. George.
Order of the Indian Empire.
Order of the Crown of India.
Royal Victorian Order (Classes I, II and III).
Order of the British Empire (Classes I, II and III).
Order of the Companions of Honour (immediately after Knights and Dames Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire).
Distinguished Service Order.
Royal Victorian Order (Class IV).
Order of the British Empire (Class IV).
Imperial Service Order.
Royal Victorian Order (Class V).
Order of the British Empire (Class V).

(2) Decorations.

Royal Red Cross (Class I).
Distinguished Service Cross.
Military Cross.
Distinguished Flying Cross.
Air Force Cross.
Royal Red Cross (Class II).

(3) Orders given only in India.

Order of British India.
*Indian Order of Merit (Military).
Kaisar-i-hind Medal.

Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

Albert Medal.

(4) Jubilee Coronation and Durbar Medals.

Queen Victoria's Jubilee Medal, 1887 (Gold, Silver and Bronze).
Queen Victoria's Police Jubilee Medal, 1887.
Queen Victoria's Jubilee Medal, 1897 (Gold, Silver and Bronze).
Queen Victoria's Police Jubilee Medal, 1897.
Queen Victoria's Commemoration Medal, 1900 (Ireland).
King Edward's Coronation Medal.
King Edward's Police Coronation Medal.
King Edward's Durbar Medal (Gold, Silver and Bronze).
King Edward's Police Medal (Scotland).
King's Medal, 1903 (Ireland).
King George's Coronation Medal.
King George's Police Coronation Medal.
King's Visit Police Commemoration Medal, 1911 (Ireland).
King George's Durbar Medal (Gold,** Silver and Bronze).

(5) Medal for Distinguished Conduct, *i.e.*, for Gallantry.

Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.
Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.
Distinguished Service Medal.
Military Medal.
Distinguished Flying Medal.
Air Force Medal.

(6) War Medals (in order of date).

(7) Polar Medals.

Arctic Medal, 1815-1855.
Arctic Medal, 1876.
Antarctic Medal, 1901-1903

(8) Medals for Saving Life.

Constabulary Medal (Ireland).
Board of Trade Medal for Saving Life at Sea.
†Indian Order of Merit (Civil).
Edward Medal.
Indian Distinguished Service Medal.
King's Police Medal.

(9) Efficiency and Long Service Medals.

Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
Naval Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
Medal for Meritorious Service.

*The Indian Order of Merit (Military and Civil) is distinct from the Order of Merit instituted in 1902.

**King George's Durbar Medal in Gold can be worn in the United Kingdom by Ruling Chiefs of India only.

†The Indian Order of Merit (Military and Civil) is distinct from the Order of Merit instituted in 1902.

Indian Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (for Europeans of Indian Army).
Indian Meritorious Service Medal (for Europeans of Indian Army).
Royal Marine Meritorious Service Medal.
Indian Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (for Native Army).
Indian Meritorious Service Medal (for Native Army).
Volunteer Officers' Decoration.
Volunteer Long Service Medal.
Volunteer Officers' Decoration (for India and the Colonies).
Volunteer Long Service Medal (for India and the Colonies).
Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration.
Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal.
Medal for Good Shooting (Naval).
Militia Long Service Medal.
Imperial Yeomanry Long Service Medal.
Territorial Force Efficiency Medal.
Territorial Decoration.
Special Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
Decoration for Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve.
Decoration for Officers of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.
Royal Naval Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Long Service Medal.
Union of South Africa Commemoration Medal.

(10) Medals belonging to Orders:
Royal Victorian Medal (Gold and Silver).
Imperial Service Medal.
Medal of the Order of the British Empire.
Medal of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.
Badge of the Order of the League of Mercy.
Royal Victorian Medal (Bronze).

Foreign Orders (in order of date).

Foreign Decorations (in order of date).

Foreign Medals (in order of date).

3rd June, 1918. 11-1

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[2088.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Tuesday, the 27th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 20th August, 1918, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that on the 11th day of December, 1913, Mr. William Marshall Vance made entry, as a homestead, for the north-west quarter of Section 23, Township 3, Range 38, west of the 3rd Meridian.

The Minister states that the said William Marshall Vance did, on or about the 4th day of February, 1914, suffer the misfortune of having both feet frozen, necessitating amputation. A statutory declaration, corroborating the above, by the physicians and surgeons who performed the operation in the City of Havre, Hill County, Montana, U.S.A., has been submitted.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that authority be granted, under subsection 2 of section 20 of the Dominion Lands Act, 1908, to dispense with the performance of residence requirements under the said Act; letters patent to issue in favour of the entrant, on proof being submitted in the ordinary way that the other conditions of the law have been fulfilled.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
10-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[The two following Orders in Council were first published in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *9th September, 1918.*]

[2017]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 3rd day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and under and in virtue of the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise, is pleased to make the following regulation, and the same is hereby made and enacted accordingly:—

Regulation.

Section 11 of the Revised Regulations approved by His Excellency in Council on the 2nd March, 1918, (P.C. 510), is hereby amended by adding thereto the following additional proviso:—

"Provided nevertheless that British subjects who are also according to the laws of any neutral state subjects of that state, except those of British descent who owe their foreign nationality to the mere circumstance of having been born in a foreign country where the principle of *jus soli* obtains, may, notwithstanding the provisions of this section, optate for their second or foreign nationality by making a declaration of alienage under section 14 of the Naturalization Act, 1914, at any time within three months after attaining their majority, or at any time within three months after the publication of this order in the *Canada Gazette* whichever period shall latter expire."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
11-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2138]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Thursday, the 5th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS clause (C.), section (1) (Regulations) P.C. 1013, of April 30th, 1918, provides for the acceptance of a Certificate of Nationality, signed by a Consul, or Vice-Consul, as evidence that the holder is exempt from the provisions of The Military Service Act;

And whereas there is need at the present moment of an arrangement by which some other document more readily procurable may be available to American harvesters entering Canada temporarily to assist in harvesting operations in the Western Provinces;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Immigration and Colonization, and under and by virtue of the powers conferred by The War Measures Act, 1914, and otherwise, is pleased to make the following regulation, and the same is hereby made and enacted accordingly:—

Upon and after the first day of September, 1918, and until November 30, 1918, within the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, a certifiate, issued by any duly authorized Canadian Government Agent in the United States, shall, in the absence of a Certificate of Nationality, signed by a Consul, or Vice-consul, be accepted as meeting the requirements of clause (c) section (1), P.C. 1013, of April 30th, 1918.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
11-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1298]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 29th day of May, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by subsection 2 of section 5 of "The Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1912", that all lands (known as swamp lands) transferred to the Province of Manitoba under section 1 of chapter 50 of the Statutes of 1885 and not sold by the Province prior to the time at which the terms and conditions of the said Act were agreed to by the Legislature of the Province shall be re-transferred to the Dominion;

And whereas certain quarter-sections and sections partly covered by water or marsh had been transferred to the Province of Manitoba under the provisions of said section 1 of chapter 50 of the Statutes of 1885, and whereas the Province had disposed of the dry portions of the said quarter-sections and sections under agreements of sale, the remaining portions of the same should, therefore, under the provisions of said subsection 2 of section 5 of the Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1912, be re-transferred to the Dominion;

And whereas on account of settlement, drainage, the receding of the waters of lakes and other causes, it is considered practically impossible to define at the present time the boundaries between the original dry and wet portions of the said quarter-sections and sections, and the re-transfer to the Dominion of the portions not sold by the Province has not, therefore, been brought about as the Land Titles Office can not be supplied with descriptions sufficient in detail to cover the areas to be re-transferred;

And whereas the same difficulty exists with regard to defining the outlines of the portions of the said quarter-sections and sections sold by the Province, and the purchasers thereof are being caused considerable annoyance through not being able to obtain title on this account;

And whereas the Department of the Interior has been advised that the difficulty that arises in view of the impossibility of giving detailed descriptions of the lands referred to, which form only a portion of quarter-sections or sections, may be settled by a survey by the two Governments, with the consent of the purchasers from the Province if that can be obtained, dividing the quarter-sections or sections so as to give the purchasers and the Dominion Government each its proper area, and whereas the Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands has estimated that such a survey may cost $7,500, this estimate, however, not including the cost of obtaining the consent of the purchasers to the proposed boundaries;

And whereas most of the said fractional parcels of swamp lands not sold by the province are still more or less covered by water and the chief engineer of the Manitoba Hydrometic Survey of the water power branch of the Department of the Interior having reported that so far as he is aware these fractional parcels are not of any particular value in connection with power or water supply, the minister is of the opinion that the cost of obtaining the information necessary for the retransfer of the same to the Dominion would not be justifiable;

And whereas the Province of Manitoba has requested that the Dominion Government consent to the release of the said fractional parcels in order that it may be in a position to deal with the respective quarter-sections and sections as a whole, and has offered to convey to the Dominion several parcels of Provincial lands upon which homestead entries had been granted in error and which the Department of the Interior has been trying for some time to secure;

And Whereas the Minister of the Interior after careful consideration is of the opinion that such release to the Province would be in the public interest as it would overcome the difficulty referred to respecting the boundaries of the said lands;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the fractional parcels of swamp land enumerated in schedule "A" hereto annexed, in so far as any rights therein as should be re-transferred to the Dominion under the provisions of subsection 2 of section 5 of the Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1912, are concerned, shall be and the same are hereby released to His Majesty King George the Fifth for the purposes of the Province of Manitoba.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE "A."

Section. — Part. No.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Area.	Remarks.
Frl. W.½ 20	19	5	WPM	252.	
N.W.¼ 19	16	8	"	15.30	Part not included in Manitoba and North-Western Railway grant No. 1,191.
Sec. 31	16	8	"	153.20	" " "
S.W.¼ 1	17	9	"	87.50	" " "
S.E.¼ 23	17	9	"	137.	" " "
W.½ 31	15	10	"	122.	" " "
N.E.¼ and S.W.¼ 7	16	10	"	31.60	" " "
S.W.¼ 5 and S.E.¼ 6	17	7	EPM	200.	Water covered area, marsh along Lake Winnipeg.
Sec. 30	17	11	"	6.20	" Winnipeg River.
N.W.¼ 4	16	1	WPM	100.00	" Shoal Lake.
S.E.¼ 18	15	2	"	2.40	" Marsh Lake.
N.E.¼ 18	15	2	"	78.80	" "
Sec. 24 and S.½ 25	17	2	"	625.	" Shoal Lake.
N.W.¼ 32	17	2	"	5.30	" "
N.W.¼ 35	17	2	"	68.	" "
S.½ 18	18	2	"	179.	" "
N.W.¼ 18	18	2	"	71.30	" "
S.W.¼ 24	19	4	"	32.	" Goulet Lake.
S.W.¼ 22	14	8	"	34.	" Manitoba Lake.
W.½ of S.W.¼ 18	9	9	"	10.	" Assiniboine River.
S.W.¼ 28	19	9	"	48.	" Manitoba Lake.
N.W.¼ 2	5	10	"	82.29	" Lake.
N.W.¼ 6	9	10	"	10.	" Assiniboine River.
S.W.¼ 6	9	10	"	22.	" "
N.W.¼ 30	4	11	"	148.50	" Swan Lake.
N.E.¼ 36	8	11	"	15 70	" Assiniboine River.
S.W.¼ 1	9	11	"	11.	" "
S.E.¼ 6	9	11	"	25.	" "
W.½ 6	9	11	"	40.77	" "
S.E.¼ 31	8	13	"	15.	" "
S.W.¼ 31	8	13	"	23.80	" "
N.E.¼ 31	8	13	"	25.30	" "
S.W.¼ 22	3	14	"	15.	" Rock Lake.
S.E.¼ 22	3	14	"	144 43	" "
L.S.1, 8&9 9	8	14	"	49.10	Part west of river and part water covered area, Assiniboine river.
S.W.¼ 10	8	14	"	8.60	Water covered area, Lake
L.S.12&13 13	8	14	"	10.	" " Meezee.
N.E.¼ 14	8	14	"	17.10	" "
S.E.¼ 14	8	14	"	15.60	" "
L.S.1,2&8 36	8	14	"	3.	" "
N.W.¼ 2	21	14	"	4.	" "
N.W.¼ 28	21	14	"	5.15	" "
S.E.¼ 28	21	14	"	66.80	" Lake.
N.E.¼ 34	21	14	"	35.50	" Rushmere Lake.
S.½ 34	21	14	"	143.	" "
N.½ of N.E.¼ 6	8	15	"	22.98	" Assiniboine River.
N.W.¼ 34	24	16	"	119	" Dauphin Lake.
N.E.¼ 18	17	17	"	16.	" Lake.
N.E.¼ 26	24	17	"	63.	" Dauphin Lake.
S.E.¼ 4	25	17	"	128.00	" "
N.E.¼ 14	24	18	"	5.	" Harold Lake.
S.E.¼ 14	24	18	"	50.	" "

[2046.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 20th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Order in Council of the 29th day of May, 1918, establishing the Point Pelee Park provided that the shooting of wild duck would be allowed each year on the said Point Pelee Park, under permit from the Commissioner of Dominion Parks, during such time as the Governor in Council shall from time to time decide;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Clause 61 of the General Regulations for the control and management of Dominion parks as amended by Order in Council of the 6th day of March, 1915, is hereby amended in so far as it relates to Point Pelee Park by adding thereto the following clause:—

"That the shooting of wild duck be allowed on the Point Pelee Park each year on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays of each week from the 1st of October to the 14th of December, both days inclusive."

Clauses 71 and 72 of the General Regulations for the control and management of Dominion Parks, as established by Order in Council of the 21st day of June, 1909, and re-established under the Forest Reserves and Parks Act by Order in Council of the 6th day of June, 1911, are hereby amended in so far as they relate to Point Pelee Park by adding the following clause:—

"Provided that during the time of the shooting of wild duck is allowed on Point Pelee any person holding a permit from the Commissioner of Dominion Parks to shoot wild ducks on the said Park will not be required to have his rifle, shotgun or other firearms sealed while on the said Park."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

9-4

[6/1992]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 17th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior and under the provisions of Section 76 of the Dominion Lands Act, is pleased to and doth hereby set apart and appropriate Legal Subdivision 4 of Section 9, Township 60, Range 25, West of the Fourth Meridian in the Province of Alberta for church and cemetery purposes.

His Excellency in Council is hereby furthur pleased to authorize a grant thereof to the Church and Manse Board of the Presbyterian Church for the said purposes.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

9-4

(CORRECTED NOTICE.)

[2032]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 17th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS since the 18th day of April, 1917, Orders in Council have been made from time to time granting certain pay after discharge to officers and soldiers of the land forces, those now in force being those dated the 11th day of October, 1917 (P.C. 2849), and on the 30th day of January, 1918 (P.C. 192);

And whereas provision has also been made for post discharge pay for officers, warrant officers and men of the Canadian Naval Service, the provisions now in force being those contained in Orders in Council dated the 1st day of August, 1917 (P.C. 2433), and the 13th day of November, 1917 (P.C. 3192);

And whereas it appears that under the existing provisions it is possible for an officer, warrant officer, or man to become entitled to post discharge pay more than one by reason of his service both in the naval and the land forces of Canada, and it is deemed expedient to consolidate all the provisions with regard to post discharge pay in respect of both services and to make certain amendments in the existing provisions;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, and with the concurrence of the Minister of the Naval Service, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:

The Orders in Council above mentioned are hereby cancelled and the following regulations are hereby made and substituted therefor:—

Regulations.

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:

(*a*) "Officer," "warrant officer" and "man" shall have the same meanings as are given to the said words in the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions or in the Militia Act, as the case may be, and "officer" shall include "nursing sister."

(*b*) "Retirement" shall include the return to his Militia unit of an officer who ceases to be actively employed and paid.

(*c*) "Discharge" shall include the return to his non-permanent militia unit not on active service of a man belonging to any such unit.

(*d*) "Overseas" means out of Canada or the United States.

(*e*) "Pay and allowances" includes the pay and allowances receivable in money by the officer, warrant officer or man concerned or by his dependents by reason of his service; except allowances in lieu of rations and quarters or subsistence allowance.

(*f*) "Militia Council" means only the Militia Council in Canada and does not extend to the Overseas Military Council.

2. Except as in these regulations otherwise provided, every officer, warrant officer or man who has served or may hereafter serve in the naval or in the land forces of Canada on active service as set out in the first column of the schedule to these regulations and who hereafter retires or is discharged during the present war or during demobilization thereafter shall be entitled to receive a gratuity equal in amount to the pay and allowances he would have received if he had remained in the service for fifteen, thirty, forty-five or ninety-one days after his retirement or discharge as specified in the second column of the said schedule at the same rate of pay and allowance as he was receiving at the time of his retirement or discharge, or if he was reverted to a lower rank with his consent in order that he might serve overseas or in a theatre of actual war, and not on account of misconduct or inefficiency, then at the rate of pay and allowance to which he would have been entitled if he had not been reverted.

3. Where separation allowance has been paid during the service of any officer, warrant officer or man to any dependent or dependents of his, a portion of the gratuity payable under the preceeding paragraph to such officer, warrant officer or man equal to the separation allowance for the period by reference to which the gratuity is calculated, may, in the discretion of the Paymaster-General, or the Deputy Minister of Naval Service, be paid to the dependent or dependents of such officer, warrant officer or man who would have been entitled to it if the service of the officer, warrant officer or man concerned had continued and if so paid shall, to the extent of the amount thereof, be deemed to be a payment in part of the gratuity aforesaid.

4. No officer, and no warrant officer in the Naval forces, shall be entitled to such gratuity as aforesaid if:—

(*a*) He is cashiered or dismissed the service by sentence of a court martial.

(*b*) He is deprived of his commission or warrant by reason of misconduct.

(*c*) He is called upon to retire or to resign his commission or warrant by reason of misconduct.

(*d*) He is retired or discharged at his own request (unless the Director of Naval Service or the Militia Council otherwise determines).

5. No man of the naval or land forces of Canada shall be entitled to the gratuity aforesaid if he has been discharged :—

(*a*) Having been sentenced to be discharged with ignominy, or in the naval forces with or without disgrace.

(*b*) Having been sentenced to penal servitude or having been sentenced by court martial to imprisonment for two years or more.

(*c*) Having made a mis-statement as to age on enlistment (unless the Director of Naval Service or the Militia Council otherwise determines).

(*d*) Having made a false answer on attestation (unless the Director of Naval Service or the Militia Council otherwise determines).

(*e*) During his service, having been convicted by the civil power of an offence punishable by imprisonment for more than two years, committed either before or after enlistment.

(*f*) For misconduct.

(*g*) At his own request or the request of his parents or guardians (unless the Director of Naval Service or the Militia Council otherwise determines).

6. No officer, warrant officer or man shall be entitled to the gratuity aforesaid, if :—

(*a*) He was formerly employed in the civil service of Canada or of any province and is privileged to return to such employment in the same position as the position which he left, or some other position in such service having substantially a like remuneration.

(*b*) He was formerly in some Canadian naval or land force other than that from which he is retired or discharged and is privileged to continue on pay in such Canadian naval or land force with the same rank as he formerly held therein, or any higher rank.

7. Any overpayments made to any officer, warrant officer or man or to any of his dependents may be deducted from the gratuity hereby authorized.

8. If any officer, warrant officer or man, before he has received any part or the whole of the gratuity to which he has become entitled under these regulations, is notified as having joined and as being in receipt of pay from any Canadian naval or land force other than that from which he is retired or discharged, the gratuity, or the part thereof which at the time remains unpaid shall not be paid, but such officer, warrant officer or man, upon his subsequent retirement or discharge shall, if then otherwise eligible to receive the gratuity, be entitled to receive the same or the part thereof which has not theretofore been paid, by reference either to the pay and allowances of which he was in receipt or of the pay and allowances of which he is in receipt at the time of such subsequent retirement or discharge, whichever were the higher, and he shall, for the purpose of determining the amount of the gratuity by reference to the length and the character of his service, be entitled to count his service in both forces.

9. No officer or men of the naval or land forces enlisted elsewhere than in Great Britian shall be entitled to the gratuity aforesaid unless he is in Canada at the time of his retirement or discharge, or unless the Director of Naval Service of the Militia Council determines that he should receive it.

10. If an officer, warrant officer or man brought forward for retirement or discharge is entitled, pursuant to the recommendation of a medical board or a medical officer, to receive allowances (other than pension) from the Department of soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, he shall not be paid the gratuity until he has submitted to such treatment as the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishme t directs and has ceased to receive allowances from such Department.

11. If any officer, warrant officer or man, before he has received any part or the whole of the gratuity herein provided for, is notified as being entitled to or in receipt of allowances from the Department of the Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, the gratuity or the part thereof which at the time remains unpaid, shall not be paid, but such officer, warrant officer or man, upon his subsequently ceasing to be entitled to or to receive such allowances, shall, if then otherwise eligible to receive the gratuity, be entitled to receive the same or the part thereof which has not therefore been paid.

12. If any officer, warrant officer or man dies before he has received any part or the whole of the gratuity herein provided, and if immediately before the time of his retirement or discharge no separation allowance was being paid to any dependent or dependents of his, and there was no assignment or allotment of any portion of his pay in force, the portion of the gratuity unpaid at the time of his death shall not become payable.

13. No officer, warrant officer or man shall irrespective of the length or character of his service in one or several forces, be entitle to receive in all a gratuity equal to more than ninety-one days' pay and allowances, calculated by reference to the highest rate of pay and allowances of which he was in receipt at the time of any retirement or discharge.

14. The gratuity herein provided for shall be payable to any officer, warrant officer or man as follows :—

(*a*) If the gratuity is equal to fifteen days, thirty days or forty-five days pay and allowance, on the day of his retirement or discharge.

(*b*) If the gratuity is equal to ninety-one days' pay and allowance, one-third thereof on the day of his retirement or discharge and the remainder in two equal instalments payable respectively one and two months after such retirement or discharge.

15. Where it appears that any officer, warrant officer or man has, while in the service, incurred debts or omitted to make proper provision for his wife or children, whether legitimate or illegitimate, or in any case in which the circumstances seem to him to so require, the Minister of the Naval Service, in the case of the naval forces, or the Militia Council, in the case of the land forces, may direct the gratuity hereby authorized to be applied in or towards the payment of such debts or the making of provision so far as possible for the said wife or child or children or as the circumstances may demand.

16. Nothing in these regulations shall adversely affect the rights of any officer, warrant officer or man heretofore retired or discharged under the Orders in Council cancelled hereby, and where the justice of the case so requires, post discharge pay may be granted under these regulations to any officer, warrant officer or man who has not heretofore received any post discharge pay, or who is entitled under the provisions hereof to a larger amount of post discharge pay than he received by reason of his having reverted with his consent to proceed overseas, or to a theatre of actual war, and not for misconduct or inefficiency.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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SCHEDULE.

Column 1—Service.	Column 2—Period.
(*a*) In a sea-going ship for six months continuously	91 days.
(*b*) In the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, Overseas Division, in a ship of the Royal Navy	91 "
(*c*) In the Canadian Expeditionary Force Overseas	91 "
(*d*) In any Canadian Naval or land force for three years	45 "
(*e*) In any Canadian Naval or land force for two years	30 "
(*f*) In any Canadian Naval or land force for one year	15 "

[2115]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 3rd day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, pursuant to the request of the Imperial Munitions Board, and under and by virtue of the powers in that behalf vested in the Governor in Council, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the marks specified in schedule "A" hereunder, in addition to the marks provided by section 432 of the Criminal Code or prescribed under its provisions, may be applied in or on any public stores to denote His Majesty's property in such stores, whether they belong to His Majesty's Imperial Government, the Government of Canada or any other of His Majesty's dominions;

SCHEDULE "A."

1. The broad arrow.
2. The broad arrow or arrows, either alone or in combination with any letter or letters, numeral or numerals, mark or marks, sign or signs, symbol or symbols.
3. One or more crowns, either alone or in combination with any letter or letters, numeral or numerals, mark or marks, sign or signs, symbol or symbols.

Notice hereof shall be given by the publication of this order in the *Canada Gazette*.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
10-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2045]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 22nd day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS a request has been made by the Department of Indian Affairs for the setting apart for the Indians of a tract of land, known as the Waterhen Indian Reserve, No. 45, in Townships 34 and 34, ranges 15 and 16, West of the Principal Meridian in the Province of Manitoba, and also of certain portions of sections 14, 23 and 35 in the said Township 34, range 16, as an addition to the original reserve in exchange for a portion of the latter which has been surrendered by the Indians;

The portion of the original reserve to be retained for the Indians, comprises 3481·94 acres; the portion thereof which has been surrendered comprises 1126·05 acres, and the area of the additional land desired in exchange for the portion of the reserve surrendered comprises 1171·95 acres;

And whereas the lands applied for, according to the records of the Department of the Interior are available for the purpose.

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the said lands be withdrawn from the operation of the Dominion Lands Act and be set apart as an Indian reserve, such lands being more particularly described as follows:

Firstly, all that portion of Waterhen Indian Reserve No. 45, as shown upon plans of survey of township 34, range 15; township 34, range 16; township 35, range 15 and township 35, range 16, all West of the Prineipal Meridian approved and confirmed at Ottawa, respectively on the 6th day of February, 1917, the 25th day of July, 1916, the 17th day of October, 1916, and the 28th day of March, 1916, by Edouard Deville, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands and of record in the Department of the Interior, and which said portion lies to the North of a line drawn parallel with and 62·81 chains perpendicularly distant, Northerly from the Southern limit of the said reserve, No. 45, as shown upon the said plans of townships 34, ranges 15 and 16.

Secondly, all those portions of sections 14 and 23 of the said township 34, range 16, which lie to the west of the west bank of Little Waterhen river, as shown upon said plan of township 34, range 16.

And thirdly, all that porton of the east half of section 35 of the said township 34, range 16, which lies to the west of the said west bank of said river, as shown on the said plan of the said township, and the easterly 21·85 chains of the west half of said section 35, as shown on said plan, comprising an aggregate area of 4653·89 acres, more or less, and shown hatched in black on the plan hereto attached.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1997]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, 14th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Government of the Province of British Columbia has, under the terms of an agreement between that Government and the Government of the Dominion, with reference to mineral lands in the Railway Belt as set forth in the Order in Council of the 11th February, 1890, applied for a grant of the undermentioned lands and has complied with the provisions of the Order in Council of the 13th May, 1899, by filing the sworn declaration of a Dominion land surveyor, to the effect that the lands in question are of no value for agricultural purposes or for the timber growing thereon and has paid therefor at the rate of $1.00 per acre, the sum of thirty dollars and fifty-seven cents ($30.57), the said lands being:

That certain parcel or tract of land situate in Section thirty in the twentieth Township in the nineteenth Range, west of the sixth Meridian, comprising parts of the Glen Iron mineral claim, being lot one thousand four hundred and fifteen, and of the Peggy mineral claim, being lot one thousand four hundred and sixteen, both in the Kamloops mining division of the Yale district in the Province of British Columbia, which may be more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a wooden post in stone mound on the northerly boundary of the "Beta" mineral claim as transferred to the province of British Columbia by Order in Council dated the third day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven, which said post is distant ninety-five feet, more or less, on a bearing of north eighty-nine degrees and fifty-two minutes west from the wooden post in stone mound at the northeast corner of northwest quarter of section nineteen of the said township; thence north eighty-nine degrees and fifty-two minutes west along the said northerly boundary of the said "Beta" mineral claim a distance of one thousand four hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to a wooden post in stone mound at the northwesterly corner of the said "Beta" mineral claim; thence continuing on the same bearing a distance of seventy feet, more or less, to a wooden post in stone mound; thence north eight minutes east a distance of five hundred and fifty feet, more or less, to a witness wooden post in stone mound; thence continuing on the same bearing a distance of one hundred and thirty-four feet and four-tenths of a foot, more or less, to the most southerly boundary of the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway as shown upon the plan of the said right of way, signed by E. B. Hermon, D.L.S, on the twelfth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five and filed in the Kamloops Registry Office under number thirty-two, and of record in the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, under number eight thousand and eighty-three; thence easterly along the said most southerly boundary of the said right of way to a point on the westerly boundary of that part of legal subdivision two of the said section thirty, granted to Joseph William MacKay under

letters patent dated the second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one; which said point is fourteen chains perpendicularly distant westerly from the most easterly limit of the said legal subdivision two; thence southerly along the said westerly boundary to the northerly boundary of the Norah mineral claim as transferred to the Province of British Columbia by Order in Council dated the third day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven; thence north eighty-nine degrees and fifty-two minutes west along the said northerly boundary of the said Norah mineral claim a distance of four hundred and six feet and fifty-eight hundredths of a foot more or less to a wooden post in stone mound at the northeasterly corner of the said "Beta" mineral claim; thence continuing on the same course along the northerly boundary of the said "Beta" mineral claim a distance of seventy feet, more or less, to the point of beginning; the said parcel containing by admeasurement thirty acres and fifty-seven hundredths of an acre, more or less, all the said bearings being astronomical; all according to the plans and field notes of the Glen Iron mineral claim, signed by John Vicars, Dominion land surveyor, and dated the twenty-first day of November, one thousand nine hundred and five, and of record in the Department of the Interior under number eight thousand one hundred and twenty-six, and of the Peggy mineral claim, signed by John Vicars, Dominion land surveyor, and dated the twenty-eighth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and five, and of record in the Department of the Interior under number seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the title to the lands herein described containing a total of thirty acres and fifty-seven hundredths of an acre (30.57) be vested in His Majesty King George the Fifth, for the purposes of the Province of British Columbia, under the terms of the agreement and Order in Council mentioned above.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
8-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

CANADIAN MILITIA
AND
CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
1918.

HEADQUARTERS,

OTTAWA, 18th July, 1918.

No. 95.

The following appointments, promotions, retirements and confirmations of rank in the

(*A*) Canadian Militia (permanent and non-permanent)

(*B*) Canadian Expeditionary Force

are promulgated by the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence in Militia Council:—

(*A*) CANADIAN MILITIA.

DISTRICTS.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.—5TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.—The period of tenure of appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Ptolemy, as Brigade Major, is further extended to the 1st May, 1919.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6.—17TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.—The period of tenure of appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. McRae, as Brigade Commander, is further extended to the 7th May, 1919.

ARTILLERY.

Canadian Field Artillery.

13TH BRIGADE.—32ND BATTERY.—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) R. Scarfe is permitted to retire. 4th July, 1918.

Heavy Artillery.

THE MONTREAL HEAVY BRIGADE.—1ST HEAVY BATTERY AND AMMUNITION COLUMN.—Lieutenant J. L. Apedaile is transferred to the Reserve of Officers. 6th June, 1918.

CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

Lieutenant (supernumerary) C. A. Parker is seconded for service with the Royal Air Force. 8th December, 1917.

CANADIAN OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS.

McGILL UNIVERSITY CONTINGENT.—To be provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary): Cyril Batho, gentleman. 13th June, 1918.

INFANTRY.

28TH PERTH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant (supernumerary) F. A. Vivian is seconded for service with the Royal Air Force. 29th June, 1918.

34TH ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Captain R. Dillon is permitted to resign his commission. 15th July, 1918.

36TH PEEL REGIMENT.—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) A. W. Fisher is seconded. 25th July, 1916.

47TH FRONTENAC REGIMENT.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel and command the Regiment: Major S. Knight. 16th June, 1918.

48TH REGIMENT (HIGHLANDERS).—Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. A. Davison reverts to regimental duty from the seconded list. 6th July, 1918.

109TH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant (supernumerary) G. O. Lightbourn is seconded for service with the Royal Air Force. 19th August, 1917.

CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Lieutenant (supernumerary) A. J. McDonald is seconded for service with the Royal Air Force. 15th June, 1918.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.

Army Medical Corps.

The undermentioned officer is granted temporary local rank, as stated, under the provisions of General Order 121, 1917, with pay and allowances for days actually employed.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.

To be temporary local Captain: Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) *A. D. McKelvey. 10th July, 1918.

*Not fully employed on military duties, and will receive field pay, but no other allowance.s

To be Captains: Lieutenants (supernumerary)
F. S. Burke (to remain seconded). 3rd August, 1915.
D. E. Robertson,
J. M. Stewart (to remain seconded). 5th August, 1915.
H. H. Burnham (to remain seconded). 7th August, 1915.
J. M. E. Prevost. 1st October, 1915.
C. A. Temple. 30th March, 1916.

T. O. Hutton (to remain seconded). 9th May, 1916.

V. K. O'Gorman (to remain seconded). 24th June, 1916.
D. A. Warren, M. C. (to remain seconded). 13th August, 1916.
J. T. Green (to remain seconded). 1st September, 1916.
F. B. McIntosh (to remain seconded). 2nd September, 1916.
C. E. Wilson (to remain seconded).
W. L. Tyrer (to remain seconded). 6th October, 1916.
M. H. V. Cameron. 15th February, 1917.

Lieutenant (supernumerary) F. C. S. Wilson is permitted to resign his commission. 1st July, 1918.

To be provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary)
Alex Dunbar McKelvey, gentleman, 10th July, 1918.
*Israel Mordecai Robinowitch, gentleman. 19th June, 1918.

*Subject to qualification under the provisions of Militia Order 65, 1913.

Captain C. Sheard, is seconded for service with the Royal Air Force. 28th June, 1918.

The undermentioned Nursing Sisters are permitted to retire:
I. Brayley. 27th June, 1918.
E. Paterson. 9th July, 1918.
K. W. Ellis. 11th July, 1918.

Canadian Army Dental Corps.

Captain C. S. Dent is permitted to resign his commission. 15th July, 1918.

To be Captain: William Ernest Boyd, Esquire. 1st June, 1918.

Memoranda.

Temporary Lieutenant J. A. Crozier, C.M., relinquishes the temporary commission conferred upon him by General Order 87, 1917. 25th May, 1918.

The undermentioned are granted temporary rank in the Canadian Militia as stated, whilst serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force:

To be Lieutenants:
Stanley Wharton, gentleman. 10th July, 1915.
David A. Ewan, gentleman. 5th March, 1916.
Ernest Pascoe, gentleman. 14th November, 1916.
Marvin Jay Workman (since killed in action),
Walter Leonard Back,
John Patterson Frost,
James Douglas Ponton,
Thomas Weir, gentlemen. 21st November, 1916.
Stanley Harold Kerr, gentleman. 26th November. 1916.
William Joseph Norman, gentleman. 30th November, 1916.
Charles Edward Stevenson, gentleman. 5th December, 1916.
Archibald William Hunt,
John James Thompson, gentlemen. 25th December, 1916.
Francis George De Wolf, gentleman. 1st January, 1917.
Gordon Crieff Richardson, gentleman. 3rd January, 1917.
George Edward W. Crowe, gentleman. 5th January, 1917.
Cecil James Abbott, gentleman. 20th January, 1917.
Arthur David Duncan, gentleman. 25th January, 1917.
Arthur Gordon MacKay (since killed in action),
Arthur Edwin Raymond, gentlemen. 14th February, 1917.
Frank Barkshire, gentleman. 18th February, 1917.
Albert George Pimm, gentleman (since died of wounds). 19th February, 1917.
Cyril Holt Barnes, gentleman. 20th February, 1917.
Arthur George Mackie, gentleman (since killed in action). 26th February, 1917.
Stanley Jack Odlum (since killed in action),
Gilbert Chillingworth,
Garton Crow, gentlemen. 27th February, 1917.
Walter Austen Bark, gentleman. 1st March, 1917.
Alfred James Matthews (since died of wounds),
William Peachey Tozer,
Walter Giles Welsford,
Norman McLeod,
David Lindsay Carstairs,
Vincent Robert Alexander Crombie,
Allan Francis Lynch,
Harry Montague Livingstone, gentlemen. 10th March, 1917.
Thomas Albert James,
Andrew Black, gentlemen. 11th March, 1917.
Frederick Alexander Warner,
William Gavin Johnston, gentlemen. 12th March, 1917.
Robert Russell Mangan (since killed in action),
Robert Emmett Byrne, gentlemen. 13th March, 1917.
Sydney Ernest Barrett, gentleman. 15th March, 1917.
Frank Brown,
Frederick Leonard Dickinson, gentlemen. 18th March, 1917.
Robert Giles Wilson, gentleman. 19th March, 1917.
William Henry Buddell, gentleman. 24th March, 1917.
George Edward Simpson, gentleman. 27th March, 1917.
Edward T. D. Francis,
Francis Joseph Corcoran, gentlemen. 28th March, 1917.
George Williams Brown, gentleman. 6th May, 1918.
Clarence Clifford Baker, gentleman. 27th June, 1918.

To be honorary Lieutenants:
Oscar James McFadyen, gentleman. 7th September, 1916.
Arthur Grindell, gentleman. 26th November, 1916.
Sidney Burnaby Wood d'Esterre, gentleman. 15th December, 1916.
Charles Lawrence Whitney, gentleman. 24th March, 1917.

Confirmation of Rank.

The undermentioned provisionally appointed officers, having qualified themselves for the appointments, are confirmed in their rank from the dates set opposite their respective names:

Major E. C. Barrett, 5th Battery, C.F.A. 1st July, 1917.
Lieutenant Supernumerary E. Gallant, 72nd Regiment. 1st February, 1918.
Lieutenant Supernumerary F. P. Clapperton, 72nd Regiment. 1st April, 1918.
Lieutenant Supernumerary, J. M. C. Phillips, C.A.S.C. 18th September, 1917.
Lieutenant Supernumerary J. Key, C.A.S.C. 11th April, 1918.
Lieutenant Supernumerary W. R. S. Butterworth, C.A.S.C. 4th May, 1918.
Lieutenant Supernumerary D. E. Robertson, A.M.C. 5th August, 1914.
Lieutenant Supernumerary J. M. E. Prevost, A.M.C. 1st October, 1914.
Lieutenant Supernumerary C. A. Temple, A.M.C. 30th March, 1915.
Lieutenant Supernumerary T. O. Hutton, A.M.C. 9th May, 1915.
Lieutenant Supernumerary D. A. Warren M.C.. 13th August, 1915.
Lieutenant Supernumerary J. T. Green, A.M.C. 1st September, 1915.
Lieutenant Supernumerary F. B. McIntosh, A.M.C. 2nd September, 1915.
Lieutenant Supernumerary C. E. Wilson, A.M.C. 6th October, 1915.
Lieutenant Supernumerary W. L. Tyrer, A.M.C. 6th October, 1915.

Lieutenant Supernumerary C. Farrar, A.M.C. 11th November, 1916.

Lieutenant Supernumerary G. A. Fleet, A.M.C. 26th March, 1917.

Lieutenant Supernumerary P. Ewert, A.M.C. 3rd January, 1918.

(B) CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Artillery.

75th Depot Battery.—To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant Cedric Adams Gibson (8th Battery, C.F.A.). 6th July, 1918.

Army and Navy Veterans Railway Construction Draft.—To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant Walter Bowden, C.E.F. (102nd Regiment). 6th July, 1918.

Infantry.

Western Ontario Regiment.—1st Depot Battalion.—To be Captain: Captain Harry Douglas Dunnett, C.E.F. (C.M.). 8th June, 1918.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—1st Depot Battalion.—To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant Albert Stanley Kerfoot (42nd Regiment). 20th June, 1918.

Lieutenant Albert Stanley Kerfoot (42nd Regiment), is seconded for service with the Royal Air Force. 20th June, 1918.

2nd Quebec Regiment—2nd Depot Battalion.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Arthur Maxime La Rose, C.E.F. (106th Regiment). 8th June, 1918.

3rd Depot Battalion.—To be Major: Major Joseph Ernest Legare (9th Regiment), from the Reserve of Officers, C.E.F. 5th July, 1918.

To be Lieutenants: Lieutenants Eldon Coultier Irvine, C.E.F. (53rd Regiment). 6th July, 1918.

Gordon James Planche (7th Hussars) from the Reserve of Officers, C.E.F. 8th July, 1918.

Nova Scotia Regiment—1st Depot Battalion.—To be Lieutenant: No. 469118 Sergeant Lewis Morris How, C.E.F. 11th July, 1918.

New Brunswick Regiment—1st Depot Battalion.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Guy Launceston Short, C.E.F. (62nd Regiment). 24th June, 1918.

Manitoba Regiment—1st Depot Battalion.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Eric Graham Campbell, C.E.F. (79th Regiment). 1st June, 1918.

Saskatchewan Regiment—1st Depot Battalion.—To be Major: Captain William Allan Child, C.E.F. (95th Regiment). 8th April, 1918.

To be Captains: Lieutenants—

Walter Thomas Henry Cripps, C.E.F. (C.M.). 8th April, 1918.

Victor MacDonnell, C.E.F. (C.M.).

George Thomas Jenner, C.E.F. (C.M.). 17th May, 1918.

John Moore McConnell, C.E.F. (105th Regiment). 18th May, 1918.

John McKenzie, C.E.F. (C.M.). 25th May, 1918.

To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant Geoffrey Earl Murray (20th Border Horse) from the Reserve of Officers, C.E.F. 27th June, 1918.

Canadian Garrison Regiments.

3rd Battalion.—To be Captain: Lieutenant (temporary Captain) Edwin Michael Freeman, C.E.F. (56th Regiment). 8th July, 1918.

5th Battalion.—To be *Major: Captain Duncan Allan Laurie, C.E.F. (8th Regiment). 8th July, 1918.

To be Captain: Captain Joseph Gustave Raymond, C.E.F. (80th Regiment). 8th July, 1918.

10th Battalion.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Harry Augustus Webb, C.E.F. (90th Regiment). 1st June, 1918.

*Temporary Appointment.

District Depots.

No. 1 District Depot.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.:—

Captain Edwin Arthur Hughes. 5th July, 1918.

Lieutenant James Blair Gourlay. 10th July, 1918.

Nursing Sister Laura Georgena Carrothers. 5th July, 1918.

No. 2 District Depot.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.:

Lieutenant-Colonels Charles Edward Doherty. 1st June, 1918.

Percy Domville. 7th July, 1918.

Harry Duncan Lockhart Gordon, D.S.O. 9th July, 1918.

Majors Robert Frank Massie, D.S.O. 7th June, 1918.

Robert Burns Smith. 11th July, 1918.

Frank Elsworth Hicks,

Francis Frederick Middleton Brown.

William Clare Newell Marriott. 15th July, 1918.

Captain Robert Francis Davidson. 6th July, 1918.

Lieutenants Frances Joseph Schenck. 11th June, 1918.

Lawrence Allen. 1st July, 1918.

Herbert Malcolmson Moore. 8th July, 1918.

William George Burns. 9th July, 1918.

Arthur Denbigh Lloyd,

Walter Drew Hudson. 10th July, 1918.

Walter Edward Shier. 15th July, 1918.

Nursing Sisters Miriam Ruxton Heath. 3rd June, 1918.

Ethel Louise Chisholm. 7th July, 1918.

No. 3 District Depot.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.:—

Honorary Lieutenant Edmund Stanley Palmer. 18th July, 1918.

Lieutenants Charles Egerton Miller. 28th June, 1918.

Herbert Wishart Elliott. 5th July, 1918.

No. 4 District Depot.—To be honorary Captain: Lieutenant Ralph Benton Heward (1st Regiment, C.G.G.), from the Reserve of Officers, C.E.F. 1st July, 1918.

The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.: Lieutenants—

Charles Lesser. 29th June, 1918.

Edward Dolyer Buckland. 11th July, 1918.

No. 5 District Depot.—Lieutenant Philippe Ouellet is struck off the strength of the C.E.F. 11th July, 1918.

No. 6 District Depot.—To be Captains: Lieutenants—

Forrest Arthur Ladd, C.E.F. (C.M.). 18th April, 1918.

Cyril Francis Wetmore, C.E.F. (C.O.T.C.). 28th May, 1918.

The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.:

Lieutenant William Marshall Rogers. 8th July, 1918.

Nursing Sister Annie Olive Piercey. 7th July, 1918.

No. 7 District Depot.—Lieutenant Holly H. Patchell is struck off the strength of the C.E.F. 11th July, 1918.

No. 10 District Depot.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.:

Captains Richard Randolph Pattinson. 5th July, 1918.

Crossley Greenwood. 10th July, 1918.

Lieutenants Ernest Dorland Hicks. 31st May, 1918.

John Alexander Ptolemy. 18th June, 1918.

Henry Julian Edwards. 8th July, 1918.

Ivan Port Falkner. 10th July, 1918.

Nursing Sister Mary Swan Watt. 7th July, 1918.

No. 11 District Depot.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.

Major David Livingstone. 5th July, 1918.

Chaplain and honorary Captain George Hubert Andrews. 5th July, 1918.
Captain Thomas Patrick O'Kelly. 12th July, 1918.
Lieutenants Robert Nelson Tweddell. 10th June, 1918.
Loren Lewis Brown. 8th July, 1918.

No. 12 District Depot.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F., :
Lieutenants Frederick Gibson Butterfield.
Douglas MacPherson. 6th July, 1918.
John Lawrence Arnold Franks. 8th July, 1918.

No. 13 District Depot.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.:
Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Keefe Hobbins, D.S.O. 20th June, 1918.
Major George Wesley Elliott.
Captain John Campbell Bowen. 8th July, 1918.

Army Medical Corps.

To be Captains: Lieutenants Frederick Thomas Bryans (A.M.C.). 4th April, 1918.
Arthur Herbert Naylor (A.M.C.). 1st May, 1918.
Virgin Paul MacMahon, C.E.F. (A.M.C.). 20th May, 1918.
Hugh Pius O'Neill (A.M.C.). 1st June, 1918.
Louis Gross (A.M.C.). 2nd June, 1918.
John Leslie King (A.M.C.). 11th June, 1918.
Gordon Douglas Atkinson (A.M.C.). 20th June, 1918.
Hill Harrison Cheney (A.M.C.). 27th June, 1918.
Simon Harry Ratner (A.M.C.). 1st July, 1918.
William Henry McFarlane (A.M.C.). 11th July, 1918.
Thomas Cuddy (A.M.C.). 13th July, 1918.
William Joseph Nesbitt (A.M.C.). 15th July, 1918.
To be Lieutenants: Lieutenants—
Joseph Ernest Paulin (A.M.C.). 1st June, 1918.
Joseph Donat Chaput (A.M.C.) 22nd June, 1918.
James Ernest Wadsworth (A.M.C.). 24th June, 1918.
Milton Arthur Wittick (A.M.C.). 15th July, 1918.

Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.

To be Lieutenants: Lieutenants—
Alexander Chambers (C.A.V.C.).
Oscar Harold Foreman (C.A.V.C.).
Charles Douglas Fergusson (C.A.V.C.).
Silas Atwell McKelvey (C.A.V.C.).
James Alexander Sheppard C.A.V.C.).
Nelson Ross Boyes (C.A.V.C.).
Norman John Coleman (C.A.V.C.).
Alonzo Moulton Vining (C.A.V.C.).
Kenneth Wilbur McKinnon (C.A.V.C.).
Samuel Frederick Taylor Halbert C.A.V.C.).
John William Heppleston (C.A.V.C.). 1st July, 1918.

Reserve of Officers.

To be Majors: Majors—
Edward Ogilvy Reid, 52nd Battalion. 29th March, 1918.
Alfred Nagle Jones, 25th Battalion. 30th May, 1918.
James Arthur Gairdner, 208th Battalion. 16th June, 1918.
William Stewart Wallace, 139th Battalion. 25th June, 1918.
Donald Aynsley Ross, District Staff, M.D. No. 10. 10th July, 1918.
William Claire Newell Marriott, 203rd Battalion. 16th July, 1918.
To be honorary Captain: Honorary Captain Edgar Donald McCallum, Canadian Forestry Corps. 26th April, 1918.
To be Captains: Captains—
Alfred Ernest Burgess, 256th Battalion. 26th June, 1917.
Schuyler Crosby Snively, 20th Battalion. 29th March, 1918.
Frank Simpson Drummond, 10th Battalion, C.R.T. 28th May, 1918.
Frank Lindsay Bradburn, M.C., 49th Battalion. 14th June, 1918.
To be Lieutenants: Lieutenants—
John William Bizley, 16th Battalion. 17th January, 1918.
Allan Collingwood Travers Lewis, 49th Coy, C.F.C. 12th March, 1918.
Percy Hudson Nelson, 226th Battalion. 27th March, 1918.
John Stanley Menish, 4th C.M.R. 19th April, 1918.
Charles Henry Leitch, Canadian Forestry Corps. 28th April, 1918.
Walter Lindal, 27th Battalion. 2nd May, 1918.
Noel George Harper, 47th Battalion. 9th May, 1918.
Wilson Talmage Johnston, M.C., 2nd Battalion. 17th May, 1918.
Jean Jacquet, 167th Battalion. 28th May, 1918.
Charles Gladstone Kerr, M.C., 44th Battalion. 29th May, 1918.
George Frontenac Newlands, 20th Battalion. 30th May, 1918.
John Ernest Ardon, 102nd Battalion. 1st June, 1918.
Leslie William Gay, 18th Battalion. 5th June, 1918.
Harold Searles Lister, 46th Battalion. 6th June, 1918.
Walter Douglas Read, 21st Battalion.
Geoffrey Machell, 15th Battalion.
Ivan James Garrod, 72nd Battalion. 12th June, 1918.
Howard Douglas Leeming, 1st Battalion. 14th June, 1918.
Wilson Murray Harding, 3rd Tunneling Company,
Neil Colquhoun Fergusson, 4th, Battalion. 15th June, 1918.
Robert Pattinson Foster, M.C., 9th Battalion, C.R.T.,
Roger Fyfe Clarke, M.C., 3rd Tunneling Company,
William James MacKenzie, 3rd Field Company, C.E. 16th June, 1918.
Harry Wreford Clarke, M.C., 20th Battalion. 18th June, 1918.
William George Burns, 3rd Battalion. 10th July, 1918.

The undermentioned officers are transferred from the Reserve of Officers, C.E.F., to the active list:
Majors John Percy Cowles. 4th July, 1918.
Joseph Ernest Legare. 5th July, 1918.
Honorary Captain Ralph Benton Heward. 1st July, 1918.
Lieutenants Honore Edouard Legare, M.C. 5th June, 1918.
George Frontenac Newlands. 20th June, 1918.
Geoffrey Earl Murray. 27th June, 1918.
Gordon James Planche. 8th July, 1918.

Memoranda.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Panet, C.O.C., is detailed for duty temporarily, as Senior Ordnance Officer, Military District No. 11. 21st June, 1918.

Major K. H. McCrimmon, D.S.O., C.E.F., is detailed for duty, temporarily as Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport. Military District No. 7, *vice* Major R. Knox, C.A.S.C., who ceases to be so employed 16th July, 1918.

To be Majors, C.E.F.: Lieutenant-Colonel Richard John Birdwhistle (43rd Regiment). 11th July, 1918.
Major Hugh Brown Brown (23rd A.R.). 12th June, 1918.
Major Russell Henry Read (95th Regiment). 27th June, 1918.

Captain George Edwin Chaffey M.C., C.E.F. (72nd Regiment), is granted the temporary rank of Major without increased pay and allowances whilst perforing the duties of Officer Commanding No. 6 Station, Royal Canadian Regiment, and Commandant, Royal School of Infantry, Esquimalt. 1st July, 1918.

Captain Norman Angelo Gianelli, Staff Captain C.M.P.C., C.E.F. (9th M.H.)., is detailed for duty temporarily, as D.A.A.G., Canadian Military Police Corps, "with pay and allowanees." 22nd March, 1918.

To be Chaplains with the honorary rank of Captain:
Chaplains and honorary Captains—
The Rev. Isaac Daly Comeau (C.M.). 6th June, 1918.
The Rev. John Arthur Davies (C.M.). 2nd July, 1918.
The Rev. Herbert Thomas Gornall (C.M.). 8th July, 1918.
The Rev. Frank Bushfield (C.M.). 8th July, 1918.
To be Captain C.E.F.: Captain Clarence Mayall (C.A.S.C.). 1st July, 1918.

Captain William Hume Cronyn (A.M.C.) is seconded for service to the Royal Air Force. 15th July, 1918.

The undermentioned are granted the temporary rank of Captain with pay and allowances:

Lieutenant D. A. Stuart, C.A.V.C., whilst performing the duties of Veterinary Officer, "B" Brigade, C.F.A., Petawawa Camp. 18th April, 1918.

Lieutenant D. A. Campbell, Corps of Guides, whilst performing the duties of Assistant District Intelligence Officer, Military District No. 10. 10th July, 1918.

Lieutenant Alan Constantine Mackintosh, C.E.F. (72nd Regiment), is reappointed to the C.E.F. for temporary employment at the Vancouver Military Hospital, M.D. No. 11. 8th April, 1918.

Lieutenant George Frontenac Newlands (14th P.W.O.R.), is transferred to the active list for duty with the Canadian Military Police Corps from the Reserve of Officers, C.E.F. 20th June, 1918.

To be Lieutenants, C.E.F.: Captain Arthur Morton (C.M.), from the Reserve of Officers, C.E.F. 26th June, 1918.

Lieutenants Henry Preston Rust (C.E.). 1st July, 1918.
Leslie Stewart Henry (C.E.),
David Hervert Woollatt (C.E.). 4th July, 1918.
Thomas Bell Ballantyne (C.E.). 8th July, 1918.

By Command,

E. C. ASHTON,
Major-General,
Acting Adjutant-General.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

CANADIAN MILITIA.

AND

CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

1918.

HEADQUARTERS,
OTTAWA, 25th July, 1918.

No. 96.

The following appointments, promotions, retirements and confirmations of rank in the
(A) Canadian Militia (permanent and non-permanent)
(B) Canadian Expeditionary Force
are promulgated by the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence in Militia Council:—

(A) CANADIAN MILITIA.

CAVALRY.

9TH MISSISSAUGA HORSE.—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. L. Goad is seconded for service with the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. 6th December, 1915.

15TH LIGHT HORSE.—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) H. Cowell is seconded for service with The Imperial Army. 23rd May, 1918.

21ST ALBERTA HUSSARS.—The period of tenure of appointment of Captain W. J. Reid as provisional Musketry Instructor is extended to the 15th May, 1919.

25TH BRANT DRAGOONS.—Provisional Lieutenant N. LeR. Virtue is permitted to retire. 15th July, 1918. Provisional Lieutenant R. Cottrell is seconded. 24th April, 1917.

ARTILLERY.

Canadian Field Artillery.

12TH BRIGADE.—The period of tenure of command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Brown is extended to the 15th September, 1919.

CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

To be provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary):
David Herbert Woollatt.
Leslie Stewart Henry, gentlemen. 4th July, 1918.
Thomas Bell Ballantyne, gentleman. 8th July, 1918.

INFANTRY.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS.—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) R. MacNab is permitted to retire. 15th July, 1918.

4TH REGIMENT (CHASSEURS CANADIENS).—Lieutenant A. J. Lizotte is dismissed the service by sentence of a General Court-Martial. 20th February, 1917.

19TH LINCOLN REGIMENT.—The undermentioned officers are seconded: Lieutenants (supernumerary)
E. H. Hewgill. 2nd May, 1916.
K. B. Veale. 22nd May, 1916.

62ND REGIMENT (ST. JOHN FUSILIERS).—To be Lieutenant (supernumerary): Temporary Lieutenant J. V. Keirstead, C. M. 1st July, 1917.

77TH WENTWORTH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. Murray is seconded for service with the Royal Air Force. 29th June, 1918.

91ST REGIMENT (CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS).—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Bruce is transferred to the Reserve of Officers. 6th June, 1918.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.

Army Medical Corps.

To be Captains: Lieutenants (supernumerary)—
D. Jordan. 16th February, 1917.
F. W. Rolph,
W. W. Jones (temporary local Major). 17th February, 1917.
A. T. Leatherbarrow. 17th July, 1918.

To be provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary):
John Stewart McInnes,
Hugh Pius O'Neill, gentlemen. 1st June, 1918.
Walter Henry Hills,
George Franklin Laughlen,
*Maurice Naihouse, gentlemen. 5th June, 1918.
*Hugh Angus McFadyen, gentleman. 6th June, 1918.
*Louis Gross, gentleman. 8th June, 1918.
John Leslie King, gentleman. 11th June, 1918.
*Almanzor Roy, gentleman. 12th June, 1918.
*Joseph Ferdinand Rocheleau, gentleman. 14th June, 1918.
William Murray Leys, gentleman. 17th June, 1918.
*Herbert William Turney,
Roasire Rainville, gentlemen. 20th June, 1918.
*Joseph Donat Chaput, gentleman. 22nd June, 1918.
*James Ernest Wadsworth, gentleman. 24th June, 1918.

*William Russell Scott,
Elmor Tilley Kennedy,
*Simon Harry Ratner, gentlemen. 1st July, 1918.
*Thomas Cuddy, gentleman. 8th July, 1918.
William Henry McFarlane, gentleman. 11th July, 1918.
William Joseph Nesbitt,
*Milton Arthur Wittick, gentlemen. 15th July, 1918.

*Subject to qualification under the provisions of Militia Order 65, 1913.

Captain W. H. Butt is seconded for service with the Royal Air Force. 6th April, 1918.

Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. W. Mackie, reverts to regimental duty from the seconded list. 15th September, 1917.

The undermentioned Nursing Sisters are permitted to retire:

V. B. Huton. 19th February, 1918.
C. M. McElroy. 12th June, 1918.
E. Fitzpatrick. 15th July, 1918.

To be Nursing Sisters (supernumerary):

Viola Paquette. 12th April, 1918.
Lucy Farry,
Ethel McGinn. 18th April, 1918.
Annie Jane Stevens. 27th April, 1918.
Kathryn Rachel Asselstine. 4th May, 1918.
Mary Victoria Adams. 7th May, 1918.
Annie May Morrison. 8th May, 1918.
Miriam Adeleine Tobias. 15th May, 1918.
Mary Baskerville Armstrong,
Mary Jean Macdonald. 1st June, 1918.
Isabella Hester Munro,
Mary Ethel Jones,
Sarah Fidelia Stanton. 5th June, 1918.
Marguerite Boulanger. 10th June, 1918.
Lillian Mary Brissenden. 17th June, 1918.
Sarah Ann Coghlan. 18th June, 1918.
Josephine Walsh,
Elizabeth Jean Fleming. 19th June, 1918
Mary Alice Boyce. 22nd June, 1918.
Doris Ross,
Edith Sophy Glass,
Christina Marie Hartry,
Dorothy Frances Ford. 24th June, 1918.
Nettie Blanche McColl. 27th June, 1918.
Jean May McCallum,
Sarah Ethel Welsh,
Evelyn Carruthers. 28th June, 1918.
Marion MacLeod,
Margaret Violet Glendenning,
Jennie Fale Stannix,
Ann Elizabeth Murray,
Frieda Hope Christie. 1st July, 1918.
Lulu Mae Louden,
Olive Charlotte Keeping,
Isobel McCordick. 3rd July, 1918.
Annie Dorothy Downes,
Robena Martha Anderson. 5th July, 1918.
Hazel Dean Darling. 7th July, 1918.
Hilda Mansfield. 8th July, 1918.
Lucy Elizabeth Sutton,
Amy Louisa Conroy. 9th July, 1918.
Hesse Maude Campbell Lapham. 11th July, 1918.
Elizabeth Douglas Allan,
Minnie Leggate,
Isabel M. Hamilton. 13th July, 1918.
Olla Dell Lester. 17th July, 1918.
Joyce T. Brown. 22nd July, 1918.

Nursing Sister A. Broadfoot ceases to be seconded for service with the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service on transfer to the Army Medical Corps, Overseas Military Forces of Canada 24th June, 1918.

Canadian Army Dental Corps.

To be Captains: Lieutenant (supernumerary) S. G. White. 7th May, 1918.

Yvon E. Gaudet, Esquire. 1st July, 1918.

To be Lieutenants (supernumerary): Alphonsus John Coughlan, gentleman. 1st July, 1918.

Edwin Joseph Sheahan, gentleman. 9th July, 1918.

Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.

To be provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary):

Philippe Laroche,
Norman John Coleman,
Joseph Henri Rainville,
Leon George Lajoie,
John William Heppleston,
James Alexander Sheppard,
Silas Atwell McKelvey,
Alonzo Moulton Vining,
Oscar Harold Foreman,
Joseph Thomas Napoleon Geoffroy,
Alexander Chambers,
Joseph Alfred Lapointe,
Samuel Frederick Taylor Halbert,
Charles Douglas Fergusson,
Nelson Ross Boyes,
Kenneth Wilbur McKinnon, gentlemen. 1st July, 1918.

Memoranda.

The date of transfer to the Reserve of Officers of Lieutenant-Colonel I. W. Vidito, 63rd Regiment (Halifax Rifles), which appeared in General Order 105, 1917, is amended to read from the 17th July, 1917.

The date of promotion of Major C. A. Mumford, 63rd Regiment (Halifax Rifles) to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and to command the Regiment, which promotion appeared in General Order 105, 1917, is amended to read from the 18th July, 1917.

Captain (temporary Major) R. B. S. Burton, 105th Regiment (Saskatoon Fusiliers) relinquishes the temporary rank of Major conferred upon him by General Order 76, 1916. 20th February, 1918

To be Chaplains with the honorary rank of Captain:

The Reverend Isaac Daly Comeau. 6th June, 1918.
Honorary Captain The Reverend John McNab from the General List, C.M. 30th June, 1918.
The Reverend John Arthur Davies. 2nd July, 1918.
The Reverend Arthur Joseph Hetherington. 6th July, 1918.
The Reverend Herbert Thomas Gornall. 8th July, 1918.

The date of appointment of The Reverend Michael Thomas O'Brien, as a Chaplain with the honorary rank of Captain, which appeared in General Order 92, 1918, is amended to read from the 13th June, 1918.

General Order 79, 1918, in so far as it relates to the appointment of Dalton Madill Boyd, Esquire, as a Captain in the Canadian Army Dental Corps, is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned are granted temporary rank in the Canadian Militia, as stated, whilst serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force:

To be Lieutenants:

Arthur Plow, gentleman (since killed in action). 12th June, 1916.
David Orr, gentleman. 15th August, 1916.
Merlin Kearfott DuVal, gentleman. 4th January, 1917.
Harvey Alexander Dawson, gentleman. 10th February, 1917.
William Rupert McLeod, gentleman. 22nd February, 1917.
John Alexander Law-Beattie,
Arthur Reginald Jones,
Allan Clyde Mallock, gentlemen. 10th March, 1917.
Ewart H. Coombe, gentleman (since killed in action). 13th March, 1917.
George Alfred Cook (since died of wounds),
Joseph Dakers,
James Wilson Neil, gentlemen. 14th March, 1917.
Reginald Lorraine Johnson, gentleman (since killed in action). 19th March, 1917.
Andrew Ker Love, gentleman. 22nd March, 1917.
John McKenzie, gentleman. 25th April, 1917.
Bruce Fletcher, gentleman. 28th April, 1917.

Edward Colyer Buckland, gentleman. 4th October, 1917.
Jasper Kenneth Gordon Magee, gentleman. 31st May, 1918.
Robert Fotheringham Anderson, gentleman. 1st June, 1918.
William Wisby Applegate, gentleman. 3rd June, 1918.
Roderick Norman MacPherson, gentleman. 17th July, 1918.

(B) CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

ARTILLERY.

71ST DEPOT BATTERY.—To be Lieutenant: Captain Siegfried Lewis Rohr (2nd Bty. M.H.B.). 15th July, 1918.

INFANTRY.

EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—1ST DEPOT BATTALION.—To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant William John Baker, C.E.F., (59th Regt.). 5th June, 1918.

1ST QUEBEC REGIMENT.—1ST DEPOT BATTALION.—To be Majors: Captain Roderick James Campbell, C.E.F. (C.E.). Captain James Joslin Walker, C.E.F. (5th Regt.). Captain Lawrence Arthur Sewell, C.E.F. (C.M.). 1st July, 1918.
To be Captains: Lieutenant Fred Gatenby, C.E.F. (C.M.). Lieutenant Alexander A. Emmett, C.E.F. (C.M.). 1st July, 1918.
To be Lieutenant: No. 65849 R. S. M. James Rose, C.E.F. 24th June, 1918.

MANITOBA REGIMENT.—1ST DEPOT BATTALION.—To be Major: Captain Harold Sidney Parker Edwards, C.E.F. (90th Regt.). 1st June, 1918.
To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant William Anthony Curling Finzel, C.E.F. (96th Regt.). 15th June, 1918.

MACHINE GUN CORPS.—To be *Major: Captain James Mess, C.E.F. (48th Regt.). 1st July, 1918.
*Temporary appointment.

DISTRICT DEPOTS.

No. 2 DISTRICT DEPOT.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.:
Major Gordon Thompson. 9th July, 1918.
Captain Edward Ernest Bryans. 4th July, 1918.
Lieutenants:
Russell Leonard Parr,
Charles Henry Stanyon. 10th July, 1918.
Reginald Charles Merrick. 12th July, 1918.
Nursing Sister Gertrude Sarah Andrews. 11th July, 1918.

No. 3 DISTRICT DEPOT.—Captain Harold Henry Bishop is struck off the strength of the C.E.F. 15th July, 1918.

No. 5 DISTRICT DEPOT.—Lieutenant Harry Lorne Stavely is struck off the strength of the C.E.F. 26th June, 1918.

No. 6 DISTRICT DEPOT.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.:Lieutenants
Robert Roy Murray, M.C. 14th June, 1918.
Collingwood Cain McDermid. 15th July, 1918.

No. 7 DISTRICT DEPOT.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.:
Majors Harold Perley. 31st March, 1918.
Gilbert Bamfyld Peat. 18th July, 1918.

No. 10 DISTRICT DEPOT.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.:
Captain Samuel Robinson. 30th June, 1918.
Lieutenants Charles Salisbury Erzinger,
Frederick Neeves. 30th June, 1918.
William Wade Denbigh. 12th July, 1918.

No. 11 DISTRICT DEPOT.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.:
Major George A. Bury. 15th July, 1918.
Captain David Ewing Waldie. 13th July, 1918.
Lieutenants Alexander Wimbles,
Herbert Edward Sutherland. 12th July, 1918.
Chaplain and Hon. Captain Thomas Arthur Osborne. 30th June, 1918.

No. 12 DISTRICT DEPOT.—To be Captain: Captain Charles Edward Ottom, M.C., C.E.F. (79th Regt.). 18th April, 1918.

No. 13 DISTRICT DEPOT.—Captain Charles Carlyle Tatham is struck off the strength of the C.E.F. 30th June, 1918.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

To be Captains:
Lieutenants Robert Willson Breuls (A.M.C.).
Harold John Irvine (A.M.C.). 1st May, 1918.
Frank Roy Smith (A.M.C.). 3rd May, 1918.
William Andrew Hunter (A.M.C.). 21st May, 1918.
Donald Thomas Evans, (A.M.C.). 10th June, 1918.
Howard Ryerson Adams (A.M.C.). 13th June, 1918.
Edward Lorne McIntyre (A.M.C.). 14th June, 1918.
Harold Gordon McFarlane (A.M.C.). 16th June, 1918.
Herbert William Baker (A.M.C.). 25th June, 1918.
Alfred Phillip Lord (A.M.C.). 26th June, 1918.
Charles Schomburg Elliott (A.M.C.). 1st July, 1918.
John Alexander Lundie (A.M.C.). 3rd July, 1918.
Harold Francis Hope Eberts (A.M.C.). 8th July, 1918.
To be Lieutenants: Lieutenants George Richard Davey Farmer (A.M.C.). 6th May, 1918.
Joseph Desjardins (A.M.C.). 1st June, 1918.
James Grant Strachan (A.M.C.),
Charles Edward Benwell (A.M.C.). 2nd July, 1918.
To be Nursing Sisters: Nursing Sisters Lila Storie Durbrow (A.M.C.). 22nd May, 1918.
Marion Leigh Gilchrist (A.M.C.). 2nd June, 1918.
Hazel Louise Black (A.M.C.). 9th June, 1918.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

To be Majors: Majors Christopher Geoffrey Arthur, D.S.O., 10th Bn. 1st April, 1918.
William Frederick Des. Barres Bremmer, N.S. For. & Rly. Constrn. Depot. 1st June, 1918.
To be Captains: Captains Joseph Arthur Cormier, 178th Battalion. 15th October, 1916.
Edward Colton Dingman, Canadian Forestry Corps. 5th April, 1918.
Thomas John Turpin, C.A.S.C. 19th April, 1918.
Arthur Joseph McIntyre, attd. 26th Btn. 31st May, 1918.
Frederick Bayliss, 7th Btn. 1st June, 1918.
Ebenezer Woolman, 128th Btn. 14th June, 1918.
Baldur Haroldson Olson, C.A.M.C. 16th July, 1918.

To be Lieutenants: Lieutenants
George Lemuel Prowse, 8th Siege Battery. 3rd March, 1918.
William John Mercer, 52nd Btn. 9th May, 1918.
Hubert Joseph McCusker, 107th Btn. 15th May, 1918.
Stuart Ramsay Tomkins, 31st Btn. 17th May, 1918.
George Robert Bates, Canadian Forestry Corps. 29th May, 1918.
Stanley Sextus Jones, 14th Btn. 7th June, 1918.
John Frederick Blurton, 144th Btn. 17th June, 1918.
Harry Frederick Browne, 5th Res. Btn. 22nd June, 1918.

To be Honorary Captain: Honorary Captain George Harold Emery, C.A.M.C. 1st July, 1918.

To be Nursing Sister: Nursing Sister Mary Forster Bliss, C.A.M.C. 5th July, 1918.

The undermentioned officers are transferred from the Reserve of Officers, C.E.F., to the Active List:

Majors Russell Henry Read. 27th June, 1918.
Herbert Graham Starr. 11th July, 1918.
Captains Robert Knowlton Smith. 6th June, 1918.
Michael Holland Labbe, M.C. 18th June, 1918.
Arthur Morton. 26th June, 1918.
Louis Ames LaPierre,
Joseph Arthur Watters. 10th July, 1918.
Lieutenant George Lemuel Prowse. 6th June, 1918.
Honorary Captain James Cecil Page. 25th May, 1918.

MEMORANDA.

Major Etienne Paquette (17th Regt.) assumes command of No. 1 Company, Laval University C.O.T.C. 20th June, 1918.

To be Majors, C.E.F.: Major Herbert Graham Starr, from the Reserve of Officers, C.E.F. 11th July, 1918.
Major Chester Samuel Walters (91st Regt.). 22nd July, 1918.

To be Chaplains with the honorary rank of Captain: Chaplains and honorary Captains The Rev. John Maurice Cregg Mutch (C.M.). 23rd July, 1918.
The Rev. William John Taylor (C.M.). 24th July, 1918.

The undermentioned officer is granted temporary rank with pay and allowances as stated:
To be Major:—Captain Charles Auguste Couillard, from the Reserve of Officers, C.E.F. 25th June, 1918.

To be Captains, C.E.F., from the Reserve of Officers.
Honorary Captain James Cecil Page. 25th May, 1918.
Captain Michael Holland Labbe, M.C. 18th June, 1918.
Captain Joseph Arthur Watters,
Captain Louis Ames LaPierre. 10th July, 1918.

Lieutenant Frank Cecil Barker, C.E.F. (C.M.) is detailed for duty on the Camp Staff, Petawawa Camp, as D.A.A.G. *vice* Major R. F. Massie, D.S.O. 8th June, 1918.

Lieutenant William Pate Mulock, C.E.F. (C.F.A.) is detailed for duty on the Camp Staff, Petawawa Camp, as D.A.A. & Q.M.G., *vice* Lieutenant F. C. Barker. 4th July, 1918.

Lieutenant Valdemar Ejler Hansen (90th Regt.) is seconded for service with the Royal Air Force. 29th June, 1918.

Lieutenant Harry Dudley Waters, M.C. (31st Regt.) ceases to be seconded for service with the Royal Air Force. 7th May, 1918.

To be lieutenant, C.E.F.: Captain Arthur Morton (C.M.), from the Reserve of Officers, C.E.F. 26th June, 1918.

By Command,

E. C. ASHTON,
Major-General,
Acting Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS.

1918.

The following Regulations, General Orders, etc., have been approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council and are promulgated to the Militia by the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence in Militia Council.

HEADQUARTERS,
OTTAWA, 3rd September, 1918.

G.O. 106.

PAY AND ALLOWANCE REGULATIONS, 1914—AMENDMENTS.

Article 467, para. 1, cancel first six lines and substitute therefor:

"For the training of a Cadet Corps during the school year, subject to the certificate of a Military Inspecting Officer that the Cadet Corps has been well instructed in the course of military training laid down for it, an allowance of:
$1.00 per cadet to a maximum of 50 cadets;
.75 per cadet over 50 and up to 100 cadets;
.50 per cadet over 100,
may be paid annually to qualified Cadet Corps Instructors under conditions as follows:"

Article 468 is hereby cancelled.

H.Q. 12-1-19.
P.C. 2069 of 23-8-18.

G.O. 107.

PAY AND ALLOWANCE REGULATIONS, 1914—AMENDMENTS.

Article 250, para "C," add:

"In case of emergency only, eight ounces of tinned meat or eight ounces of tinned fish may be issued."

H.Q. 529-21, Vol. 7.
P.C. 2067 of 23-8-18

G.O. 108.

HEADQUARTERS STAFF—ABOLITION OF APPOINTMENT OF ACCOUNTANT AND PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 68/238, dated the 30th January, 1918 the appointment of Accountant and Paymaster-General, Headquarters Staff, is abolished with effect from the 1st July, 1918.

H.Q. 650-8-10
P.C. 2067 of 23-8-18.

G.O. 109.

ORGANIZATION—CORPS OF CANADIAN RAILWAY TROOPS.

Authority is given pursuant to Section 22 of the Militia Act for the organization as a unit of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, part of the Active Militia of Canada, of the Corps of Canadian Railway Troops, and such unit is placed on active service from the date of its organization.

H.Q. 32-27-8, H.Q. 54-21-4 59
P C. 1214 of 5-6-18.

G.O. 110.

ESTABLISHMENT—DEPOT, CORPS OF CANADIAN RAILWAY TROOPS.

With reference to G.O. 109 of 1918, the establishment of the depot in Canada of the Corps of Canadian Railway Troops organized under Order in Council of the 5th of June, 1918, P.C. 1214, which depot has heretofore been known as the Railway Construction Depot, Military District No. 2, and was originally organized as a Forestry Depot under General Order No. 74, 1917, will be as laid down for a depot battalion with a strength of a headquarters and four companies.

H.Q. 32-27-8.
H.Q. 54-21-4-59.
P.C 2068 of 23-8-18.

G.O. 111.

DISBANDMENT—CANADIAN RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION CORPS.

Authority is granted for the disbandment of the Canadian Railway Construction Corps, created under Order in Council, P.C. 482, dated 5th March, 1915 and organized under G.O. 86, dated 1st July, 1915.

H.Q. 32-27-8.
H.Q. 54-21-4-59.
P.C. 2068 of 23-8-18.

By command,

E. C. ASHTON,
Major-General,
A/Adjutant-General.

11-1

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS.

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34539. "Our Sammies." Words by J. R. Shannon. Music by Carl D. Vandersloot. Vandersloot Music Publishing Company, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 4th September, 1918.

34540. "The Fight is On." Song. Words by J. R. Shannon. Music by Carl D. Vandersloot. Vandersloot Music Publishing Company, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 4th September, 1918.

34541. "A Tale of the Fireside." Words by J. J. Thornton. Music by J. R. Shannou. Vandersloot Music Publishing Company, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 4th September, 1918.

34542. "The Blue Devils of France." Words and Music by Irving Berlin. Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 4th September, 1918

34543. "In 1960 You'll Find Dixie Looking Just the Same." Words by Sydney D. Mitchell. Music by Archie Gottler. Watterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 4th September, 1918.

34544. "You Keep Sending 'Em Over and We'll Keep Knocking 'Em Down." Words by Sydney D. Mitchell. Music by Harry Ruby. Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 4th September, 1918.

34545. "Follow Me to Germany." (And Victory.) Words by William J. Hart. Music by Edward G. Nelson. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 4th September, 1918.

34546. "Tin-Whistle Blues." Fox-Trot. By Frank Capie. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 4th September. 1918.

34547. "Angels' Songs From the Golden City of the Blessed." By Edythe Morahan de Lauzon. (Book.) Edythe Morahan de Lauzon, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., 4th September, 1918.

34548. "Official Telephone Directory, Toronto, September, 1918." (Book.) The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal, Que., 5th September, 1918.

34549. "Sainte Anne Diplôme de la Congrégation des Dames de Sainte Anne." (Gravure.) Granger Frères Limitée, Montréal, Qué., 5 septembre, 1918.

34550. "A Group of Allegorical Figures Representing Maritime Commerce and Industry with an Ornamental Border Thereto, entitled "D." (Engraving.) American Bank Note Company, Ottawa, Ont., 5th September, 1918.

34551 "Nothing Lacking." (Reproduction of Original Painting.) Ogilvie Flour Mills Company Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba, 5th September, 1918.

34552. "Splashme." (Art Figure.) George Borgfeldt & Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 8th September, 1918.

34553. "The Blue Bird." A Fairy Play. By Maurice Maeterlinck. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. (Book.) McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 6th September, 1918.

34554. "Engineers' and Firemen's Year-Book, 1918." (Livre.) A. Le Moyne de Martigny, Montréal, Qué., 7 septembre, 1918.

34555. "Hunting and Fishing in the Province of Quebec, 1918." (Livre.) A. Le Moyne de Martigny, Montréal, Qué., 7 septembre 1918.

34556. "Troops at Aldershot Camp, July, 1918." (Photograph.) W. G. MacLaughlan, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 9th September, 1918.

34557. "The Canadian Magazine, September, 1918. Vol. LI. No. 5." (Book.) The Ontario Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 9th September, 1918.

34558. "Free Press Opens Big Auto Prize Contest." (Advertisement.) Ruth Harriett Horne, Vancouver, British Columbia, 10th September, 1918.

34559. "Automobiles Free—$15,000 in Prizes Free." (Advertisement.) Ruth Harriett Horne, Vancouver, British Columbia, 10th September, 1918.

34560. "Primary Pieces." By Edith Lelean Groves. (Book.) McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 10th September, 1918.

34561. "The Soldiers of the Soil and the Farmerettes." (A Dramatic Drill.) By Edith Lelean Groves. (Book.) McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 10th September, 1918.

34562. "A Spring Fantasy." By Edith Lelean Groves. (Book.) McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 10th September, 1918.

34563. "A Patriotic Auction." By Edith Lelean Groves. (Book.) McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 10th September, 1918.

34564. "The Festival of the Wheat," (A Play for Little Folk.) By Elspeth Moray. (Book.) McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 10th September, 1918.

34565. "The Elf in Love." (El Duénde Enamorado.) By José Velasquez. (Music.) Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 10th September, 1918.

34566. "Longing." By Carl V. Lachmund. (Music.) Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 10th September, 1918.

34567. "The Tie that Binds." (Berceuse.) By J. Bodewalt Lampe. (Music.) Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y,, U.S.A., 10th September, 1918.

P. E. RITCHIE,
11-1 Registrar of Copyrights, etc.

[The following Government Notice was first published in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *5th September, 1918.*]

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

Order No. 60.

SUGAR ORDER.

IN exercise of the powers conferred upon it by order of His Excellency, the Governor General in Council, dated the 12th day of March, 1918, P.C. 596, and of all other powers enabling, the Canada Food Board hereby orders :—

Notwithstanding anything contained in any other orders of the Canada Food Board :—

1. (*a*) No Public Eating Place (except Soda Fountains or Ice Cream Parlors) shall use more than two pounds of sugar for every ninety meals served.

(*b*) No proprietor of a Soda Fountain or Ice Cream Parlor shall after September 30, 1918, use more than 25 per centum of the average monthly amount of sugar used during the year 1917.

2. No person shall use in the manufacture of :

(*a*) Biscuits, or fruit, pound, layer, wine, sponge cake or any like product more than 40 pounds of sugar to 100 pounds of flour.

(*b*) Sweet dough products and pastry more than 8 pounds of sugar to 100 pounds of flour.

(*c*) Cocoa-nut macaroons or fancy almond macaroons more than 40 per centum of sugar

(*d*) Marshmallow more than 10 pounds of sugar to 60 pounds of marshmallow.

(*e*) Bread and bread-rolls ½ pound of sugar to 100 pounds of flour.

Fifty per centum of the sugar used in the manufacture of products (*a*), (*b*) and 100 per centum of (*e*) shall be yellow or brown sugar.

3 No person shall use in the manufacture of :

(*a*) Candy, chocolate, solid chocolate products, cocoa products, chewing gum, dessicated cocoanut or tobacco more than 50 per centum of the monthly consumption of sugar for the year 1917.

(*b*) Table syrups, compound honey, maple butter and maple syrup compounds, or such like products, more than 50 per centum of the average monthly consumption of sugar for the year 1917, one-half of such sugar to be yellow or brown sugar.

(*c*) Pharmaceutical syrups and medicinal preparations more than 75 per centum of the average monthly consumption of sugar in 1917.

(*d*) Beers, ales, soft drinks, fountain fruits, fruit juices or syrups, dessert or jelly powders or marshmallow powders, after September 30, 1918, more than 50 per centum of the average monthly amount of sugar used during the year 1917.

4. No person shall use in the manufacture of ice cream more than 5½ pounds of cane sugar to 8 gallons of ice cream.

5. The use of sugar in the manufacture of soap is prohibited.

6. Certificate for the purchase of sugar in the manufacture of products mentioned in this order, will be issued on the basis of the percentage allowed under this order.

Supplementary certificates will be issued for the manufacture of products mentioned in Clause 2, Sections a, b, c, d and e, on proof of increased output.

Public eating places must keep record of all meals served and if the allotment does not equal two pounds per ninety meals served, the licensee may make written application for a further allotment. Record must also be kept of quantity of fruit preserved and amount of sugar so used.

Dated at Ottawa, this 31st day of August, 1918.

CANADA FOOD BOARD,

HENRY B. THOMSON,
Chairman.

11–2

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA

GENERAL ORDER.

A General sitting of "The Exchequer Court of Canada," under the provisions of rule 166, for the trial of cases, etc., will be holden at the Court House, in the City of Quebec, P.Q., commencing on Monday, the 21st day of October, A.D., 1918, at 11 a.m.

Dated at Ottawa, this 3rd day of September, A.D. 1918.

L. A. AUDETTE,
J.E.C.

10–4

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, by M. & F. Order No. 120 in 1918, dated 9th September, 1918, under the provisions of section 27 of the Canada Shipping Act, has granted permission to change the name of the Steam Tug "Daring" which has been purchased from foreigners by the Pacific & Great Eastern Railway, of Victoria, B.C., to that of "Clinton."

C. STANTON,
Asst. Deputy Minister.

OTTAWA, 9th September, 1918. 11–2

CENSORSHIP NOTICE.

CONSOLIDATED ORDERS RESPECTING CENSORSHIP.

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

OTTAWA, 5th September, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, dated the 21st day of May, 1918, passed under the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, a weekly newspaper entitled "Dakota Volkszeitung," published at Aberdeen, in the State of South Dakota, one of the United States of America, in the German language, by one F. W. Sallet, has been declared by the Secretary of State of Canada to contain objectionable matter, as defined by the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, and that the possession within Canada of any issue or copy of the said "Dakota Volkszeitung," whether heretofore or hereafter published, has been prohibited by a Warrant of the Secretary of State of Canada, dated the 5th day of September, 1918, and that, as provided by paragraph 3 (1) of Order III of the said Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, any person guilty of an offence against the said Orders shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

11–2

CENSORSHIP NOTICE.

CONSOLIDATED ORDERS RESPECTING CENSORSHIP.

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

OTTAWA, 6th September, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, dated the 21st day of May, 1918, passed under the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, a daily paper entitled "The Democrat," published at 176 Tai Ping Street, Canton, China, in the Chinese language, has been declared by the Secretary of State of Canada to contain objectionable matter, as defined by the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, and that the possession within Canada of any issue or copy of the said "The Democrat," whether heretofore or hereafter published, has been prohibited by a warrant of the Secretary of State of Canada, dated the 5th day of September, 1918, and that, as provided by paragraph 3 (1) of Order III of the said Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, any person guilty of an offence against the said Orders shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

11–2

CENSORSHIP NOTICE.

CONSOLIDATED ORDERS RESPECTING CENSORSHIP.

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

OTTAWA, 6th September, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, dated the 21st day of May, 1918, passed under the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, two pamphlets printed in the Chinese language entitled "The Free Record" and "Labour," published in China, has been declared by the Secretary of State of Canada to contain objectionable matter, as defined by the Consolidated Orders respecting censorship, and that the possession within Canada of any issue or copy of the said pamphlets "The Free Record" and "Labour" whether heretofore or hereafter published, has been prohibited by a Warrant of the Secretary of State of Canada, dated the 5th of September, 1918, and that, as provided by paragraph 3 (1) of Order III of the said Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, any person guilty of an offence against the said Orders shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

11–2

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners of Canada hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following position in the Civil Service of Canada:—

A Clerk in the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture, in Grade "D" of the First Division, at an initial salary of $1,800 per annum. Candidates must be graduates of a recognized university and must possess a good working knowledge of the

classification of the orders of insects in addition to any special knowledge they possess of particular groups. Candidates should submit a statement of their training, experience and other qualifications, also a list of the entomological papers published by them together with copies of such papers when possible.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 26th day of September next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, August 22nd, 1918. 8-4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners of Canada hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada :—

1. An Assistant Chief Engineer in the Irrigation Branch of the Department of the Interior, with headquarters at Calgary, at a salary at the rate of $4,000 per annum. Candidates must have had a wide experience in the construction and operation of irrigation works.

2. An Ornithologist in Grade "C" of the First Division in the Dominion Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, at an initial salary of $2,200. Candidates are required to possess a first class knowledge of the birds of Canada, their distribution and habits, also the executive ability to assist in the administration of the Migratory Birds' Convention Act. Preference will be given to candidates with lecturing ability. Copies of any articles or original papers written by the candidate should be furnished, together with other evidence of fitness for a position combining administrative ability with a sound knowledge of Canadian birds.

3. A pressman in the lithographic office of the Topographic Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior, at a salary of $24 per week. Candidates should be able to set type as well as run the press.

4. A Motion Picture Editor in the Exibits and Publicity Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce at an annual salary to be determined at a later date. Candidates must state the salary they expect.

The work will consist of editing all industrial and scenic motion pictures of Canada and will involve a general knowledge of Canada from an industrial and scenic point of view.

5. An Artist in the Exhibits and Publicity Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, at an initial salary of $1,300 per annum. Candidates should have a complete knowledge of the theory of colour, a wide experience in the colouring of lantern slides, and a knowledge of drawing pictorial composition, etc.

6. An Officer in the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture in Grade "C" of the First Division, at an initial salary of $2,000 per annum. Candidates must be graduates of an Agricultural school and of outstanding ability so as to be able to take full charge of the seed production work of the Department.

7. An assistant to take charge of auditing of requisitions for medical stores in the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, at an initial salary of $1,800 per annum. Applicants must be graduates of some Canadian College of Pharmacy, with three years' practical experience as druggists and must have a thorough knowledge of drugs, medical supplies, surgical instruments and operating room equipment.

8. An Accountant in the Department of Railways and Canals, Welland Canal, at an initial salary of $1,500 per annum. An examination will be held on the 3rd October in theoretical and practical bookkeeping and commercial arithmetic. A fee of $8 will be required, except in the case of returned soldiers, who are exempt from paying the fee. Application forms must be filed not later than the 27th instant. Candidates will be notified of the examination centres.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 17th day of October next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 5th September, 1918. 10-4

The Yarker Manufacturing Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 6th day of September, 1918, incorporating : Honourable Clive Pringle, Senator of the Dominion of Canada ; Norman Gregor Guthrie, solicitor ; Ruby Blake, clerk ; William Samuel McCauley and George Gordon Connell, accountant, all of the City of Ottawa in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—

(*a*) To import, export, manufacture, buy, sell and deal in goods, wares and merchandise and without limiting the generality of the foregoing and to import, export, manufacture, buy, sell and deal in implements, machinery and other articles made of wood and metal;

(*b*) To deal in and manufacture wood and wood products ; to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire timber, lumber or timber lands and timber limits ; to produce, manufacture or deal in any materials or supplies which may be necessary or useful in connection with the business of manufacturing wood and wood working ;

(*c*) To deal in and manufacture iron, steel and other metals from the ore to the finished products thereof, and also to manufacture and deal in all articles, goods, wares and merchandise in which iron and steel or any other metal may be used ; to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire mines, mining rights and metalliferous lands and any interest therein, and to explore, work, exercise, develop and turn to account the same ; to buy, sell, manufacture and deal in plant, machinery, implements, conveniences, provisions and things capable of being used in connection with the operations which the company may carry on or be interested in or required by workmen or others employed by the company, and to carry on any other metallurgical operations which may seem conducive to any of the company's objects ;

(*d*) To sell and deal in any of the manufactures or products of the works hereinbefore specified, or any commodities, merchandise or manufactures which may be conveniently handled in connection therewith and are germane to the objects for which the company is incorporated ;

(*e*) To carry on any other business which may seem capable of being conveniently or advantageously carried on in connection with the business of the company or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of, to facilitate the realization of or to render more profitable any of the company's businesses, properties or rights ;

(*f*) To apply for, promote and obtain from the Dominion of Canada or any other authority, whether Dominion, Provincial, Imperial, Colonial or foreign, and including subordinate and municipal authorities, any statute, ordinances, order, regulations or other authorization or enactment which may seem desirable to the company or calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company;

(*g*) To enter into any arrangements with any governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, provincial, civic, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them and to obtain from any such government or authority any statutes, ordinances, licenses, contracts, orders, regulations, decrees, rights, powers, franchises, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to

obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with the terms of the same ;

(*h*) To invest the moneys of the company not immediately required in such investments as may from time to time be determined ;

(*i*) To co-operate in, aid in, subscribe towards or subsidize any proceeding or undertaking which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*j*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person, partnership, association or company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property which may seem suitable or desirable for the purposes of the company ;

(*k*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire and to protect, prolong and renew patents, patent rights, trademarks, formulae, licenses, protections, concessions and the like, conferring or relating to any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, improve, develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired ;

(*l*) To subscribe for, purchase, take in exchange or in payment or otherwise acquire, hold and own and while holding same to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges of holders and owners thereof, receive and distribute as profits the dividends and interest thereon, and to guarantee, sell with or without guarantee, and otherwise dispose of and notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act, deal in the shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of any other company or companies having purposes and objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to establish, promote or otherwise assist any such other company or companies;

(*m*) To sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of or deal with all or any of the assets, property, rights or undertaking of the company for such consideration as the company may think proper, and in particular for shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company ;

(*n*) To lend money to persons or companies having dealings with the company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts as also the performance of any obligations or undertakings of any other company or person in which the company is interested, including the payment of dividends, interest on bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities, mortgages or liabilities of any such company or person ; and to accept as security for such loans and guarantee any security that may be offered by such company or person, including shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock, mortgages, pledges, liens or other securities of such other companies, or of or upon the property of such persons or companies ;

(*o*) To promote, form, organize, manage, develop, take interests or stocks or shares in, and assist financially or otherwise any partnership, association or company for the purpose of acquiring or taking over all or any of the property and liabilities of the company or for any other purposes which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*p*) To issue paid-up shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities for the payment, either in whole or in part, of any property, real or personal, movable or immovable property or other rights, lease, business, franchise, undertaking, power, privilege, license or concession which this company may lawfully acquire, and also in payment of services rendered to the company by way of promotion or otherwise, and to issue fully paid-up shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the company in payment or part payment of or in exchange for shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of any other company doing a business similar or incidental to the business of this company ;

(*q*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*r*) To sell or dispose of the property or undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular and notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of The Companies Act, for shares, debentures or securities of any other partnership, association or company ;

(*s*) To consolidate or amalgamate with any other company having objects similar in whole or in part to those of the company ;

(*t*) To pay out of the funds of the company all or any of the expenses of or incidental to the formation and organization thereof, and to employ, contract with and provide for the remuneration of brokers, commission agents and underwriters upon any issue of shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the company ;

(*u*) To distribute in specie or otherwise, as may be resolved, any assets of the company among its members, and particularly the shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of any other company formed to take over the whole or any part of the assets or liabilities of the company ;

(*v*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others ;

(*w*) To do all such other things as may seem directly or indirectly to be incidental to or conducive or proper for the accomplishment of the purposes of the attainment of the objects of the company, or any of them, or expedient for the protection or benefit of the company;

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Yarker Manufacturing Company, Limited," with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into 2,500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the Town of Yarker, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
11-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Swiftsure Steamship Lines, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 4th day of September, 1918, incorporating Thomas Robinson and Minnie Blumenthal, secretaries, Abe Jack Gutreich and William John Ryan, accountants, and Alice Anna Rohrig, stenographer, all of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To carry on the business of the transportation of goods, wares, merchandise, timber, ore, coal, grain and passengers upon land and water and to carry on the business of towing, wrecking and salvage in all its branches in and over any of the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada to and from any port therein and to and from any foreign port;

(*b*) To design, lay out, construct, acquire, buy, own, charter, improve, develop, repair, maintain, operate and manage (1) steamships, steamboats, vessels, ships, barges, tugs, scows, steamship lines, vessel lines, transportation lines, towing, salvage and wrecking outfits, wharves, piers, docks, dry docks, dock yards, shipbuilding yards, slips, basins, marine railways, coaling apparatus, telegraph and telephone lines on lands owned or controlled by the company, wireless telegraph outfits and stations and all incidental structures, appliances and equipment, (2) steamboat and railway terminals, transportation, warehouses, storage and coal

storage facilities, yards, stock yards, oil tanks, pipe lines, freight sheds, freight and passenger stations, stores, buildings of every description, tramways and tracks on lands owned or controlled by the company, cars, motors, engines and equipment for the movement, care, storage or handling of any merchandise or traffic, (3) passenger facilities and accommodation, hotels, parks, amusement resorts and appliances, (4) elevators for elevating grain, wheat or other produce and cleaning plant and equipment, mills and machinery for the manufacture of flour, cereals or any product or by-product of grain or of other agricultural product, (5) shops and works for the manufacture of machinery of railway equipment and all supplies for steamships and vessels and their equipments, (6) power houses, structures, plant and equipment for the development, generation, transmission or utilization of water, steam, electric or other power and structures and plant for any form of lighting and heating; provided, however, that any sale, distribution or transmission of electric or other power or force beyond the lands of the company shall be subject to local and municipal regulations in that behalf ;

(*c*) To act as agents, commission agents, vessel agents, cartage agents, wharfingers, warehousemen, forwarders and carriers by land and water ;

(*d*) To sell and deal in any of the manufactures of products of the works hereinbefore specified or any commodities, merchandise or manufactures which may be conveniently handled in connection therewith and are germane to the objects for which the company is incorporated ;

(*e*) To enter into contracts for the carriage of mails, passengers, goods and merchandise by any means either by its own vessels or by or over the vessels, railways or conveyance of others ;

(*f*) To employ as ship's husband and managing agent of any vessel owned by the company, any person, firm or company whether limited or not and that although he or they may not be entitled to any interest or shares in the said vessel in question or in the company ;

(*g*) For the purposes aforesaid to carry on the business of storage, wharfage, warehousing and forwarding and the doing of every act or acts, thing or things, incidental or growing out of or connected with said business, including the owing, leasing, holding, erecting and maintaining of docks, bulkheads, piers, basin and warehouses, the storage of all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise, the storage and docking of ships, steam vessels and boats of every kind and description, the loading and unloading thereof, the issue of storage and warehouse receipts, negotiable and non-negotiable, covering all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise, the collection and receipt of dockage, wharfage and storage dues and other compensation, the loaning of money on the pledge of goods, wares and merchandise, and other property, or on the pledge of storage, dock and warehouse receipts therefor and the advancing of freight duties, fire and marine insurance and lines of every kind and nature upon goods, wares and merchandise received on storage or for the purpose of being warehoused ;

(*h*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*i*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company ;

(*j*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired;

(*k*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*l*) To take, or otherwise acquire and hold, shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*m*) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*n*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object ;

(*o*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company;

(*p*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade;

(*q*) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working management, carrying out or control thereof ;

(*r*) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons ;

(*s*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*t*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company ;

(*u*) To apply for, secure, acquire by assignment, transfer, purchase or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any charter, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, rights or privilege, which any government or authority or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to grant and to pay for, aid in and contribute towards carrying the same into effect, and to appropriate any of the company's shares, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof ;

(*v*) To procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country and to designate persons therein according to the laws of such foreign coun-

try to represent this company and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit ;

(*w*) To raise and assist in raising money for, and to aid, by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or other securities or otherwise, any other company or corporation and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such company, corporation, or by any other person or persons with whom the company may have business relations ;

(*x*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company, as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations ;

(*y*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company ;

(*z*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others ;

(*aa*) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Swiftsure Steamship Lines, Limited." The amount of the capital stock of the said company is one thousand (1,000) shares without nominal or par value, subject to the increase of said capital stock under the provisions of the said Act ; provided, however, that the said company shall carry on its business with a capital of twenty-four thousand dollars ($24,000), and the chief place of business of the said company to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

The company shall be deemed to be a private company under the provisions of "The Companies Act" and its amendments.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 9th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
11-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Can Bec, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 6th day of September, 1918, incorporating Edmond Brossard, King's Counsel, Alfred Forest and Arthur Lalonde, advocates, Joseph Louis Girouard, notary public, and Georges Ludger L'Heureux, accountant, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To carry on and operate the manufacturing, fabrication, sale and distribution, and generally all business relating to a certain invention for the prevention of fire and against the speading of same, as recorded by Canadian Letters of Invention granted to Emile Drapeau, on the 5th of February 1918, under No. 180992, according to the formula stated, with all possible improvements, and consequently to carry on a general business and a general agency, for the inspection and maintenance in good order and good operation the salvage and fire apparatus, and to keep and operate stores and manufactures to the same effect ;

(*b*) To carry on a general business for the establishment and maintenance of a system of protective means against fire for persons as well as for property ; to carry on a general business for the establishment and maintenance of a system of precautionary and preventive means against fire, especially in large, industrial, educational, theatrical or religious establishments or corporations, of a system of special exercise, drills, etc., for the security and protection of any industrial, educational, theatrical or religious establishment or corporation ; of any such means of security and protection in and for any municipality or corporation ;

(*c*) To promote, organize, manage and develop any corporation or company ; to acquire the whole or any part of the business of this company or to carry on any business subsidiary thereto ;

(*d*) To enter into any arrangement with any governments or authorities, municipal or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions, with power to apply part of the shares, bonds and assets of the company to the payment of the costs and expenses incurred ;

(*e*) To carry on any other business, undertaking, power or right capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with any of the above objects, or such as to benefit directly or indirectly, or facilitate their objects or to render them profitable ;

(*f*) To acquire, own, utilize, develop or otherwise employ grants, rights, privileges, licenses and franchises connected with the purposes of the company ;

(*g*) To aid by loan of money, or by advances, endorsation, or by guaranteeing its contracts or its undertakings, or in any other manner, any person, firm, company or corporation with which the company may have business dealings ;

(*h*) To subscribe, with or without security, and issue or otherwise take, hold, transfer, convert the capital stock, shares, bonds and other securities of any other company with which the company has business relations, or carrying on any business or industry similar to or allied, in whole or in part, or any other business or industry capable of being carried on in connection with the industry, the assets or rights of the company, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act ;

(*i*) To make any arrangements with any person, firm or company for the sharing of profits, union of interests, reciprocal concessions or co-operation, and to promote, constitute, form and organize, or contribute thereto, aid or participate in companies, trusts or associations for the purpose of acquiring and taking over the assets and liabilities of this company or to benefit directly its objects or any other purposes which the company may think proper ;

(*j*) To unite or amalgamate with any other company whose purposes are in whole or in part similar to that of this company, to take shares in such company, to guarantee the contracts entered into by any person or company, and to sell, rent or otherwise deal with the property and undertaking of this company or any part thereof, for the consideration that the company may think proper, and in particular for shares, bonds or other securities of any other company ;

(*k*) To acquire any undertaking, trade or business similar in whole or in part to that of this company, as well as the good-will, privileges and assets thereof, and to pay for the same in cash, shares or bonds of the company or otherwise ;

(*l*) To make, draw, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, or other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*m*) To issue and allot as paid-up stock or shares of the company as payment or part payment of all business, especially the patented rights granted to Emile Drapeau, as mentionned in paragraph (a) of the present application ; undertaking, property, right, power, privilege, lease, license, contract, chattel, real estate, shares, bonds or bonus, or other property or right which the company may acquire under the powers conferred on the company by this charter ;

(*n*) To distribute in kind or otherwise as may be resolved any assets of the company among its members, and particularly the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company formed to take over the whole or any part of the assets or liabilities of this company ;

(*o*) To carry on or develop, improve, employ, sell, exchange, lease or otherwise dispose of the rights and assets of the company, in whole or in part ;

(*p*) To do all the above acts as principal or as agent, contractor, trustee or otherwise and alone or in conjunction with others ;

(*q*) To do and execute any other acts connected with the above objects or purposes, or conducive to the attainment of the same ;

(*r*) To remunerate any person or company for services of all kind rendered or to be rendered, especially those rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares in the company's capital of any such company with which it may have business relations, or any debentures, or other securities of this company or such other company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or such other company, or the conduct of its business, and this especially with the approval of the shareholders by issuing, alloting and distributing shares or assets of the company to any such other person or company, the same credited as fully paid.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Can Bec, Limited," with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into 5,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
11–1 Under-Secretary of State.

Canada Chemical Works Company, Limited—Les Usines Chimiques du Canada, Limitée.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1918, incorporating Raoul Ovide Grothé, manufacturer, Joseph Ernest Provost and Hector Frédéric Fortier, managers, Arthur Jovite Drouin, chemist, and Carolus Fortier, chemist-engineer, all of the City of Montréal, in the Province of Québec, for the following purposes :—

(*a*) To manufacture, import, export, buy, sell and deal in goods, wares and merchandise of all kinds, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, to manufacture, compound, refine, purchase and sell chemicals, ether, chloroform, ethol chloride, ethyl bromide, dye stuffs, cements, minerals, superphosphates, soap, fertilizers, paints, varnishes, pigments, polishes, stains, oils, acids, alcohols, coal, coke, coal-tar, coal-tar products and derivatives, peat, peat products, rubber, polished glass, blown and pressed, rubber goods and products, medicines, pharmaceutical supplies, chemical and medicinal preparations, articles and compounds separately or in combination and under all conditions and at all stages of preparation and manufacture ;

(*b*) To purchase or otherwise acquire, take over and assume as a going concern or otherwise the business and undertaking of the "Usines Chimiques du Canada," "Canada Chemical Works," a body corporate and politic, having its chief place of business in the said City of Montreal, or any part thereof, or all or any of the assets, including the good-will, trade name or names, and the liabilities thereof, and to pay for the same in cash or paid-up stock or bonds of this company or partly in cash and partly in stock and (or) bonds, as may be agreed upon between the parties ;

(*c*) To purchase, hire, take on lease or exchange, or otherwise acquire and own lands, to cultivate them, especially botanical plants and herbs used for medicinal purposes, buildings, mines, minerals, ores, mining properties, mining claims, coal, coal mines, coal lands and measures, peat and peat lands and deposits, petroleum wells and fields, natural gas wells and deposits, privileges, options, grants, concessions, machinery, plant, steam or electric or water power, water and other rights, trade marks, trade names, formulae, processes and mechanical or other contrivances, and any real and personal property or any kind, requisite or convenient for the company's business and any right or interest therein, and either absolutely or conditionally, and either solely or jointly with others, and to let, place under license, sell, dispose of and otherwise deal with the same or any part thereof or any interest therein ;

(*d*) To prospect, search and explore for mines, minerals, coal, coal lands, petroleum and natural gas fields and deposits, peat, peat deposits and lands, and to hold, operate, develop, work, exploit, and manage the same, and to carry on all operations by which the soil, earth, stones, rocks, coal and metalliferous fields and measures, petroleum and peat fields and deposits may for the purpose of extracting any mineral or other product whatever be mined, quarried, raised, washed, smelted, concentrated, refined, distilled, reduced, crushed, amalgamated or treated in any manner to render such mineral or product or any by-product thereof merchantable by any process or means whatever ; to extract nitrogen or other elements and compounds from the air by electric or other method or process ; to manufacture, extract or obtain by distillation and other methods vegetable oils, acids, salts and other substances, elements and compounds from plants, straw, wood and other vegetable and organic matter ; to acquire by purchase or otherwise, own, exploit and operate timber and pulpwood lands and limits, forest reserves, saw mills, shingle mills, pulp mills, paper mills, and other mills, factories and plant incidental to the manufacture and sale of lumber, pulp, paper and paper products, and any by-products thereof ;

(*e*) To purchase, acquire, generate, develop and transmit electric light, heat and power and other power and force for the purposes of the company provided, however, that any sale, distribution, or transmission of electric, hydraulic, gas or other power or force shall be subject to local and municipal regulations in that behalf ;

(*f*) To subscribe for, purchase or otherwise acquire, to own, hold, sell, assign, transfer, or otherwise dispose of and deal with shares in the capital stock, bonds, debentures or other evidences of indebtedness created by any other companies, states or municipalities, and while the holder thereof to exercise all the rights and privileges of ownership, including the right to vote in respect thereof, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44 of the said Act ;

(*g*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*h*) To acquire and take over the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on or possessed of any property suitable for the purposes of the company ;

(*i*) To enter in partnership or into any agreement for sharing of profits or expense, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions or otherwise, with any person, partnership, association or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in or any business or transaction which may seem capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts or otherwise assist any such person, or company, and to take or otherwise acquire any securities of any company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*j*) To enter into any arrangement with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's interests or any of them, to obtain from such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain and to comply with and carry out such rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*k*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any public, general or useful object ;

(*l*) To promote any company for the purpose of acquiring or taking over all or any of the property and

liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*m*) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof ;

(*n*) To invest and dispose of the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined ;

(*o*) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons ;

(*p*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company ;

(*q*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company ;

(*r*) To distribute any of the assets of the company among its members in specie ;

(*s*) To procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country ;

(*t*) To do all the foregoing things whether alone or in conjunction with others and whether as principals, factors or agents for any other companies or persons, or by or through any factors, trustees or agents or on commission ;

(*u*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Canada Chemical Works Company, Limited—Les Usines Chimiques du Canada, Limitée," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 21st day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
11-1 Under-Secretary of State.

F. E. Smith, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 26th day of August, 1918, incorporating George Vipond Cousins and Egbert William Westover, advocates ; Isabella Stewart Macfarlane, stenographer, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec ; Charles Mackay Cotton and Frederick Thomas Enright, advocates, both of the City of Westmount, in the said Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To import, export, manufacture, buy, sell and deal in goods, wares, merchandise, supplies and commodities ;

(*b*) To build, erect, construct, manufacture, fit out, acquire, maintain, own, charter, and repair ships, steamboats, ferry boats, barges, dredges, tugs, scows, lighters, motor boats, and other vessels of every description, towing, wrecking and salvage outfits and all kinds of machinery, tackle, ships, furnishings, stores and other articles required for or used in ships or vessels of any description or in connection therewith ;

(*c*) To manufacture, construct, repair, buy, sell, lease, import, export, exchange and deal in, steel, concrete and wooden flumes and penstocks, structural steel works for bridges, buildings, towers and all other structures and appliances, steel-plate work and combination plate and structural work of every description, railway cars, trucks, carriages, automobiles, locomotives, mine cars, trolleys and articles composed or manufactured wholly or in part of iron, steel or other metal, material or combination thereof ;

(*d*) To manufacture and deal in ammunition and explosives used in connection therewith including forging, machining, finishing, loading and transporting of shells, bombs, cartridges, cartridge cases, fuses, tubes, adapters, bullets, caps and all kinds of projectiles ;

(*e*) To apply for, obtain, register, purchase, lease or license on royalty or otherwise, and to hold, own, use, operate, introduce, sell or assign or otherwise dispose of any and all trade-marks, trade-names, distinctive marks, copyrights and patent rights and all inventions, improvements and processes used in connection with or secured under letters patent of the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere or otherwise, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account any such trade-marks, trade names, patents, licenses, concessions, processes and the like, or any such property, rights and information so acquired with a view to the working and developing of the same ;

(*f*) To acquire by purchase, lease, concession, exchange or otherwise, and to construct, erect, operate, hold and maintain, and manage all factories, shops, storehouses, machine shops and other structures and erections necessary for its business, and all property, movable and immovable, necessary or useful for the carrying on of any of the purposes of the company, and to lease, sell and dispose of the same ;

(*g*) To issue its paid-up and non-assessable shares of stock, bonds or other obligations, in payment or part payment for property, rights or privileges acquired by it, or with the approval of the shareholders for services rendered to the company, and to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, and to hold, exercise and enjoy all or any of the property, franchise, good-will, rights, powers and privileges held by any person or firm or by any company or companies carrying on any business similar in whole or in part to that which this company is authorized to carry on, either in its own name or in the name of any such persons, firm or company, and to pay for such property, franchises, good-will, rights, powers and privileges wholly or partly in cash or paid-up shares or bonds of the company, or otherwise, and to undertake and assume the liabilities of any person, firm or company ;

(*h*) To consolidate or amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company, and to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise the property, franchises, undertakings and business of any such corporation, and to assume the liabilities thereof and to pay for the same wholly or partly in cash, shares, bonds or other securities of the company ;

(*i*) To promote or assist in promoting or to be a shareholder in any subsidiary, allied or other company, firm or person carrying on or having for its purposes the operation of any business altogether or in part similar to that of this company, and to enter into any arrangements for sharing of profits, union of interest, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any such person or company, and notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act, to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to pay for the same wholly or partly in cash, shares, bonds or other securities of the company and to hold, sell, reissue, with or without guarantee of principal, interest and dividends, or otherwise to deal with the same ;

(*j*) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the property, rights, franchises and undertakings of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, bonds or other securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act ;

(*k*) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required upon such securities and in such manner as may from time to time be determined by the board of directors ;

(*l*) To raise and assist in raising money for, and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement,

guarantee or otherwise any company whose shares of capital stock, bonds or other obligations are held, or in any manner guaranteed by this company, and to do any acts or things for the preservation and protection, improvement or enhancement of the value of any such shares of capital stock, bonds or other obligations and to do any and all acts and things tending to increase the value of the property of any such company;

(*m*) To assist in raising money for, and to aid by way of advances, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee as to bonds, debts or contracts, any person or persons or company with whom this company may have business relations ;

(*n*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances and to make payment towards insurance in their behalf, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object ;

(*o*) To do all or any of the things mentioned either as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and to do all such other acts and things and to carry on any business, manufacturing or otherwise, which may be incidental or conducive to any of the purposes or objects of the company, and which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "F. E. Smith, Limited," with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, divided into 200 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 9th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
11-1 Under-Secretary of State.

The Interprovincial United Farmers Union of Canada.
L'Union Interprovinciale des Cultivateurs Unis du Canada.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, and amending Acts, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 4th day of September, 1918, incorporating Seraphin Larose, James Smith and John Patrick McNamara, of the Village of Masson, in the Province of Quebec, farmers ; James Peter Brady, of the Village of Bassin du Lièvre, in the said Province of Quebec, farmer ; Jean Baptiste Chénier, Louis Mondoux and Thomas Maloney, of the Village of Thurso, in the said Province of Quebec, farmers, and John Peter McLachlan, Percy Campbell and John Cecil McCallum, of the Village of Lochaber Bay, in the said Province of Quebec, farmers, for the following purposes, viz:—

(*a*) To unite the members of the association for mutual assistance in increasing the productivity of Canadian farms, in enhancing the value of farm property, and in improving the general conditions, economic and social, of the farming community ;

(*b*) To protect the interest of the farming community by investigations of economic conditions, prices, methods of transportation and distribution, by obtaining information in any way relating to farm life for distribution among members, and by representing the economic and social conditions of the farming community to municipal, provincial or other governmental authority ;

(*c*) To enter into any arrangement for union of interests, co-operation or otherwise, with any association having objects similar in whole or part to those of this association by advancing the mutual interest of the farming community throughout the Dominion ;

(*d*) To import, export, buy, sell and deal in farm supplies or the products of the farm, for the promotion of the interests of the members ;

(*e*) To establish branches ;

(*f*) To engage lecturers, instructors and others for the spread of farm knowledge amongst farmers and others, and to hold meetings, exhibitions and award prizes for competitions in farm products or methods of farming ;

(*g*) To print, publish and circulate bulletins, tracts and circulars relating to farming, animal husbandry, the erection, construction and repair of farm buildings and methods of preparation and marketing of farm products ;

(*h*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, collect, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*i*) To pay the costs of the incorporation and organization of the association out of its funds ;

(*j*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The operation of the corporation to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Interprovincial United Farmers Union of Canada"—"L'Union Interprovinciale des Cultivateurs Unis du Canada", and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the Village of Masson, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 9th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
11-1 Under-Secretary of State.

B. Friedman, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 6th day of September, 1918, incorporating Benjamin Friedman, agent, Harry Friedman and Moses Isaac Lieberman, barristers, Samuel Waldman, merchant, and William Volansky, wholesale merchant, all of the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To carry on the business of insurance and general brokers and agents, and of real estate dealers and of dealers and brokers in the stock and securities of any corporations ;

(*b*) To acquire by purchase, concession, exchange, lease or otherwise, and to hold, own, possess, develop, sell, lease, exchange and otherwise deal in and dispose of land, buildings, real estate and real property and interest and rights therein and thereto, and of all other kinds of property, chattels and chattels real ;

(*c*) To acquire by purchase, subscription or otherwise, and to hold, sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of and deal in stocks, bonds, debentures or other securities, made or issued by any corporation and any indebtedness of any corporation, and to act as intermediary agents between buyers and sellers of the same or any one or more thereof ;

(*d*) To construct, manage, control and operate buildings, hotels, apartments and dwelling houses, shops, factories, machinery, residences, boarding houses, restaurants, cafes, taverns, refreshment rooms, theatres and places of entertainment ;

(*e*) To manufacture and produce steam, gas and electricity for heat, light and power, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any surplus thereof, provided, however, that the sale, transmission and distribution of steam, gas and electricity beyond the lands of the company shall be subject to local and municipal regulations in that behalf ;

(*f*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, and to enter into any arrangements for patents, licences, concessions, franchises and the like, and to use, exercise, develop, carry out and grant licenses in respect of, and otherwise deal with or turn to account the same ;

(*g*) To construct, improve, manage, work, operate, maintain, carry out or control any roads, ways, railway branches or sidings, steam or sailing vessels,

bridges, reservoirs, water-courses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated, directly or indirectly, to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, operation, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof;

(*h*) To raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or other securities or otherwise, any corporation in the capital stock of which the company holds shares or with which it may have business relations; and to act as employee, agent or manager of any such corporation;

(*i*) To acquire, undertake and carry on the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company;

(*j*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company;

(*k*) To carry on any other business which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property, rights or undertaking;

(*l*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors, or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others;

(*m*) To adopt such means of making known the objects, operations or products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press and by circulars;

(*n*) To remunerate any person or persons for services rendered or to be rendered to the company or in the formation thereof by the issue of shares paid-up in whole or in part, subject to the approval of the shareholders;

(*o*) To distribute any of the property of the company in specie amongst its members;

(*p*) To do all and everything which it may deem necessary, suitable, convenient, proper, incidental to or conducive to the attainment of any one or more of the objects for which the company is incorporated.

The operations of the Company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "B. Friedman, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 50,000 shares of one dollar each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
11-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Canadian Feed Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," and its amendments, letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 4th day of September, 1918, incorporating John Russell Smith, Harry J. Sterling and George Gustave Riegger, grain merchants; Frederick Royden Morris, barrister-at-law, and Mabel Mary Parish, stenographer, all of the City of Fort William, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—

(*a*) To purchase, acquire and take over the whole or any part of the assets of Canadian Feed Manufacturing Company, and to assume the whole or any part of the liabilities of Canadian Feed Manufacturing Company;

(*b*) To purchase, sell, produce, raise, transport, store, ship, dry, clean, bag, export, import, mill, trim, load into and out of cars and ships, and otherwise deal in and with grain of every description, and the by-products thereof; to carry on a grain elevator, storage, cold storage flour milling, feed manufacturing and warehousing business; to carry on the business of a cold storage tannery and pork packing company in all their respective branches; to conduct abbatoirs, and to slaughter all kinds of animals;

(*c*) To build, equip, furnish, fit, purchase, take in exchange, or otherwise acquire and hold, ships, vessels and boats of any description, or any shares or interests in ships, vessels or boats; and also shares, stock and securities of any companies possessed of or interested in any ships, vessels or boats, and to operate, navigate, maintain, repair, improve, alter, sell, exchange or let out to hire, or charter or otherwise deal with and dispose of, any ships, vessels, boats or shares or securities aforesaid, and to engage in domestic and foreign commerce by water;

(*d*) To acquire, build, maintain, manage and otherwise deal with warehouses, factories, cold storage plants, wharves, quays, piers, docks and other plants and conveniences;

(*e*) To acquire, develop, manage farm, till and otherwise deal with farming, ranching and grazing lands, and to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in the products and by-products thereof;

(*f*) To buy, own, export, import, cart, dray, transport, produce, raise, store, lease, repair, improve, manufacture, and sell goods, wares and merchandise of every description;

(*g*) To purchase, lease, take in exchange or otherwise acquire lands or interests therein, together with any buildings or structures that may be on the said lands or any of them, and to sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of the whole or any part of the lands, and all or any buildings and structures that are now or may hereafter be erected thereon, and to improve, alter and manage the said lands and buildings;

(*h*) To take or hold mortgages for any unpaid balance of the purchase money on any of the lands, buildings or structures so sold, and to sell or otherwise dispose of said mortgages;

(*i*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights;

(*j*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company;

(*k*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired;

(*l*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, or other person or company with whom the company has business dealings;

(*m*) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights,

privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*n*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object ;

(*o*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring or taking over all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company ;

(*p*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights, or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock in trade ;

(*q*) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores, dwelling houses, buildings and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof ;

(*r*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*s*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company if authorized so to do by the vote of a majority in number of the shareholders, present or represented by proxy at a general meeting duly called for considering the matter, and holding not less than two-thirds of the issued capital stock of the company ;

(*t*) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of The Companies Act, to purchase, take or acquire by original subscription or otherwise, and to hold, sell or otherwise dispose of shares, stock, whether common or preferred, debentures, bonds and other obligations in any other company having objects similar in whole or in part to the objects of this company, or carrying on any other business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to vote all shares so held through such agent or agents as the directors may appoint, and to issue in exchange therefor its own stock, bonds or other obligations ;

(*u*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company ;

(*v*) To do all or any of the above things and all things authorized by the letters patent or supplementary letters patent, as principal, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others ;

(*w*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, and of the objects set out in the letters patent or supplementary letters patent.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Canadian Feed Manufacturing Company, Limited," with a capital stock of one million dollars, divided into 10,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 9th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

11–1

Dominion Flax, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 6th day of September, 1918, incorporating John Wellington Pickup, Norman Stuart Caudwell, barristers-at-law ; Duncan Angus McCrimmon, accountant ; Ruth Hewitt Boyd, clerk, and Ella Phippen Hall, stenographer, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To buy, sell and deal in goods, wares and merchandise ; to carry on the business in all its branches of growers and manufacturers of and dealers in flax and the products and by-products thereof ; to manufacture and deal in flax yarn, hemp twine and other similar lines of goods or such as can conveniently be manufactured or bought or sold in connection therewith.

The operations of the Company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Dominion Flax, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 9th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

11–1

Canadian Farm Products.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1918, incorporating Reverend Peter Celestine Gauthier, of the Village of St. Louis, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, parish priest; Albert Schurman, of the Village of Central Bedeque, in the said Province of Prince Edward Island, farmer; Reverend Peter Paul Arsenault, of the Village of Mount Carmel, in the said Province of Prince Edward Island, parish priest ; Preston Linkletter Campbell, of the Village of Montague, in the said Province of Prince Edward Island, farmer ; John Bradford Millman, of the Village of Long River, in the said Province of Prince Edward Island, farmer ; Reverend John James McDonald, of the Village of Kinkora, in the said Province of Prince Edward Island, parish priest ; Joseph Daniel McLellan, of the Village of Richmond, in the said Province of Prince Edward Island, farmer ; Bertram Robert Brown, of the Village of York, in the said Province of Prince Edward Island, farmer ; and Thomas Edward Bulpitt, of the Village of Cardigan, in the said Province of Prince Edward Island, farmer, for the following purposes, viz. :—

(*a*) To increase the productivity of Canadian farms ; to enhance the value of farm property and to improve the general conditions, economic and social of the rural community ;

(*b*) To co-relate the systems of tillage, grading and marketing and other processes of the farm under the supervision and direction of the producer, and to promote increased production by providing systems of marketing calculated to eliminate waste and duplication and thus ensure better returns to the producer ;

(*c*) To grade and classify farm produce in such a manner as to guarantee the quality of commodities going from Canada to the importing countries of the the world and especially to Great Britain ;

(*d*) To guarantee to the consumer at home that every article bearing the stamp of this corporation shall be true to name and grade and of an excellence calculated to inspire greater confidence and freer interchange between producer and consumer ;

(*e*) To receive, hold, store, can, preserve, pickle, sell, export or otherwise dispose of the produce submitted to its management from time to time by its members ;

(*f*) To own, hold, import, export, buy, sell, manufacture and dispose of such grains, feeds, commodities,

apparatus, machinery, implements, equipment or supplies as shall be required in its business ;

(*g*) To purchase, own, hold, lease, acquire, construct, operate or otherwise dispose of steamships, tugs, sailing vessels or marine conveyances, warehouses, buildings or premises as may be required in their business ;

(*h*) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roadways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores or other works or conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the interests of the corporation and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintainance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof ;

(*i*) To lend or advance money to persons having dealings with the corporation and guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons ;

(*j*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*k*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the corporation as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations.

The operations of the corporation to be carried on without share capital throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Canadian Farm Products," and the chief office of the said corporation to be at the City of Charlottetown, in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of September 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
11-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Hamilton Distillery Company, Limited, and Reduced.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of September, 1918, decreasing the capital stock of "Hamilton Distillery Company, Limited, and Reduced" from the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars to the sum of One Hundred and Forty Thousand Dollars, consisting of fourteen thousand shares of ten dollars each.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 9th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
11-1 Under-Secretary of State.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

SUCCESSFUL Candidate for the position of Technical Clerk in the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, Department of the Interior ; salary $120 per month.

Hamlet S. Philpot, Ottawa, Ont.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN.
Secretary

Ottawa, September 10, 1918. 11-1

Successful Candidate for the position of Law Clerk in the Office of the Auditor General, Subdivision A of the Second Division, initial salary, $2,100.

Mr. A. A. Fraser, Ottawa, Ont.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 12th September, 1918. 11-1

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners of Canada hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada :—

1. An Officer in the Department of the Secretary of State to supervise the administration of the Companies Act, at an initial salary of $2,100. Candidates must have a general knowledge of company law and a general appreciation of the principles of law underlying such documents or contracts and the papers in use in commercial transactions. Qualified solicitors would be preferred, though some accountant may have the necessary knowledge of company law required.

2. A Chief Clerk to the Secretary, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, at an initial salary of from $2,000 to $2,500 per annum, according to the qualifications of the appointee. Candidates must possess a good education and have some legal knowledge, in addition to office or business experience.

3. A Still Photographer in the Exhibits and Publicity Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, at Ottawa, at an initial salary of $1,200. Candidates must have a complete knowledge of still photography and should submit samples of both inside and outside work.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 1st day of October next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
11-4 Secretary

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 60 of 1918.

(Atlantic No. 35.)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(157) West coast—Cape St. Mary—Change in character of light.

Previous notices.—Nos. 78 (204) of 1909 and 56 (154) of 1910.
Position.—On cape St. Mary.

Lat. N. 44° 5′ 8″, Long. W. 66° 12′ 40″

Date of alteration.—About 15th September, 1918.
Alteration.—The alternating red and white light will, without further notice, be replaced by a flashing white catoptric light, showing two flashes, with an interval of 6 seconds between them, every twenty-four seconds, thus :
Flash; 6 seconds interval; flash; 18 seconds interval.
For half the time of revolution, or 12 seconds, the light will be totally eclipsed; for the other half a light of 500 candle-power will be visible, through which the stronger flashes will show.
Power.—Naked light 500 candles; flashes 50,000 candles.
Illuminant.—Petroleum vapour, burned under an incandescent mantle.
Lantern.—The tower will be surmounted by a new octagonal iron lantern, painted red.
Temporary light.—While the alterations are being made to the light, from about 15th August to about 15th September, 1918, a temporary fixed white light will be shown from an anchor lens lantern.

N. to M. No. 60 (157) 9-8-18.

Authority : Records, Chief Engineer's office, Dept. of Marine.
Admiralty charts : Nos. 2538, 352, 1651 and 2670.
Publication : Nova Scotia and Bay of Fundy Pilot, 1911, page 240.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918 : No. 194.
Departmental File : No. 20194A

NOVA SCOTIA.

(158) Bay of Fundy—Lurcher shoal lightship—Change in character of lights.

Change in characteristic of lights.—In the latter part of October, 1918, the characteristic of the light shown at each mast head of the Lurcher shoal lightship off Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, will, without further notice, be changed from occulting white to *fixed white.*

N. to M. No. 60 (158) 9-8-18.

Authority : Memo. from Commissioner of Lights
Admiralty charts : Nos. 352, 1651 and 2670.
Publication : Nova Scotia and Bay of Fundy Pilot, 1911, page 237.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918 : No. 198.
Departmental File : No. 20198M.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(159) South coast—Halifax harbour entrance—Sambro Outer bank—Lightship to be removed from her station temporarily for overhaul—Change in character of lights.

Position.—$6\frac{1}{5}$ miles 156° (S. 2° E. mag.) from Sambro island light.

Lat. N. 44° 20′ 25″, Long. W. 63° 30′ 20″

Lightship to be removed from station for overhaul.—Sambro lightship, No. 15, will, without further notice, be removed from her station on or about 30th September, 1918, to undergo necessary overhaul. The lightship will be off her station for about six weeks.
Gas and whistle buoy.—While she is away her station will be marked by a combined gas and whistle buoy, painted black, showing an occulting white light.
Notice of replacement.—Further notice will be given when the lightship is replaced on her station.

Change in characteristic of lights.—When the lightship is replaced on her station the characteristic of the light shown at each mast head will be changed from occulting white to *fixed white.*

N. to M. No. 60 (159) 9-8-18.

Variation in 1918: 22° W.
Authority: Memo. from Commissioner of Lights.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 2410, 729, 1651, 2666 and 2670.
Publication: Nova Scotia Pilot, 1911, page 141.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 322.
Departmental File: No. 21040M.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 9th August, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage. 10-2

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 61 of 1918.

(Pacific No. 11.)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(160) Vancouver island—Southeast coast—Victoria harbour entrance—Ogden point breakwater—Fog alarm to be established.

Date of establishment.—15th September, 1918, without further notice.

Position.—In lighted beacon on outer end of Ogden point breakwater.
Lat. N. 48° 24′ 48″, Long. W. 123° 23′ 37″

Description.—Diaphone, operated with air, compressed by an electric motor. It will give one blast every fifteen seconds, thus:

Blast	Silent interval
2 secs.	13 secs.

Remarks.—The horn, which projects from the beacon near its top, is elevated 38 feet above high water mark and points 205° (S. mag.)

The electric power is transmitted through a submarine cable running from the shore end of the breakwater to the beacon.

Note.—When the fog alarm is established on Ogden point breakwater the maintenance of the fog alarm on McLoughlin point will be discontinued.

N. to M. No. 61 (160) 12-8-18.

Variation in 1918: 25° E.
Authority: Records Chief Engineer's office, Department of Marine.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 1897b, 576, 2810, 2689, 1911 and 1917.
Publication: British Columbia Pilot, Vol. 1, 1913, pages 62 and 63.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: Nos. 2274 and 2276.
Departmental Files: Nos. 22274C and F, and 22276F.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(161) Burrard inlet—Vancouver harbour—Parthia shoal—Depths.

Former notice.—No. 27 (90) of 1913.

Depths.—A recent sweeping over the location of Parthia shoal gives 32 feet water at L. W. O. S. T. over the whole former position of the shoal, except one portion on the south side where there is a spot approximately 150 feet long by 50 feet wide, which has 29 feet water over it at its highest point. The middle of this spot is located 2175 feet 312° 20′ (N. 73° W. mag.) from Brockton point lighthouse. The width of the 32-foot channel north of this point is not less than 1000 feet.

N. to M. No. 61 (161) 12-8-18.

Variation in 1918: 25° 20′ E.
Authority: Communication from Mr. A. R. Dufresne, Asst. Chief Engineer, P. W. Dept. covering a report from Mr. C. C. Worsfold, District Engineer.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 922, 1922, 2689 and 1917.
Publication: British Columbia Pilot, Vol. 1. 1913, page 292.
Departmental File: No. 33617.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 12th August, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage. 10-2

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 62 of 1918.

(Atlantic No. 36.)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(162) Cape Breton island—East coast—Ingonish island—Change in character of light.

Position.—On Ingonish island.
Lat. N. 46° 41′ 20″, Long. W. 60° 20′ 10″

Date of alteration.—On or about 15th October, 1918, without further notice.

Alteration.—The fixed white light will be replaced by a flashing white catoptric light, showing three flashes, at 4 second intervals, every 24 seconds, thus:

Flash; 4 seconds interval; flash; 4 seconds interval; flash; 16 seconds interval.

For half the time of revolution, or 12 seconds, the light will be totally eclipsed; for the other half a light of 500 candle-power will be visible, through which the stronger flashes will show.

Power.—Naked light 500 candles; flashes 40000 candles.

Illuminant.—Petroleum vapour, burned under an incandescent mantle.

N. to M. No. 62 (162) 21-8-18.

Authority: Departmental records.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 2727, 1651, 2516 and 2666.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, page 30.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 526.
Departmental File: No. 20526A.

QUEBEC.

(163) Gulf of St. Lawrence—Mingan islands—Uncharted rock south of Hunting island reported.

Captain Bernier, of the mail S.S. "Guide," reports having touched on an uncharted rock.

Position.—Nearly half a mile outside of Garde rock, with the rock about ½ mile 34° (N. 63° E. mag.) from Garde rock and Garde rock in one. In approximate.
Lat. N. 50° 11′ 20″, Long. W. 63° 8′ 35″

Depth.—12 feet or less.

Remarks.—No examination was made, but immediately after touching a sounding of 10 fathoms no bottom was taken. The rock therefore appears to be a pinnacle.

Examination will be made and fuller particulars published if the existence of the rock is confirmed.

N. to M. No 62 (163) 21-8-18

Variation in 1918: 29° W.
Authority: Capt. Jos. E. Bernier, of Quebec.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 1132, 1621, and 2516.
Publication: St Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 1, 1916, page 193.
Departmental File: No. 47365.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(164) East coast—North Carolina—Southeastward of cape Hatteras—Station of sunken Diamond shoal lightship marked by gas, whistle and submarine bell buoy.

Gas, whistle and submarine bell buoy placed.—With reference to Diamond shoal lightship sunk by an enemy submarine, a gas, whistle and submarine bell buoy was, on 11th August, 1918, placed in 22 fathoms water just outside the old whistle buoy station about ½ mile N.N.W. of the station of the sunken Diamond shoal lightship.

N. to M. No. 62 (164) 21-8-18.

Authority: Dept. of the Naval Service.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 267, 2060B and 2059.
Departmental File: No. 31589.

IRELAND.

(165) East coast—Rosslare harbour approach—Holdens Bed—Existence of a shoal.

Position.—At a distance of $14\frac{3}{10}$ cables, 66° (N. 84° E. mag.) from Rosslare harbour breakwater lighthouse.

Lat. 52° 16′ N., Long. 6° 18′ W.

Description.—A 10-foot patch.

Caution.—Vessels should keep to the southward of Holdens Bed buoy.

N. to M. No. 62 (165) 21-8-18.

Variation in 1918: 18° W.
Authority: British Admiralty N. to M. No. 868 of 1918.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 1772, 1787, 2049 and 1825b.
Publication: Irish Coast Pilot, 19 1, pages 138, 142.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.
OTTAWA, CANADA, 21st August, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

11-2

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 63 of 1918.

(*Inland No. 17.*)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

ONTARIO.

(166) Lake Superior—Michipicoten island, south side—Quebec harbour—Davieaux island lighthouse in operation—Old main lighthouse dismantled—Permanent range lights established.

Former notices—No. 126 (410) of 1916; and No. 86 (218) of 1917.

(1) DAVIEAUX ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE.

Position.—On the summit of Davieaux island, 100 feet from its north shore, and 2,400 feet from its east extreme, on land 92 feet above the level of the lake.

Lat. N. 47° 41′ 42″, Long. W. 85° 48′ 40″

Davieaux island is the long narrow island to the west of the course into the dredged cut at entrance to Quebec harbour, formerly named Long island.

Character.—Flashing white catoptric light, showing four flashes, at 3 second intervals, every twenty-four seconds, thus: Flash; 3 seconds' interval; flash; 3 seconds' interval; flash; 3 seconds' interval; flash; 15 seconds' interval.

For half the time of revolution, or 12 seconds, the light will be totally eclipsed; for the other half a light of 500 candle power will be visible, through which the stronger flashes will show.

Elevation.—129 feet above the level of the lake.

Visibility.—17 miles from all points of approach.

Power.—Naked light 500 candles; flashes 30,000 candles.

Illuminant.—Petroleum vapour, burned under an incandescent mantle.

Structure.—Octagonal tower, with sloping sides; octagonal lantern.

Material.—Tower, reinforced concrete; lantern, iron.

Colour.—Tower, white; lantern, red.

Height.—44 feet, from base to top of ventilator on the lantern.

(2) *Light discontinued.*—The maintenance of the fixed white light on the east side of the entrance to Quebec harbour has been discontinued, and the lantern removed from the tower, but the building is still maintained as a dwelling for the keeper.

Hand fog horn.—The hand fog horn heretofore maintained at this old lightstation will continue to be operated from the same place. It is used to answer signals from steamers in the vicinity of the station in thick weather.

(3) QUEBEC HARBOUR FRONT RANGE LIGHT.

Position.—On the north shore of Quebec harbour, 40 feet back from the water's edge, on land 7 feet above level of lake; 2,200 feet 6° 10′ (N. 7° 55′ E. mag.) from the old site of this lighthouse on Agate island.

Lat. N. 47° 43′ 2″, Long. W. 85° 47′ 54″

Character.—Fixed white light.

Elevation.—23 feet above the level of the lake.

Visibility.—9 miles in the line of range.

Power.—2,700 candles.

Order.—Catoptric.

Structure.—Tower, square in plan, with sloping sides; square lantern.

Material.—Wood.

Colour.—White.

Height.—20 feet, from base to top of ventilator on the lantern.

Note.—This lighthouse was moved from its old site on Agate island to its present site on the north shore of Quebec harbour.

(4) QUEBEC HARBOUR BACK RANGE LIGHT.

Position.—600 feet 0° 43′ (N. 2° 28′ E. mag.) from the front range light.

Character.—Fixed white light.

Elevation.—67 feet above the level of the lake.

Visibility.—13 miles in the line of range.

Power.—2,700 candles.

Order.—Catoptric.

Structure.—Tower, square in plan, with sloping sides; square lantern.

Material.—Wood.

Colour.—White.

Height.—42 feet, from base to top of ventilator on the lantern.

Sailing directions.—The range lights in line lead through the opening between Hope and Davieaux islands and mark axis of dredged channel at entrance to harbour.

N. to M. No. 63 (166) 21-8-18.

Variation in 1918; 1° 45′ W.
Authority: Records, Chief Engineer's office, Dept. of Marine.
Publications: U. S. H. O. Publication No. 108 A, 1906, page 92; and U. S. Lake Survey Bulletin No. 27, page 116.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: Nos. 2173, 2174 and 2175.
Departmental Files: Nos. 22173C and 22174C.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 21st August, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

11-2

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 64 of 1918.

(*Inland No. 18.*)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water and all depths are at mean low water.

QUEBEC.

(167) River St. Lawrence—Lake St. Louis—Dredging—Change in position of gas buoy—Caution.

Dredging.—Dredging has been done by the Department of Public Works of Canada in the main channel in Lake St. Louis as follows :—

(1) The shoal area north of the axis of the main channel, about $\frac{1}{5}$ mile above red gas buoy No. 76S, has been dredged to a depth of 16 feet and to a distance of 180 feet from the axis of the channel; but there is one spot in the area dredged where there is only a depth of 15 feet. This area has not yet been tested by sweeping.

(2) A width of 70 feet has been dredged off the north extreme of the shoal which extended from the southward to within 35 feet of the line of the Dixie range lights at a point 0.95 mile above Dixie front light. This cut has been swept to 16 feet and gives a channel width of 105 feet south of the axis of the range.

Change in position of gas buoy.—Black gas buoy No. 77S, has been moved 120 feet southwardly to the north edge of the above shoal, which it marks. It is now 105 feet perpendicularly southwardly of the alignment of Dixie range lights.

Previous notice.—No. 10 (31) of 1917.

Caution in passing dredge.—In view of the fact that steamers navigating Lake St. Louis have to their very great danger passed the dredge engaged in removing shoals on the side remote from the steamboat channel, and that dredge No. 116 of the Department of Public Works of Canada may be found now on one side, now on the other, of the channel, mariners are warned to observe the following regulations :

The dredge proper will carry the regulation white anchorage lights fore and aft. In addition to this she will display two fixed red lights, one above the other, six feet apart, on the channel side of the dredge, indicating the side on which vessels must pass. These lights will be suspended clear of the dredge's side about ten feet.

During daytime a red flag will be displayed on the same side of the dredge, and also 10 feet outboard.

Remarks.—The same regulations with respect to red lights and red flags are in force on all Canadian dredges; though the distance between the lights and distance outboard may vary.

N. to M. No. 64 (167) 23-8-18.

Authority: Report from Mr. J. G. Girard, Acting District Engineer of dredging, through Asst. Chief Engineer, P. W. Dept.; and Records, Chief Engineer's office, Dept. of Marine.
Canadian Naval chart: No. 50.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot above Quebec, 1912, pages 120 and 121.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 1512.
Departmental Files: Nos. 37523 and 10466.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(168) Lake Erie—Buffalo harbour approach—Buffalo lightvessel discontinued.

Previous notice.—No. 61 (213) of 1915.

Position.—About 11 miles southwestward of Buffalo harbour.

Lat. N. 42° 45′ 30″, Long. W. 79° 5′ 45″

Lightvessel discontinued.—Buffalo lightvessel has been discontinued.

N. to M. No. 64 (168) 23-8-18

Authority: U. S. Dept. of Commerce N. to M. No. 30 of 1918.
Publications: U. S. H. O. Publication No. 108D, 1907, page 30; and U.S. Lake Survey Bulletin No. 27, page 395.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(169) Lake Erie—Cleveland harbour—Cleveland east entrance.—Fog signal changed.

Fog signal changed.—The fog signal at Cleveland east entrance light-station has been changed to an air diaphone. It will sound one blast every twenty seconds, blast 4 seconds duration.

N. to M. No. 64 (169) 23-8-18.

Authority: U. S Dept. of Commerce N. to M. No. 32 of 1918.
Publications: U. S. H. O Publication No. 108D, 1907 page 44; d U. S. Lake Survey Bulletin No. 27, page 412.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(170) River St. Mary—Detour passage—Vicinity of Pipe island—Rules for navigation.

The rules for navigation of River St. Mary, as now approved by the United States Engineers, provide that navigation in the vicinity of Pipe island shall be by the right-hand channel—upbound vessels passing to the eastward and downbound vessels passing to the westward of Pipe island.

N. to M. No. 64 (170) 23 8-18.

Authority: U. S. H. O. N. to M. No. 31 of 1918.
Publications: U. S. H. O. Publicalion No. 108A, 1906, page 17; and U. S. Lake Survey Bulletin No. 27, page 135.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(171) River St. Mary—Birch point—Change in colour of range lighthouses.

Change in colour of range lighthouses.—The colour of Birch point range light towers has been changed to black; daymarks remain white.

N. to M. No. 64 (171) 23-8-18.

Authority: U S. Dept. of Commerce N. to M. No. 30 of 1918.
Publications: U. S. H. O. Publication No. 108A, 1906, page 29; and U. S. Lake Survey Bulletin No. 27, page 128.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 23rd August, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

11-2

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 65 of 1918.

(Atlantic No. 37.)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

QUEBEC.

(172) Saguenay river—St. Fulgence to Chicoutimi—State of dredged channel—Temporary buoys placed.

Previous notice.—No. 93 (241) of 1917.

Channel swept.—The dredged channel has recently been swept, from deep water below St. Fulgence to Chicoutimi wharf.

Depths.—The standard depth of 16 feet was found throughout the length, and over the whole width of 250 feet, with greater width at the curves, except as follows:—

(1) At the junction of the axes of Poste St. Martin and Valin river ranges some boulders have been carried by ice into the cut, reducing the width of the clear

channel, and the depth at the sides of the channel to 14 feet. The edges of the portion of the channel remaining standard depth are marked by the two temporary buoys described hereunder.

(2) About 700 feet above the junction of Caribou and Valin ranges there is a small spot in midchannel with a depth of 15½ feet only.

Temporary buoys.—Immediately above the bend abreast of Pointe Agonie two temporary red spar buoys have been placed on the north edge of the portion available for 16 foot depth, as follows:—

One buoy 740 feet above the intersection of the alignments of the range lights; and the other buoy 1510 feet above the same point, at the upper end of the narrowed channel.

N. to M. No. 65 (172) 26-8-18.

Authority : Report from Mr. P. E. Amiot, District Engineer, through Asst. Chief Engineer, P. W. Dept.; and departmental records.
Admiralty charts : Nos. 1370 and 2516.
Canadian Naval chart : No. 209.
Publication : St. Lawrence Pilot below Quebec, 1916, page 62
Departmental Files : Nos. 37413 and 39503.

QUEBEC.

(173) River St. Lawrence—St. Thomas channel—Buoys placed temporarily for dredging purposes.

Buoys placed temporarily for dredging purposes.—Two steel spar buoys, painted white, have been placed temporarily for dredging purposes on the north side of St. Thomas channel, about 3 miles above Crane island. These buoys will be moved from time to time to suit the requirements of the dredging. They are not to be used as aids to navigation.

From the easterly buoy, St. Thomas church bears 120° (S. 42° E. mag.); and Crane island light bears 53° 15′ (N. 72° 45′ E. mag.)

Lat. N. 47° 0′ 32″, Long. W. 70° 37′ 26″

From the westerly buoy St. Thomas church bears 122° (S. 44° E. mag.); and Crane island light bears 53° 45′ (N. 73° 15′ E. mag.)

Lat. N. 47° 0′ 30″, Long. W. 70° 37′ 40″

N. to M. No. 65 (173) 26-8-18.

Variation in 1918 : 18° W.
Authority : Report from Sup't. of Lights, Quebec.
Admiralty charts : Nos. 315 and 318.
Canadian Naval Charts : Nos. 206 and 208.
Publication : St. Lawrence Pilot below Quebec, 1916, pages 129 and 130.
Departmental File : No. 11785.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(174) Massachusetts—Boston bay—Peddocks island channel—Pig rocks light established.

Light established.—Pig rocks light has been established in the position of the former Pig rocks beacon.

Character of light.—Flashing white every 3 seconds, flash 0.3 second duration.

Power.—70 candles.

N. to M. No. 65 (174) 26-8-18.

Authority: U. S. Dept. of Commerce N. to M. No. 33 of 1918.
Admiralty charts : Nos. 2482, 2492, and 2670.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 26th August, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

NOTICE.

Government of Canada Publications.

THE following list of recent Government publications is inserted in the *Canada Gazette* in conformity with Order in Council (P.C. 1522) of 28th October, 1915, which calls for the publication of such lists from week to week.

Where a publication is marked with an asterisk (*) requests for the volume or report in question should be made to the department affected. In all other cases, applications should be addressed to the Chief of Distribution, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa. When the title appears in English it will be understood that the volume is printed in English ; when the title is in French, it means that the report is printed in the French language. The price quoted for publications should in every case accompany the application.

AVIS.

Publications du Gouvernement du Canada.

LA liste suivante des récentes publications du gouvernement est insérée dans la *Gazette du Canada*, en conformité de l'arrêté en conseil (C.P. 1522) du 28 octobre 1915, qui exige que ces listes soient publiées d'une semaine à l'autre.

Lorsqu'une publication est marquée d'un astérisque (*) les demandes au sujet du volume ou du rapport en question devront être adressées au Ministère qui la publie. Dans tous les autres cas, il faudra s'adresser au Chef de la Distribution, département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques, Ottawa. Lorsque le titre est publié en anglais, il est entendu que c'est la version anglaise du volume qui est imprimée ; lorsque le titre est en français, cela signifie que c'est la version française qui est imprimée. Le prix indiqué pour les publications devra dans chaque cas accompagner la demande.

AGRICULTURE.

Annual Report of the Veterinary Director General for year ending March 31, 1917, 20 pp 0.05
Rapport annuel des Fermes Expérimentales du Dominion pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 160 pp. 0.10
* Agricultural Gazette of Canada for August, 1918 ..... 0.10
* La Gazette Agricole du Canada, août 1918 ..... 0.10
* Patent Office Record and Register of Copyrights and Trade Marks, May, 1918 ..... 0.20
* Seasonable Hints (Prairie edition), July, 1918, 16 pp. Free.
* Tuberculosis : plain statement of facts regarding the disease, prepared especially for farmers and others interested in live stock, 24 pp. Free.
* Labour Saving Devices on the Irrigated Farm (Dominion Experimental Farms). Exhibition Circular No. 72, 4 pp. Free.
* Fruit Crop Report No. 2 (July, 1918) 8 pp. Free.
* Advice to the Beginner in the Selection of Breeding Stock (Live Stock Branch) Pamplet No. 4, 14 pp. Free.
* Peach Canker (Dominion Experimental Farms). Bulletin No. 37, 36 pp. Free.
* Fruit Crop Report No. 3 (August 1918), 8 pp. Free.
* Pure-Bred Dairy Cattle, the Canadian record of performance (Live Stock Branch). Report No. 10, 88 pp. Free.
* A new plan for Cow Testing (Dairy and Cold Storage Branch). Circular No. 24, 8 pp. Free.
* Selection and Wintering of Biennial Vegetables for Seed (Dominion Experimental Farms). Circular No. 15, one sheet. Free.
* List of Cheese Factories, Creameries, Skimming Stations, etc. (Dairy Commissioner), 96 pp. Free.

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

Judgments, Orders, Regulations, and Rulings (fortnightly edition). Vol. VIII, No. 12. (Sept. 1st.) 0.20
Single numbers 3.00
Annual subscription 3.00

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Rapport de la Commission pour l'exercice terminé le 31 août 1917, 120 pp 0.10

CUSTOMS.

Rapport du Ministère (tableaux des importations et des exportations) pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 900 pp 0.80

FINANCE.

* Budget Speech delivered by Hon. A. K. Maclean, M.P., Acting Minister of Finance, Tuesday, April 30, 28 pp. Free.

INLAND REVENUE.

* Witch Hazel : Bulletin No. 402, 8 pp. Free.
* Ground Allspice : Bulletin No. 403, 24 pp. Free.
* Phosphate de soude : Bulletin No. 393, 32 pp. Gratuit.
* Vins et liqueurs : Bulletin No. 392, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Huile à salade : Bulletin No. 396, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Sucre : Bulletin No. 397, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Marmelade : BulletinNo. 399, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Grape Juice : Bulletin No. 405, 20 pp. Free.
* Piment moulu : Bulletin No. 403, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Condensed Milk : Bulletin No. 406, 20 pp. Free.
* Liquor Arsenicals : Bulletin No. 401, 20 pp. Free.
* Molasses : Bulletin No. 407, 24 pp. Free.
* Arsenic in Baking Materials : Bulletin No. 411, 16 pp. Free.
* Bran : Bulletin No. 412, 24 pp. Free.

INTERIOR.

Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch, 1916-17, 110 pp. 0.10
* Forest Fires in Canada, 1914-15-16, 46 pp. Free.
* Peace River District (its resources and opportunities), 48 pp. Free.
* Immigration—Facts and Figures, 24 pp. Free.
* Wood-Using Industriesof Quebec (Forestry Branch, Bulletin No. 63), 90 pp. Free.
* Decisions of the Geographic Board of Canada for June-July, 1918, 4 pp. Free.
* Nomenclature of the Mountains of Western Canada, approved by the Geographical Board, 4 pp. Free.
* Forest Products of Canada, 1917—Poles and Cross-Ties (Forestry Branch). 8 pp. Free.
* Regulations for the disposal of Petroleum and Natural Gas rights, the property of the Crown in Canada, 12 pp. Free.

JUSTICE.

Report of the Inspectors of Penitentiaries for year ending March 31, 1917, 28 pp. 0.05

LABOUR.

Tenth report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation for year ending March 31, 1917, 112 pp. 0.10
Labour Organization in Canada for calendar year 1917, 226 pp. 0.25
* Labour Gazette, August, 1918, 97 pp 0.03
* La Gazette du Travail, juillet 1918, 104 pp 0.03
* Report on the operations of Flour-milling Companies in Canada 40 pp. Free.

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA PUBLICATIONS—*Continued.*

MARINE

List of Vessels on the Registry Books of the Dominion of Canada on December 31, 1917, 290 pp..... 0.20

MILITIA.

* Pension Regulations for those serving in the Naval Forces of Canada and the Canadian Expeditionary Force, 16 pp. Free.

MINES.

* Preliminary Report of the Mineral Production of Canada during year 1917, 20 pp. Free.
* Museum Bulletin No. 27, Contributions to the Mineralogy of Black Lake area, Quebec, by Eug. Poitevin and R. P. D. Graham. Free
* Memoir 103. Timiskaming County, Quebec, by M. E. Wilson. Free.
* Analyses of Canadian Fuels—Part I.—Maritime Provinces. Free.
* " " Part II.—Quebec and Ontario. Free.
* " " Part III.—Manitoba. Free.
* " " Part IV.—Alberta and the Northwest. Free.
* " " Part V.—British Colnmbia and the Yukon. Free.
* Annual report on the Mineral Production of Canada during the calendar year 1916, 346 pp. Free.
* Summary Report, 1917, Part B (Geological Survey), 48 pp. Free.
* Summary Report, 1917, Part D (Geological Survey), 48 pp. Free.
* Report on the Clay Resources of Southern Saskatchewan, 100 pp. Free.
* Mineral Springs of Canada (Part II). Bulletin No. 20, 184 pp. Free.

NAVAL SERVICE.

Rapport annuel de la direction des pêcheries pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 500 pp 0.30
International Radiotelegraph Convention of London, 1912, 44 pp..... 0.10
* Tide Tables for the Eastern Coasts of Canada for year 1919, 84 pp. Free.
* Tide Tables for the Pacific Coast of Canada for year 1919, 64 pp. Free.

PUBLIC INFORMATION BUREAU.

* Revelations of Prince Lichnowsky, 24 pp. Free.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Annual report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1917, 94 pp..... 0.10

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Statutory List—Containing the names of all persons residing and carrying on business in neutral countries with whom persons in Canada are prohibited from trading, 74 pp..... 0.20
Rapport annuel du secrétaire d'Etat pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 180 pp..... 0.15

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

* Judgment and Reasons in the matter of an application on behalf of George Edwin Gray for a writ of habeas corpus, 24 pp. Free.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1918, 40 pp..... 0.05
Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada, May, 1918 ..... 0.20
Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, report of the, for year ending August 31, 1917, 144 pp..... 0.10
Census of Prairie Provinces (Population and Agriculture), 422 pp..... 0.30
* Monthly Bulletin of Agric. Statistics, June, 1918. Free.
* Bulletin mensuel de la Statistique Agricole, Juin 1918. Gratuit.
* Trade Bulletin, No. 762. Free.
* Canada's Opportunity for Exports of Food (by R. J. McFall, Ph.D.), 16 pp. Free.
* Report of Trial Shipment of Bulk Wheat from Vancouver via the Panama Canal to the United Kingdom (Bulletin No. 1, May 1918), 20 pp. Free.

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS.

War Purchasing Commission, second report of the—Jan. 1st, 1917, to March 31st, 1918, 164 pp..... 0.15
* **Atlas of Canada.** 124 pp. 17 x 12. 80 maps, 64 diagrams. 12 pp. statistics, cloth and leather binding..... 3.00
Debates of Senate of Canada, 1918 (English), one volume, bound (in the press)..... 3.00
Debates of House of Commons of Canada, 1918 (English), 2 volumes, bound, per set (in the press)..... 5.00
Statutes of Canada, 1918 (in the press)..... 2.50
Statuts du Canada, 1918 " "..... 2.50
* **Tables of Values,** of Bonds for $100 yielding 5% to 8%, correct to the nearest sixth decimal, 125 pp, issued by the Department of Insurance..... 5.00
Women's War Conference, report of the, February 28-March 2, 1918, 48 pp. Free.
"Labour and the War": Speeches delivered in the Canadian House of Commons, April 26, 1918, and before the Canadian Club, Ottawa, April 27, 1918, by Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, 12 pp. Free.

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

OFFICE: RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA.

Fish recipes, Vegetable recipes and **Bread recipes,** each..... 0 05
Fruit and Vegetables (Canning, Drying and Storing)..... 0.05
* **War Meals:** Practical suggestions to save Beef, Bacon, Wheat and Flour to meet the War-needs Overseas, 12 pp. Free.
* **Can for Victory:** Pamphlet No. 2, 16 pp. Free.
* **Food Service:** hand-book for speakers, 16 pp. Free.
* **La victoire par les conserves:** Feuillet No. 2, 16 pp. Gratuit.
* **Canadian Food Bulletin,** August 24, 1918, No. 18, 12 pp. Free.
* **Food Laws:** Manual of Orders in Council and Orders of the Canada Food Board relating to the Production, Conservation and Distribution of Food, 72 pp. Free.
* **Glucose for Household Use:** Use available substitutes, 8 pp. Free.

COAL.

"Coal Resources of the World," per set of 3 vols., with large Atlas accompanying 12.50
(NOTE:—This publication, which was intended for world-wide distribution, is now, consequent upon the stock on hand and the difficulty in disposing of copies on the continent of Europe, offered at half the original cost.)

1918-19 1918-19

STATEMENT

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the Dominion of Canada, as by returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st August, 1917 and 1918.

PUBLIC DEBT			1917	1918
			$ cts.	$ cts.
LIABILITIES.				
FUNDED DEBT				
Payable in Canada			468,819,067 88	891,394,588 44
do in London			362,703,312 40	362,703,312 40
do in New York			75,873,000 00	75,873,000 00
Temporary Loans			353,268,141 34	314,334,797 38
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund			5,836,161 74	5,906,486 72
Dominion Notes			182,291,576 04	286,008,199 30
SAVINGS BANKS—	1917.	1918.		
Post Office Savings Banks	$42,681 630 22	$42,202,691 39		
Dominion Government Savings Banks	13.566,466 11	12,502,366 54		
			56,248,096 33	54,705,057 93
Trust Funds			10,615,224 48	11,138,587 42
Province Accounts			11,920,481 20	11,920,481 20
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts			36,261,886 04	26,803,384 89
Total Gross Debt			1,563,836,947 45	2,040,787,895 68
ASSETS.				
INVESTMENTS—				
Sinking Funds			14,035,525 12	16,818,396 17
Other Investments			142,574,037 32	288,564,149 21
Province Accounts			2,296,327 90	2,296,327 90
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts			540,787,466 88	536,869,676 36
Total Assets			699,693,357 22	844,548,549 64
Total Net Debt to August 31			864,143,590 23	1,196,239,346 04
do do to July 31			860,377,227 77	1,172,323,489 58
Increase of Debt			3,766,362 46	23,915,856 46

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Month of August, 1917.	Total to August 31, 1917.	Month of August, 1918.	Total to August 31, 1918
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
REVENUE—				
Customs	13,034,434 34	69,039,477 49	13,863,402 73	67,791,779 36
Excise	2,154,642 40	9,773,514 78	2,389,395 28	10,994,338 77
Post Office	1,306,113 00	7,750,000 00	1,450,000 00	7,750,000 00
Public Works, including Railways and Canals	3,932,740 42	12,418,671 31	4,912,741 10	14,936,825 09
Miscellaneous	2,153,019 60	6,803,937 05	3,780,308 55	16,877,077 01
Total	22,580,949 76	105,785,600 63	26,395,847 66	118,350,020 23
EXPENDITURE	16,275,639 84	40,968,685 96	19,086,853 86	51,981,756 44

EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.				
War	7,738,631 27	51,427,162 04	19,571,723 00	63,580,275 37
Public Works, including Railways and Canals	2,479,192 46	5,178,165 94	4,801,819 44	6,496,281 07
Railway Subsidies	40,042 56	40,042 56	.....	.....
Total	10,257,866 29	56,645,370 54	24,373,542 44	70,076,556 44

The above statement represents only the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance

Certified correct,
J. G. MACFARLANE, Chief Accountant and Dominion Bookkeeper.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, September 9, 1918.

11-cf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE

Provincial	$ 27,746 25
Fractional	1,162,700 55
$1	15,481,655 50
$2	12,247,928 50
$4	40,735 00
$5	4,079,177 50
$50	4,500 00
$100	
$500	2,174,500 00
$1,000	3,518,000 00
$500 Legal Tender Notes for Banks	149,500 00
$1,000 " " "	941,000 00
$5,000 " " "	247,835,000 00
	$ 287,662,443 30

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

$1	$ 11,296 50
$2	6,060 00
$5	4,219 75
$10	2,180 00
$20	840 00
$50	650 00
$500	2,500 00
	$ 27,746 25

Gold held July 31st, 1918, by the Minister of Finance	$120,273,691 52
Gold reserve to be held on Savings Banks Deposits— 10 p.c. on $52,656,016.73 under The Savings Banks Act	5,265,601 67
Gold held for redemption of Dominion Notes	$115,008,089 85
Dominion Notes outstanding against deposits of approved securities, under Finance Act, 1914	$ 114,837,500 00

J. E. ROURKE,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. C. SAUNDERS,
Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th of August, 1918

8-t

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of July, 1918.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
EXCISE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	342,667 60	
Malt Liquor	3,344 40	
Malt	150,496 41	
Tobacco	1,768,967 77	
Cigars	110,158 57	
Manufactures in Bond	9,963 45	
Acetic Acid	584 75	
Seizures	353 40	
Other Receipts	4,650 65	
Total Excise Revenue		2,391,187 00
Methylated Spirits		26,101 40
Ferry		
Inspection of Weights and Measures		16,059 67
Gas Inspection		4,088 15
Electric Light Inspection		7,130 75
Law Stamps		315 95
Other Revenues		1,093 42
War Tax		982,779 35
Grand Total Revenue		3,428,755 69

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, August 2, 1918

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Asst. Deputy Minister.

9-tf

POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of June, 1918.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Savings Bank Act, Chap. 30, Rev. Stat. Can., 1906.)

DR.	$ cts.		CR. $ cts.
BALANCE in hands of Minister of Finance on 31st May, 1918	41,614,884 88	WITHDRAWALS during the month	770,794 63
DEPOSITS in Post Office Savings Bank during the month	1,000,545 92		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month:—			
PRINCIPAL $			
INTEREST accrued from 1st April to date of transfer			
DEPOSITS transferred from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada	5,120 59		
INTEREST allowed to depositors on accounts closed during month	2,347 08	BALANCE at the credit of depositor's accounts on 30th June, 1918	41,852,103 84
	42,622,898 47		42,622,898 47

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.

Certified,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER,
Superintendent Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 7th August, 1918.

8-ft

STATEMENT of the Balance at Credit of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks on the thirtieth of March, 1918. Published in accordance with Revised Statutes, Chapter 30, Section 39.

BANKS.	Balance on February 28, 1918.	Deposits March, 1918.	Total.	Withdrawals for March, 1918.	Balance on March 30, 1918
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba:—					
Winnipeg	507,993 84	4,077 00	512,070 84	3,807 20	508,263 64
British Columbia:—					
Victoria	1,096,883 91	26,103 81	1,122,987 72	24,036 55	1,098,951 17
Prince Edward Island:—					
Charlottetown	1,823,301 36	27,452 00	1,850,753 36	30,311 93	1,820,441 43
New Brunswick:—					
Newcastle	237,966 65	1,864 00	239,830 65	7,977 83	231,852 82
St. John	4,591,535 24	57,835 44	4,649,370 68	71,534 82	4,577,835 86
Nova Scotia:—					
Barrington	102,122 19	145 00	102,267 19	404 85	101,862 34
Guysboro'	95,007 03	1,311 00	96,318 03	1,165 67	95,152 36
Halifax	2,328,592 88	51,113 02	2,379,705 90	35,775 22	,343,930 68
Kentville	237,554 23	3,149 00	240,703 23	6,013 62	234,689 61
Lunenburg	435,643 74	3,072 00	438,715 74	10,292 81	428,422 93
Port Hood	71,400 45	541 00	71,941 45	25 00	71,916 45
Shelburne	218,534 89	1,360 86	219,895 75	2,745 12	217,150 63
Sherbrooke	78,788 81	289 10	79,077 91	664 68	78,413 23
Totals	11,825,325 22	178,313 23	12,003,638 45	194,755 30	11,808,883 15

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th April, 1918.

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TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules:

1. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3. **The rates are as follows: Notices, first insertion, ten cents per agate line (fourteen to the inch); subsequent insertions, five cents per line. Translation of documents, forty cents per one hundred words.**

A provisional remittance should accompany the copy; the amount of which should be calculated as follows:

First insertion:	
Flat charge for title and signature.....	$1 00
Add two cents per word actual count.....	
Translation, if any, to be made, at 40 cents per 100 words.....	
Other insertions:	
Flat charge for title and signature.....	0 50
Add one cent per word actual count.....	
Multiply by number of such other insertions.....	
Total.....	

After the first insertion an invoice will be made showing the exact amount due, the amount received and any difference over or under in the remittance will be adjusted.

NO ADVERTISEMENT IS INSERTED FOR A LESS CHARGE THAN ONE DOLLAR.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions:—

Notices of applications for divorce—14 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—3 calendar months.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—5 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent under Loan Companies Act (per O. in C. published in *Gazette* of 15th June, 1901)—2 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Interim Copyrights—1 insertion.

The Companies Act—Change of chief place of business, of by-laws, etc.—1 insertion.

Works in navigable waters, approval of plans, tc.— 5 insertions.

Notices received up to 12 o'clock noon on Thursdays will be inserted in the following Saturday morning's *Gazette*.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

J. de LABROQUERIE TACHE,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery.
Ottawa, 24th December, 1914.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

Substance of Rules of the Senate relating to Notices and Applications for Bills of Divorce.

As Revised and brought in force 22nd March, 1916.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during at least three months before the consideration by the Committee on Divorce of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the district in Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia or the Northwest Territories, or in the county or union of counties in other provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining district or county or union of counties.

Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the district, but otherwise shall be published in one newspaper in both languages. If a notice given for any session of Parliament is not completed in time to allow the petition to be dealt with during that session the petition may be presented and dealt with during the next ensuing session, without any further publication of such notice.

A copy of the said notice and a copy of the petition to be presented shall, at the instance of the applicant, and not less than two months before the consideration by the Committee of the petition, be served personally, when that can be done, on the person from whom the divorce is sought, who is hereinafter called "the respondent."

If the residence of the respondent is not known or personal service cannot be effected, then, if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Committee that all reasonable efforts have been made to effect personal service, and, if unsuccessfull, to bring such notice and petition to the knowledge of the respondent, what has been done may be deemed and taken by the Committee sufficient service.

No petition for a bill of divorce shall be presented to the Senate after the first sixty days of the Session.

The petition of an applicant for bill for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, the names in full of the parties thereto, their ages and occupations, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the domicile and residence of each of the parties at the time of the marriage, their matrimonial domicile, residence, and any change thereof, the material facts upon which the petitioner relies as the grounds on which relief is asked, and the nature of the relief prayed for.

The petition should also negative connivance at, or condonation of the wrong complained of and collusion in the application for divorce.

The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the petitioner, under *The Canada Evidence Act, 1893*.

The copy of the petition served upon the respondent shall have endorsed thereon, or appended thereto, he following information:—

(*1*) The petitioner's residence at the time of service.

(*2*) A Post Office address in Canada at which letters and notices for the petitioner may be delivered.

(*3*) The name and address of the solicitor, if any, acting for the petitioner.

(*4*) If such solicitor's address is not at Ottawa, the name and address of some agent for him at Ottawa, upon whom all notices and papers may be served.

(*5*) That if the respondent desires to oppose the granting of the divorce and to be heard by the Senate Committee on Divorce, the respondent must send a notice to that effect to the Clerk of the Senate at the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, within two months from the date of service upon the respondent, and must in the notice to the Clerk of the Senate give:—

(*a*) The respondent's residence at the time of sending such notice.

(*b*) A Post Office address in Canada at which letters and notices for the respondent may be delivered.

(*c*) The name and address of the solicitor, if any, acting for the respondent.

(*d*) If such solicitor's address is not at Ottawa, the name and address of some agent for him at Ottawa upon whom all notices and papers may be served.

(*6*) That, if the respondent does not so notify the Clerk of the Senate, the petition may be considered, and a bill of divorce founded thereon may be passed, without any further notice to the respondent.

(*7*) When the petition is one by a husband for a divorce from his wife, that, if the wife shows to the

satisfaction of the Senate Committee on Divorce that she has, and is prepared to establish upon oath, a good defence to the charges made by the petition, and that she has not sufficient money to defend herself, the Committee may make an order that her husband shall provide her with the necessary means to sustain her defence, including the cost of retaining Counsel and the travelling and living expenses of herself and of witnesses summoned to Ottawa on her behalf.

No petition for a bill of Divorce shall be considered by the Committee unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred and ten dollars, ($210).

The petition when presented to the Senate shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy of the notice and of a copy of the petition.

A copy of every petition for a Bill of Divorce, or relating to any matter arising out of an application for divorce, and of every document and paper accompanying such petition or produced in evidence before the Committee, shall be furnished to the Committee by the person on whose behalf the petition, document or paper is presented or produced.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Clerk of the Senate.

THE SENATE.

Notices for Private Bills.

EXTRACTS FROM THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE.

107. All applications to Parliament for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever, shall be advertised by a notice published in the *Canada Gazette*, such notice shall clearly and distinctly state the nature and object of the application, and shall be signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same; and, when the application is for an Act of Incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice.

In addition to the notice in the *Canada Gazette* aforesaid a similar notice shall be given as follows:—

A. When the application is for an Act to incorporate,—

1. *A Railway or Canal Company:*—In some leading newspaper published in the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal is to be constructed.

2. *A Telegraph or Telephone Company:*—In a leading newspaper in the principal city or town in each Province or Territory in which the company proposes to operate.

3. A company for the *construction of any works* which in their construction or operation might specially affect a particular locality; or for obtaining any *exclusive rights or privileges;* or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others:—In a leading newspaper in the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

4. A Banking Company; An Insurance Company; A Trust Company; A Loan Company; or an Industrial Company, without any exclusive powers:—In the *Canada Gazette* only.

5. And, if the works of any company (incorporated or to be incorporated) are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, such intention shall be specially mentioned in the notice; and the applicants shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered letter to the clerk of each county council and of each municipal corporation which may be specially affected by the construction or operation of such works, and also to the Secretary of the Province in which such works are, or may be located; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

B. When the application is for the purpose of amending an existing Act.

1. For an extension of any line of railway, or of any canal; or for the construction of branches thereto;—the same *mutatis mutandis* as for an Act incorporate a Railway or Canal Company.

2. For an extension of the time for the construction or completion of any line of railway, or of any canal, or of any telegraph or telephone line, or of any other works already authorized:—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company, or is authorized to be.

3. For the extension of the powers of a company (when not involving the granting of any exclusive rights); or for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of any company; or for increasing or altering its bonding or other borrowing powers; or for any amendment which would in any way affect the rights or interests of the shareholder or bondholders or creditors of the company:—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company is situated.

C. All such notices, whether inserted in the *Canada Gazette* or in a newspaper shall be published at least once a week for a period of five consecutive weeks; and, when published in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, shall be in both the English and French languages; and *Marked* copies of each issue of all newspapers containing any such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate, endorsed "Private Bill Notice"; or a statutory declaration as to due publication may be sent in lieu thereof.

Every notice by registered letter shall be mailed in time to reach the Secretary of the Province and the Clerk of each County Council and municipal corporation not less than five weeks before the consideration of the petition by the Committee on Standing Orders; and a statutory declaration establishing the fact of such mailing shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate.

108. No petition praying for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or of a Canal Company, or for an extension of the line of any existing or authorized railway or canal, shall be considered by the Standing Orders Committee, until there has been filed with the Committee a map or plan, showing the proposed location of the works, and each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal, or any branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed.

109. Before any petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a toll bridge is presented to the Senate the person or persons intending to petition for such bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding rules, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, and the intervals between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels; and shall also mention whether they intend to erect a drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of the same.

110. No petition for any Private Bill (except a Bill of Divorce) is received by the Senate after the first three weeks of each Session; nor may any Private Bill be presented to the Senate after the first four weeks of each Session; nor may any Report of any Standing or Special Committee upon a Private Bill be received after the first six weeks of each Session.

114. Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, if it is intended that the Bill shall originate in the Senate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for the translation of the same by the officers of the Senate, and the printing of 600 copies in English and 200 in French. The applicant shall also pay the Clerk of the Senate, immediately after the second reading and before the consideration of the Bill by the Committee to which it is referred, a sum of $200, with the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt for the same with the Clerk of such Committee.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Clerk of the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RULES RELATIVE TO PETITIONS AND PRIVATE BILLS.

Petitions for Private Bills.

88. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House if presented within the first six weeks of the session, and every Private Bill shall be pre-

sented to the House within two weeks after the petition therefor ha been favourably reported upon by the Examiner or by the Committee on Standing Orders, and no motion for the suspension of this Rule shall be entertained unless a report has been first made by the Committee on Standing Orders recommending such suspension and giving their reasons therefor

Instruction to Committees.

97. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called on two separate occasions for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

Deposit of Bills and Fees.

89. (1) Any person desiring to obtain any Private Bill, shall deposit with the Clerk of the House, at least eight days before the meeting of the House, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same; the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the Department of Public Printing, and if such Bill is not deposited by the time above specified the applicant shall, in addition to the charges for printing and translation pay the sum of five dollars for each and every day which intervenes between the said eighth day before the meeting of the House and the date of the filing of the Bill; but such additional charge shall not exceed in the aggregate in any one case the sum of two hundred dollars.

2. After the second reading of a Bill and before its consideration by the Committee to which it is referred, the applicant shall in every case pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and a fee of two hundred dollars.

Additional charges.

3. The following charges shall also be levied and paid in addition to the foregoing, viz.:—

(*a.*) When any Rule of the House is suspended in reference to a Bill or the Petition therefor, for each such suspension	$100 00
(*b.*) When a Bill is presented in the House after the eighth week of the session and before the end of the twelfth week	100 00
(*c.*) When a Bill is presented in the House after the twelfth week of the session	200 00
d.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $250,000 and does not exceed $500,000	100 00
(*e.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $500,000 and does not exceed $750,000	150 00
(*f.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $750,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000	200 00
(*g.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $1,000,000 and does not exceed $1,500,000	300 00
(*h.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $1,500,000 and does not exceed $2,000,000	400 00
(*i.*) For every additional million dollars or fractional part thereof	100 00

4. When a Bill increases the capital stock of an existing company, the additional charge shall be according to the foregoing tariff upon the amount of the increase only.

5. When a Bill increases or involves and increase in the borrowing powers of a company without any increase in the capital stock the additional charge shall be $300.

6. If any increase in the amount of the proposed capital stock or borrowing powers of a company be made at any stage of a Bill, such Bill shall not be advanced to the next stage until the charges consequent upon such change have been paid.

7. In this Rule the term "proposed capital stock" includes any increase thereto provided for in the Bill; and where power is taken in a Bill to increase at any time the amount of the proposed capital stock, the additional charge shall be levied on the maximum amount of such proposed increase which shall be stated in the Bill.

8. The additional charges provided for in this Rule shall also apply to Private Bills originating in the Senate; provided, however, that if a petition for any such Bill has been presented in this House within the first six weeks of the session, the additional charge made under paragraphs *b* or *c* of subsection 3 shall not be levied thereon.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Clerk House of Commons.

RULES RELATIVE TO NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

91. All applications to Parliament for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever, shall be advertised by a Notice published in the *Canada Gazette;* such Notice shall clearly and distinctly state the nature and objects of the application, and shall be signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same; and when the application is for an Act of incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice. If the works of any company (incorporated, or to be incorporated) are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, such intention shall be specifically mentioned in the notice; and the applicants shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered letter to the Clerk of each county or municipality which may be specially affected by the construction or operation of such works, and also to the Secretary of the Province in which such works are or may be located; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

In addition to the notice in the *Canada Gazette* aforesaid, a similar notice shall also be published in *some leading newspaper*, as follows:—

A. When the application is for an Act to incorporate:

1. *A Railway or Canal Company:*—In the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal is to be constructed.

2. *A Telegraph or Telephone Company:*—In the principal city or town in each Province or Territory in which the company proposes to operate.

3. A company for the *construction of any works* which in their construction or operation might specially affect the particular locality; or for obtaining any *exclusive rights or privileges:* or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation affect the rights or property of others:—In the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

4. A Banking Company; An Insurance Company; A Trust Company; A Loan Company; or an Industrial Company without any exclusive powers:—In the *Canada Gazette* only.

B. When the application is for the purpose of amending an existing Act:

1. For an extension of any line of railway, or of any canal, or for the construction of branches thereto:—In the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which such extension or branch is to be constructed.

2. For the continuation of a charter or for an extension of the time for the construction or completion of any line of railway, or of any canal, or of any telegraph or telephone line, or of any other works already authorized; or for an extension of the powers of a company (when not involving the granting of any exclusive rights); or for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of any company, or for increasing or altering its bonding or other borrowing powers; or for any amendment which would in any way affect the rights or interests of the shareholders or bondholders or creditors of the company:—In the place where the head office of the company is situated, or is authorized to be.

(C.) When the application is for the purpose of obtaining for any person or existing corporation any exclusive rights or privileges or the power to do any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others:—In the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

All such notices, whether inserted in the *Canada Gazette* or in a newspaper, shall be published at least once a week, for a period of five consecutive weeks; and when published in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, shall be in both the English and French languages; and if there be no newspaper in a locality where a notice is required to be given, such notice shall be given in the next nearest locality wherein a newspaper is published; and proof of the due publication of notice shall be established in each case by statutory declaration; and all such declarations shall be sent to the Clerk of the House endorsed, "Private Bill Notice."

(D.) Every such notice by registered letter shall be mailed in time to reach the Secretary of the Province and the Clerk of such County Council and Municipal Corporation not less than two weeks before the consideration of the petition by the Examiner or the Committee on Standing Orders, and a statutory declaration establishing the fact of such mailing shall be sent to the Clerk of the House.

(E.) All private bills for Acts of incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such bills;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the bill indicating the provisions thereof in which the *General Acts* is proposed to be departed from;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any committee passes upon the *clauses*.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Clerk House of Commons.

The attention of Applicants to Parliament for Railway Charters is hereby drawn to the following Rules of the House of Commons with regard to the filing of maps:—

MAP OR PLAN, WITH PETITION.

93. "No petition praying for the incorporation of a "railway company, or of a canal company, or for an "extension of the line of any existing or authorized "railway or canal, shall be considered by the Examiner "or by the Standing Orders Committee until there "has been filed with that committee a map or plan, "showing the proposed location of the works, and "each county, township, municipality or district "through which the proposed railway or canal, or any "branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed."

MAPS, PLANS AND EXHIBITS, WITH BILLS.

94. "No bill for the incorporation of a railway "or canal company or for changing the route of the "railway or of the canal of any company already "incorporated shall be considered by the Railway "Committee until there has been filed with the com- "mittee, at least one week before the consideration "of the bill:—'

(*a*.) "A map or plan drawn upon a scale of not "less than half an inch to the mile, showing the "location upon which it is intended to construct "the proposed work, and showing also the lines of "existing or authorized works of a similar character "within, or in any way affecting the district, or any "part thereof, which the proposed work is intended "to serve; and such map or plan shall be signed "by the engineer or other person making the same;"

(*b*.) "An exhibit showing the total amount of "capital proposed to be raised for the purpose of the "undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed "to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, "bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the "amount of each, respectively."

NOTICE is hereby given that Eva St. Lawrence Cronk, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a bill of divorce from her husband, Robert Cecil Cronk, of the said City of Ottawa, telegraph operator, on the grounds of bigamy, adultery and desertion.

Dated at Ottawa this 10th day of July, A.D. 1918.

EVA ST. LAWRENCE CRONK.
BRAY & RETALLACK,
Canada Life Building,
75 Sparks Street, Ottawa,
3–14 Her solicitors

NOTICE is hereby given that Vernon Baln Bailey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a bill of divorce from his wife, Anna Bailey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, upon the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, this 3rd day of June, A.D., 1918.

NESBITT & MARKHAM,
26 Queen St., East,
50-14 Solrs. for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Lillian North, formerly Lillian Thompson, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, married woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Frank North, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

Dated at Toronto this 18th day of June, A.D. 1918.

LILLIAN NORTH,
by her solicitors,
ROBINETTE, GODFREY, PHELAN & LAWSON,
52–14 76 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

NOTICE is hereby given that William Lewis Evans, of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, manager, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, for the purpose of obtaining a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Meta Rogers, of New York, in the United States of America, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 7th day of July, 1918.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Solicitors for Applicant,
2–14 169 St. James Street, Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Burton Mattin, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, munition worker and formerly Sergeant 75th Battalion, C.E.F., will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Lillie Mattin, formerly residing at 569A St. Clarens Avenue, Toronto, and now believed to be residing in the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Toronto, Province of Ontario, the 7th day of July, 1918. } FLETCHER KERR, 156 Yonge Street, Toronto.
2–14 Solicitor for Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Greensward, of the Town of Brampton, in the County of Peel, shoemaker, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Annie Frances Cousins, formerly residing at Brantford aforesaid, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

JOHN A. HORNING,
997, 2nd Ave. East,
Owen Sound, Ont.
9–14 Solicitor for Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Claudius Henry Sherk, of the Village of Humberstone, in the County of Welland in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill annulling his marriage with his wife, Mary Booth Sherk, now residing in the City of Buffalo, in the County of Erie, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, and at present living at 349 Landon Street, in the said City of Buffalo, on the ground of refusal to procreate or to consumate the marriage.

Dated at the Town of Port Colborne, in the County of Welland, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1918.

LOUIS KINNEAR,
Solicitor for Claudius Henry Sherk.

SMITH AND JOHNSON,
Barristers, Ottawa Agents. 4-14

NOTICE is hereby given that John Edwin Scott, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, mechanic, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Harriet Henrietta Fegan Scott, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, this 1st day of August, A.D. 1918

W. H. HODGES,
2 Toronto St,
Toronto,
6-14 Solicitor for the Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Lillian Innes Yates, of the Town of Hespeler, in the County of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario, married woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, John William Yates, of the said Town of Hespeler, spinner, on the ground of adultery

Dated at Galt, Province of Ontario, 29th day of July, 1918.

JOHN H. HANCOCK,
Galt, Ontario,
8-14 Sollicitor for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mildred Layton, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, married woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, John George Layton, of the said City of Toronto, machinist, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Toronto this 20th day of August, A.D. 1918.

W. H. HODGES,
2 Toronto Street, Toronto,
8-14 Solicitor for the applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that William Rogers Latimer, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, Captain, Canadian Expeditionary Force, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a bill of divorce from his wife, Adeline Gladys Latimer, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Ottawa, this 19th day of August, A.D. 1918.

BETHUNE, LARMONTH & DICK,
8-14 Solicitors for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Samuel Burgoyne, of the Township of East Whitby, in the County of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Alice Maud Clarke, of the Town of Hilton, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, married woman, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at the Town of Oshawa, in the County of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario, the 15th day of August, A.D. 1918.

SAMUEL BURGOYNE,
By his solicitor, W. E. N. SINCLAIR,
8-14 Oshawa, Ont.

NOTICE is hereby given that Rodolphe Boudreau, of No. 147 A Church Street, in the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, wireman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Rose Adeline Boudreau, of No. 512 St. Timothe Street, in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, this 26th day of August, 1918.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Per EDWARD MEEK,
106 Bay Street, Toronto,
10-14 His Solicitor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Directors' Room of the General Offices of the Company, McGill street, in the City of Montreal, at twelve o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 17th day of September, A.D. 1918, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business connected with or incident to the undertaking of the company.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secretary.
Montreal, August 9, 1918. 7-5

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC BRANCH LINES COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company will be held in the Directors' Room of the General Offices of the Company, McGill street, in the City of Montreal, at three o'clock P.M., on Wednesday, the 18th day of September, A.D. 1918, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, for the election of directors and the transaction of other business connected with or incident to the undertaking of the company.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secretary.
Montreal, August 9, 1918. 7-5

THE PACIFIC NORTHERN & OMINECA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of The Pacific Northern & Omineca Railway Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Pooley, Luxton & Pooley, Chancery Chambers, Langley street, Victoria, B.C., at twelve o'clock noon, Wednesday, the 18th day of September, A.D. 1918, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business connected with or incident to the undertaking of the company.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secretary.
Victoria, B.C., August 9, 1918. 7-5

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

DIVIDEND No. 195.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of fourteen per cent per annum on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th September, and that the same will be payable on and after Tuesday, the first day of October next, at any of the offices of the Bank.

The stock transfer book will be closed from the 16th to the 30th proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board,

H. A. RICHARDSON,
General manager.
Halifax, N.S., 23rd August, 1918. 9-5

TEMISCOUATA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders and registered bondholders of the Temiscouata Railway Company, for the election of directors and other business, will be held on Tuesday, the 24th day of September, 1918, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Chateau Frontenac, in the City of Quebec, Canada.

By order,

C. A. STEWART,
Secretary and manager.

Rivière du Loup, July 24, 1918. 8–5

THE WEYBURN SECURITY BANK.

DIVIDEND No. 14.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of five per centum upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, and that the same will be payable at its head office and branches on and after the twenty-first day of September, 1918.

By order of the Board.

H. O. POWELL,
General Manager.

Weyburn, July 19, 1918 8 4

THE DOMINION BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the quarter ending 30th September, 1918, being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, and that the same will be payable at the head office of the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1918, to shareholders of record of 20th September, 1918.

By order of the Board,

C. A. BOGERT,
General manager.

Toronto, 24th August, 1918 9-5

THE MOLSONS BANK.

-152ND DIVIDEND.

THE shareholders of the Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a dividend of two and three-quarters per cent (being at the rate of eleven per cent per annum) upon the capital stock has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at the branches, on and after the first day of October next, to shareholders of record on 15th September, 1918. The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the bank will be held at its banking house, in this city, on Monday, the 4th of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the board,

EDWARD C. PRATT,
General manager.

Montreal, 21st August, 1918. 8–6

THE OTTAWA TERMINALS RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Ottawa Terminals Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, Central station, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 24th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 12.45 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, for considering reports that may be submitted to the meeting, and for hearing, determining and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

FRANK SCOTT,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 24th, 1918. 8–4

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R.S.C. CHAPTER 115.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, a body corporate with head office at 2 Ewen Avenue, City of New Westminster, B.C., hereby gives notice that it has under section 7, of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District of New Westminster at the City of New Westminster a description of the site and the plans of mill, dock, piling and booming ground proposed to be built in the Fraser River (Annacis Slough) at City of New Westminster in front of Block "B" of Lot Seven hundred and fifty-seven (757), Group One (1), New Westminster District, Map 2620.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice British Columbia Manufacturing Company, Limited, will, under Section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa for approval of the said site and plans and for leave to construct the said mill, dock, piling and booming grounds.

Dated at New Westminster, B.C., this 12th day of August, A.D. 1918.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MANUFACTURING
8-5 COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTREAL & SOUTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company will be held at the head office of the Company, No. 94 McGill street, Montreal, on Thursday, the 26th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 3 p.m., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

JAMES A. YATES,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 24th, 1918. 8–5

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

IN THE MATTER of the petition of Sprott-Shaw Business Institute, Limited, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia,

and

IN THE MATTER of the registration of the Trade Mark "Sprott-Shaw" as applied to the business of business and commercial educational tuition and the merchandising of books, forms, systems, and office and commercial labour saving devices, in pursuance of the provisions of the Trade-Mark and Designs Act.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the fifth day of September, 1918, there was filed in the Exchequer Court of Canada the petition of Sprott-Shaw Business Institute, Limited, of the City of Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia, a body corporate, praying that an order might be made directing that the Trade Mark "Sprott-Shaw" may be registered as a general trade mark as applied to the business of business and commercial educational tuition including the merchandising of books, forms, systems, and office and commercial labour saving devices.

Any person desiring to oppose the said petition must within fourteen days from the date of the last insertion of the present notice in the *Canada Gazette* (the date of last mentioned insertion being the twenty-eighth day of September, 1918,) file a statement of his objections with the Registrar of the Exchequer Court at Ottawa and serve a copy thereof on the petitioner or his solicitors.

Dated this fifth day of September, 1918.

PRINGLE, THOMPSON, BURGESS & COTE.
122 Wellington Street, Ottawa,
10–4 Solicitors for Petitioner.

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER POWER COMPANY.

APPLICATION of the St. Lawrence River Power Company for approval of permit granted by the Secretary of War of the United States to extend to Long Sault Island, by means of a submerged weir, the jetty or deflecting dike in the south channel of the St. Lawrence River at the mouth of its power canal, at Massena, New York.

NOTICE is hereby given that there has been transmitted to and filed with the International Joint Commission by the Government of the United States, the application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, for approval of Permit No. 38786/64 granted September 10th, 1917, by the Secretary of War of the United States, to extend to Long Sault Island, by means of a submerged weir, the jetty or deflecting dike in the south channel of the St. Lawrence River at the mouth of its power canal, at Massena, New York, the said St. Lawrence River being boundary waters within the meaning of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain of January 11th, 1909.

By order of the Commission suspending certain of its rules, all statements in response to said application must be filed on or before August twenty-sixth, 1918.

A hearing of the above-mentioned application will be held at the Court House in the City of Montreal, on Thursday, August twenty-ninth, 1918, at 10 o'clock a.m., at which all parties interested are entitled to be heard.

LAWRENCE J. BURPEE,
Ottawa, Canada,
WHITEHEAD KLUTTZ,
Washington, D.C.,
Secretaries
8-4 International Joint Commission.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice that an interim dividend for the half year ended 31st May last, of forty shillings per share, less income tax, being at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, will be paid on the 5th day of October next to the proprietors of shares registered in the Dominion of Canada.

The dividend will be payable at the legal par of exchange on the 5th day of October next.

No transfers can be made between the 21st inst. inclusive and the 4th prox. inclusive, as the books must be closed during that period.

JACKSON DODDS,
Secretary.

No. 5 Gracechurch street,
London, E.C., 5th September, 1918. 10-4

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R. S. C. CHAPTER 115.

THE William Lyall Shipbuilding Company, Limited, hereby give notice that they have under Section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District of New Westminster, at Vancouver, B.C., a description of the site and the plans of a wharf proposed to be built in Burrard Inlet at North Vancouver, in front of District Lots 265 and 265-4, Block 22 at the foot of Bewicke Avenue.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, The William Lyall Shipbuilding Company, Limited, will under Section 7 of the said Act apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa for approval of the said site and plans, and for leave to construct the said wharf.

Dated at North Vancouver, this 29th day of August, 1918. 10-4

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R. S. C. CHAPTER 115

MICHIGAN ALKALI COMPANY of the City of Wyandotte, in the State of Michigan, hereby gives notice that it has under Section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa and in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Essex, at Sandwich, Ontario, a description of the site and the plan of a pipe line proposed to be laid under the River Detroit from a point in the State of Michigan to Fighting Island in the said County of Essex.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, the said Michigan Alkali Company will under Section 7 of the said Act apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa for approval of the said site and plan, and for leave to construct the said pipe line.

Dated at Windsor, Ontario, this 4th day of September, 1918.

MICHIGAN ALKALI COMPANY,
By its Solicitors,
BARTLET, BARTLET & URQUHART,
10-5 311 Davis Bldg., Windsor, Ontario.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ADIRONDACK RAILWAY COMPANY.

OTTAWA, 24th August, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, in the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, on the third Tuesday of September, 1918 (being the 17th day of that month), at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a new board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

DWIGHT D. PARDEE,
8-4 Secretary.

THE OTTAWA AND NEW YORK RAILWAY COMPANY.

OTTAWA, Ont., August 17, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Ottawa and New York Railway Company will be held at the main office of the company in the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, on the third Tuesday of September, 1918, (being the 17th day of that month), at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE,
7-5 Secretary.

CANADA ATLANTIC TRANSIT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Atlantic Transit Company will be held at the head office of the company, Central Station, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 24th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 12 noon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, for considering reports that may be submitted to the meeting, and for hearing, determining and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

FRANK SCOTT,
Secretary.
Montreal, 24th August 1918. 8-4

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 59.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾ %), being at the rate of *seven per cent* (7 %) per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the three months ending September 30, 1918, and that same will be payable at the head office and branches of the bank, on and after the first day of October, 1918, to the shareholders of record on the 20th of September.

By order of the Board,

TANCRÈDE BIENVENU,
Vice-president and general manager.

Montreal, 30th August, 1918. 11-1—13-1

ASCANIA SALVAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the head office of Ascania Salvage Company, Limited, is at No. 286 St. James street, in the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec.

SMITH, MARKEY, SKINNER,
PUGSLEY & HYDE,
Solicitors for the Company.

Dated this 6th day of September, 1918. 11-1

TOLLAND MANUFACTTRING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the head office of Tolland Manufacturing Company, Limited, is at Mo. 1165 Carrière street, in the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec.

SMITH, MARKEY, SKINNER,
PUGSLEY & HYDE,
Solicitors for the Company.

Dated this 6th day of September, 1918. 11-1

THE BANK OF MONTREAL & THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is the intention of The Bank of Montreal and The Bank of British North America, to apply to the Governor in Council of the Dominion of Canada, for approval of an Agreement between the said Banks for the purchase by The Bank of Montreal of the entire assets of The Bank of British North America.

This notice is given pursuant to section 106 of the Bank Act of the Dominion of Canada, and such application will be made after this notice has been published for at least four weeks, as required by the said section.

Dated this tenth day of September, 1918.

FOR THE BANK OF MONTREAL,
FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager.

FOR THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
H. B. MACKENZIE,
11-4 General Manager.

I EDWARD AUBREY SHERNE, heretofore called and known by the name of Edward Aubrey Schön, of the City of Vernon, in the Province of British Columbia and Dominion of Canada, Rancher, hereby give notice that on the 30th day of August, A.D. 1918, I formally and absolutely renounced, relinquished and abandoned the use of my said surname of Schön, and then assumed and adopted and determined thenceforth on all occasions whatsoever to use and subscribe the surname of Sherne instead of the said name of Schön.

And I further give notice that by a Deed Poll dated the 30th day of August, A.D. 1918, duly executed and attested and enrolled in the Vernon Registry of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, in the office of the Registrar of the County Court of Yale holden, at Vernon, in the Department of the Provincial Secretary for British Columbia, and in the Department of the Secretary of State for the Dominion of Canada, I formally and absolutely renounced the said surname of Schön, and declared that I had assumed and adopted and intended thenceforth upon all occasions whatsoever to use and subscribe the said name of Sherne instead of Schön, and so as to be at all times thereafter called, known and described by the name of Sherne exclusively.

Dated the 30th August, A.D. 1918.

11-1 EDWARD AUBREY SHERNE.

Re BRITISH CROWN ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of The Insurance Act, 1917, that the British Crown Assurance Corporation, Limited (Registered Office, Glasgow, Scotland), hereinafter called the Old Company has applied to the Minister of Finance of Canada for the release, on the 27th day of December, 1918, of its securities deposited with him under the said Act, and Canadian policy holders of the said Old Company opposing such release are required to file their opposition with the Minister on or before the said 27th day of December, 1918.

The purpose of the said application for the release of the securities of the Old Company is to transfer the sums to the new company incorporated under the same name to take over the business of the Old Company, The Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, Limited, a company licensed under the Insurance Act, 1917, having acquired the business of the Old Company, the policies and liabilities of the Old Company, are guaranteed by the said Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, Limited, which will guarantee also the policies of the new company.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, August 27th, 1918.

THE BRITISH CROWN ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

J. H. RIDDEL,
10-13 Manager for Canada.

SÉNATEURS APPELÉS.

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE POUR LE CANADA.

OTTAWA, le 7 septembre 1918.

Il a plu à SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL d'appeler au Sénat, par lettres patentes, sous le grand sceau, en date du septième jour de septembre 1918 :

L'honorable MICHAEL JOSEPH O'BRIEN, de Renfrew, Ontario, manufacturier, comme membre du Sénat et Sénateur pour la province d'Ontario.

FRANCIS CHADWICK,
Greffier adjoint de la Couronne en Chancellerie
11–1 pour le Canada.

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Il a plu à SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire la nomination suivante :

OTTAWA, 7 septembre 1918.

JOSEPH H. PARKER, de la cité de Regina, dans la province de la Saskatchewan, *Master in Chambers* : juge de la cour de district du district judiciaire de Yorkton, dans la dite province, au lieu et place de Thomas Cranston Gordon, décédé. 11–1

PROCLAMATIONS.

DEVONSHIRE
[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A tous ceux à qui les présentes parviendront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

Une proclamation requérant le peuple du Territoire du Yukon de s'enregistrer sous le régime des règlements concernant l'enregistrement approuvés par Notre Gouverneur général du Canada en conseil le 22e jour d'avril 1918.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Sous-ministre de la Justice, Canada. } ATTENDU que par les règlements approuvés par Notre Gouverneur général en conseil le 22e jour d'avril 1918, sous l'empire des dispositions de Notre *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, il est prescrit que Notre Gouverneur général en conseil peut par proclamation désigner un jour pour l'enregistrement général et un jour subséquent pour l'enregistrement dans le Territoire du Yukon des personnes ci-dessous décrites et, par Nos dits règlements, requises de s'enregistrer le jour subséquemment désigné ;

Et attendu que Notre Gouverneur général en conseil ayant décidé de désiger un jour pour l'enregistrement général conformément aux dits règlements, a décidé de désigner un jour subséquent pour l'enregistrement dans Notre Territoire du Yukon ;

SACHEZ DONC que par les présentes Nous proclamons et désignons lundi le 30e jour de septembre 1918 pour être le jour où l'enregistrement susdit aura lieu dans le Territoire du Yukon.

ET PAR LES PRÉSENTES Nous commandons, ordonnons et enjoignons strictement à toute personne qui réside ou est dans Notre Territoire du Yukon le dit 30e jour de septembre 1918, du sexe masculin ou féminin, qu'elle soit un de nos féaux sujets ou de nationalité étrangère, qui aura atteint son seizième anniversaire le ou avant le dit 30e jour de septembre 1918, et qui aura été incapable de s'enregistrer ailleurs le jour désigné pour l'enregistrement général parce qu'elle était dans le Territoire du Yukon ou en route pour s'y rendre, y compris toute personne de l'âge susdit travaillant pour l'enregistrement, de s'enregistrer le dit 30e jour de septembre 1918, de la manière indiquée ci-dessous et prescrite par Nos dits règlements : Ce en quoi les personnes affectées par Notre ordre et commandement susdit sont par les présentes spécialement requises de ne pas manquer, car non seulement leur loyauté et allégeance, ou leur obligation d'obéir aux lois du pays où elles résident, imposent le devoir d'obéissance fidèle et implicite à Notre présent ordre et commandement, mais de plus, de crainte que les personnes susdites ignorent les conséquences qui s'ensuivront si elles négligent de s'enregistrer le jour ici désigné, Nous les prévenons et avertissons par les présentes que si une personne quelconque requise de s'enregistrer par Nos dits règlements ou par Notre présente proclamation omet, néglige ou refuse sans excuse légitime de s'enregistrer ce jour-là ou dans le délai prescrit pour cela, elle sera sujette à une peine d'amende et d'emprisonnement, et de plus à diverses pénalités et déchéances ainsi que prescrit par Nos dits règlements.

ET NOUS PROCLAMONS ET ANNONÇONS PAR LES PRÉSENTES, pour l'information de tous ceux qui peuvent être concernés, que dans le but d'effectuer l'enregistrement susdit un registraire sera nommé pour Notre Territoire du Yukon qui divisera le dit territoire en des divisions d'enregistrement commodes et désignera pour chaque division un lieu ou des lieux d'enregistrement qui seront spécifiés par publication et des sous-registraires ou assistants sous-registraires pour voir à l'enregistrement des personnes qui ont droit de s'enregistrer qui se présentent le jour ici désigné aux endroits susdits pour être enregistrées, et que toutes les personnes requises de s'enregistrer le jour désigné puissent s'enregistrer le dit 30ième jour de septembre 1918, en tout temps entre 7 heures du matin et 10 heures du soir devant un de Nos dits sous-registraires ou assistants sous-registraires à un des endroits ainsi désignés, mais il leur est conseillé et elles sont exhortées de s'enregistrer aussi de bonne heure que possible dans le jour, car autrement, à cause du grand nombre de personnes à être enregistrées, l'occasion de s'enregistrer le jour désigné peut être perdu par manque de temps.

ET NOUS PROCLAMONS ET ANNONÇONS DE PLUS PAR LES PRÉSENTES, pour l'information de tous ceux que cela peut concerner, que toute personne qui réside dans Notre dit Dominion, du sexe masculin ou du sexe féminin, qu'elle soit un de Nos féaux sujet ou de nationalité étrangère, qui, après le dit 30ième jour de septembre 1918 atteint son seizième anniversaire, et aussi toute personne résidant dans Notre dit Dominion qui était en service actif dans Nos forces militaires ou navales le dit 1918 et qui ne s'est pas enregistrée conformément à Nos dits règlements le ou avant la dite date mentionnée, est par Nos dits règlements, sujet aux peines, amendes et déchéances susdites, requise de s'enregistrer de la manière prescrite par Nos dits règlements dans les trente jours après son dit anniversaire, ou après qu'elle aura cessé d'être en service actif, selon le cas, et de se présenter dans le délai spécifié à l'un de Nos bureaux de poste et de se conformer aux prescriptions de Nos dits règlements au sujet de l'enregistrement.

De tout ce qui précède, Nos féaux sujets, et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis de prendre connaissance, obéissant et se conformant strictement à tous Nos présents commandements, ordres et instructions et agissant en conséquence.

Toutefois, rien dans Nos dits règlements ou dans Notre présente proclamation n'est destiné à obliger les personnes suivantes à s'enregistrer, savoir :

(*a*) les religieuses cloîtrées ;
(*b*) les personnes en service actif dans les forces navales ou militaires de Sa Majesté, tant qu'elles seront en service actif ;
(*c*) les personnes internées dans les asiles d'aliénés ou d'idiots, ou dans les pénitenciers ou prisons, jusqu'au temps de leur élargissement ;
(*d*) les pensionnaires d'institutions exemptées par la Commission à la recommandation du registraire pour le district où l'institution est située, conformément aux conditions prescrites par la Commission.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN: Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor-Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière ; membre de Notre très honorable Conseil privé ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre Cité d'OTTAWA, ce DIX-SEPTIÈME jour d'AOUT, en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit, et de Notre règne la neuvième

Par ordre,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

10-3

DEVONSHIRE.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A tous ceux à qui ces présentes parviendront ou qu'il celles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Sous-ministre de la Justice, Canada. } ATTENDU qu'il a plu au Dieu Tout-Puissant dans sa bonté extrême, d'accorder au Canada cette année une abondante moisson et d'autres bienfaits,—

En conséquence, croyant que ces bienfaits que partage Notre population par tout le Dominion, doivent être reconnus d'une manière publique et solennelle, Nous avons jugé à propos, par et avec l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada, de fixer et Nous fixons par la présente lundi, le quatorzième jour d'octobre prochain, comme jour d'actions de grâces générales pour remercier le Dieu Tout-Puissant de l'abondante moisson et autres bienfaits qu'il Lui a plu d'accorder au Canada durant la présente année, et Nous invitons tous Nos bien-aimés sujets par tout le Canada d'observer le dit jour comme jour d'actions de grâces.

De ce qui précède, Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis de prendre connaissance et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes, et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller, Victor-Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière ; membre de Notre très honorable Conseil privé ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant-en-chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce CINQUIÈME jour de SEPTEMBRE, en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit, et de Notre Règne la neuvième.

Par ordre,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

11-3

47486—4½

DEVONSHIRE.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs du Dominion du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dit Dominion, à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé à mardi, le dix-septième jour du mois de septembre courant, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa. SACHEZ MAINTENANT, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et à chacun de vous, de vous trouver avec Nous, en Notre Parlement du Canada, en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, LUNDI, le VINGT ET UNIEME jour du mois de D'OCTOBRE prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dit Dominion du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN : Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière ; membre de Notre très honorable Conseil Privé ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, en Notre dit Dominion, ce DOUZIÈME jour de SEPTEMBRE, en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit, et de Notre Règne la neuvième.

Par ordre,

FRANCIS CHADWICK,
Greffier adjoint de la Couronne en Chancellerie pour le Canada.

11-tf

DÉPÊCHES, ETC.

(*Extrait de la* LONDON GAZETTE *du 12 juillet 1918.*)

WAR OFFICE,

12 juillet 1918.

STATUTS DE L'ORDRE DU SERVICE DISTINGUÉ.

(EDITION REVISÉE.)

GEORGE R. I.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A tous à qui les présentes parviendront,—

SALUT :

ATTENDU que feue Sa Majesté Notre Bien-aimée Grand-mère la Reine Victoria a, par un décret en date du 6 septembre 1886, institué et créé un nouvel ordre de distinction naval et militaire, désigné l'Ordre du Service Distingué, pour récompenser en temps de guerre les actes individuels méritoires ou distingués;

Et attendu que subséquemment le dit décret royal a été amendé par les décrets royaux en date du 24 juillet 1902, 2 juillet 1903, 15 octobre 1903 et 23 août 1916 ;

Et attendu que c'est Notre bon plaisir et volonté que les officiers de notre corps d'aviation récemment constitué puissent être nommés dans Notre dit Ordre du Service Distingué ;

Et attendu que nous jugeons opportun que tous les amendements aux statuts de Notre dit Ordre, promulgués précédemment ou promulgués maintenant, seront incorporés dans un décret royal sous notre Sceau Manuel,—

En conséquence, Nous déclarons présentement que que les ordonnances et règlements précédemment en force pour le gouvernement de Notre dit Ordre soient abrogés, cancellés et annulés, et c'est Notre bon plaisir de faire, ordonner et établir pour les remplacer les ordonnances et règlements suivants, lesquels à l'avenir seront inviolablement observés et gardés :

Premièrement—Il est ordonné que cet Ordre sera désormais appelé et désigné l'"Ordre du Service Distingué".

Deuxièmement—Il est ordonné que l'Ordre se composera du Souverain et de tels Membres ou Compagnons que Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs nommeront.

Troisièmement—Il est ordonné que Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs, Rois ou Reines régnants du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Empereurs ou Impératrices des Indes sont et seront à jamais Souverains de cet Ordre.

Quatrièmement—Il est ordonné qu'aucune personne n'aura droit à cette distinction si, au moment de sa nomination elle n'est titulaire d'une commission dans Notre marine, dans Nos troupes de terre ou de mer, dans Notre corps d'aviation ou dans Nos troupes navales ou militaires des Indes ou des colonies, ou d'une commission dans un des départements de Notre marine, armée ou corps aérien, dont le porteur a droit à un rang honoraire ou relatif dans la marine, armée ou le corps d'aviation, pas plus qu'aucune personne ne sera nommée à moins que ses services n'aient été signalés par une mention spéciale de son nom, par l'amiral ou l'officier de marine le plus ancien commandant une escadre ou une force navale détachée, ou par le général en chef des troupes en campagne, dans des dépêches pour services méritoires et distingués en campagne ou devant l'ennemi.

Cinquièmement—Il est ordonné que les officiers étrangers ayant été associés dans des opérations navales, militaires ou aériennes avec nos forces pourront être nommés membres honoraires de cet ordre.

Sixièmement—Il est ordonné que quand il plaira à Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs de nommer une personne membre de cet ordre, cette nomination sera faite par décret sous Notre Sceau Manuel et contresigné par un de Nos principaux Secrétaires d'Etat.

Septièmement—Il est ordonné par toute personne ayant accompli des actes pour lesquels cet Ordre est accordé, accomplit subséquemment un acte reconnu de bravoure qui, s'il n'avait déjà reçu l'Ordre lui aurait permis de l'obtenir, recevra une agrafe pour être attachée au ruban par lequel l'insigne est suspendu, et pour tout acte semblable une agrafe additionnelle pourra être ajoutée.

Huitièmement—Il est ordonné qu'un officier sera nommé à cet ordre, c'est-à-dire, un Secrétaire et Régistraire.

Neuvièmement—Il est ordonné que le Secrétaire et Régistraire de cet ordre sera nommé par Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs et aura la garde des archives de l'Ordre. Il assistera au service de l'Ordre et exécutera telles directions qu'il pourra recevoir de Notre Principal Secrétaire d'Etat pour la Guerre.

Dixièmement—Il est ordonné que cet ordre prendra rang à la suite et immédiatement après Notre Ordre de l'Empire Britannique et que, conséquemment, les Compagnons auront en tous lieux et assemblées que ce soit rang et préséance à la suite et immediatement après les Commandeurs de Notre dit Ordre de l'Empire Britannique et prendront rang entre eux suivant la date de leurs nominations respectives.

Onzièmement—Il est ordonné que l'insigne de l'Ordre consistera en une croix d'or, émaillée blanc, bordée et portant d'un côté, au centre, dans une couronne de laurier en émail vert, la Couronne Impériale en or sur un fond d'émail rouge et, au revers, dans une même couronne et sur un fond rouge semblable, le Chiffre Royal, et qu'il sera porté sur le côté gauche de la poitrine par un ruban rouge, bordé bleu, d'un pouce de large.

Douzièmement—Il est ordonné que les noms de ceux qu'il Nous plaira d'admettre membres de cet Ordre seront publiés dans la *London Gazette* et seront conservés en un registre dans les bureaux de Notre Secrétaire d'Etat pour la Guerre.

Treizièmement—Afin de prendre telles dispositions additionnelles pour conserver effectivement pure cette honorable distinction, il est ordonné que si une personne admise comme membre de cet Ordre est convaincue de trahison, lâcheté, félonie ou d'un crime infâmant, ou si elle est accusée d'aucune telle offense et ne se présente pas, après un temps raisonnable, pour être jugée, son nom sera rayé, par un ordre sous le Sceau Royal Manuel du registre des membres du dit Ordre. Et il est par le présent déclaré que Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs seront seul juge de la conduite pouvant nécessiter la radiation sur le registre du nom de la personne coupable et il sera, en aucun temps, loisible pour Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs de réintégrer le nom si telle réintégration est justifiée par les circonstances de la cause.

Finalement—Nous nous réservons à Nous, Nos héritiers et successeurs, plein pouvoir d'annuler, de changer, d'abroger, d'ajouter, d'interpréter ou de Nous dispenser de ces Règlements ou d'aucune partie d'iceux par un avis sous le Seing Manuel du Souverain de l'Ordre.

Donné à Notre cour à Saint-James, le premier jour d'avril 1918, dans la huitième année de Notre règne et dans l'année de Notre Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit.

Par ordre de Sa Majesté,

9-3 MILNER.

CHANCELLERIE CENTRALE DES ORDRES DE CHEVALERIE.

Palais de St. James.

LA liste suivante indique l'ordre dans lequel les Ordres, Décorations et Médailles doivent être portés, mais elle n'affecte en rien la préséance conférée à leurs membres par les statuts de certains ordres.

Croix Victoria.

(1) Ordres britanniques de chevalerie, etc.

Ordre de la Jarretière.
Ordre du Chardon.
Ordre de Saint-Patrice.
Ordre du Bain.
Ordre du Mérite (immédiatement après les Chevaliers Grand-Croix de l'Ordre du Bain).
Ordre de l'Etoile des Indes.
Ordre de Saint-Michel et Saint-Georges.
Ordre de l'Empire des Indes.
Ordre de la Couronne des Indes.
Ordre Royal Victoria (classes I, II et III).
Ordre de l'Empire britannique (classe I, II et III).
Ordre des Compagnons d'Honneur (immédiatement après les Chevaliers et Dames Grand-Croix de l'Ordre de l'Empire britannique).
Ordre du Service Distingué.
Ordre Royal Victoria (classe IV).
Ordre de l'Empire britannique (classe IV).
Ordre du Service impérial.
Ordre Royal Victoria (classe V).
Ordre de l'Empire britannique (classe V).

(2) Décorations.

Croix-Rouge royale (classe I).
Croix du Service distingué.
Croix militaire.
Croix pour services distingués dans l'aviation.
Croix des troupes de l'air.
Croix-Rouge royale (classe II).

(3) Ordres conférés aux Indes seulement.

Ordre des Indes britanniques.
*Ordre indien du Mérite (militaire).
Médaille Kaisar-i-hind.

Ordre de St-Jean de Jérusalem en Angletererre.

Médaille Albert.

(4) Médailles de Jubilé, Couronnement et Durbar.

Médaille du Jubilé de la Reine Victoria, 1887 (or, argent et bronze).
Médaille du Jubilé de la Reine Victoria, 1887, pour la police.
Médaille du Jubilé de la Reine Victoria, 1897 (or, argent et bronze).
Médaille du Jubilé de la Reine Victoria, 1897, pour la police.
Médaille commémorative de la Reine Victoria, 1900 (Irlande).
Médaille du Couronnement du roi Edouard.
Médaille du Couronnement du roi Edouard, pour la police.
Médaille du Durbar du roi Edouard (or, argent et bronze).
Médaille du roi Edouard, pour la police (Ecosse).
Médaille du Roi, 1903 (Irlande).
Médaille du Couronnement du roi Georges.
Médaille du Couronnement du roi Georges, pour la police.
Médaille commémorative de la visite du Roi, pour la police, 1911 (Irlande).
Médaille du Durbar du roi Georges (**or, argent et bronze).

(5) Médailles pour Conduite Distinguée (pour bravoure).

Médaille pour conduite distinguée en campagne.
Médaille pour bravoure remarquable.
Médaille pour service distingué.
Médaille militaire.
Médaille pour service distingué dans l'aviation.
Médaille des troupes de l'air.

(6) Médaille de Guerre (par date de promotion).

(7) Médailles Polaires.

Médaille Arctique, 1815–1855.
Médaille Arctique, 1876.
Médaille Antarctique, 1901–1903.

(8) Médailles de Sauvetage.

Médaille constabulaire (Irlande).
Médaille du "Board of Trade" pour sauvetage de vie en mer.
*** Ordre indien du Mérite (civil).
Médaille Edouard.
Médaille indienne du Service distingué.
Médaille du Roi, pour la police.

(9) Médailles de Long Service et de Capacité.

Médaille de Long Service et de bonne conduite.
Médaille de Long Service et de bonne conduite dans la marine.
Médaille de Service méritoire.
Médaille de long service et de bonne conduite aux Indes (pour les Européens de l'armée des Indes).
Médaille de Service méritoire aux Indes (pour les Européens de l'armée des Indes).
Médaille de la marine royale pour service méritoire.
Médaille de Long Service et de bonne conduite aux Indes (pour l'armée indigène).
Médaille pour Service méritoire aux Indes (pour l'armée indigène).
Décoration pour officiers de volontaires.
Médaille de Long Service volontaire.
Décoration pour officiers de volontaires (pour les Indes et les colonies.
Médaille de Long Service volontaire (pour les Indes et les colonies).
Décoration pour les officiers des troupes auxiliaires coloniales.
Médaille de Long Service des troupes auxiliaires coloniales.
Médaille de bon tireur (marine).
Médaille de Long Service dans la milice.
Médaille de Long Service dans la yeomanry impériale.
Médaille de capacité dans les troupes territoriales.
Décoration territoriale.
Médaille de Long Service et de bonne conduite dans la réserve spéciale.
Décoration pour officiers de la réserve de la marine royale.
Décoration pour officiers de la marine royale volontaire.
Médaille de Long Service et de bonne conduite dans la réserve de la marine royale.
Médaille de Long Service dans la réserve de la marine royale volontaire.
Médaille commémorative de l'Union de l'Afrique du Sud.

(10) Médailles appartenant aux Ordres:

Médaille royale Victoria (or et argent).
Médaille du Service impérial.
Médaille de l'Ordre de l'Empire britannique.
Médaille de l'Ordre de Saint-Jean de Jérusalem, en Angleterre.
Insigne de l'Ordre de la Ligue de la Miséricorde.
Médaille royale Victoria (bronze).

Ordres étrangers (par date de promotion).

Décorations étrangères (par date de promotion).

Médailles étrangères (par date de promotion).

3 juin 1918. 11–1

*Sa Majesté dans le Royaume-Uni.

**La médaille d'or du Durbar du roi Georges ne peut être portée dans le Royaume-Uni que par les chefs régnants des Indes.

***L'Ordre indien du Mérite (militaire et civil) est différent de l'Ordre du Mérite, institué en 1902.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[2115]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 3e jour de septembre 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Ministre de la Justice, conformément à la demande de la Commission Impériale des Munitions, et en vertu des pouvoirs conférés au Gouverneur en conseil à cet effet, de décréter par les présentes que les marques spécifiées dans l'annexe "A" ci-dessous, outre les marques prescrites par l'article 432 du Code criminel, peuvent être apposées sur tous les effets publics pour dénoter la propriété de Sa Majesté, que ces effets appartiennent au gouvernement impérial de Sa Majesté, au gouvernement du Canada ou à toute autre des possessions de Sa Majesté.

ANNEXE "A".

1. La flèche.

2. La flèche ou les flèches, soit seules ou en combinaison avec une ou plusieurs lettres, un ou plusieurs chiffres, une ou plusieurs marques, un ou plusieurs signes, un ou plusieurs symboles.

3. Une ou plusieurs couronnes, soit seules ou en combinaison avec une ou plusieurs lettres, un ou plusieurs chiffres, une ou plusieurs marques, un ou plusieurs signes, un ou plusieurs symboles.

Avis de ce qui précède sera donné par la publication du présent arrêté dans la *Gazette du Canada*.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

10–2

[1298]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 29e jour de mai 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU qu'il est prescrit par le paragraphe 2 de l'article 5 de la *Loi de l'extension des frontière du Manitoba, 1912*, que toutes les terres (connues sous le nom de terrains marécageux) transférées à la province du Manitoba sous le régime de l'article 1 du chapitre 50 des Statuts de 1885, et non vendues à la province à l'époque à laquelle les termes et conditions de la dite loi auront été agréés par la législature de la province, doivent être transférées de nouveau au Gouvernement.

Et attendu que certains quarts de section et certaines sections en partie couverts d'eau ou de marais ont été transférés à la province du Manitoba, sous le régime des dispositions du dit article 1 du chapitre 50 des Statuts de 1885, et attendu que la province ayant disposé des parties sèches des dits quarts de section et des dites 4 sections par des actes de ventes, les parties qui en restent devraient par conséquent, en vertu des dispositions du dit paragraphe 2 de l'article 5 de la *Loi de l'extention des frontières du Manitoba, 1912*, être transférées de nouveau au gouvernement fédéral.

Et attendu qu'à cause de la colonisation, du drainage, de la récession des eaux des lacs et pour autres raisons il est considéré pratiquement impossible de définir aujourd'hui les bornes entre les premières parties sèches et humides des dits quarts de section et sections, et que le transfert au gouvernement fédéral des parties non vendues par la province n'a par conséquent pas été fait, car on ne pouvait donner au Bureau des titres des terres des descriptions suffisamment détaillées des terrains qui devaient être transférés.

Et attendu que la même difficulté existe en ce qui concerne les bornes des parties desdits quarts de section et sections vendus par la province, et que les acheteurs éprouvent de sérieux ennuis parce qu'ils ne peuvent obtenir le titre à leurs terres.

Et attendu que le département de l'Intérieur a été avisé que la difficulté surgissant de l'impossibilité de donner des descriptions détaillées des terrains ci-dessus mentionnés, qui ne forment qu'une partie de quarts de section ou de sections, peut être réglée par un arpentage effectué par les deux gouvernements, avec le consentement des acheteurs de la province, si ce consentement peut être obtenu, cet arpentage divisant les quarts de section ou les sections de manière à donner aux acheteurs et au gouvernement fédéral chacun sa part due, et attendu que l'arpenteur général des terres fédérales a estimé qu'un tel arpentage pourrait coûter $7,500, cette estimation, toutefois, ne comprenant pas ce qu'il en coûterait pour obtenir le consentement des acheteurs aux bornes proposées.

Et attendu que la plupart desdites parties fractionnaires de terres marécageuses qui n'ont pas été vendues par la province sont encore plus ou moins couvertes d'eau, et que l'ingénieur en chef du service hydrométrique du Manitoba du Bureau de l'hydraulique du département de l'Intérieur a fait rapport qu'en autant qu'il sache ces parties fractionnaires n'ont aucune valeur particulière en rapport avec le développement de l'énergie hydraulique ou l'approvisionnement d'eau, le Ministre est d'avis que le coût d'obtenir les renseignements nécessaires pour les transférer au gouvernement fédéral ne serait justifiable.

Et attendu que la province du Manitoba a demandé au gouvernement fédéral son consentement à la cession desdites parties fractionnaires, afin qu'elle puisse disposer des quarts de section et sections respectives comme un tout, et a offert de céder au gouvernement fédéral plusieurs terrains provinciaux sur lesquels des inscriptions de homestead avaient été accordées par erreur et dont le département de l'Intérieur tente depuis quelques temps d'obtenir possession.

Et attendu que le ministre de l'Intérieur, après soigneuse considération, est d'avis que cette cession à la province serait de l'intérêt public, car elle trancherait la difficulté ci-dessus mentionnée concernant les bornes desdits terrains.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes que les parties fractionnaires des terres marécageuses énumérées dans l'annexe "A" ci-après, en autant que sont concernés les droits dans ces terrains qui devraient être transférés au gouvernement fédéral sous l'empire des dispositions du paragraphe 2 de l'article 5 de la *Loi de l'extension des frontières du Manitoba, 1912*, soient par les présentes cédées à Sa Majesté le Roi Georges V pour les fins de la province du Manitoba.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

ANNEXE.

Section. — Partie.	No.	Township.	Rang.	Méridien.	Superficie.	Observations.
Fr. O. ½	20	19	5	O.P.M.	252.	
N.-O. ¼	19	16	8	"	15.30	Partie non comprise dans la concession n° 1191 au ch. de fer Manitoba et North Western.
Sec.	31	16	8	"	153.20	" " " " "
S.-O. ¼	1	17	9	"	87.50	" " " " "
S.-E. ¼	23	17	9	"	137.	" " " " "
O. ½	31	15	10	"	122.	" " " " "
N.-E. ¼ et S.-O. ¼	7	16	10	"	31.60	" " " " "
S.-O. ¼	5	.....				
S.-E. ¼	6	17	7	E.P.M.	200.	Inondé, marais le long du lac Winnipeg.
Sec.	30	17	11	"	6.20	" " riv. "
N.-O. ¼	4	16	1	O.P.M.	100.	" " lac Shoal.
S.-E. ¼	18	15	2	"	2.40	" " lac Marsh.
N.-O. ¼	18	15	2	"	78.80	" " " "
Sec.	24					
S. ½	25	17	2	"	625.	" " lac Shoal.
N.-O. ¼	32	17	2	"	5.30	" " " "
N.-O. ¼	35	17	2	"	68.	" " " "
S. ½	18	18	2	"	179.	" " " "
N.-O. ¼	18	18	2	"	71.30	" " " "
S.-O. ¼	24	19	4	z	32.	" " lac Goulet.
S.-O. ¼	22	14	8	"	34.	" " lac Manitoba.
O. ½ de S.-O. ¼	18	9	9	"	10.	" " riv. Assiniboine
S.-O. ¼	28	19	9	"	48.	" " lac Manitoba.
N.-O. ¼	2	5	10	z	82.29	" " " "
N.-O. ¼	6	9	10	"	10.	" " riv. Assiniboine
S.-O. ¼	6	9	10	"	22.	" " " "
N.-O. ¼	30	4	11	"	148.50	Inondé, lac Swan.
N.-E. ¼	36	8	11	"	15.70	" riv. Assiniboine.
S.-O. ¼	1	9	11	"	11.	" " "
S.-E. ¼	6	9	11	"	25.	" " "
O. ½	6	9	11	"	40.77	" " "
S.-E. ¼	31	8	13	"	15.	" " "
S.-O. ¼	31	8	13	"	23.80	" " "
N.-E. ¼	31	8	13	"	25.30	" " "
S.-O. ¼	22	3	14	"	15.	" lac Rook.
S.-E. ¼	22	3	14	"	144.43	" "
S.-L. 1, 8 et 9		8	14	"	49.10	Partie à l'ouest de la rivière et partie inondée, rivière Assiniboine.
S.-O. ¼	10	8	14	"	8.60	" " "
S.-L. 12 et 13		8	14	"	10.	" " "
N.-E. ¼	14	8	14	"	17.10	" " "
S.-E. ¼	14	8	14	"	15.60	" " "
S.-L. 1, 2 et 8	36	8	14	"	3.	" " "
N.-O. ¼	2	21	14	"	4.	" " lac.
N.-O. ¼	28	21	14	"	5.15	" " lac Meezee.
S.-E. ¼	28	21	14	"	66.80	" " " "
N.-E. ¼	34	21	14	"	35.50	" " " Rushmere.
S ½	34	21	14	"	143.	" " " "
N. ⅓ de N.-E. ¼	6	8	15	"	22.98	" " " Assiniboine.
N.-O. ¼	34	24	16	"	119.	" " " Dauphin
N.-E. ¼	18	17	17	"	16.	" " Lac.
N.-E. ¼	26	24	17	"	63.	" " " Dauphin
S.-E. ¼	4	25	17	"	128.	" " " "
N.-E. ¼	14	24	18	"	5.	" " " Harold.
S.-E. ¼	14	24	18	"	50.	" " " "

[2088]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 27e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du Ministre de l'Intérieur, daté le 20 août 1918, représentant que le 11 décembre 1913, M. William Marshall Vance a fait une inscription de homestead pour le quart nord-ouest de la section 23, township 3, rang 28, à l'ouest du 3e méridien.

Le Ministre représente que le dit William Marshall Vance, le ou vers le 4 février 1914, a eu le malheur de se geler les deux pieds, nécessitant l'amputation. Une déclaration statutaire, corroborant ce fait, des médecins et chirurgiens qui ont fait l'opération dans la ville de Havre, comté de Hill, Montana, Etats-Unis d'Amérique, a été soumise.

Par conséquent, le ministre recommande que l'autorisation soit accordée, en vertu du paragraphe 2 de l'article 20 de la *Loi des terres fédérales, 1908*, d'exempter cet inscrit des obligations de résidence imposées par la dite loi et d'émettre les lettres patentes en sa faveur dès qu'il aura été prouvé de la manière ordinaire que les autres conditions de la loi ont été remplies.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
10–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[6–1992]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 17e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur et en vertu des dispositions de l'article 76 de la *Loi des terres fédérales*, de mettre en réserve et d'affecter aux fins d'une église et d'un cimetière la subdivision légale 4 de la section 9, township 60, rang 25, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, province d'Alberta.

Il plaît de plus à Son Excellence en conseil d'autoriser la concession du dit terrain à la Commission dite "Church and Manse Board" de l'Eglise Presbytérienne pour les dites fins.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2046]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 20e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU qu'un arrêté en conseil du 29 mai 1918 établissant le parc de la Pointe Pelée, contenait une disposition à l'effet que la chasse du canard sauvage serait permise chaque année dans le parc de la Pointe Pelée sous permis du Commissaire des parcs fédéraux pour telle période que fixée de temps à autre par le Gouverneur genéral en conseil.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes ce qui suit :

L'article 61 des règlements généraux touchant le contrôle et l'administration des parcs fédéraux, ainsi que modifiés par un arrêté en conseil du 6 mars 1915, est par les présentes modifié en ce qu'il concerne le parc de la Pointe Pelée en y ajoutant l'article suivant :—

La chasse au canard sauvage dans le parc de la Pointe Pelée, chaque année, ne sera permise que les mercredi, jeudi, vendredi et samedi de chaque semaine, du 1er octobre au 14 décembre, ces deux jours compris.

Les articles 71 et 72 des règlements généraux touchant le contrôle et l'administration des parcs fédéraux, ainsi qu'établis par un arrêté en conseil du 21 juin 1909 et rétablis sous le régime de la *Loi des réserves forestières et des parcs fédéraux* par un arrêté en conseil du 6 juin 1911, sont par les présentes modifiés en ce qu'ils concernent le parc de la Pointe Pelée en y ajoutant l'article suivant :

"Toutefois, au cours de la période où est permise la chasse au canard sauvage dans le parc de la Pointe Pelée, nulle personne ayant obtenu du Commissaire des parcs fédéraux un permis de chasser le canard sauvage dans le dit parc ne sera requise de faire sceller sa carabine, fusil ou autre arme à feu pendant qu'elle se trouve dans le dit parc."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2045]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 22e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le département des Affaires des Sauvages à demandé la mise en réserve pour les sauvages d'une étendue de terrain connue sous le nom de "Réserve Indienne Waterhen, n° 45," townships 34 et 35, rangs 15 et 16, à l'ouest du méridien principal, dans la province du Manitoba, ainsi que de certaines parties des sections 14, 33 et 35 du dit township 34, rang 16, à titre d'annexe à la réserve originale en échange contre une partie de cette dernière cédée par les sauvages.

La partie de la réserve originale devant être retenue par les sauvages comprend 3,481·94 acres ; la partie de la dite réserve cédée par les sauvages comprend 1126·06 acres ; et la superficie du terrain à échanger contre la partie de la réserve cédée comprend 1171·95 acres ;

Et attendu que le terrain demandé est disponible d'après les archives du Département de l'Intérieur,—

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes que soient soustraits à l'application de la *Loi des terres fédérales* et mis en réserves pour les sauvages les terrains décrits plus minutieusement comme suit :

Premièrement, toute la partie de réserve indienne de Waterhen, n° 45, ainsi qu'indiquée sur des plans d'arpentage du township 34, rang 15 ; township 34, rang 16 ; township 35, rang 15 et township 35, rang 16 ; tous à l'ouest du méridien principal, plans approuvés et confirmés à Ottawa, respectivement, le 6 février 1917, le 25 juillet 1916, le 17 octobre 1916 et le 28 mars 1916, par Edouard Delville, arpenteur général des terres fédérales, et déposés au département de l'Intérieur. Ces terrains sont situés au nord d'une ligne parallèle à la borne sud de la dite réserve n° 45 et éloignés de 62.81 chaînes perpendiculairement vers le nord, ainsi qu'indiqué sur les dits plans des towships 34, rangs 15 et 16.

Deuxièmement, toutes les parties des sections 14 et 23 dudit township 34, rang 16, situées à l'ouest de la rive ouest de la rivière Little Waterhen, ainsi qu'indiqué sur ledit plan du township 34, rang 16.

Troisièmement, toute la partie de la moitié est de la section 35 dudit township 34, rang 16, située à l'ouest de ladite rive ouest de ladite rivière, ainsi qu'indiqué sur ledit plan dudit township, et les 21.85 chaînes, vers l'est, de la moitié ouest de ladite section 35, ainsi qu'indiqué sur ledit plan, comprenant une étendue totale de 4,653.89 acres, plus ou moins, et indiqué par des hachures en noir sur le plan ci-annexé.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[Les deux arrêtés en conseil suivants ont paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté le *9 septembre 1918.*]

[2017.]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 3e jour de septembre 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Ministre de la Justice, et en vertu des dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, ou autrement, d'établir le règlement suivant, qui est par les présentes établi et promulgué en conséquence :

Règlement.

L'article 11 des règlements revisés, approuvés par Son Excellence en conseil le 2 mars 1918 (C.P. 510), est par les présentes modifié en y ajoutant la disposition suivante :

" Néanmoins les sujets britanniques qui, conformément aux lois d'un état neutre quelconque, sont aussi sujets de cet état, excepté ceux de descendance britannique dont la nationalité étrangère est due au seul fait qu'ils sont nés dans un pays étranger où s'applique le principe du *jus soli*, peuvent nonobstant les prescriptions du présent article opter pour leur seconde nationalité ou nationalité étrangère en faisant une déclaration d'allégeance étrangère sous le régime de l'article 44 de la *Loi de naturalisation, 1914*, en tout temps au cours des trois mois après qu'ils ont atteint leur majorité, ou en tout temps au cours des trois mois après la publication du présent arrêté dans la *Gazette du Canada*, soit dans l'une ou l'autre de ces périodes qui se terminera le plus tard."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
11-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2138]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 5e jour de septembre 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le paragraphe (*c*) de l'article 1 (Règlements) de l'arrêté en conseil n° 1013 du 30 avril 1918, prescrit qu'un certificat de nationalité signé par un consul ou vice-consul sera accepté comme preuve que le porteur est exempt des dispositions de la *Loi du service militaire* ;

Et attendu qu'il est nécessaire dans le moment actuel de substituer à ce certificat quelque autre document que peuvent plus facilement se procurer les moissonneurs américains qui viennent temporairement en Canada pour travailler à la moisson dans les provinces de l'Ouest ;

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Ministre de l'Immigration et de la Colonisation, et en vertu des pouvoirs conférés par la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, et autrement, d'établir le règlement suivant, qui est par les présentes établi et promulgué en conséquence :

Le et après le 1er jour de septembre 1918, et jusqu'au 30 novembre 1918, dans les provinces de Manitoba, Saskatchewan et Alberta, un certificat émis par un agent dûment autorisé du gouvernement canadien aux Etats-Unis, à défaut d'un certificat de nationalité signé par un consul ou vice-consul, sera accepté comme satisfaisant aux exigences du paragraphe (*c*) de l'article 1 de l'arrêté en conseil du 30 avril 1918.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
11-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1997]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 14e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le gouvernement de la Colombie-Britannique, en vertu d'une convention arrêtée entre le gouvernement fédéral et le gouvernement de ladite province, touchant les terrains miniers de la zone des chemins de fer, ainsi qu'imposé dans l'arrêté en conseil du 11 février 1890, a demandé la concession des terrains ci-après mentionnés et s'est conformé aux dispositions de l'arrêté en conseil du 13 mai 1899, en soumettant la déclaration sous serment d'un arpenteur des terres fédérales, à l'effet que les terrains en question n'ont aucune valeur agricole ou forestière, et a payé pour ledit terrain, au prix de $1 00 l'acre, la somme de trente dollars et cinquante-sept cents ($30.57) ; ledit terrain peut être décrit comme suit :

Cette certaine parcelle ou étendue de terrain située dans la section 30, township 20, rang 19, à l'ouest du 6e méridien, comprenant parties du claim minier dit "Glen Iron", soit le lot mil quatre cent quinze, ainsi que le claim minier dit "Peggy", soit le lot mil quatre cent seize, le tout dans la division minière de Kamloops, district de Yale, province de la Colombie-Britannique, et qui peut être décrit plus minutieusement comme suit :

Commençant à un poteau dans un tertre en pierre sur la borne nord du claim minier dit "Beta", ainsi que transféré à la province de la Colombie-Britannique par arrêté en conseil du 3 avril 1917, à une distance de 95 pieds, plus ou moins, sur un relèvement de 89 degrés 52 minutes nord, à l'ouest d'un poteau en bois dans un tertre de pierre à l'angle nord-est du quart nord-ouest de la section 19 dudit township ; de là 89 degrés, 52 minutes nord, à l'ouest le long de ladite borne nord dudit claim minier "Beta," sur une distance de 1,430 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'à un poteau en bois dans un tertre en pierre à l'angle nord-ouest dudit claim minier "Beta" ; de là, d'après le même relèvement, sur une distance de 70 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'à un poteau en bois dans un tertre de pierre ; de là, vers le nord, huit minutes est sur une distance de 550 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'à un poteau indicateur en bois dans un tertre de pierre ; de là, d'après le même relèvement, sur une distance de 134·4 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'à l'extrême borne sud de la voie du chemin de fer Pacifique Canadien, ainsi qu'indiqué sur un plan de la dite voie ferrée, signé par E. B. Hermon, arpenteur des terres fédérales, le 12 octobre 1895, déposé au bureau des terres fédérales de Kamloops, sous le numéro 32, et inscrit au registre des archives du département de l'Intérieur, Ottawa, sous le numéro 8083 ; de là, vers l'est, le long de ladite borne extrême sud de la dite voie ferrée jusqu'à un point sur la borne ouest de cette partie de la subdivision légale 2 de ladite section 30, cédée à Joseph William McKay, par lettres patentes datées le 2 novembre 1891 ; lequel point est distant de quatorze chaînes perpendiculairement à l'ouest de l'extrême borne est de la dite subdivision légale 2 ; delà vers le sud le long de la dite borne ouest jusqu'à la borne nord du claim minier dit "Norah," tel que cédé à la province de la Colombie-Britannique par arrêté en conseil du 3 avril 1907 ; delà vers le nord, 82 degrés, 52 minutes ouest le long de la dite borne nord du dit claim minier "Norah," sur une distance de 406.58 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'à un poteau en bois dans un tertre en pierre jusqu'à l'angle nord-est du dit claim minier "Beta" ; de là, en suivant la même direction, e long de la borne nord du dit claim minier "Beta," sur une distance de 70 pieds, plus ou moins, jusqu'au point de départ ; ladite étendue de terrain contenant 30.57 acres, plus ou moins, lesdits relèvements étant tous astronomiques, conformément aux plans et cahiers d'arpenteur du claim minier dit "Glen Iron," signé par John Vicars, arpenteur des terres fédérales, daté le 21 novembre 1905, inscrit au registre des archives du département de l'Intérieur, sous le numéro 8126, ainsi

que conformément aux plans et cahiers d'arpenteur du claim minier dit "Peggy," signé par John Vicars, arpenteur des terres fédérales, daté le 28 juillet 1905, et inscrit au registre des archives du département de l'Intérieur sous le numéro 7859.

Il plaît, par conséquent, à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes que le terrain ci-haut décrit, contenant trente acres et cinquante-sept centièmes (30.57) soit cédé à Sa Majesté George V, pour la province de la Colombie-Britannique, conformément aux conditions de la convention et aux prescriptions de l'arrêté en conseil ci-haut mentionnés.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
8-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

NOMINATIONS, PROMOTIONS ET RETRAITES.

MILICE CANADIENNE ET TROUPES EXPÉDITIONNAIRES CANADIENNES.

1918.

QUARTIER GÉNERAL,

OTTAWA, 18 juillet 1918.

No. 95.

Les nominations, promotions, retraites et confirmations de grade dans la

(A) Milice canadienne (permanente et non-permanente).

(B) Les troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes,

sont promulguées par l'honorable ministre de la Milice et de la Défense en conseil de la milice.

(A) MILICE CANADIENNE

DISTRICT.

DISTRICT MILITAIRE No 2 —5E BRIGADE D'INFANTERIE.—La durée de la nomination du lieutenans-colonel W. H. Ptolemy, en qualité de major de brigade, est prorogée de nouveau jusqu'au 1er mai 1919.

DISTRICT MILITAIRE N° 6.—17E BRIGADE D'INFANTERIE —La durée de la nomination du lieutenant-colonel A. F. McRae, en qualité de commandant de brigade, est prorogée de nouveau jusqu'au 7 mai 1919.

ARTILLERIE.

Artillerie de place canadienne.

13E BRIGADE.—32E BATTERIE.—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) R. Scarfe a la permission de se retirer. 4 juillet 1918.

Artillerie lourde.

BRIGADE D'ARTILLERIE LOURDE DE MONTRÉAL.—1RE BATTERIE D'ARTILLERIE LOURDE ET SECTION DE MUNITIONS.—Le lieutenant J. L. Apedaile est transféré à la réserve des officiers. 6 juin 1918.

GÉNIE CANADIEN.

Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) C. A. Parker est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 8 décembre 1917.

CORPS DE DRESSAGE DES OFFICIERS CANADIENS.

CONTINGENT DE L'UNIVERSITÉ McGILL.—Est nommé lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) : Cyril Batho, gentilhomme. 13 juin 1918.

INFANTERIE.

28E RÉGIMENT DE PERTH.—Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) F. A. Vivian est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 29 juin 1918.

34E RÉGIMENT D'ONTARIO.—Le capitaine R. Dillon a la permission de démissionner. 15 juillet 1918.

36E RÉGIMENT DE PEEL.—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) A. W. Fisher est hors cadre. 25 juillet 1916.

47E RÉGIMENT DE FRONTENAC.—Est nommé lieutenant-colonel et commandant du régiment : le major S. Knight. 16 juin 1918.

48E RÉGIMENT (HIGHLANDERS).—Le lieutenant (surnuméraire J. A. Davison reprend son service régimentaire de la liste des officiers hors cadre. 6 juillet 1918.

109E RÉGIMENT.—Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) G. O. Lightbourn est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 19 août 1917.

INTENDANCE MILITAIRE CANADIENNE.

Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) A. J. McDonald est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 15 juin 1918.

SERVICES DE SANTÉ DE L'ARMÉE.

Personnel du service de santé militaire.

Un grade local temporaire, tel que ci-après, est conféré à l'officier ci-dessous mentionné en vertu des dispositions de l'ordre général 121, 1917, avec la solde et les allocations pour les jours durant lesquels il est réellement employé :

DISTRICT MILITAIRE N° 2.

Est nommé capitaine local temporaire : le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) *A. D. McKelvey. 10 juillet 1918.

*N'est pas entièrement employé au service militaire, et il recevra la solde de campagne, mais aucune autre allocation.

Sont nommés capitaines : les lieutenants (surnuméraires) :

F. S. Burke (et il demeure hors cadre). 3 août 1915.
D. E. Robertson (et il demeure hors cadre).
J. M. Stewart (et il demeure hors cadre). 5 août 1915.
H. H. Burnham (et il demeure hors cadre). 7 août 1915.
J. M. E. Prevost (et il demeure hors cadre). 1er octobre 1915.
C. A. Temple (et il demeure hors cadre). 30 mars 1916.
T. O. Hutton (et il demeure hors cadre). 9 mai 1916.
V. K. O'Gorman (et il demeure hors cadre). 24 juin 1916.
D. A. Warren, M.C. (et il demeure hors cadre). 13 août 1916.
J. T. Green (et il demeure hors cadre). 1er septembre 1916.
F. B. McIntosh (et il demeure hors cadre). 2 septembre 1916.
C. E. Wilson (et il demeure hors cadre).
W. L. Tyrer (et il demeure hors cadre). 6 octobre 1916.
M. H. V. Cameron. 15 février 1917.

Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) F. C. S. Wilson a la permission de démissionner. 1er juillet 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires): Alex. Dunbar McKelvey, gentilhomme. 10 juillet 1918. *Israel Mordecai Robinovitch, gentilhomme. 19 juin 1918.

* Pourvu qu'il subisse les examens requis en vertu des dispositions de l'ordre de milice 65, 1913.

Le capitaine C. Sheard, est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 28 juin 1918.

Les sœurs hospitalières ci-dessous mentionnées ont la permission de se retirer :

I. Brayley. 27 juin 1918.
E. Paterson. 9 juillet 1918.
K. W. Ellis. 11 juillet 1918.

SERVICES DE SANTÉ DE L'ARMÉE.

Le capitaine C. S. Dent a la permission de démissionner. 15 juillet 1918.

Est nommé capitaine: William Ernest Boyd, écuyer. 1er juin 1918.

MEMORANDA.

Le lieutenant temporaire J.A. Crozier (M C.), renonce au grade temporaire qui lui a été conféré par l'ordre général 87, 1917. 25 mai 1918.

Un grade temporaire dans la milice canadienne, tel que ci-après, est conféré aux messieurs ci-dessous mentionnés tant qu'ils feront du service dans les troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes :

Sont nommés lieutenants :
Stanley Wharton, gentilhomme. 10 juillet 1915.
David A. Ewan, gentilhomme. 5 mars 1916.
Ernest Pascoe, gentilhomme. 14 novembre 1916.
Marvin Jay Workman (tué à l'ennemi depuis),
Walter Leonard Back,
John Patterson Frost,
James Douglas Ponton,
Thomas Weir, gentilshommes. 21 novembre 1916.
Stanley Harold Kerr, gentilhomme. 26 novembre 1916.
Wiillam Joseph Norman, gentilhomme. 30 novembre 1916.
Charles Edward Stevenson, gentilhomme. 5 décembre 1916.
Archibald William Hunt,
John James Thompson, gentilshommes. 25 décembre 1916.
Francis George DeWolf, gentilhomme. 1er janvier 1917.
Gordon Crieff Richardson, gentilhomme. 3 janvier 1917.
George Edward W. Crowe, gentilhomme. 5 janvier 1917.
Cecil James Abbott, gentilhomme. 20 janvier 1917.
Arthur David Duncan, gentilhomme. 25 janvier 1917.
Arthur Gordon MacKay (tué à l'ennemi depuis),
Arthur Edwin Raymond, gentilshommes. 14 février 1917.
Frank Barkshire, gentilhomme. 18 février 1917.
Albert George Pinm, gentilhomme (mort de blessures depuis). 19 février 1917.
Cyril Holt Barnes, gentilhomme. 20 février 1917.
Arthur George Mackie, gentilhomme (tué à l'ennemi depuis). 26 février 1917.
Stanley Jack Odlum (tué à l'ennemi depuis),
Gilbert Chillingworth,
Garton Crow, gentilshommes. 27 février 1917.
Walter Auston Bark, gentilhomme. 1er mars 1917.
Alfred James Matthews, (mort de blessures depuis),
William Peachey Tozer,
Walter Giles Welsford,
Norman McLeod,
David Lindsay Carstairs,
Vincent Robert Alexander Crombie,
Allen Francis Lynch,
Harry Montague Livingstone, gentilshommes. 10 mars 1917.
Thomas Albert James,
Andrew Black, gentilshommes. 11 mars 1917.
Frederick Alexander Warner,
William Gavin Johnston, gentilshommes. 12 mars 1917.
Robert Russell Mangan (tué à l'ennemi depuis),
Robert Emmett Byrne, gentilshommes. 13 mars 1917.
Sydney Ernest Barrett, gentilhomme. 15 mars 1917.
Frank Brown,
Frederick Leonard Dickinson, gentilshommes. 18 mars 1917.
Robert Giles Wilson, gentilhomme. 19 mars 1917.
William Henry Buddell, gentilhomme 24 mars 1917.
George Edward Simpson, gentilhomme. 27 mars 1917.
Edward T. D. Francis,
Francis Joseph Corcoran, gentilshommes. 28 mars 1917.
George William Brown, gentilhomme. 6 mai 1918.
Clarence Clifford Baker, gentilhomme. 27 juin 1918.
Sont nommés lieutenants honoraires :
Oscar James McFadyen, gentilhomme. 7 septembre 1916.
Arthur Grindell, gentilhomme. 26 novembre 1916.
Sidney Burnaby Wood d'Esterre, gentilhomme. 15 décembre 1916.
Charles Lawrence Whitney, gentilhomme. 24 mars 1917.

CONFIRMATION DE GRADE.

Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés, ayant passé l'examen exigé pour leur nomination, sont confirmés dans leur grade à compter des dates apposées à leurs noms respectifs :—

Le major E C. Barrett, 5e batterie, artillerie de campagne canadienne. 1er juillet 1917.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire E. Gallant, 72e régiment. 1er février 1918.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire F. F. Clapperton, 72e régiment. 1er avril 1918.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire J. M. C. Philipp, intendance militaire canadienne. 18 septembre 1917.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire J. Key, intendance militaire canadienne. 11 avril 1918.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire W. R. S. Butterworth, intendance militaire canadienne. 4 mai 1918
Le lieutenant surnuméraire D. E. Robertson, services de santé de l'armée. 5 août 1914.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire J. M. E. Prevost, services de santé de l'armée. 1er octobre 1914.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire C. A. Temple, services de santé de l'armée. 30 mars 1915.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire T. O. Hutton, services de santé de l'armée. 9 mai 1915.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire D. A. Warren, C.M., services de santé de l'armée. 13 août 1915.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire J. T. Green, services de sauté de l'armée. 1er septembre 1915.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire F. B. McIntosh, services de santé de l'armée. 2 septembre 1915.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire C. E. Wilson, services de santé de l'armée. 5 octobre 1915.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire W. L. Tyrer, services de santé de l'armée. 6 octobre 1915.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire C. Farrar, services de santé de l'armée. 11 novembre 1916.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire G. A. Fleet, services de santé de l'armée. 26 mars 1917.
Le lieutenant surnuméraire P. Ewert, services de santé de l'armée. 3 janvier 1918.

"B".

TROUPES EXPÉDITIONNAIRES CANADIENNES

ARTILLERIE.

75E BATTERIE DE DÉPÔT.—Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant Cedric Adams Gibson (8e batterie A. de C.C.) 6 juillet 1918.

DÉTACHEMENT DE CONSTRUCTION DE CHEMINS DE FER DES VÉTÉRANS DE L'ARMÉE ET DE LA MARINE.—Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant Walter Bowden, T.E.C. (102e régiment). 6 juillet 1918.

INFANTERIE.

RÉGIMENT DE L'OUEST D'ONTARIO.—1ER BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.—Est nommé capitaine : le capitaine Harry Douglas Dunnett, T.E.C., (M. C.). 8 juin 1918.

RÉGIMENT DE L'EST D'ONTARIO.—1ER BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT—Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant Albert Stanley Kerfoot (42e régiment). 20 juin 1918.
Le lieutenant Albert Stanley Kerfoot (42e régiment) est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 20 juin 1918.

2E RÉGIMENT DE QUÉBEC- 2E BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.—Est nommé capitaine : le lieutenant Arthur Maxime La Rose, T.E.C. (106e régiment). 8 juin 1918.

3E BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.— Est nommé major : le major Joseph Ernest Légaré (9e régiment) de la réserve des officiers, T.E.C. 5 juillet 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenants : les lieutenants Eldon Coultier Irvine, T.E.C. (53e régiment). 6 juillet 1918.
Gordon James Planche (7e hussards) de la réserve des officiers, T.E.C. 8 juillet 1918.

RÉGIMENT DE LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE—1ER BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.—Est nommé lieutenant : n° 469118 le sergent Lewis Morris How, T.E.C. 11 juillet 1918.

RÉGIMENT DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK—1ER BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.—Est nommé capitaine : le lieutenant Guy Launceston Short, T.E.C. (62e régiment). 24 juin 1918.

RÉGIMENT DU MANITOBA—1ER BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT. —Est nommé capitaine : le lieutenant Eric Graham Campbell, T.E.C. (79e régiment). 1er juin 1918.

RÉGIMENT DE LA SASKATCHEWAN.—1ER BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT. - Est nommé major : le capitaine William Child, T.E.C. (96e régiment). 8 avril 1918.

Sont nommés capitaines : les lieutenants—

Walter Thomas Henry Cripps, T.E.C. (M.C.) 8 avril 1918.

Victor MacDonnell, T.E.C. (M.C.)

George Thomas Jenner, T.E.C. (M.C.) 17 mai 1918.

John Moore McConnell, T.E.C. (105e régiment.) 18 mai 1918.

John McKenzie, T.E.C. (M.C.) 25 mai 1918.

Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant Geoffrey Earl Murray (20th Border Horse) de la réserve des officiers, T.E.C. 27 juin 1918.

RÉGIMENTS DE PLACE CANADIENS.

3E BATAILLON.—Est nommé capitaine : le lieutenant (capitaine temporaire) Edwin Michael Freeman, T. E.C. (56e régiment). 8 juillet 1918.

5E BATAILLON.—Est nommé *major : le capitaine Duncan Allan Laurie, T.E.C. (8e régiment). 8 juillet 1918.

Est nommé capitaine : le capitaine Joseph Gustave Raymond, T.E.C. (80e régiment). 8 juillet 1918.

10E BATAILLON.—Est nommé capitaine : le lieutenant Harry Augustus Webb, T.E.C. (90e régiment). 1er juin 1918

*Nomination temporaire.

DÉPÔTS DE DISTRICTS.

DÉPÔT DE DISTRICT N° 1.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C. :

Le capitaine Edwin Arthur Hughes. 5 juillet 1918.

Le lieutenant James Blair Gourlay. 10 juillet 1918.

La sœur hospitalière Laura Georgena Carrothers. 5 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DE DISTRICT N° 2.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C.:

Les lieutenants-colonels Charles Edward Doherty. 1er juin 1918.

Percy Domville. 7 juillet 1918.

Harry Duncan Lockhart Gordon, O. S. D. 9 juillet 1918.

Majors Robert Frank Massie, O. S. D. 7 juin 1918.

Robert Burns Smith. 11 juillet 1918.

Frank Elsworth Hicks,

Francis Frederick Middleton Brown,

William Clare Newell Marriott. 15 juillet 1918.

Capitaine Robert Francis Davidson. 6 juillet 1918.

Lieutenants Frances Joseph Schenck. 11 juin 1918.

Lawrence Allen. 1er juillet 1918.

Herbert Malcolmson Moore. 8 juillet 1918.

William George Burns. 9 juillet 1918.

Arthur Denbigh Lloyd,

Walter Drew Hudson. 10 juillet 1918.

Walter Edward Shier. 15 juillet 1918.

Sœurs hospitalières Miriam Ruxton Heath. 3 juin 1918.

Ethel Louise Chisholm. 7 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 3.—Les officiers ci dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T. E. C.:

Lieutenant honoraire Edmund Stanley Palmer. 18 juillet 1918.

Lieutenants Charles Egerton Miller. 28 juin 1918.

Herbert Wishart Elliott. 5 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 4.—Est nommé capitaine honoraire : le lieutenant Ralph Benton Heward (1er régiment C. G. G.) de la réserve des officiers, T. E. C. 1er juillet 1918.

Les officiers ci-dessous sont rayés des cadres des T. E. C.: les lieutenants—

Charles Lesser. 29 juin 1918.

Edward Dolyer Buckland. 11 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 5.—Le lieutenant Ouellet est rayé des cadres des T. E. C. 11 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 6.—Sont nommés lieutenants:—

Forrest Arthur Ladd, T.E.C., C.M. 18 avril 1918.

Cyril Francis Wetmore, T.E.C., C.D.O.C. 28 mai 1918.

Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C.:

Le lieutenant William Marshall Rogers. 8 juillet 1918.

La sœur hospitalière Annie Olive Pierces. 7 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 7.—Le lieutenant Holly H. Patchell est rayé des cadres des T.E.C. 11 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 10.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C.:

Les capitaines Richard Randolph Pattinson. 5 juillet 1918.

Crossley Greenwood. 10 juillet 1918.

Les lieutenants Ernest Dorland Hicks 31 mai 1918.

John Alexander Ptolomy. 18 juin 1918.

Henry Julian Edwards. 8 juillet 1918.

Ivan Port Falkner. 10 juillet 1918.

La sœur hospitalière Mary Swan Watt. 7 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 11.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C.:

Le major David Livingstone. 5 juillet 1918.

L'aumônier et capitaine honoraire George Hubert Andrews. 5 juillet 1918.

Le capitaine Thomas Patrick O'Kelly. 12 juillet 1918.

Les lieutenants Robert Nelson Tweddell. 10 juin 1918.

Loren Lewis Brown. 8 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 12.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C.

Les lieutenants :

Frederick Gibson Butterfield,

Douglas MacPherson. 6 juillet 1918.

John Lawrence Arnold Franks. 8 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DE DISTRICT N° 13.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C. :

Le lieutenant-colonel Albert Keefe Hobgins, O.S. D. 20 juin 1918.

Le major George Wesley Elliott,

Le capitaine John Campbell Bowen. 8 juillet 1918.

SERVICES DE SANTÉ DE L'ARMÉE.

Sont nommés capitaines : les lieutenants Frederick, Thomas Bryans (S. de S. de l'A.). 4 avril 1918.

Arthur Herbert Naylor (S. de S. de l'A.). 1er mai 1918.

Virgin Paul MacMahon, T.E.C. (S. de S. de l'A.). 20 mai 1918.

Hugh Pius O'Neill (S. de S. de l'A.). 1er juin 1918.

Louis Gross (S. de S. de l'A.). 2 juin 1918.

John Leslie King (S. de S. de l'A.). 11 juin 1918.

Gordon Douglas Atkinson (S. de S. de l'A.). 20 juin 1918.

Hill Harrison Cheney (S. de S. de l'A.). 27 juin 1918.

Simon Harry Ratner (S. de S. de l'A.). 1er juillet 1918.

William Henry McFarlane (S. de S. de l'A.). 11 juillet 1918.

Thomas Cuddy (S. de S. de l'A.). 13 juillet 1918.

William Joseph Nesbitt (S. de S. de l'A.). 15 juillet 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenants : les lieutenants Joseph Ernest Paulin (S. de S. de l'A.) 1er juin 1918.

Joseph Donat Chaput (S. de S. de l'A.) 22 juin 1918.

James Ernest Wadsworth (S. de S. de l'A.) 24 juin 1918.

Milton Arthur Wittick (S. de S. de l'A.) 15 juin 1918.

CORPS VÉTÉRINAIRE DE L'ARMÉE CANADIENNE.

Sont nommés lieutenants : les lieutenants Alexander Chambers (C. V. M. C.).

Oscar Harold Foreman (C. V. M. C.).

Charles Douglas Fergusson (C. V. M. C.).

Silas Atwell McKelvey (C. V. M. C.).

James Alexander Sheppard (C. V. M. C.)

Nelson Ross Boyes (C. V. M. C.).

Norman John Coleman (C. V. M. C.).

Alonzo Moulton Vining (C. V. M. C.).

Kenneth Wilbur McKinnon (C. V. M. C.).

Samuel Frederick Taylor Halbert (C. V. M. C.).

John William Heppleston (C. V. M. C.). 1er juillet 1918.

RÉSERVE DES OFFICIERS.

Sont nommés majors : les majors Edward Ogilvy Reid, 52e bataillon. 29 mars 1918.

Alfred Nagle Jones, 25e bataillon. 30 mai 1918.

James Arthur Gairdner, 208e bataillon. 16 juin 1918.

William Stewart Wallace, 139e bataillon. 25 juin 1918.

Donald Aynsley Ross, état-major de district, D. M. No. 10. 10 juillet 1918.

William Claire Newell Marriott, 203e bataillon. 16 juillet 1918.

Est nommé capitaine honoraire : le capitaine honoraire Edgar Donald McCallum, corps des forestiers canadiens. 16 avril 1918.

Sont nommés capitaines : les capitaines—

Alfred Ernest Burgess, 256e btn. 25 juin 1917.

Schuyler Crosby Snively, 20e btn. 29 mars 1918.

Frank Simpson Drummond, 10e btn. 28 mai 1918.

Frank Lindsay Bradburn, C.M., 49e btn. 14 juin 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenants : les lieutenants—

John William Bizley, 16e btn. 17 janvier 1918.

Allan Collingwood Travers Lewis, 49e Cie, C.F.C. 12 mars 1918.

Percy Hudson Nelson, 226e btn. 27 mars 1918.

John Stanley Monish, 4e C. à C.C. 19 avril 1918.

Charles Henry Leitch, corps des forestiers canadiens. 28 avril 1918.

Walter Lindal, 27e btn. 2 mai 1918.

Noel George Harper, 47e btn. 9 mai 1918.

Wilson Talmage Johnston, C.M., 2e btn. 17 mai 1918.

Jean Jacquet, 167e btn. 28 mai 1918

Charles Gladstone Kerr, C.M., 44e btn. 29 mai 1918.

George Frontenac Newlands, 20e btn. 30 mai 1918.

John Ernest Ardon, 102e btn. 1er juin 1918.

Leslie William Gay, 18e btn. 5 juin 1918.

Harold Searles Lister, 46e btn. 6 juin 1918.

Walter Douglas Read, 21e btn,

Geoffrey Machell, 15e btn,

Ivan James Garrod, 72e btn. 12 juin 1918.

Howard Douglas Leeming, 1er btn. 14 juin 1918.

William Murray Harding, 3e compagnie de tunnels,

Neil Colquhoun Ferguson, 4e bataillon. 15 juin 1918.

Robert Pattinson Foster, C.M., 9e bataillon, C.R.T.,

Roger Fyfe Clarke, C.M., 3e compagnie de tunnels,

William James McKenzie, 3e compagnie de campagne, G.C. 16 juin 1918.

Harry Wreford Clarke, C.M., 20e bataillon. 18 juin 1918.

William George Burns, 3e bataillon. 10 juillet 1918.

Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont transférés de la réserve des officiers, T.E.C., à la liste des officiers en service actif.

Les majors John Percy Cowles. 4 juillet 1918.

Joseph Ernest Légaré. 5 juillet 1918.

Le capitaine honoraire Ralph Benton Howard. 1er juillet 1918.

Les lieutenants Honoré Edouard Légaré, C.M. 5 juin 1918.

George Frontenac Newlands. 20 juin 1918.

Geoffrey Earl Murray. 27 juin 1918.

Gordon James Planche. 8 juillet 1918.

MEMORANDA.

Le lieutenant-colonel A. H. Panet, C.M.M.C., est détaché pour faire du service, temporairement, en qualité d'officier supérieur des magasins militaires, district militaire n° 11. 21 juin 1918.

Le major K. H. McCrinnon, O.S.D., T.E.C., est détaché pour faire du service, temporairement, en qualité de sous-directeur des approvisionnements et du transport, district militaire n° 7, *vice* le major R. Knox, T. M.C., qui cesse d'être employé en cette qualité. 16 juillet 1918.

Sont nommés majors, T.E.C. : le lieutenant-colonel Richard John Birdwhistle (43e régiment). 11 juillet 1918.

Le major Hugh Brown Brown (23e R. d'A.) 12 juin 1918.

Le major Russell Henry Read (95e régiment). 27 juin 1918.

Le grade temporaire de major sans augmentation de solde et d'allocation est conféré au capitaine George Edwin Chaffey, C.M., T.E.C. (72e régiment), tant qu'il remplira les fonctions d'officier commandant la station n° 6, régiment royal canadien, et de commandant de l'école royale d'infanterie, Esquimalt. 1er juillet 1918.

Le capitaine Norman Angelo Gianelli, capitaine d'état-major, C. C. M. C., T. E. C. (9e M. H.), est détaché pour faire du service, temporairement, en qualité de sous-aide-adjutant général, corps constabulaire militaire canadien, "avec la solde et les allocations." 22 mars 1918.

Sont nommés aumôniers avec le grade honorifique de capitaine :

Les aumôniers et capitaines honoraires le révérend Isaac Daly Comeau (M. C.) 6 juin 1918.

Le révérend John Arthur Davies, (M. C.) 2 juillet 1918.

Le révérend Herbert Thomas Grnall (M. C.) 8 juillet 1918.

Le révérend Frank Bushfield (M. C.) 8 juillet 1918.

Est nommé capitaine (F. E. C.): le capitaine Clarence Mayall (I. M. C.) 1er juillet 1918.

Le capitaine William Hume Cronyn (S. de S. de l'A.) est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 15 juillet 1918.

Le grade temporaire de capitaine, avec la solde et les allocations, est conféré aux officiers ci-dessous mentionnés :

Au lieutenant D. A. Stuart, C. V. M. C., tant qu'il remplira les fonctions d'officier vétérinaire, brigade "B" A. de C. C., camp de Petawawa. 18 avril 1918.

Au lieutenant D. A. Campbell, corps de guides, tant qu'il remplira les fonctions d'aide officier du service des renseignements de district, district militaire n° 10. 10 juillet 1918.

Le lieutenant Alan Constantine Mackintosh, T. E. C. (72e régt.), est nommé de nouveau dans les T. E. C. pour emploi temporaire à l'hôpital militaire de Vancouver, D. M. n° 11. 8 avril 1918.

Le lieutenant George Frontenac Newlands (14e R. W. O. R.) est transféré à la liste des officiers en service actif dans le corps constabulaire militaire canadien, de la réserve des officiers, T. E. C. 20 juin 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenants, T.E.C.: le capitaine Arthur Morton, C.M., de la réserve des officiers, T.E.C. 26 juin 1918.

Les lieutenants Henry Preston Rust, G.C. 1er juillet 1918,

Leslie Stewart Henry, G.C.,

David Hervert Woollatt, G.C. 4 juillet 1918.

Thomas Bell Ballantyne, G.C. 8 juillet 1918.

Par ordre,

E. C. ASHTON,
Major général,
Adjudant général suppléant.

NOMINATIONS, PROMOTIONS ET RETRAITES.

MILICE CANADIENNE

ET

TROUPES EXPÉDITIONNAIRES CANADIENNES.

1918

QUARTIER GÉNÉRAL,

OTTAWA, 25 juillet 1918.

No. 96.

Les nominations, promotions, retraites et confirmations de grades suivantes dans la

(A) Milice canadienne (permanente et non-permanente).

(B) Les troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes sont promulguées par l'honorable ministre de la Milice et de la Défense, en conseil de la milice.

(A) MILICE CANADIENNE.

CAVALERIE.

9E CAVALERIE DE MISSISSAUGA.—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) J. L. Goad est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans la réserve navale royale volontaire. 6 décembre 1915.

15E CHEVAU-LÉGERS.—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) H. Cowell est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans l'armée impériale. 23 mai 1918.

21E HUSSARDS D'ALBERTA.—La durée de la nomination du capitaine W. J. Reid, en qualité d'instructeur provisoire de mousqueterie, est prorogée jusqu'au 15 mai 1919.

25E DRAGONS DE BRANT.—Le lieutenant provisoire N. LeR. Virtue a la permission de se retirer. 15 juillet 1918.

Le lieutenant provisoire R. Cottrell est hors cadre. 24 avril 1917.

ARTILLERIE.

Artillerie de campagne canadienne.

12E BRIGADE.—La durée de commandement du lieutenant-colonel W. J. Brown est prorogée jusqu'au 15 septembre 1919

GÉNIE CANADIEN.

David Herbert Woollatt,
Leslie Stewart Henry, gentilshommes. 4 juillet 1918.
Thomas Bell Ballantyne, gentilhomme. 8 juillet 1918.

INFANTERIE.

GARDES À PIED DU GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL.—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) R. McNab a la permission de se retirer. 15 juillet 1818.

4E RÉGIMENT (CHASSEURS CANADIENS.)—Le lieutenant A. J. Lizotte est congédié par jugement d'une cour martiale générale. 20 février 1917.

19E RÉGIMENT DE LINCOLN.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont hors cadre : les lieutenants (surnuméraires) E. H. Hewgwill. 2 mai 1916.
K. B. Veale. 22 mai 1916.

62E RÉGIMENT (ST. JOHN FUSILIERS).—Est nommé lieutenant (surnuméraire) : le lieutenant temporaire J. V. Keirstead, M.C. 1er juillet 1917.

77E RÉGIMENT DE WENTWORTH.—Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) J. Murray est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 29 juin 1918.

91E RÉGIMENT (CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS).—Le lieutenant-colonel W. H. Bruce est transféré à la réserve des officiers. 6 juin 1918.

SERVICES DE SANTÉ DE L'ARMÉE.

Personnel du service de santé militaire.

Sont nommés capitaines : les lieutenants (surnuméraires D. Jordan. 16 février 1917.
F. W. Rolph,
W. W. Jones (major local temporaire). 17 février 1917.
A. T. Leatherbarrow. 17 juillet 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires :
John Stewart McInnes,
Hugh Pius O'Neill, gentilshommes. 1er juin 1918.
Walter Henry Hills,
George Franklin Laughlen,
*Maurice Naihouse, gentilshommes. 5 juin 1918.
*Hugh Angus McFadyen, gentilhomme. 6 juin 1918.
*Louis Gross, gentilhomme. 8 juin 1918.
John Leslie King, gentilhomme. 11 juin 1918.
*Almanzor Roy, gentilhomme. 12 juin 1918.
*Joseph Ferdinand Rocheleau, gentilhomme. 14 juin 1918.
William Murray Leys, gentilhomme. 17 juin 1918.
*Herbert William Turney,
Rosaire Rainville, gentilshommes. 20 juin 1918.
*Joseph Donat Chaput, gentilhomme. 22 juin 1918.
*James Ernest Wadsworth, gentilhomme. 24 juin 1918.
*William Russell Scott,
Elmor Tilley Kennedy,
*Simon Harry Ratner, gentilshommes. 1er juillet 1818.
*Thomas Cuddy, gentilhomme. 8 juillet 1918.
William Henry McFarlane, gentilhomme. 11 juillet 1918.
William Joseph Nesbitt,
*Milton Arthur Wittick, gentilhomme. 15 juillet 1918.

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* Pourvu qu'ils subissent les examens requis en vertu des dispositions de l'ordre de milice 65, 1913.

Le capitaine W. H. Butt est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 6 avril 1918.

Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) J. W. Mackie reprend son service régimentaire de la liste des officiers hors cadre. 15 septembre 1917.

Les sœurs hospitalières ci-dessous mentionnées ont la permission de se retirer :—
V. B. Hutton. 19 février 1918.
C. M. McElroy. 12 juin 1918.
E. Fitzpatrick. 15 juillet 1918.
Sont nommées sœurs hospitalières (surnuméraires):—
Viola Paquette. 12 avril 1918.
Lucy Farry,
Ethel McGinn. 18 avril 1918.
Annie Jane Stevens. 27 avril 1918.
Kathryn Rachel Asselstine. 4 mai 1918.
Mary Victoria Adams. 7 mai 1918.
Annie May Morrison. 8 mai 1918.
Miriam Adeleine Tobias. 15 mai 1918.
Mary Baskerville Armstrong,
Mary Jean Macdonald. 1er juin 1918.
Isabella Hester Munro,
Mary Ethel Jones,
Sarah Fidelia Stanton. 5 juin 1918.
Marguerite Boulanger. 10 juin 1918.
Lillian Mary Brissenden. 17 juin 1918.
Sarah Ann Coghlan. 18 juin 1918.
Josephine Walsh,
Elizabeth Jean Fleming. 18 juin 1918.
Mary Alice Boyce. 22 juin 1918.
Doris Ross,
Edith Sophy Glass,
Christina Marie Hartry,
Dorothy Frances Ford. 24 juin 1918.
Nettie Blanche McColl. 27 juin 1918.
Jean May McCallum,
Sarah Ethel Welsh,
Evelyn Carruthers. 28 juin 1918.
Marion MacLeod,
Margaret Violet Glendenning,
Jennie Fale Stannix,
Ann Elizabeth Murray,

Frieda Hope Christie. 1er juillet 1918.
Lulu Nay Louden,
Olive Charlotte Keeping,
Isobel McCordick. 3 juillet 1918.
Annie Dorothy Downes,
Robena Martha. 5 juillet 1918.
Hazel Dean, Darling. 7 juillet 1918.
Hilda Mansfield. 8 juillet 1918.
Lucy Elizabeth Sutton,
Amy Louisa Conroy. 9 juillet 1918.
Hesse Maude Campbell Laphan,
Elizabeth Douglas Allan. 11 juillet 1918.
Minnie Leggate,
Isabel M. Hamilton. 13 juillet 1918.
Olla Dell Lester. 17 juillet 1918.
Joyce T. Brown. 22 juillet 1918.

La sœur hospitalière A. Broadfoot cesse d'être hors cadre en service dans les services hospitaliers militaires impériaux de la Reine Alexandra à son transfert dans les services de santé de l'armée, forces militaires d'outre-mer du Canada. 24 juin 1918.

SERVICE DENTAIRE DE L'ARMÉE CANADIENNE.

Sont nommés capitaines : le lieutenant (surnuméraire) S. G. White. 7 mai 1918.

Yvon E. Gaudet, écuyer. 1er juillet 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenants (surnuméraires) : Alphonsus John Coughlan, gentilhomme. 1er juillet 1918.

Edwin Joseph Sheahan, gentilhomme. 9 juillet 1918.

VÉTÉRINAIRES MILITAIRES CANADIENS.

Sont nommés lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires):
Philippe Laroche,
Norman John Coleman,
Joseph Henri Rainville,
Léon George Lajoie,
John William Heppleston,
James Alexander Sheppard,
Silas Atwell McKelvey,
Alonzo Moulton Vining,
Oscar Harold Foreman,
Joseph Thomas Napoléon Geoffroy,
Alexander Chambers,
Joseph Alfred Lapointe,
Samuel Frederick Taylor Halbert,
Charles Douglas Fergusson,
Nelson Ross Boyes,
Kenneth Wilbur McKinnon, gentilshommes. 1er juillet 1918.

MEMORANDA.

La date du transfert à la réserve des officiers du lieutenant-colonel I. W. Vidito, 63e régiment (carabiniers d'Halifax), publiée dans l'ordre général 105, 1917, est modifiée de manière à se lire : " 17 juillet 1917."

La date de la promotion du major C. A. Mumford, 63e régiment (carabiniers d'Halifax), au grade de lieutenant-colonel et commandant du régiment, laquelle promotion fut publiée dans l'ordre général 105, 1917, est modifiée de manière à se lire : " 18 juillet 1917."

Le capitaine (major temporaire) R. B. S. Burton, 105e régiment (Saskatoon Fusiliers), renonce au grade temporaire de major qui lui a été conféré par l'ordre général 76, 1916. 20 février 1918.

Sont nommés aumôniers avec le grade honorifique de capitaine :

Le révérend Isaac Daly Comeau. 6 juin 1918.

Le capitaine honoraire le révérend John McNab de la Liste Générale, M.C. 30 juin 1918.

Le révérend John Arthur Davies. 2 juillet 1918.

Le révérend Arthur Joseph Hetherington. 6 juillet 1918.

Le révérend Herbert Thomas Gornall. 8 juillet 1918.

La date de la nomination du révérend Michael J. Thomas O'Brien, en qualité d'aumônier avec le grade honorifique de capitaine, publiée dans l'ordre général 92, 1918, est modifiée de manière à se lire : " 13 juin 1918."

L'ordre général 79, 1918, en tant qu'il s'agit de la nomination de Dalton Madill Boyd, écuyer, en qualité de capitaine dans le corps dentaire militaire canadien, est cancellé par le présent.

Un grade temporaire dans la milice canadienne, tel que ci-après, est conféré aux messieurs ci-dessous mentionnés tant qu'ils feront du service dans les troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes.

Sont nommés lieutenants :

Arthur Plow, gentilhomme (tué à l'ennemi depuis). 12 juin 1916.

David Orr, gentilhomme. 15 août 1916.

Merlin Kearfott Du Val, gentilhomme. 4 janvier 1917.

Harvey Alexander Dawson, gentilhomme. 10 février 1917.

William Rupert McLeod, gentilhomme. 22 février 1917.

John Alexander Law-Beattie,
Arthur Reginald Jones,
Allan Clyde Mallock, gentilshommes 10 mars 1918.

Ewart H. Coombe, gentilhomme (tué à l'ennemi depuis). 13 mars 1917.

George Alfred Cook (mort de blessures depuis),
Joseph Dakers,
James Wilson Neil, gentilshommes. 14 mars 1917.

Reginald Lorraine Johnson, gentilhomme, (tué à l'ennemi depuis). 19 mars, 1917.

Andrew Ker Love, gentilhomme. 22 mars 1917.

John McKenzie, gentilhomme. 25 avril 1917.

Bruce Fletcher, gentilhomme. 28 avril 1917.

Edward Colyer Buckland, gentilhomme. 4 octobre 1917.

Jasper Kenneth Gordon Magee, gentilhomme. 31 mai 1918.

Robert Fotheringham Anderson, gentilhomme. 1er juin 1918.

William Wisby Applegate, gentilhomme. 3 juin 1918.

Roderick Norman MacPherson, gentilhomme. 17 juillet 1918.

(B) TROUPES EXPÉDITIONNAIRES CANADIENNES.

ARTILLERIE.

71e BATTERIE DE DÉPÔT.—Est nommé lieutenant : le capitaine Siegfried Lewis Rohr (2e B. B. A. L. de M.) 15 juillet 1918.

INFANTERIE.

RÉGIMENT DE L'EST D'ONTARIO.—1ER BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.—Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant William John Baker, T. E. C., (59e régiment.) 5 juin 1918.

1ER RÉGIMENT DE QUÉBEC.—1ER BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.—Sont nommés majors : le capitaine Roderick James Campbell, T. E. C. (G. C.), le capitaine James Joslin, Walker, T. E. C (5e régiment.), le capitaine Lawrence Arthur Sewell, T. E. C. (M. C.) 1er juillet 1918.

Sont nommés capitaines : le lieutenant Fred Gatenby, T. E. C. (M. C.), le lieutenant Alexander A. Emmett, T. E. C. (M.C.) 1er juillet 1918.

Est nommé lieutenant : n° 65849 le S. M. R. James Rose, T. E. C. 24 juin 1918.

RÉGIMENT DU MANITOBA.—1ER BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT —Est nommé major: le capitaine Harold Sidney Parker Edwards, T. E. C. (90e régiment). 1er juin 1918.

Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant William Anthony Curling Finzel, T. E. C. (96e régiment.) 15 juin 1918.

CORPS DES MITRAILLEUSES.—Est nommé major : le capitaine James Mess,* T. E. C. (48e régiment). 1er juillet 1918.

* Nomination temporaire.

DÉPÔTS DE DISTRIBUTION.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 2.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C.:—

Le major Gordon Thompson. 9 juillet 1918.

Le capitaine Edward Ernest Bryans. 4 juillet 1918.

Les lieutenants—

Russell Leonard Parr,
Charles Henry Stanyon. 10 juillet 1918.
Reginald Charles Merrick. 12 juillet 1918.
Sœur infirmière Gertrude Sarah Andrews. 11 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 3.—Le capitaine Harold Henry Bishop est rayé des cadres des T.E C. 15 juillet 1918

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 5.—Le lieutenant Harry Lorne Stavely est rayé des cadres des T.E.C. 26 juiln 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 6.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C.:

Les lieutenants Robert Roy Murray, C.M. 12 juin 1918.

Collingwood Cain McDermid. 15 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 7.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C.:

Les majors Harold Perley. 31 mars 1918.

Gilbert Bamfyld Peat. 18 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 10.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C.:

Le capitaine Samuel Robinson. 30 juin 1918.

Les lieutenants Charles Salisbury Erzinger,

Frederick Neeves. 30 juin 1918.

William Wade Denbigh. 12 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 11.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C.:

Le major George A. Bury. 15 juillet 1918.

Le capitaine David Ewing Waldie. 13 juillet 1918.

Les lieutenants Alexander Wimbles,

Herbert Edward Sutherland. 30 juin 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISPRICT N° 12.—Est nommé capitaine : le capitaine Charles Edward Ottom, C.M., T.E.C. (79e régiment). 18 avril 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 13—Le capitaine Charles Carlyle Tatham est rayé des cadres T. E. C. 30 juin 1918.

CORPS MÉDICAL DE L'ARMÉE.

Sont nommés capitaines et lieutenants—

Robert Wilson Breuls, (S. de S. de l'A.)

Harold John Irvine (S. de S. de l'A.) 1er mai 1918.

Frank Roy Smith (S. de S. de l'A.) 3 mai 1918.

William Andrew Hunter (S. de S. de l'A.) 21 mai 1918.

Donald Thomas Evans (S. de S. de l'A.) 10 juin 1918.

Howard Ryerson Adams (S. de S. de l'A.) 13 juin 1918.

Edward Lorne McIntyre (S. de S. de l'A.) 14 juin 1918.

Harold Gordon McFarlane (S. de S. de l'A.) 16 juin 1918.

Herbert William Baker (S. de S. de l'A.) 25 juin 1918.

Alfred Phillip Lord (S. de S. de l'A.) 26 juin 1918.

Charles Schomburg Elliott (S. de S. de l'A.) 1er juillet 1918.

John Alexander Lundie (S. de S. de l'A.) 3 juillet 1918.

Harold Francis Hope Eberts (S. de S. de l'A.) 8 juillet 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenants : les lieutenants George Richard Davey Farmer (S. de S. de l'A.) 6 mai 1918.

Joseph Desjardins (S. de S. de l'A.) 1er juin 1918.

James Grant Strachan (S. de S. de l'A.),

Charles Edward Benwels (S. de S. de l'A.) 2 juillet 1918.

Sont nommées hospitalières : les sœurs hospitalières Lila Storie Durbrow (S. de S. de l'A.) 22 mai 1918.

Marion Leigh Gilchrist (S. de S. de l'A.) 2 juin 1918.

Hazel Louise Black (S. de S. de l'A.) 9 juin 1918.

RÉSERVE D'OFFICIERS.

Sont nommés majors: les majors Christopher Geoffrey Arthur, O. S. D. 10e bataillon. 1er avril 1918.

William Frederick Des Barres Bremmer, dépôt de for. et de const. de ch. de fer de la N.-E. 1er juin 1918.

Sont nommés capitaines : les capitaines Joseph Arthur Cormier, 178e bataillon. 15 octobre 1916.

Edward Colton Dingman, corps des forestiers canadiens. 5 avril 1918.

Thomas John Turpin, Q.M.C. 19 avril 1918.

Arthur Joseph McIntyre, attaché au 26e bataillon. 31 mai 1918.

Frederick Bayliss, 7e bataillon. 1er juin 1918.

Ebenezer Woolman, 128e bataillon. 14 juin 1918.

Baldur Haroldson Olson, S. de S. de l'A.C. 16 juillet 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenants : les lieutenants

George Lemuel Prowse, 8e batterie de siège. 3 mars 1918.

William John Mercer, 52e bataillon. 9 mai 1918

Hubert Joseph McCusker, 107e bataillon. 15 mai 1918.

Stuart Ramsay Tomkins, 31e bataillon. 17 mai 1918.

George Robert Bates, corps des forestiers canadiens. 29 mai 1918.

Stanley Sextus Jones, 14e bataillon. 7 juin 1918.

John Frederick Blurton, 144e bataillon. 17 juin 1918.

Harry Frederick Browne, 5e bataillon. 22 juin 1918

Est nommé capitaine honoraire : le capitaine honoraire George Harold Emery, S. de S. de l'A.C. 1er juillet 1918.

Est nommée sœur hospitalière : la sœur hospitalière Mary Forster Bliss, S. de S. de l'A.C. 5 juillet 1918.

Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont transférés de la réserve des officiers, T.E.C., à la liste des officiers en service actif :

Les majors Russell Henry Read. 27 juin 1918.

Herbert Graham Starr. 11 juillet 1918.

Les capitaines Robert Knowlton Smith. 6 juin 1918.

Michael Holland Labbe, C.M. 18 juin 1918.

Arthur Morton. 26 juin 1918.

Louis Ames LaPierre,

Joseph Arthur Watters. 10 juillet 1918.

Le lieutenant George Lemuel Prowse. 6 juin 1918.

Le capitaine honoraire James Cecil Page. 25 mai 1918.

MEMORANDA.

Le major Etienne Paquette (17e régiment) prend le commandement de la compagnie n° 1, Université Laval C. D. O. C. 20 juin 1918.

Sont nommés majors, T. E. C.: le major Herbert Graham Starr, de la réserve des officiers, T. E. C. 11 juillet 1918.

Le major Chester Samuel Walters (91e régiment.) 22 juillet 1918.

Sont nommés aumôniers avec le grade honorifique de capitaine : les aumôniers et capitaines honoraires le révérend Maurice Gregg Mutch (M. C.) 23 juillet 1918.

Le révérend William John Taylor, (M. C.) 24 juillet 1918.

Un grade temporaire comme ci-après, avec la solde et les allocations, est conféré à l'officier ci-dessous mentionné :

Est nommé major : le capitaine Charles Auguste Couillard, de la réserve des officiers, T. E. C. 25 juin 1918.

Sont nommés capitaines, T. E. C., de la réserve des officiers :

Le capitaine honoraire James Cecil Page. 25 mai 1918.

Le capitaine Michael Holland Labbe, C. M. 18 juin 1918.

Le capitaine Joseph Arthur Watters,

Le capitaine Louis Ames Lapierre. 10 juillet 1918.

Le lieutenant Frank Cecil Barker, T. E. C. (M. C.) est détaché pour faire du service à l'état-major du camp, camp de Petawawa, en qualité de S. A. A. G., *vice* le major R. F. Massie, O. S. D. 8 juin 1918.

Le lieutenant William Pate Mulock, T. E. C. (A. de C. C) est détaché pour faire du service à l'état-major du camp, camp de Petawawa, en qualité de S. A. A. et Q. M. G., *vice* le lieutenant F. C. Barker. 4 juillet 1918.

Le lieutenant Valdemar Ejler Hansen (90e régiment) est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 29 juin 1918.

Le lieutenant Harry Dudley Waters, M. C. (31e régiment) cesse d'être hors cadre en service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 7 mai 1918.

Est nommé lieutenant, T. E. C.: le capitaine Arthur Morton (M. C.) de la réserve des officiers, T. E. C. 26 juin 1918.

Par ordre,

E. C. ASHTON,
Major général,
Adjudant général suppléant.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

COUR DE L'ECHIQUIER DU CANADA.

ORDRE GÉNÉRAL.

UNE séance générale de la cour de l'Echiquier du Canada, sous les dispositions de la règle 166, pour l'instruction des causes, etc., sera tenue au Palais de Justice, dans la cité de Québec, P.Q., commençant lundi, le 21e jour d'octobre A.D. 1918, à 11 heures a.m.

Daté à Ottawa, ce 3e jour de septembre A.D. 1918.

10–4 L. A. AUDETTE, J.C.E.

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA.

LES Commissaires du service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir la position suivante dans le service civil du Canada :

Un commis dans la division de l'entomologie du ministère de l'Agriculture, dans le grade "D" de la première division, à un traitement initial de $1,800 par année. Les candidats doivent être gradués d'une université reconnue et jouir d'une bonne connaissance pratique de la classification des ordres des insectes en plus de la connaissance spéciale qu'ils peuvent posséder des groupes particuliers. Les candidats doivent soumettre un état établissant leur instruction, leur expérience et leurs autres aptitudes, ainsi qu'une liste des travaux d'entomologie qu'ils ont pu publier et y joindre, si possible, une copie de chacun d'eux.

Les formules de demande d'inscription, dûment remplies, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du service civil pas plus tard que le 25 septembre prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules d'inscription en s'adressant au Secrétaire de la Commission, Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, le 22 août 1918. 8–4

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL.

LES commissaires du Service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir les situations suivantes dans le Service civil du Canada :

1. Un aide-ingénieur en chef dans la division de l'irrigation du Ministère de l'Intérieur, avec quartiers généraux à Calgary, à un traitement au taux de $4,000 par année. Les candidats doivent avoir une expérience variée dans la construction et la mise en opération de travaux d'irrigation.

2. Un ornithologiste dans la division des parcs du Dominion, au Ministère de l'Intérieur, à un traitement initial de $2,200. Les candidats doivent avoir une connaissance pratique des oiseaux du Canada, de leurs habitats et de leurs coutumes, ainsi que des aptitudes à l'administration, afin de pouvoir aider à la mise en pratique de la loi relative à la migration des oiseaux. Préférence sera donnée aux candidats pouvant faire des conférences. Les candidats devront soumettre les articles ou ouvrages qu'ils ont pu publier et les autres preuves qu'ils peuvent donner de leurs aptitudes à remplir une vacance exigeant des capacités administratives et une connaissance parfaite des oiseaux canadiens.

3. Un pressier dans le bureau de la lithographie de la division des arpentages topographiques du Ministère de l'Intérieur, à un salaire de $24.00 par semaine. Les candidats doivent être capables de composer et de faire fonctionner la presse.

4. Un éditeur de vues animées dans la division de l'exhibition et de la publicité du Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie, à un traitement annuel à être fixé plus tard. Les candidats doivent déclarer le salaire qu'ils exigent.

Le travail consistera dans la publication de toutes les vues animées industrielles et panoramiques du Canada et exigera une connaissance générale du Canada au point de vue industriel et panoramique.

5. Un artiste dans la division de l'exhibition et de la publicité du Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie, à un traitement initial de $1,300 par année. Les candidats doivent avoir une connaissance parfaite de la théorie de la couleur et une expérience variée dans la coloration des lanternes magiques, etc.

6. Un commis dans la division des graines de semence du Ministère de l'Agriculture dans le grade "C" de la première division, à un traitement initial de $2,000 par année. Les candidats doivent être gradués d'une école d'agriculture et être d'une habileté hors ligne de façon à être capables de prendre pleine charge du travail relatif à la production des graines de semence du département.

7. Un aide qui prendra charge de l'audition des requêtes de produits médicaux dans le département du rétablissement civil des soldats, à un traitement initial de $1,800 par année. Les candidats doivent être gradués d'un collège canadien de pharmacie avec trois ans d'expérience pratique comme pharmaciens et avoir une connaissance parfaite des drogues, des produits médicinaux, des instruments de chirurgie et des accessoires de chambre d'opération.

8. Un comptable au Ministère des Chemins de fer et Canaux, canal Welland, à un traitement initial de $1,500 par année. Un examen sera tenu le 3 octobre en tenue des livres théorique et pratique et en arithmétique commerciale. Un honoraire de $8.00 sera exigé, excepté dans le cas des soldats revenus du front qui n'ont pas à en payer. Les formules de demande doivent parvenir aux bureaux de la Commission pas plus tard que le 27 courant. Les candidats seront avertis des endroits de l'examen.

Les formules de demande d'inscription, dûment remplies, à l'exception de celles qui se rapportent à la position de comptable, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil pas plus tard que le 17 octobre prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules de demande du secretaire de la Commission à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 5 septembre 1918. 10-4

AVIS DE CENSURE.

CODE DES DÉCRETS CONCERNANT LA CENSURE.

Secrétariat d'Etat du Canada.

OTTAWA, 5 septembre 1918.

AVIS est donné par le présent en conformité du Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, en date du 22e jour de mai 1918, adopté en vertu des dispositions de l'article 6 de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, que le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a déclaré qu'un journal hebdomadaire intitulé "Dakota Volkszeitung," publié à Aberdeen, dans l'Etat de Dakota-Sud, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, en langue allemande, par un nommé F. W. Sallet, contenait de la matière censurable, telle que définie par le Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, et que par son mandat en date du 5 septembre 1918, le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a défendu que soit possédé au Canada tout exemplaire ou copie du dit "Dakota Volkszeitung," et que, tel que signifié par le paragraphe 3 (1) du Décret III du dit Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, toute personne coupable d'une contravention aux dits décrets est passible d'une amende n'excédant pas cinq mille dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour un terme n'excédant pas cinq ans ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

THOMAS MULVEY,
11–2 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

MINISTÈRE DU SERVICE NAVAL

RÈGLEMENTS DE PÊCHE PARTICULIERS À LA PROVINCE

DE LA

COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE.

Adoptés par le décret du Conseil du 9 février 1915, tels qu'amendés jusqu'au 15 juin 1918.

Les règlements suivants ne s'appliquent pas aux eaux renfermées dans les réserves forestières, dont l'administration est du ressort du ministre de l'Intérieur.

Article 1.—Permis de pêche à la ligne.

*(*a*) Les personnes non domiciliées dans la province ne peuvent pas pêcher à la ligne à main, ni à la ligne traînante, ni prendre de poissons sportifs dans les eaux du réseau des voies ferrées, sans en avoir obtenu au préalable l'autorisation du ministre du Service Naval.

(*b*) Les droits annuels exigés pour l'obtention d'un tel permis s'élèvent à $5.

(*c*) On ne peut accorder qu'un seul permis à la même personne. Ce permis ne saurait être transféré à un tiers et seule la personne dont le nom y figure est autorisée à s'en servir.

(*d*) Le détenteur d'un tel permis est tenu de le porter sur lui quand il pêche afin de le montrer au garde-pêche ou au gardien dès que ceux-ci l'exigent.

(*e*) Nul n'est autorisé à prendre en un seul jour à la ligne à la main ou à la ligne traînante, ou les deux à la fois, plus de 25 truites coupe-gorge, 25 truites arc-en-ciel, 25 truites "dolly varden", 25 truites saumonées ou 25 poissons blancs des montagnes Rocheuses, ni encore plus de 25 de tous ces poissons ensemble.

Article 2.—Oreilles de mer ou ormiers.

(*a*) Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer, acheter ou vendre des oreilles de mer ou ormiers mesurant moins de trois pouces et demi par le plus petit diamètre de la coquille.

(*b*) Il sera défendu de pêcher les oreilles de mer ou ormiers en 1917 ainsi que tous les trois ans à partir de cette année là.

(*c*) Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'un permis pour la pêche des oreilles de mer ou ormiers s'élèvent à $10.

Article 2a.—Bar ou achigan.

Il est interdit de pêcher, capturer ou tuer du bar ou achigan dans le lac ou la crique Christina, du 1er avril au 24 juin de chaque année, ces deux jours compris. *(D.C. 11 avril 1916.)

Article 3.—Crabes.

(*a*) Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer, acheter ou vendre des crabes mesurant moins de 6 pouces par le grand diamètre de la carapace.

(*b*) Les droits exigés pour la pêche du crabe s'élèvent à $2.50.

Article 4.—Saison prohibée.

Voir espèces de poissons et temps prohibé hebdomadaire.

* Par suite d'une entente conclue entre le ministère de l'Intérieur et le gouvernement provincial des pêcheries de la Colombie-Britannique, les permis délivrés par les fonctionnaires du ministère du Service Naval donnent le droit de pêcher dans les eaux des réserves forestières et dans les eaux sans marée de la province en dehors du réseau des voies ferrées, et *vice versa* les permis délivrés par les officiers des réserves forestières pour les eaux de ces réserves ou par les officiers provinciaux pour les eaux sans marée en dehors du réseau des voies ferrées confèrent l'autorisation de pêcher dans les eaux du réseau des voies ferrées.

* L'abréviation D.C. signifie le décret du conseil en amendement des dispositions antécédentes.

Article 4a.—Arrondissements.

Pour des fins d'administration, la province est répartie en trois arrondissements de pêche de délimitation suivante:—

Arrondissement n° 1.—Comprenant cette partie du littoral de la terre ferme à partir de la frontière sud pour de là s'étendre dans la direction nord jusqu'à et y compris le passage Howe et toutes les eaux appartenant au régime fluvial de cette partie du littoral.

Arrondissement n° 2.—Comprenant le littoral et toutes les eaux appartenant au régime fluvial de cette étendue côtière, à partir du cap Caution pour s'étendre dans la direction nord jusqu'à la frontière nord de la province, aussi bien que toutes les côtes et les eaux des îles situées au large de cette portion du littoral de la terre ferme.

Arrondissement n° 3.—Comprenant le reste de la province.—*(D.C. 30 mars 1917).

Article 5.—Exportation du poisson.

(*a*) Relativement à l'exportation des crustacés et des mollusques (abrogé le 4 mai 1916.)

(*b*) Il est défendu d'exporter du Canada le saumon sockeye, à moins qu'il ne soit gelé, en boîte, salé, fumé ou autrement préparé.

(*c*) Il est défendu d'exporter de la Colombie-Britannique, ou en dehors des frontiè- du Canada, du hareng frais, du hareng conservé dans le sel depuis moins de neuf jours, ou du hareng destiné à être séché, mis en boîte ou conservé selon d'autres procédés, à être converti en engrais, ou à servir à la fabrication de l'huile; toutefois, il est permis d'exporter du hareng frais non salé et destiné à la consommation immédiate, pris au moyen du trémail dans les eaux de la Colombie-Britannique; mais il appartient aux possesseurs de ce poisson de prouver que le hareng ainsi exporté a été pris au moyen du trémail; on peut de plus exporter du hareng frais ou gelé dans des boîtes n'en contenant pas plus de deux cents livres.

Article 6.—Chenal du fleuve Fraser.

Il est défendu de placer aucun filet au bord du chenal du fleuve Fraser, en deça de 100 verges de l'alignement des bouées, entre le bateau-feu mouillé à Sandheads et Steveston; et dans toutes les autres parties du chenal, on est tenu de les retirer au passage d'un vapeur, aux quatre coups de sirènes lancés par le navire.

Article 7.—Hareng ou célan.

1. (*a*) Il n'est pas permis de faire usage de filets autres que du trémail, du filet dérivant, de la drague ou de l'ableret, pour la capture du hareng ou du célan.

(*b*) La longueur des filets dérivants ou du trémail n'est pas limitée, excepté pour la pêche dans un port et un havre où on ne peut pas employer plus de 200 brasses de filet par licence.

(*c*) Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'une licence de pêche du hareng à l'aide de filets dérivants ou du trémail s'élèvent à $1. *(D.C. 30 mars 1917.)

(*d*) La longueur d'une drague à hareng ou à célan ne saurait excéder 100 brasses et les mailles doivent avoir un pouce.

(*e*) Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'une licence de pêche du hareng ou du célan au moyen d'une drague s'élèvent à $50.

(*f*) La longueur d'un ableret à hareng ou à célan ne doit pas excéder 200 brasses et les mailles doivent avoir un pouce. (D.C. 19 décembre 1916.)

(*g*) Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'un ableret à hareng ou à célan s'élèvent à $75.

(2) L'inspecteur en chef des pêcheries a le droit de faire cesser la pêche du hareng dans toutes pêcheries où il s'est assuré que le hareng est à frayer.

Article 8.—Baux ou licences.

1. Il est défendu de faire la pêche des oreilles de mer ou ormiers ou des crabes au moyen de filets ou autres engins, excepté en vertu d'une licence délivrée par le ministère du Service Naval.

(*a*) Il n'est pas permis d'accorder de licences à aucune personne, compagnie ou société, à moins que le bénéficiaire ne soit un sujet britannique domicilié dans la province de la Colombie-Britannique, ou un colon de bonne foi, qui a obtenu le droit d'acheter ou s'est porté acquéreur d'une terre ou, à moins encore que ce ne soit à une compagnie ou société canadiennes, autorisées à faire affaire dans la Colombie-Britannique. ou société canadiennes, autorisées à faire affaire dans la Colombie-Anglaise.

(*b*) Nul ne peut passer à un autre sa licence de pêche au moyen du trémail ou du filet dérivant sans y être autorisé par écrit par l'inspecteur en chef des pêcheries, et pour toutes autres licences sans la permission du ministre du Service Naval.

* L'abréviation D.C. signifie le décret du conseil en amendement des dispositions antécédentes.

(*c*) Pour pouvoir obtenir une licence de parc, d'ableret et de drague, le postulant est tenu de faire une déclaration réglementaire donnant:—

Le nom et la nationalité du propriétaire du parc, de l'ableret et de la drague, ou de la personne au bénéfice de qui ce parc, cet ableret ou cette drague sont exploités.—(*D.C. 30 mars 1917.)

2. Tout Indien peut, à n'importe quelle époque, avec l'autorisation de l'inspecteur en chef des pêcheries, capturer du poisson pour sa propore consommation et celle de sa famille, mais non pour d'autres fins. L'inspecteur en chef des pêcheries est revêtu du pouvoir lorsqu'il délivre un semblable permis:—

(*a*) de limiter et de fixer la superficie des eaux où il est licite de capturer du poisson;

(*b*) de désigner les procédés et les dispositifs autorisés pour la capture du poisson;

(*c*) de délimiter et de fixer la durée légale du permis. Il est interdit aux Indiens de vendre ou de capturer du poisson en vertu de ce permis, si ce n'est dans les eaux, d'après les procédés ou de la façon indiqués au permis. Tout poisson capturé en vertu de ce permis ne saurait être vendu ni autrement écoulé; toute violation des clauses du permis constitue une infraction aux règlements de pêche.

(*a*) S'il vient à être reconnu qu'un Indien a vendu ou écoulé d'une autre façon du produit de poisson, ce seul fait constitue une preuve à première vue que ce poisson a été capturé par lui pour d'autres fins que son alimentation et celle de sa famille et lui impose la tâche de prouver que ce poisson n'a pas été pris en vertu des articles de son permis.

(*b*) Nul Indien ne peut harponner, parquer ou enchaîner des poissons dans les frayères, non plus que dans toutes autres étendues affermées ou réservées pour la propagation naturelle ou artificielle du poisson, non plus encore que dans toute autre pêcherie spécialement mise à part.

(*c*) Toute personne qui achète du poisson ou des produits de poisson capturé en vertu de ce permis se rend coupable d'un délit contre ces règlements.—*(D.C. 11 septembre 1917.)

3. (*a*) Dans la division n° 2 de la Colombie-Britannique, on ne peut permettre à aucun navire de se livrer à la pêche du saumon, à moins d'y être autorisé par licence par le ministre du Service Naval.

(*b*) Dans les arrondissements suivants on ne saurait licencier plus de navires que le nombre spécifié ci-après pour chacun d'eux:—

Arrondissement de la rivière Naas.....	240	bateaux	de pêche.
Arrondissement de la rivière Skeena.....	850	"	"
Arrondissement de Butedale.....	60	"	"
Arrondissement de Bella-Coola.....	70	"	"
Arrondissement du Chenal-Dean.....	80	"	"
Arrondissement de Namu.....	25	"	"
Arrondissement de Rivers-Inlet.....	700	"	"
Arrondissement de Smith-Inlet.....	115	"	"

(D.C. 30 mars 1917).

(*c*) Pour l'intelligence de ce sous article, ces divisions comprènnent et embrassent:—

Arrondissement de la rivière Naas.—L'estuaire de la rivière Naas ainsi que la baie Observatory jusqu'à une ligne droite la traversant à un point situé à cinq milles vers le haut de ladite baie, à partir de la Pointe-Nord, à l'embouchure de la rivière Naas; ainsi que la baie Portland, à partir d'une ligne droite la traversant à partir de la Pointe-aux-Arbres, sur l'île Pearse, jusqu'à la baie Dog-Fish, sur la rive opposée, en descendant jusqu'à une ligne droite tirée de la pointe Wales, sur l'île Wales, jusqu'à l'extrémité sud-ouest de l'île Somerville.

Arrondissement de la rivière Skeena.—L'estuaire de la rivière Skeena et les eaux avoisinantes en deçà d'une ligne droite tirée de la pointe Straight, sur l'île Digby, jusqu'à la pointe Reil, sur l'île Stephen; de là le long de la rive est des îles Stephens et Prescott jusqu'au côté ouest de la baie Refuge, sur l'île Percher; pour de là contourner la rive de ladite île jusqu'à une pointe située en face de l'extrémité nord de l'île Elizabeth; de là jusqu'à l'extrémité nord-ouest de l'île Kennedy; pour longer de là la rive ouest de ladite île et de l'île Marrack; pour de là prendre la direction sud-est jusqu'au rivage de la terre ferme.

Arrondissement de Butedale.—Le canal Gardner.

Arrondissement de Bella-Coola.—Le bras nord de Bentick, le bras sud de Bentick et le chenal Burke, en descendant jusqu'à une ligne droite le traversant, à partir de Kelpa ou pointe Low-Green, dans la direction nord jusqu'à la rive opposée.

Arrondissement du chenal Dean.—Le chenal Dean, en descendant jusqu'à une ligne droite ou pointe Low-Green, dans une direction nord jusqu'à la rive opposée.

Arrondissement de Namu.—Le passage Fitz-Hugh à partir d'une ligne droite le traversant de l'extrémité sud de l'île Addenbrooke vers le nord jusqu'à une ligne

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droite traversant le chenal Fisher en partant de la pointe Charlie, dans la direction est jusqu'au rivage opposé, non compris le chenal Burke.

Arrondissement de Rivers-Inlet.—Rivers-Inlet en descendant jusqu'à une ligne droite tirée de Swan-Rock jusqu'à Canal-Rocks.

Arrondissement de Smith-Inlet.—La baie Smith et le passage Smith en descendant jusqu'à une ligne droite tirée de l'île False-Egg jusqu'à l'île Ann et de la rive sud de l'île Table jusqu'à l'anse Good-Shelter, sur la terre ferme.

4. Le détenteur d'une licence doit en tout temps quand il se livre à la pêche porter sa licence sur lui et la montrer au garde-pêche ou au gardien quand ceux-ci l'exigent.

5. L'inspecteur en chef des pêcheries de la province est, par les présentes, revêtu de l'autorité d'annuler sans délai toute licence de pêche, à la suite d'une violation contre les règlements ou les clauses de la licence, soit par le licencié soit par la personne qui l'exploite en son nom.—(D.C. 30 mars 1917).

Article 8a.

6. (2) Avant de concéder une licence de fabrique, le postulant est tenu de faire une déclaration réglementaire contenant les renseignements suivants:—dans le cas d'une fabrique déjà en existence, et si elle est la propriété d'une compagnie ou d'une société, fournir le nom de cette compagnie ou société en indiquant aussi si c'est une compagnie ou une société canadiennes licenciées pour faire affaire dans la province; si cet établissement n'est pas la propriété d'une compagnie ou d'une société, donner le nom et la nationalité du ou des propriétaires de la fabrique. Dans le cas d'une fabrique à construire, il faut faire connaître si elle est destinée à devenir la propriété d'une compagnie ou d'une société, le nom de cette compagnie ou de cette société, et si ce sera une compagnie ou une société canadiennes licenciées pour faire affaire dans la province; d'autre part, si elle ne doit pas être exploitée par une compagnie ou société, fournir le nom et la nationalité de la personne ou des personnes qui la possèderont. Dans l'un ou l'autre cas, il faut faire savoir si les postulants jouissent des capitaux voulus pour ériger et mettre en exploitation un pareil établissement de commerce.

(2) Il faut qu'une nouvelle fabrique à saumon soit terminée ou mise en exploitation en deça de dix-huit mois après la date de l'émission de la licence. *(D.C. 30 mars 1917.)

(2) Il faut qu'une nouvelle fabrique à saumon soit terminée ou mise en exploitation, en deça de dix-huit mois après la date de l'émission de la licence. *(D.C. 30 mars 1917.)

Article 9.—Numérotage des bateaux et des filets.

(*a*) Tous les filets et bateaux de pêche doivent porter un numéro correspondant à celui de la licence en vertu de laquelle on est autorisé à les exploiter, et sur chaque bateau doivent figurer le numéro de la licence et les initiales du nom du propriétaire peintes sur les deux côtés de la proue (sur le bateau lui-même et non sur un écriteau qu'on pourrait enlever), en noir sur fond blanc; les caractères ne sauraient avoir moins de 6 pouces de hauteur. Chaque filet doit aussi porter son numéro et les initiales du nom du propriétaire lisiblement indiquées sur les bouées en bois ou en métal peintes en blanc et flottantes, attachées à chaque extrémité du filet; on est tenu de conserver tous ces numéros et initiales sur tous les bateaux et filets pendant toute la saison de pêche et de les placer de telle sorte qu'ils soient visibles sans qu'on ait besoin d'enlever les filets; tous navires ou filets en usage qui ne portent pas ces marques sont susceptibles d'être confisqués.

(*b*) Nul détenteur d'une licence ne peut inscrire le numéro de sa licence sur plus d'un bateau à la fois.

Article 10.—Autres poissons.

Les droits annuels exigés pour l'obtention d'une licence pour trémail ou filet dérivant dans le but de prendre d'autres espèces de poisson que celles désignées dans ces règlements s'élèvent à $1.00.

Article 11.—Huîtres.

Nul ne peut prendre d'huîtres les mois de mai, juin, juillet et août de chaque année.

Article 12.—Célan.

(Voir hareng.)

Article 13.—Défenses et prohibitions.

1. Il n'est pas permis de tendre à bord d'un bateau aucun trémail ou filet dérivant pour le saumon en deçà de 100 verges en face d'un autre filet déjà tendu.

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2. Il n'est pas permis de faire usage de filets de fond pour saumon dans les rivières fréquentées par le saumon ou dans les estuaires ou abords desdites rivières.

3. Il n'est pas permis d'exploiter plus d'un filet par licence.

4. Nul autre que le détenteur lui-même d'une licence ne pourra exploiter un trémail.

5. Nul ne peut complètement fermer aucune baie, anse, crique, goulet au moyen de filets; et dans chaque cas, on est tenu de laisser un passage libre aux poissons d'au moins un tiers de la largeur de toute baie, anse, crique et goulet.

6. Il est défendu de se servir d'ablerets à saumon sur aucun des bancs, ou dans aucune des étendues d'eau désignées par l'inspecteur en chef des pêcheries.

7. Aucun bateau de pêche ne saurait porter une longueur de filet supérieure à celle autorisée par le permis délivré au licencié patron de cette embarcation; toutefois, si un licencié engagé à la pêche vient à découvrir un filet, il peut le monter à bord de son bateau, mais il a le devoir de le remettre au premier bateau garde-pêche qu'il rencontre ou à la fabrique avec laquelle il fait affaire, s'il lui arrivait de se rendre à cette fabrique avant l'apparition d'un bateau garde-pêche. Dans l'un ou l'autre cas, il lui est nécessaire de se pourvoir d'un reçu pour ce filet au moment où il en fait la remise. (Abrogé D.C. 30 mars 1917.)

8. (Abrogé D.C. 30 mars 1917.)

9. Il est défendu dans la pêche de l'esturgeon de faire usage d'hameçons non eschés ou de grappins.

10. L'exportation de certaines espèces de poisson est interdite. Voir article 5. (D.C. 4 mai 1916.)

11. Il est défendu de déposer dans les eaux de la Colombie-Britannique des poissons vivants exotiques, à moins d'y être autorisé par le ministre du Service Naval par permission spéciale.

12. Nul ne saurait faire usage d'un bateau à moteur ni d'un bateau mû autrement que par des rames et des voiles pour les opérations de pêche du saumon au moyen de trémails et de filets dérivants dans l'arrondissement n° 2. (Réadopté par décret du conseil, 28 février 1918.)

13 (*a*) Il n'est pas permis de pêcher au moyen de filets dans le bras de mer Saanish, île Vancouver, en deçà d'une ligne droite tirée de la pointe Hatch jusqu'à la pointe James, non plus que dans la baie Cowichan, en deçà d'une ligne tirée de l'angle nord-ouest du quai de la baie Cowichan, dans la direction nord astronomique jusqu'à une pointe située sur le morne Skinner, sur la rive opposée. Il est de même interdit de pêcher dans ces eaux pour des fins de commerce au moyen de n'importe quel appareil de pêche.

(*b*) Il n'est permis à personne de pêcher au moyen de filets dans la baie Cowichan, en deçà d'une ligne tirée du cap Cowichan jusqu'à la pointe Séparation, à partir du dix novembre jusqu'au 24 septembre suivant de chaque année, ces deux jours compris; toutefois, l'inspecteur en chef des pêcheries peut interdire l'usage des filets dans cette baie à une date antérieure au dix novembre de chaque année, s'il constate qu'une ou plus des différentes variétés de saumon fréquentant ces pêcheries sont si près de frayer qu'elles sont devenues impropres à l'alimentation. (D.C. 5 janvier 1918.)

14. Nul ne peut acheter, vendre, ni exposer en vente du saumon d'un poids inférieur à deux livres, vidé ou encore à deux livres et demie, non vidé. (D.C. 30 mars 1917.)

15. L'inspecteur en chef des pêcheries peut empêcher qu'on ne retienne du poisson vivant dans des caisses à claire-voie ou des enclos dans toutes pêcheries où il constate que les conditions ne sont pas propices à la détention du poisson.

16. Il est défendu de faire usage de flambeaux ou autres lumières artificielles, de harpons ou de pièges pour capturer toutes espèces de truites ou de "steelhead".

17. Nonobstant toutes dispositions antécédentes de cette réclamation, nul Indien ou autre personne ne peuvent envoyer, expédier ni emporter ou faire envoyer ou expédier ou emporter du saumon sockeye, de printemps, ou quinnat, du saumon coho, du saumon à basse ou du saumon-chien capturés ou pris en amont de la ligne de démarcation des eaux de marée vers un autre endroit en aval de ladite ligne. Toutefois, quand le saumon est préparé, un Indien peut emporter en aval de ladite ligne de démarcation la quantité nécessaire pour l'alimentation de sa famille, mais il ne saurait ni le vendre, ni en trafiquer. (D.C. 4 mai 1916.)

18. Nul ne peut pêcher au moyen de filets en amont des rapides situés à l'entrée du lac Wyclese, tributaire de Smith Inlet. (D.C. 4 mai 1916.)

19. Nul ne peut pêcher au moyen de trémails dans la crique Quashela, non plus que dans son entrée, en amont d'une ligne droite partant d'un pavillon blanc planté sur l'île Tenas et s'étendant jusqu'au côté sud-ouest de l'entrée de la crique Quashela; de là par le travers de l'entrée de la dite crique Quashela jusqu'à un pavillon blanc placé sur la rive sud de Smith Inlet, à environ 400 verges vers l'est du côté est de

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l'entrée de ladite crique Quashela. Les pavillons blancs sont mis en place par un officier de pêche au commencement de chaque saison. (D.C. 17 mai 1916.)

20. Il est interdit de pêcher ou de capturer du saumon au moyen de trémails dans cette partie du port Uchuklesit, qui est un bras du canal Alberni, en amont d'une ligne imaginaire tirée dans la direction nord et sud par le travers du port Uchucklesit, à partir de la Pointe-aux-Fraises sur une des rives jusqu'à un poteau peint en blanc planté sur la rive opposée par le garde-pêche local. (D.C. 11 octobre 1917.)

Article 14.—Pêcheries fermées à la pêche.

Il est défendu de faire la pêche en se servant de n'importe quels filets que ce soit dans:—

(*a*) Les eaux du port de Victoria en deçà d'une ligne imaginaire partant de la pointe Macaulay à la pointe Clover, et comprenant toutes les eaux du port jusqu'au bras Victoria, y compris la baie;

(*b*) Les eaux du port de Nanaïmo et de la baie Departure; toutefois, on permet de tendre des trémails pour le hareng dans ces eaux; et dans les eaux de la baie Departure, on peut faire usage de dragues pour prendre du hareng, à condition que la pêche à l'aide de dragues cesse entre 7.30 h.m. et 5 h.s. et qu'on observe la prohibition hebdomadaire comprise entre 5 h.s. le samedi et 7.30 h.m. le lundi suivant.

Article 15.—Eperlan et sardines.

(*a*) Il est défendu pour la pêche de l'éperlan ou de la sardine de faire usage d'autres filets que des trémails, des filets dérivants, des dragues ou des ablerets.

(*b*) Après la saison de 1916, les mailles d'un filet dérivant ou d'un trémail ne devront pas mesurer moins de 1¼ pouce d'extension au moment de leur emploi.

(*c*) Les droits exigés pour un trémail ou un filet dérivant à éperlan ou à sardines s'élèvent à $1.00.

(*d*) Après la saison de 1916, les mailles d'une drague à éperlan ou à sardines ne doivent pas mesurer moins de 1½ pouce dans les ailes et de 1¼ pouce dans la poche.

(*e*) Les droits des licences pour une drague à éperlan ou à sardines s'élèvent à $3.00.

(*f*) Un ableret à éperlan ou à sardines ne doit pas dépasser cinquante brasses de longueur et les mailles ne sauraient être inférieures à 1½ pouce dans les ailes et à 1¼ pouce dans la poche.

(*g*) Les droits d'un ableret à éperlan ou à sardines s'élèvent à $5.00. (D.C. 4 mai 1916.)

Article 16—Saumon.

1. Il n'est pas permis pour pêcher le saumon de faire usage d'autres espèces de filets que les filets dérivants, les trémails, les dragues, les ablerets et les parcs.

2. La longueur des trémails ou des filets dérivants pour saumon ne doit pas excéder 150 brasses et leur profondeur ou largeur verticale ne jamais dépasser 60 mailles; les mailles ne sauraient avoir moins de sept pouces, mais les mailles des filets pour saumon sockeye doivent mesurer 5¾ pouces d'extension, et on ne doit rien faire pour en réduire les dimensions. Toutefois, dans les eaux situées au nord du 51e parallèle de latitude nord, il est permis de faire usage de filets dérivants ou de trémails n'excédant pas 200 brasses et dont la profondeur ou la largeur verticale ne dépassera pas 50 mailles.

(*a*) Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'un filet dérivant à saumon et d'un trémail s'élèvent à $5.00.

3. Une drague à saumon ne saurait excéder 300 brasses de longueur et les mailles doivent avoir 3 pouces.

(*a*) Les droits pour l'obtention d'une drague à saumon s'élèvent à $25.00.

4. L'ableret à saumon ne doit pas excéder 500 brasses de longueur et les mailles doivent mesurer 3 pouces.

(*a*) Aucune licence n'autorise l'usage d'un ableret à saumon dans aucun port ou pêcheries réservés et spécifiés par l'inspecteur en chef des pêcheries de l'arrondissement.

(*b*) Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'une licence pour ableret à saumon s'élèvent à $50.00.

5. Il faut placer les parcs à saumon à l'endroit déterminé dans la licence; ces filets doivent être situés à 400 brasses au moins les uns des autres. Les mailles de ces filets ne doivent pas mesurer moins de 6 pouces dans le goulet, ni moins de deux pouces dans le centre ou la nasse. Un parc à saumon peut être soit fixé à l'aide de pieu ou flotter à la surface de l'eau.

(*a*) Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'une licence de parc à saumon, soit fixé à l'aide de pieux, soit flottant, s'élèvent à $75.00.

(*b*) La mise en exploitation d'un parc employé à la capture du saumon, autre que le saumon sockeye, ne saurait jamais commencer avant une date fixée par écrit pour une

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saison donnée, par l'inspecteur en chef des pêcheries de la province; cependant, si l'on vient jamais à constater, après l'autorisation de la mise en exploitation d'un parc, que le saumon sockeye forme plus de 10 pour cent de la capture totale, il est nécessaire d'opérer immédiatement la fermeture de cet engin à poisson et de le laisser en cet état jusqu'à ce que l'inspecteur des pêcheries de l'arrondissement ou que le garde-pêche local en vienne à la conclusion que la montée du saumon sockeye est terminée, et accorde la permission par écrit de remettre le parc en exploitation. (D.C. 30 mars 1917.)

6. Nul ne peut obtenir de licence pour pêcher le saumon "sockeye", dans la partie du fleuve Fraser, en amont, c'est-à-dire à l'est du pont de New-Westminster, s'il n'est sujet britannique domicilié sur l'une ou l'autre rive du fleuve Fraser, en amont, c'est-à-dire à l'est du pont de New-Westminstetr; il est de même défendu de faire la pêche du saumon "sockeye" dans cette partie de la rivière, sans avoir obtenu au préalable une licence de pêche spéciale en travers de laquelle seront nettement estampillés ces mots: "Cette licence donne le droit de pêcher entre le pont de New-Westminster et le pont Mission". Une telle licence n'accorde l'autorisation de faire la pêche que dans la partie du fleuve qu'elle spécifie.

6. (*a*) Nul ne saurait pêcher le saumon dans un but de commerce au moyen de la ligne traînante, si ce n'est en vertu d'une licence émanant du ministre.

(*b*) Les droits de cette licence s'élèvent à $1. (D.C. 30 mars 1917.)

Saisons prohibées pour le saumon.

7. Il n'est pas permis de prendre du saumon sockeye du 1er octobre de chaque année au 30 juin, ces deux jours compris, excepté dans cette partie de la Colombie-Anglaise s'étendant au nord du 48-30 parallèle de latitude nord sur le littoral ouest de l'île Vancouver, et au nord du 49-30 parallèle de latitude nord dans le détroit de Georgie et dans les eaux au nord de ce détroit, où la saison fermée du sockeye doit s'étendre du 1er octobre de chaque année jusqu'au 19 juin suivant, ces deux jours compris; durant ce temps prohibé, il y a défense de faire usage de trémail ou de filet dérivant pour saumon de mailles inférieures à sept pouces. Toutefois, l'inspecteur des pêcheries est autorisé à prohiber l'emploi, dans toutes pêcheries, de trémails ou de filets dérivants pour saumon de mailles inférieures à sept pouces à une date antérieure, s'il en vient à la conclusion qu'une ou plusieurs des espèces de saumon capturées à l'aide de ces filets en une pêcherie donnée, sont si près de frayer qu'elles sont devenues impropres à l'alimentation. De même, la pêche du sockeye dans cette partie des eaux s'étendant sur la rive est de l'île Vancouver, entre les 50ième et 51ième prallèles de latitude nord, aussi bien que la pêche à la drague dans toutes les parties du littoral, pour l'espèce dénommée localement sous le nom de "Sockeye de Crique", peuvent commencer le 1er mai de chaque année. (D.C. 30 mars 1917.)

8. Nul ne peut prendre de saumon de printemps ou quinnat du 1er octobre au 15 novembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

9. Il y a défense de pêcher toutes espèces de saumon du 10 novembre jusqu'au 31 décembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, et au cours de cette période prohibée, il est interdit de mouiller des filets à saumon; toutefois, l'inspecteur en chef des pêcheries est autorisé à prohiber la pêche du coho, du saumon rose ou chum, en toutes pêcheries, à une date antérieure, s'il vient à découvrir qu'une ou plusieurs de ces variétés de saumon, en une pêcherie donnée, sont devenues assez près de frayer pour être rendues impropres à l'alimentation. (D.C. 11 octobre 1917.)

Le sous-article 9 de l'article 16 des règlements de pêche particuliers à la province de la Colombie-Anglaise, adoptés par le décret du conseil du 11 octobre 1917, est amendé de façon à permettre la pêche au filet dans le fleuve Fraser, et dans les eaux y contiguës, à travers lesquelles passe le coho, le saumon rose ou chum dans sa marche vers le fleuve Fraser durant la saison prohibée annuelle du coho, du saumon rose ou chum, aux conditions d'ailleurs prévues par les règlements; toutefois, l'inspecteur en chef des pêcheries peut en tout temps mettre fin à toute pêche du saumon au cours de cette saison fermée, s'il lui arrive de découvrir qu'une ou plusieurs des espèces de saumon capturées à l'aide de ces filets, en une pêcherie donnée, sont devenues assez près de frayer pour être rendues impropres à l'alimentation. (D.C. 10 novembre 1917.)

10. (Abrogé D.C. 10 juin 1915.)

11. (Abrogé D.C. 15 juin 1918.)

Taille-limite du poisson.

12. Il est défendu de prendre des saumons d'un poids inférieur à deux livres et demie au moyen de filets, et s'il arrivait à une personne d'en prendre de cette taille, cette dernière serait tenue de les remettre à l'eau vivants et indemnes aux lieux mêmes de leur capture.

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Article 17.—Esturgeon.

1. Il est défendu de faire usage d'engins de pêche autres que les trémails ou les filets dérivants pour la capture de l'esturgeon.

(*a*) Les trémails et les filets dérivants à esturgeon ne doivent pas excéder 150 brasses de longueur et les mailles avoir moins de 12 pouces.

(*b*) Les droits exigés pour l'obtention d'un trémail ou d'un filet dérivant s'élèvent à $2.50.

2. Nul ne peut pêcher, capturer, tuer ou vendre des esturgeons mesurant moins de trois pieds de longueur, à partir du museau jusqu'à l'extrémité de la queue, et s'il arrivait à une personne d'en capturer par mégarde d'une taille inférieure, cette dernière aurait l'obligation de les relâcher vivants et indemnes aux lieux mêmes de leur capture.

Article 18.—Truite.

Saison prohibée.

Il est interdit de pêcher, prendre ou tuer aucune espèce de truite, y compris le "steelhead" et l'omble d'un poids de deux livres ou moins à l'état entier, du 15 novembre de chaque année au 25 mars suivant, excepté dans les eaux situées à l'est du 120e méridien, où nul ne saurait pêcher, capturer ou tuer de truites d'aucune espèce à partir du 15 novembre de chaque année au 30 avril suivant, ces deux jours compris; toutefois, ces saisons prohibées n'affectent pas les lacs Seton et Anderson ni leurs tributaires, ni ne s'appliquent à la truite "dolly varden" ou le "steelhead" pris dans les eaux de marée, ou dans les lacs Okanagan, Kamloops, Shuswap, Arrow et Kootenay, ou dans leurs tributaires, non plus qu'aucun saumon des lacs d'un poids de cinq livres ou plus à l'état entier; toutefois encore, dans les eaux sans marée de l'île Vancouver il est illicite de pêcher, capturer ou tuer du "steelhead", du 20 mars au 30 novembre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

Taille-limite.

2. Nul n'est autorisé à prendre dans les eaux de la Colombie-Britannique des truites d'aucune espèce de moins de 8 pouces de longueur, et s'il arrivait à une personne d'en capturer de cette taill, il lui faudrait les relâcher vivantes et indemnes.

(*a*) Nul ne peut vendre ou mettre en vente dans la Colombie-Britannique aucune truite d'un poids inférieur à trois livres, non plus qu'acheter, vendre ou mettre des truites en vente pendant la saison prohibée.

3. Il est défendu de pêcher la truite à travers la glace.

Article 19.—Lignes de démarcation des marées.

Pour les fins de mise en vigueur de la Loi des Pêcheries, la ligne de démarcation des marées pour les rivières et les fleuves suivants est déterminée:

(*a*) Rivière Fraser.—Par une ligne rencontrant le pont Mission.

(*b*) (Abrogé 5 janvier 1918.)

(*c*) Rivière Naas.—Par une ligne traversant la rivière à partir de la Pointe-Rocheuse pour se rendre jusqu'à une pointe avancée située sur la rive opposée de ladite rivière, immédiatement en amont de la baie Fishery.

(*d*) Rivers Inlet.—Par une ligne partant de Devil's Slide pour se rendre jusqu'à un point situé sur la rive opposée et indiqué par un poteau portant pavillon blanc, placé à cet endroit par ordre de l'inspecteur en chef des pêcheries pendant la saison de pêche.

(*e*) Rivière Skeena.—A partir d'une ligne indiquée par des balises qui seront mouillées des deux côtés de la rivière par ordre de l'inspecteur en chef des pêcheries, au commencement de chaque saison de pêche et traversant la rivière Skeena, sept milles en amont d'une autre ligne partant de la pointe nord-est de l'Ile-aux-Framboises, le long d'une ligne imaginaire, dans la direction nord-ouest, jusqu'à une pointe rocheuse sur la rive nord-ouest de la rivière Skeena, et de ladite pointe nord-est de l'Ile-aux-Framboises, en suivant une ligne imaginaire dans la direction sud-est par est mi-est, jusqu'à une pointe rocheuse située sur la rive sud-est, en autant qu'il s'agit de la pêche du saumon sockeye; et à partir d'une ligne traversant la rivière à partir de l'île de Sable, sur la rive droite jusqu'à la Pointe-Rocheuse sur la rive gauche, en autant qu'il s'agit de la pêche du saumon de printemps.

(*f*) Bella-Coola.—Par une ligne droite imaginaire tirée du quai de la fabrique sur la rive sud de la baie jusqu'au quai du gouvernement, sur la rive nord de la même baie. *(D.C. 4 mai 1916.)

(*g*) Kimsquit.—Par une ligne imaginaire tirée de la balise peinte en blanc sur la rive sud jusqu'à un pavillon rouge mis en place sur la rive ouest par le garde-pêche local avant l'ouverture de la saison de pêche. (D.C. 4 mai 1916.

* L'abréviation D.C. signifie le décret du conseil en amendement des dispositions antécédentes.

Article 20.—Prohibition hebdomadaire.

(*a*) La prohibition hebdomadaire du saumon commence vendredi à minuit pour se poursuivre jusqu'à six heures du soir le dimanche dans toutes les eaux de la Colombie-Britannique situées au sud du 51 parallèle de latitude nord; mais les pièges à saumon situés à l'ouest de la pointe Gonzales, île Vancouver, sont exclus de ladite prohibition; toutefois, au cours des années 1915, 1916, 1918 et autres années de petite montée, la prohibition sera augmentée de six heures, c'est-à-dire du samedi à 6 h.m. jusqu'au lundi suivant à 6 h.m. dans cette partie du fleuve Fraser comprise entre les ponts de New-Westminster et Mission.

(*b*) Dans les eaux situées au nord du 51e parallèle de latitude nord, la saison prohibée hebdomadaire du saumon s'étend de samedi à 6 h.m. jusqu'au dimanche à 6 h.s.; toutefois, dans les eaux de l'arrondissement No 3, le temps prohibé hebdomadaire pour l'ableret et la drague s'étend de samedi midi jusqu'à dimanche midi. (D.C. 30 mars 1917.)

(*c*) Le temps prohibé hebdomadaire pour les pièges à saumon situés à l'ouest de la pointe Gonzales, île Vancouver, s'étend de vendredi à 6 h.s. au dimanche suivant à 6 h.m.

(*d*) Le temps prohibé hebdomadaire pour la pêche du saumon arrêté aux paragraphes (a) et (b) s'applique à la pêche à la ligne traînante du saumon pour les fins de commerce. (D.C. 30 mars 1917.)

2. Au cours de la saison prohibée hebdomadaire, la pêche du saumon au filet ci-haut désigné est strictement interdite.

3. A partir de 10 heures de l'avant-midi le samedi de chaque semaine jusqu'à 3 heures de l'après-midi le lundi suivant, il n'est permis à personne de pêcher ou de capturer du hareng au moyen de filets d'aucune sorte dans le port Pender. (D.C. 7 décembre 1916.)

Article 21.—Pêche au filet dans les eaux sans marée.

(*a*) Il y a défense de faire la pêche au filet dans les eaux sans marée en dehors du réseau des voies ferrées, si ce n'est qu'en vertu d'une licence émanant du commissaire provincial des pêcheries.

(*b*) La pêche au filet dans ces eaux doit se borner à l'usage du trémail et de la drague.

(*c*) On ne peut autoriser d'autres filets que le trémail pour la capture du poisson blanc (C. williamsoni), de l'omble, y compris (S. malma and C. namaycush), et de la truite des lacs dans les eaux des lacs Stuart, Fraser, François et Babine, mais le trémail et la drague sont permises pour la capture du saumon à dos bleu appelé "Kokanee" dans les lacs Okanagan, Arrow et Kootenay.

(*d*) Une licence de trémail n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de deux vents verges de trémial dont les mailles ne sauraient mesurer moins de trois pouces et pour lequel les droits sont de un dollar.

(*e*) Une licence de drague n'autorise pas l'usage de plus de cent verges de trémail de mailles non inférieures à deux pouces et dont les droits sont de un dollar.

(*f*) Il y a défense d'acheter, de vendre ou d'exposer en vente de la truite de lac pesant moins de trois livres, vidée. (D.C. 30 mars 1917.)

(*g*) Il y a défense de faire usage du trémail ou de la drague dans les lacs Stuart, Fraser, François ou Babine, du 15 juillet au 30 octobre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris, ou au cours du mois d'avril de chaque année, et nul ne saurait employer un trémail ou une drague dans les lacs Okanagan, Arrow ou Kootenay, du 1er janvier de chaque année au quinze d'août suivant, ces deux jours compris. (D.C. 3 novembre 1917.)

(*h*) Le temps prohibé hebdomadaire pour cette pêche s'étend du lundi midi à mercredi midi. et il y a défense de prendre du poisson durant ce temps prohibé au moyen du trémail ou de la drague. (D.C. 30 mars 1917.)

* L'abréviation D.C. signifie le décret du conseil en amendement des dispositions antécédentes.

AVIS DE CENSURE.

CODE DES DÉCRETS CONCERNANT LA CENSURE.

Secrétariat d'Etat du Canada

OTTAWA, 6 septembre 1918.

AVIS est donné par le présent, en conformité du Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, en date du 17e jour de janvier 1918, adopté en vertu des dispositions de l'article 6 de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, que le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a déclaré que deux pamphlets imprimés en langue chinoise, intitulés "The Free Record" et "Labour", publiés en Chine, contenaient de la matière censurable, telle que définie par le Code des Décrets concernant la Censure et que, par son mandat en date du 5 septembre 1918, le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a défendu que soit possédé au Canada tout exemplaire ou copie des dits "The Free Record" et "Labour", et que, tel que stipulé au paragraphe 3 (1) du Décret III du dit Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, toute personne coupable d'une contravention aux dits décrets sera passible d'une amende n'excédant pas cinq mille dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour un terme n'excédant pas cinq ans ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

THOMAS MULVEY,
11-2 Sous secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS DE CENSURE.

CODE DES DÉCRETS CONCERNANT LA CENSURE.

Secrétariat d'Etat du Canada.

OTTAWA, 6 septembre 1918.

AVIS est donné par le présent, en conformité du Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, en date du 22e jour de mai 1918, adopté en vertu des dispositions de l'article 6 de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, que le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a déclaré qu'un journal quotidien intitulé "The Democrat" publié au n° 176 Tai Ping Street, Canton, Chine, en langue chinoise, contenait de la matière censurable, telle que définie par le Code des Décrets concernant la Censure et que, par son mandat en date du 5 septembre 1918, le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a défendu que soit possédé au Canada tout exemplaire ou copie du dit "The Democrate" et que, tel que stipulé au paragraphe 3 (1) du Décret III du dit Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, toute personne coupable d'une contravention aux dits décrets est passible d'une amende n'excédant pas cinq mille dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour un terme n'excédant pas cinq ans ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

THOMAS MULVEY,
11-2 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

[L'avis du gouvernement suivant a paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 5 septembre 1918.*]

COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA.

Ordre n° 60.

ORDRE *re* LE SUCRE.

DANS l'exercice des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par un ordre de Son Excellence, le Gouverneur général en Conseil, en date du 12ième jour de mars 1918, C.P. 596, et de tous les autres pouvoirs pour la même fin, la Commission des Vivres du Canada ordonne par les présentes ce qui suit :

Nonobstant aucune chose contenue dans aucuns autres ordres de la Commission des Vivres :

1. (*a*) Aucun établissement où l'on sert à manger (excepté les fontaines à soda ou les salons de crème à la glace) ne devra employer plus de 2 livres de sucre pour chaque 90 repas servis.

(*b*) Aucun propriétaire d'une fontaine à soda ou d'un salon de crème à la glace ne devra après le 30 septembre 1918, employer plus de 25% de la moyenne mensuelle de la quantité de sucre employée durant l'année 1917.

2. Aucune personne ne devra faire usage dans la manufacture de :

(*a*) Biscuits, ou gâteaux aux fruits, gâteaux aux raisins (pound cake), gâteaux à rayons (layer cake), biscuits au vin, gâteaux madeleine (sponge cake) ou aucun produit du même genre de plus de 40 livres de sucre pour 100 livres de fleur.

(*b*) Petits gâteaux sucrés et pâtisserie, plus de 8 livres de sucre pour 100 livres de fleur.

(*c*) Macarons au coco ou macarons de fantaisie aux amendes plus de 40% de sucre.

(*d*) Pâte de guimauve (marshmallow) plus de 10 livres de sucre pour 60 livres de pâte de guimauve.

(*e*) Pain et petits pains (rolls) ½ livre de sucre pour 100 livres de fleur.

Cinquante pour cent du sucre employé dans la manufacture des produits (*a*), (*b*) et 100 % de (*e*) devra être du sucre jaune ou du sucre brun.

3. Aucune personne ne devra employer dans la manufacture de :

(*a*) Bonbons, chocolat, produits solides du chocolat, coco, produits du coco, gomme à mâcher, coco desséché, ou tabac, plus de 60% de la consommation mensuelle de sucre pour l'année 1917.

(*b*) Sirop de table, miel composé, composés de beurre d'érable et de sirop d'érable, ou autres produits du même genre, plus de 50% de la moyenne de la consommation mensuelle de sucre pour l'année 1917, la moitié de ce sucre devant être du sucre jaune ou du sucre brun.

(*c*) Sirops pharmaceutiques et préparations médecinales, plus de 75% de la moyenne de la consommation mensuelle de sucre en 1917.

(*d*) Bières, ales, liqueurs douces, fruits à fontaine à soda, jus de fruits ou sirops de fruits, poudres à dessert ou à gelées ou poudres de guimauve, après le 30 septembre 1918, plus de 50% de la moyenne de la quantité mensuelle de sucre employée durant l'année 1917.

4. Aucune personne ne devra faire usage dans la manufacture de la crème à la glace, de plus de 5½ livres de sucre de canne pour 8 gallons de crème à la glace.

5. L'usage du sucre dans la manufacture du savon est prohibé.

6. Des certificats pour l'achat de sucre pour la manufacture de produits mentionnés dans cet ordre, seront accordés sur la base du pourcentage alloué d'après cet ordre.

Des certificats supplémentaires seront émis pour la manufacture de produits mentionnés dans la clause 2, sections a, b, c, d et e, sur présentation de preuve d'augmentation de production.

Les établissements où l'on sert à manger devront tenir un compte de tous les repas servis, et si l'allocation n'égale pas 2 livres par 90 repas servis, le porteur de licence peut faire une demande par écrit pour une allocation additionnelle. Un compte doit être tenu également de la quantité de fruits mis en conserves et de la quantité de sucre employé à cette fin.

Daté à Ottawa, ce 31e jour d'août 1918.

COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA,
HENRY B. THOMSON,
11-2 Président.

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA

LES Commissaires du Service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir les positions suivantes dans le Service civil du Canada :

1. Un fonctionnaire au Secrétariat d'Etat qui prendra charge de l'administration de la *Loi des compagnies*, à un traitement initial de $2,100. Les candidats doivent avoir une connaissance générale des lois relatives aux compagnies et être bien au fait des principes de loi qui s'appliquent aux documents ou contrats de cette nature et aux imprimés en usage dans les transactions commerciales. Préférence sera donnée aux avocats qualifiés, bien que certains comptables peuvent aussi posséder les connaissances nécessaires relativement aux lois concernant les compagnies.

2. Un commis en chef au secrétaire, au département du rétablissement civil des soldats, à un traitement initial pouvant varier de $2,000 à $2,500 par année d'après les aptitudes du titulaire. Les candidats doivent jouir d'une bonne instruction et avoir une certaine connaissance de la loi.

3. Un photographe dans la division de l'exhibition et de la publicité du Ministère du Commerce et de l'industrie à Ottawa, à un traitement initial de $1200 par année. Les candidats doivent avoir une connaissance parfaite de la photographie et doivent soumettre des échantillons de leur travail, tant d'intérieur que d'extérieur.

Les demandes d'inscription dûment remplies doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil pas plus tard que le 1er octobre prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules en s'adressant au Secrétaire de la Commission, à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secrétaire.

11-4

Canadian Duplexalite Company, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désignée *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'État du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 16e jour d'août 1918, constituant en corporation Richard Tuson Heneker et Henry Noël Chauvin, tous deux du conseil du Roi ; James Edouard Caulin, avocat, et Hugh Wylie, comptable, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province Québec ; Christina Imrie, de la cité de Westmount, dans la dite province de Québec, commis, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre, louer, réparer, modifier et autrement disposer d'effets, articles, marchandises, articles de commerce et de produits, agir comme agents pour les négociants et manufacturiers de telles choses, établir des agences et des succursales commerciales ;

(*b*) S'amalgamer avec toute autre compagnie ayant des objets en tout ou en partie semblables à ceux de la compagnie ;

(*c*) Emettre et répartir comme libérées du stock, des actions du capital-actions de la compagnie en compensation de travaux faits, propriétés acquises ou, avec l'approbation des actionnaires, pour services rendus ou devant être rendus pour la poursuite des objets de la compagnie, y compris les services rendus ou à rendre à la compagnie par les promoteurs de la compagnie ;

(*d*) Distribuer parmi ses membres, en espèces ou autrement, comme il pourra en être décidé, aucun des biens de la compagnie, et particulièrement les actions, obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie formée pour prendre tout ou partie de l'actif ou du passif de cette compagnie ;

(*e*) Payer tous ou aucuns des frais, charges et dépenses préliminaires, incidents ou encourus en rapport avec la promotion, organisation, formation, établissement, enregistrement et incorporation de la compagnie ;

(*f*) Exercer aucune autre industrie (manufacturière ou autre) que la compagnie jugera pouvoir convenablement exercer en rapport avec ses affaires ou de nature, directement ou indirectement, à augmenter ou rendre profitable aucune des propriétés ou des droits de la compagnie ;

(*g*) Acquérir ou assumer tout ou partie des affaires, propriété ou engagements de toute personne ou compagnie exerçant une industrie que la compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou possédant des propriétés convenant aux fins de la compagnie ;

(*h*) Conclure des arrangements avec aucune autorité, municipale, locale ou autre qui seront de nature à servir les objets de la compagnie, ou aucun d'eux, obtenir de ces autorités tous les droits, privilèges, concessions que la compagnie jugera convenable d'obtenir, appliquer, exercer et se conformer à tous tels arrangements, droits, privilèges et concessions :

(*i*) S'associer ou conclure des conventions au sujet du partage des profits, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques, ou autrement, avec aucune autre compagnie exerçant ou engagée, ou à la veille d'exercer ou d'entreprendre une industrie ou transaction que cette compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou entreprendre, ou toute industrie ou transaction capable d'être conduite, directement ou indirectement, pour le bénéfice de cette compagnie ; et prêter des fonds, garantir les contrats ou autrement assister telle personne ou compagnie et prendre ou autrement acquérir les actions et valeurs d'aucune telle compagnie, les vendre, détenir, réémettre, avec ou sans garantie, ou autrement en disposer ;

(*j*) Prendre ou autrement acquérir et détenir des actions de toute autre compagnie ayant des objets en tout ou en partie semblables à ceux de la compagnie ou exerçant une industrie capable d'être, directement ou indirectement, conduite avantageusement pour la compagnie, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la dite loi ;

(*k*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir tous brevets, licences, concessions et choses de même nature conférant un droit exclusif ou non exclusif ou limité d'utiliser, ou tout secret ou autre information concernant une invention qui paraîtra capable d'être utilisée pour aucune des fins de la compagnie, ou dont l'acquisition sera jugée propre à profiter directement ou indirectement à la compagnie, et utiliser, exercer, développer ou permettre l'usage ou autrement faire valoir la propriété, les droits ou renseignements ainsi acquis ;

(*l*) Etablir, supporter ou aider à établir et supporter des associations, institutions, fonds, fidéicommis, accommodations, pouvant être avantageux aux employés ou ex-employés de la compagnie (ou de ses prédécesseurs en affaires), ou les personnes dépendant ou apparentées de telles personnes, et octroyer des pensions et des gratuités, faire des paiements aux assurances, souscrire, garantir des paiements dans un but de charité ou de prévoyance ou pour aucune exposition ou pour aucune fin publique, générale ou utile ;

(*m*) Promouvoir toute compagnie ou compagnies dans le but d'acquérir toute ou aucune des propriétés et engagements de cette compagnie ou pour aucune autre fin qui semblera de nature à profiter directement ou indirectement à la compagnie ;

(*n*) Acheter, prendre à bail ou en échange, louer ou autrement acquérir ou trafiquer de toute propriété, droit et privilège que la compagnie peut juger nécessaires ou convenables aux fins de son industrie et en particulier toute machinerie, outillage et fonds de commerce ;

(*o*) Construire, améliorer, maintenir, exploiter, gérer exercer ou contrôler des routes, chemins, voies de garage et embranchements, ponts, réservoirs, cours d'eau, quais, manufactures, entrepôts, usines d'électricité, ateliers, magasins et autres travaux et commodités qui sembleront, directement ou indirectement, de nature à promouvoir les intérêts de la compagnie, contribuer, subventionner ou autrement aider ou prendre part à leur construction, entretien, exploitation, gérance, exercice ou contrôle ;

(*p*) Prêter des fonds aux clients et autres ayant des relations avec la compagnie et garantir l'exécution des contrats par telles personnes ;

(*q*) Tirer, faire, accepter, endosser, exécuter et émettre des billets à ordre, lettres de change, connaissements, mandats et autres effets négociables et transférables ;

(*r*) Vendre ou disposer en tout ou en partie de l'entreprise de la compagnie, pour telle compensation que la compagnie jugera convenable, et en particulier pour des actions, débentures ou valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ayant en tout ou en partie des objets semblables à ceux de la compagnie ;

(*s*) Demander, obtenir, acquérir par cession, transfert, achat ou autrement exercer, exécuter, jouir de toute charte, licence, pouvoir, autorité, franchise, concession, droits ou privilèges que tout gouvernement ou autorité ou corporation ou autre corps public sont autorisés à accorder, et payer, aider, contribuer à leur donner effet, et approprier aucune des actions, obligations et biens de la compagnie à défrayer les frais, charges et dépenses nécessaires ;

(*t*) Faire, enregistrer et reconnaître la compagnie dans aucun pays étranger, désigner les personnes qui,

conformément aux lois de ces pays étrangers, devront l'y représenter et recevoir signification pour elle ou en son nom, d'aucune procédure ou action ;

(*u*) Lever, aider à lever des fonds, aider au moyen de boni, prêts, promesses, endossements, garantie d'obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs ou autrement, toute autre compagnie ou corporation, garantir l'exécution des contrats par aucune telle compagnie ou corporation ou par aucune autre personne ou personnes avec lesquelles la compagnie peut avoir des relations commerciales ;

(*v*) Adopter, pour faire connaître les affaires de la compagnie, tels moyens qui seront jugés opportuns et en particulier par des annonces dans les journaux, circulaires, par l'achat et l'exposition des travaux d'art ou d'intérêt, la publication de livres et périodiques et par la distribution de prix, récompenses et dons ;

(*w*) Vendre, améliorer, gérer, développer, échanger, disposer, louer ou mettre en valeur ou disposer autrement de la totalité ou d'une partie des biens et droits de la compagnie ;

(*x*) Faire toutes choses nécessaires ou utiles pour atteindre les objets ci-dessus.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Canadian Duplexalite Company, Limited," avec un capital-actions de cent cinquante mille dollars, divisé en 1,500 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 22e jour d'août 1918

THOMAS MULVEY,
11-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

James M. Aird, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, et ses amendements, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 28e jour d'août 1918, constituant en corporation James Mundell Aird, James Jameson Aird et William Robert Aird, marchands ; Maria Louisa Jameson, épouse de James Mundell Aird, et Florence Maria Aird, épouse de Frederic Woollven, tous de la cité de Westmount, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Faire, manufacturer, acheter, vendre et autrement trafiquer et emmagasiner toutes espèces et genres de produits, agir comme agents pour les négociants, fabricants ou manufacturiers de telles choses, établir des agences et des succursales commerciales ;

(*b*) S'amalgamer avec toute autre compagnie ayant des objets en tout ou en partie semblables à ceux de la compagnie ;

(*c*) Emettre et répartir comme libérées du stock, des actions du capital-actions de la compagnie en compensation de travaux faits, propriétés acquises ou, avec l'approbation des actionnaires, pour services rendus ou devant être rendus pour la poursuite des objets de la compagnie y compris les services rendus ou à rendre à la compagnie par les promoteurs de la compagnie ;

(*d*) Payer tous ou aucuns des frais, charges et dépenses préliminaires, incidents ou encourus en rapport avec la promotion, organisation, formation, établissement, enregistrement et incorporation de la compagnie ;

(*e*) Distribuer parmi ses membres en espèces ou autrement, comme il pourra en être décidé, aucun des biens de la compagnie, et particulièrement les actions, obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie formée pour prendre tout ou partie de l'actif ou du passif de cette compagnie ;

(*f*) Exercer aucune autre industrie (manufacturière ou autre) que la compagnie jugera pouvoir convenablement exercer en rapport avec ses affaires ou de nature, directement ou indirectement, à augmenter ou rendre profitable aucune des propriétés ou des droits de la compagnie ;

(*g*) Acquérir ou assumer tout ou partie des affaires, propriété ou engagements de toute personne ou compagnie exerçant une industrie que la compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou possédant des propriétés convenant aux fins de la compagnie ;

(*h*) Demander, acheter ou ou autrement acquérir tous brevets, licences, concessions et choses de même nature conférant un droit exclusif ou non exclusif ou limité d'utiliser, ou tout secret ou autre information concernant une invention qui paraîtra capable d'être utilisée pour aucune des fins de la compagnie, ou dont l'acquisition sera jugée propre à profiter directement ou indirectement à la compagnie, et utiliser, exercer, développer ou permettre l'usage ou autrement faire valoir la propriété, les droits ou renseignements ainsi acquis ;

(*i*) S'associer ou conclure des conventions au sujet du partage des profits, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques, ou autrement, avec aucune compagnie exerçant ou engagée, ou à la veille d'exercer ou d'entreprendre une industrie ou transaction que cette compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou entreprendre, ou toute industrie ou transaction capable d'être conduite, directement ou indirectement, pour le bénéfice de cette compagnie ; et prêter des fonds, garantir les contrats ou autrement assister telle personne ou compagnie et prendre ou autrement acquérir les actions et valeurs d'aucune telle compagnie, les vendre, détenir, réémettre, avec ou sans garantie, ou autrement en disposer ;

(*j*) Prendre ou autrement acquérir et détenir des actions de toute autre compagnie ayant des objets en tout ou en partie semblables à ceux de la compagnie ou exerçant une industrie capable d'être, directement ou indirectement, conduite avantageusement pour la compagnie, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la dite loi :

(*k*) Conclure des arrangements avec aucune autorité, municipale, locale ou autres qui seront de nature à servir les objets de la compagnie, ou aucun d'eux, obtenir de ces autorités tous les droits, privilèges, concessions que la compagnie jugera convenable d'obtenir, appliquer, exercer et se conformer à tous tels arrangements, droits, privilèges et concessions ;

(*l*) Etablir, supporter ou aider à établir et supporter des associations, institutions, fonds, fidéicommis, accommodations, pouvant être avantageux aux employés ou ex-employés de la compagnie (ou de ses prédécesseurs en affaires), ou les personnes dépendant ou apparentées de telles personnes, et octroyer des pensions et des gratuités, faire des paiements aux assurances, souscrire, garantir des paiements dans un but de charité ou de prévoyance ou pour aucune exposition ou pour aucune fin publique, générale ou utile ;

(*m*) Promouvoir toute compagnie ou compagnies dans le but d'acquérir toute ou aucune des propriétés et engagements de cette compagnie ou pour aucune autre fin qui semblera de nature à profiter directement ou indirectement à la compagnie ;

(*n*) Acheter, prendre à bail ou en échange, louer ou autrement acquérir ou trafiquer de toute propriété, droit et privilège que la compagnie peut juger nécessaires ou convenables aux fins de son industrie et en particulier toute machinerie, outillage et fonds de commerce :

(*o*) Construire, améliorer, maintenir, exploiter, gérer, exercer ou contrôler des routes, chemins, voies de garage et embranchements, ponts, réservoirs, cours d'eau, quais, manufactures, entrepôts, usines d'électricité, ateliers, magasins et autres travaux et commodités qui sembleront, directement ou indirectement, de nature à promouvoir les intérêts de la compagnie, contribuer, subventionner ou autrement aider ou prendre part à leur construction, entretien, exploitation, gérance, exercice ou contrôle ;

(*p*) Prêter des fonds aux clients et autres ayant des relations avec la compagnie et garantir l'exécution des contrats par telles personnes ;

(*q*) Tirer, faire, accepter, endosser, exécuter et émettre des billets à ordre, lettres de change, connaissements, mandats et autres effets négociables et transférables ;

(*r*) Vendre ou disposer en tout ou en partie de l'entreprise de la compagnie, pour telle compensation que la compagnie jugera convenable, et en particulier pour des actions, débentures ou valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ayant en tout ou en partie des objets semblables à ceux de la compagnie ;

(*s*) Demander, obtenir, acquérir par cession, transfert, achat ou autrement exercer, exécuter, jouir de toute charte, licence, pouvoir, autorité, franchise, concession, droits ou privilèges que tout gouvernement ou autorité ou corporation ou autre corps public sont autorisés à accorder, et payer, aider, contribuer à leur donner effet, et approprier aucune des actions, obligations et biens de la compagnie à défrayer les frais, charges et dépenses nécessaires ou payer leur prix d'achat ;

(*t*) Faire, enregistrer et reconnaître la compagnie dans aucun pays étranger, désigner les personnes qui, conformément aux lois de ces pays étrangers, devront l'y représenter et recevoir signification pour elle ou en son nom, d'aucune procédure ou action ;

(*u*) Lever, aider à lever des fonds, aider au moyen de boni, prêts, promesse, endossements, garantie d'obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs ou autrement, toute autre compagnie ou corporation, garantir l'exécution des contrats par aucune telle compagnie ou corporation ou par aucune autre personne ou personnes avec lesquelles la compagnie peut avoir des relations commerciales ;

(*v*) Adopter pour faire connaître les affaires de la compagnie tels moyens qui seront jugés opportuns et en particulier par des annonces dans les journaux, circulaires, par l'achat et l'exposition des travaux d'art ou d'intérêt, la publication de livres et périodiques et par la distribution de prix, récompenses et dons ;

(*w*) Vendre, améliorer, gérer, développer, échanger, disposer, louer ou mettre en valeur ou disposer autrement de la totalité ou d'une partie des biens et droits de la compagnie ;

(*x*) Faire toutes choses nécessaires ou utiles pour atteindre les objets ci-dessus.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "James M. Aird, Limited," avec un capital-actions de sept cent cinquante mille dollars, divisé en 7,500 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le bureau principal de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 3e jour de septembre 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

11-1

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de juin 1918.

(Fourni au Ministre des Finances conformément à la Loi des caisses d'épargne, chap. 30, Statuts Revisés Can., 1906.)

DT. AV.

	$ c.		$ c.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances au 31 mai 1918	41,614,884 88	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois	770,794 63
DÉPÔTS à la caisse d'épargne des Postes durant le mois	1,000,545 92	Différence *(en moins)* entre l'évaluation des intérêts et le montant actuellement accumulé et converti en principal au 31 mars 1917 :	
DÉPÔTS transférés des caisses d'épargne du gouvernement durant le mois :—		Evaluation $	
PRINCIPAL $		Actuel	
INTÉRÊT acquis au 1er avril jusqu'à la date du transfert			
DÉPÔTS transférés de la caisse d'épargne des Postes du Royaume-Uni à la caisse d'épargne des Postes du Canada	5,120 59		
INTÉRÊT alloué aux déposants sur les comptes clos durant le mois	2,347 08	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 30 juin 1918	41,852,103 84
	42,622,898 47		42,622,898 47

Certifié,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'épargne.
DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 7 août 1918.

R. M. COULTER,
Sous-maître général des Postes.

8-tf.

ETAT non revisé des revenus de l'Intérieur acquis durant le mois de juillet 1918.

Source des revenus.	Montants.	Total.
ACCISE.	$ c.	$ c
Spiritueux	312,667 60	
Liqueur de malt	3,344 40	
Malt	150,496 41	
Tabac	1,768,967 77	
Cigares	110,158 57	
Fabrication en entrepôt	9,963 45	
Acide acétique	584 75	
Saisies	353 40	
Autres revenus	4,650 65	
Total du revenu de l'accise		2,391,187 00
Spiritueux pyroxyliques		26,101 40
Passages d'eau		16,059 67
Inspection des poids et mesures		4,088 15
Inspection du gaz		7,130 75
Inspection de la lumière électrique		315 95
Timbres de pièces judiciaires		1,093 42
Autres revenus		982,779 35
Taxe de guerre		
Grand revenu total		3,428,755 69

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Sous-ministre intérimaire.

MINISTÈRE DU REVENU DE L'INTÉRIEUR,
Ottawa, 2 août 1918.

9-tf

1918-19 **1918-19**

ÉTAT

DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE ET DU REVENU ET DES DÉPENSES de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 d'août 1917 et 1918.

DETTE PUBLIQUE			1917.	1918.
PASSIF.			$ c.	$ c.
DETTE FLOTTANTE—				
Payable au Canada			468,819,067 88	891,394,588 44
Payable à Londres			362,703,312 40	362,703,312 40
Payable à New-York			75,873,000 00	75,873,000 00
Prêts temporaires			353,268,141 34	314,334,797 38
Fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques			5,836,161 74	5,906,486 72
Billets du Dominion			182,291,576 04	286,008,199 30
CAISSES D'ÉPARGNES—	1917.	1918.		
Caisses d'épargnes des Postes	$42,681,630 22	$42,202,691 39		
Caisses d'épargnes du Gouvernement	13,566,466 11	12,502,366 54		
			56,248,096 33	54,705,057 93
Fonds en fidéicommis			10,615,224 48	11,138,587 42
Comptes des provinces			11,920,481 20	11,920,431 20
Divers, et comptes de banques			36,261,886 04	26,803,384 89
Total de la dette brute			1,563,836,947 45	2,040,787,895 68
ACTIF.				
PLACEMENTS—				
Fonds d'amortissement			14,035,525 12	16,818,396 17
Autres placements			142,574,037 32	288,564,149 21
COMPTES DES PROVINCES			2,293,327 90	2,296,327 90
DIVERS, ET COMPTES DE BANQUES			540,787,466 88	536,869,676 36
Total de l'actif			699,693,357 22	844,548,549 64
Total de la dette nette au 31 d'août			864,143,590 23	1,196,239,346 01
" " 31 juillet			860,377,227 77	1,172,323,489 58
Augmentation de la dette			3,766,362 46	23,915,856 46

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois d'août 1917.	Total au 31 août 1917.	Mois d'août 1918	Total au 31 août 1918.
REVENU :	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Douanes	13,034,434 34	69,039,477 49	13,863,402 73	67,791,779 36
Accise	2,154,642 40	9,773,514 78	2,389,395 28	10,994,338 77
Département des Postes	1,306,113 00	7,750,000 00	1,450,000 00	7,750,000 00
Travaux publics, y compris les chemins de fer et canaux	3,932,740 42	12,418,671 31	4,912,741 10	14,936,825 09
Divers	2,153,019 60	6,803,937 05	3,780,308 55	16,877,077 01
Total	22,589,949 76	105,785,600 63	26,395,847 66	118,350,020 23
DÉPENSES	16,275,639 84	40,968,685 96	19,086,853 86	51,981,756 44
DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Guerre	7,733,631 27	54,427,162 04	19,571,723 00	63,580,275 37
Travaux publics, y compris chemins de fer et canaux	2,479,192 46	5,178,165 94	4,801,819 44	6,496,281 07
Subventions aux chemins de fer	40,042 56	40,042 56	.....	.....
Total	10,257,866 29	56,645,370 54	24,373,542 44	70,076,556 44

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du département des Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

T. C. BOVILLE,
Sous ministre des Finance.

Certifié correct,

J. G. MACFARLANE, comptable en chef et teneur de livres du Dominion.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES, Ottawa, 9 septembre 1918

11-tf

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous:

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. **Les taux sont comme suit: Avis, première insertion, dix cents la ligne agate (quatorze lignes au pouce); insertions subséquentes, cinq cents par ligne. Traduction de documents, quarante cents par cent mots.**

Une remise provisoire devra accompagner la copie dont la somme peut être computée comme suit:

Première insertion:	
Pour le titre et la signature.....	$1 00
Ajoutez deux cents par mot pour le reste.....	
Traduction, si elle doit être faite, à 40 cents par 100 mots.....	
Autres insertions:	
Pour le titre et la signature.....	0 50
Ajoutez un cent par mot pour le reste.....	
Multipliez par le nombre de ces insertions.....	
Total.....	

Une facture sera expédiée aussitôt après la première insertion indiquant le montant exact dû, le montant reçu, et toute différence dans la remise, en moins ou en plus, sera réglée.

AUCUNE ANNONCE N'EST INSÉRÉE POUR MOINS D'UN DOLLAR.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous:

Les avis de demandes de divorce—14 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—3 mois de calendrier.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes en vertu de l'*Acte des compagnies de prêt* (A. C. publié dans la *Gazette* 15 juin 1901)—2 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Droits provisoires d'auteurs—1 insertion.

Lois des compagnies—Changement du principal lieu d'affaires, du nombre de directeurs, etc.—1 insertion.

Protection des eaux navigables, approbation des plans des travaux, etc.—5 insertions.

Les avis reçus jusqu'à midi le jeudi, seront insérés dans la *Gazette* du samedi suivant.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cents, et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ,
Imprimeur du Roi et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.
Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques.
Ottawa, 24 décembre 1914.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

SENAT.

SUBSTANCES DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

Telles que revisées et mises en vigueur le 22 mars 1916.

Tout pétitionnaire en divorce doit annoncer son intention de demander un bill de divorce, par un avis spécifiant contre qui et pour quelle cause le divorce sera demandé; il fait insérer cet avis, pendant trois mois au moins avant la prise en considération par le comité des divorces de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux—du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de sa séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan, l'Alberta, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province; et à défaut de ce nombre de journaux, l'avis doit se publier dans le district, dans le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins.

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba, les insertions doivent se faire dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district; autrement, elles se font en anglais et en français au même journal. Si l'avis donné pour une session expire trop tard pour qu'il puisse être statué sur la pétition pendant cette session, la pétition pourra être présentée et accueillie à la session suivante sans nouvelle publication d'avis.

Une copie de cet avis et une copie de la pétition qui sera présentée doit, à la diligence du pétitionnaire et au moins deux mois avant la prise en considération de la pétition par le comité, être signifiée en main propre si cela est possible, à la personne contre laquelle le divorce sera demandé, ci-après appelée "partie défenderesse".

Si la résidence de la partie défenderesse n'est pas connue, ou que la remise de l'avis ne peut être faite en ses mains, s'il est prouvé, d'une manière jugée satisfaisante par le comité, que tous les efforts raisonnables ont été faits pour opérer la signification en main propre, et, en cas d'inutilité de ces efforts, pour porter l'avis et la pétition à la connaissance de la partie défenderesse, ces diligences peuvent être tenues pour une suffisante notification.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est recevable après l'expiration des soixante premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce doit être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énonce sommairement le fait du mariage, en indiquant les noms au long, l'âge et l'état des parties, en quel temps, en quel lieu et par qui a été faite la célébration; le domicile et la résidence de chacune des parties à l'époque du mariage, leur domicile conjugal, leur résidence et tout changement qui en aurait eu lieu; les traits essentiels sur lesquels est fondée la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé.

La pétition doit aussi contenir l'assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu ni connivence, ni pardon pour les torts qui donnent lieu à la plainte, ni collusion dans la demande en divorce.

Les allégations de la pétition doivent être appuyées d'une déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite conformément à l'*Acte de la preuve en Canada, 1893*.

La copie de la pétition signifiée à la partie défenderesse portera en endos ou en annexe les renseignements suivants:

(*1*) La résidence du étitionnaire à l'époque de la signification.

(*2*) Une adresse postale en Canada à laquelle les lettres et avis pour le pétitionnaire puissent être délivrés.

(*3*) Le nom et l'adresse de l'avocat, s'il y en a un, agissant pour le pétitionnaire.

(*4*) Si cet avocat n'a pas d'adresse à Ottawat le nom et l'adresse de quelque agent le représentan, à Ottawa à qui tous avis et pièces puissent être signifiés.

(*5*) Si la partie défenderesse veut s'opposer à la demande en divorce et être entendue par le comité des divorces du Sénat, elle doit adresser un avis à cet effet au greffier du Sénat aux édifices du Parlement, Ottawa, dans les deux mois de la signification faite à la partie défenderesse et donner dans cet avis au greffier du Sénat:

(*a*) La résidence de la partie défenderesse à l'époque de l'envoi de l'avis

(*b*) Une adresse postale en Canada à laquelle les lettres et avis pour la partie défenderesse puissent être délivrés.

(*c*) Le nom et l'adresse de l'avocat, s'il y en a un agissant pour la partie défenderesse.

(*d*) Si cet avocat n'a pas d'adresse à Ottawa, le nom et l'adresse de quelque agent le représentant à Ottawa, à qui tous avis et pièces puissent être signifiés.

(*6*) Si la partie défenderesse ne notifie pas ainsi le greffier du Sénat, la pétition peut être prise en considération, et un bill de divorce basé sur cette pétition peut suivre son cours sans autre avis à la partie défenderesse.

(7) Lorsque la pétition est présentée par un mari pour obtenir le divorce contre sa femme, si celle-ci fait voir au comité d'une manière satisfaisante qu'elle peut opposer et qu'elle est prête à produire sous serment de bons moyens de défense contre les accusations portées dans la pétition, et qu'elle n'a pas l'argent nécessaire pour faire valoir ces moyens, le comité peut rendre un ordre que son mari ait à lui fournir la somme nécessaire pour qu'elle puisse présenter sa défense en retenant les services d'un conseil, payer ses frais de voyage et de séjour et ceux des témoins assignés de sa part à Ottawa.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est prise en considération par le comité que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $210.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation au Sénat doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis et d'une déclaration établissant qu'une copie de l'avis de la pétition a été signifiée.

Une copie de toute pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce, ou relative à quelque demande de divorce,—et une copie de tous documents et papiers accompagnant cette pétition, ou à produire devant le comité, devra être fournie par la personne au nom de laquelle la pétition, les documents ou les papiers seront présentés ou produits.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Greffier du Sénat.

SENAT.

Avis de bills privés.

ÉXTRAIT DES RÈGLES DU SÉNAT.

107. Toute demande au Parlement, pour obtenir un bill privé, de quelque nature qu'il soit, doit être annoncée par avis inséré à la *Gazette du Canada;* cet avis doit indiquer d'une manière claire et précise la nature et l'objet de la demande, être signé par les pétitionnaires ou en leur nom et contenir l'adresse des signataires; et si elle a pour objet l'obtention d'un acte constitutif, il faut donner aussi dans l'avis le nom de la compagnie projetée.

Outre l'avis à insérer dans la *Gazette du Canada*, il doit en être publié un semblable, comme il suit:—

A) Lorsque la demande a pour objet l'obtention d'un acte constituant en corporation,—

1. Une *compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal*, —dans un des principaux journaux de la principale cité ou ville ou le principal village de chaque comté ou district par où passerait le chemin de fer ou le canal dont la construction est projetée;

2. Une *compagnie de télégraphe ou de téléphone*, —dans un des principaux journaux de la principale cité ou ville de chaque province ou territoire où elle se propose d'opérer;

3. Une *compagnie pour la confection de travaux quelconques*, dont la confection ou l'exploitation intéresserait spécialement telle localité particulière; ou une compagnie tendant à obtenir des droits ou privilèges exclusifs, ou l'autorisation de faire une chose dont l'opération pourrait porter atteinte aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui,—dans un des principaux journaux de l'endroit ou des endroits que l'acte demandé intéresse;

4. Une *compagnie de banque;* une *compagnie d'assurance;* une *compagnie de crédit;* une *compagnie de prêt;* ou une *compagnie industrielle*, sans pouvoirs exclusifs,—dans la *Gazette du Canada* seulement.

5. Et si les travaux d'une compagnie (constituée ou à constituer) doivent être déclarés d'utilité générale pour le Canada, cette intention sera spécifiquement mentionnée dans l'avis; et les requérants feront envoyer par lettre enregistrée une copie de cet avis au secrétaire de chaque conseil de comté et de chaque corporation municipale spécialement intéressée dans la construction ou l'exploitation de ces travaux, ainsi qu'au secrétaire de la province dans laquelle ces travaux sont ou seront situés; et la preuve de l'accomplissement de cette prescription par les requérants devra s'établir par une déclaration statutaire.

B) Lorsque la demande a pour objet de modifier un acte existant,—

1. Afin de prolonger une ligne de chemin de fer ou un canal, ou de construire des embranchements qui s'y relient, l'avis sera e même, *mutatis mutandis*, que celui pour l'obtention d'un acte constituant en corporation une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal;

2. Afin de proroger le délai fixé pour la confection ou l'achèvement d'une ligne de chemin de fer, d'un canal, d'une ligne télégraphique ou téléphonique, ou d'autres travaux quelconques déjà autorisés,—dans un des principaux journaux de l'endroit où la compagnie a son siège ou est autorisée à avoir son siège;

3. Afin d'étendre les pouvoirs d'une compagnie (sans attribution de pouvoirs exclusifs); d'accroître ou de réduire le capital-actions d'une compagnie, ou d'augmenter ou modifier sa faculté d'émettre des obligations ou de faire des emprunts, ou d'effectuer des changements pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou intérêts des actionnaires, obligataires ou créanciers de la compagnie,—dans un des principaux journaux du lieu de la situation de son siège.

C) Dans tous ces cas, les avis insérés soit à la *Gazette du Canada* ou dans les journaux, doivent se publier au moins une fois par semaine pendant cinq semaines consécutives; et, lorsqu'ils se publient dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba, ils doivent être en langue anglaise et en langue française. Il faut envoyer au greffier du Sénat des exemplaires *marqués* de chaque numéro de tous les journaux contenant l'avis, avec, sur le pli de la feuille, les mots: "*Avis de bill privé*"; ou l'on peut transmettre, au lieu des journaux, une déclaration statutaire que l'avis a été dûment publié.

Tout avis par lettre enregistrée sera déposé à la poste à temps pour parvenir au secrétaire de la province et au greffier de chaque conseil de comté et de chaque corporation municipale cinq semaines au moins avant la considération de la pétition par le comité des Ordres permanents; et une déclaration statutaire établissant le fait du dépôt à la poste sera transmise au greffier du Sénat.

108. Nulle pétition pour la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou d'un canal existant ou autorisé, n'est prise en considération par le comité des Ordres permanents, à moins qu'il n'ait été déposé devant le comité une carte ou un plan indiquant le tracé proposé des travaux ainsi que les comtés ou les districts par où doit passer le chemin de fer, le canal, l'embranchement ou le prolongement qu'on veut construire.

109. Avant d'adresser au Sénat la pétition pour en obtenir la permission de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, la ou les personnes qui ont l'intention de faire cette pétition doivent, en donnant l'avis prescrit par les règles précédentes mentionner en même temps et de la même manière, les péages qu'elles se proposent de percevoir, l'étendue du privilège, la hauteur des arches, l'espace libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des trains de bois et des bateaux; en outre, mentionner si le pont sera mobile ou non, et indiquer les dimensions de la partie mobile.

110. Aucune pétition en obtention d'un bill privé 'est reçue par le Sénat après les trois premières semaines de la session; aucun bill privé ne peut lui être présenté après les quatre premières semaines de la session; aucun rapport d'un comité permanent ou spécial sur un bill n'est reçu après les six premières semaines de la session.

114. Toute personne qui voudra obtenir un bill privé, si elle se propose de la présenter au Sénat, devra déposer entre les mains du greffier de cette Chambre, huit jours avant la réunion du Parlement, une copie du bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française avec une somme d'argent suffisante pour en payer la traduction, laquelle sera faite par les traducteurs du Sénat, et payer l'impression de 600 exemplaires anglais et de 200 exemplaires français; elle aura pareillement à verser entre les mains du greffier du Sénat, aussitôt après la deuxième lecture du bill, et avant la prise en considération par le comité auquel il aura été renvoyé, une somme de $200, avec les frais d'insertion de l'acte au corps des Statuts; et elle remettra au commis-greffier du comité un reçu constatant le versement de ces sommes.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Greffier du Sénat.

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

RÈGLES RELATIVES AUX PÉTITIONS ET AUX BILLS PRIVÉS.

88. (1) Les pétitions pour bills privés ne sont reçues par la Chambre que si elles sont présentées pendant les six premières semaines de la session, Mettout bill privé sera présenté à la Chambre dans les deux semaines à compter de l'époque où l'examinateur ou le comité des ordres permanents auront fait un rapport favorable sur la pétition, et nulle motion à l'effet de suspendre cette règle ne sera acceptée, à moins qu'au préalable le comité des ordres permanents n'ait présenté un rapport recommandant cette suspension et exposant les raisons la motivant.

Instructions aux comités.

97. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être discutées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommendation que ces bills soient retirés.

Dépôt de bills et honoraires.

89. (1) Toute personne qui voudra obtenir un bill privé sera tenu de déposer entre les mains du greffier de la Chambre, au moins huit jours avant la réunion de la Chambre, un exemplaire de ce bill en anglais ou en français, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression, la traduction en devant être faite par les fonctionnaires de la Chambre, et l'impression par le département des impressions publiques, et si pareil bill n'est pas déposé dans le délai ci-dessus prescrit, le solliciteur devra, en sus des frais d'impression et de traduction, payer la somme de cinq dollars pour chaque jour qui s'écoulera entre le dit huitième jour avant la réunion de la Chambre et la date de la présentation du bill; mais ces taxes additionnelles ne devront pas dépasser en totalité la somme de deux cents dollars.

2. Après la deuxième lecture d'un bill et avant son examen par le comité auquel il a été renvoyé, celui qui en fait la demande doit dans tous les cas verser le prix de l'impression de la loi dans les statuts ainsi qu'un droit de deux cents dollars.

Taxes supplémentaires

3. Les taxes suivantes seront également imposées et payées, en sus de celles qui précèdent, savoir:—

(*a*) Lorsqu'une règle de la Chambre est suspendue relativement à un bill, ou à la pétition de ce bill pour chaque suspension.....	$100 00
(*b*) Lorsqu'un bill est présenté dans la Chambre après la huitième Semaine de la session et avant la fin de la douzième.....	100 00
(*c*) Lorsqu'un bill est présenté dans la Chambre après la douzième semaine de la session.....	200 00
(*d*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $250,000, et n'excède pas $500,000.....	100 00
(*e*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $500,000, et n'excède pas $750,000.....	150 00
(*f*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $750,000, et n'excède pas $1,000,000.....	200 00
(*g*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $1,000,000, et n'excède pas $1,500,000.....	300 00
(*h*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $1,500,000, et n'excède pas $2,000,000.....	400 00
(*i*) Pour chaque million ou fraction de million de dollars additionnel....	100 00

4. Quand l'objet d'un bill est d'augmenter le capital social d'une compagnie existante, le droit additionnel est déterminé selon le tarif ci-dessus, mais n'est calculé que sur le montant de la majoration.

5. Quand un bill est à l'effet d'augmenter ou tend augmenter pour une compagnie sa faculté d'emprunter sans qu'il y ait augmentation du capital social, le droit additionnel est de $300

6. Si, à quelque phase d'un bill, il est apporté quelque augmentation au chiffre du capital social projeté d'une compagnie, ou à celui de sa faculté d'emprunter, le bill ne passe pas à la phase subséquente tant que les droits découlant de ce changement n'ont pas été versés.

7. Dans la présente règle, l'expression "capital social projeté" comprend toute augmentation de ce capital prévue dans le bill, et dans les cas où un bill accorde le pouvoir d'augmenter, à quelque date que ce soit, le montant du capital social projeté, le droit additionnel sera prélevé sur le chiffre maximum de telle augmentation projetée, tel qu'il en est fait mention dans le bill.

8. Les taxes supplémentaires prescrites en la présente règle s'appliqueront aussi aux bills privés prenant naissance au Sénat, sauf, toutefois, que si une pétition demandant pareil bill privé a été présentée en cette Chambre dans les six premières semaines de la session, la taxe supplémentaire imposée sous l'empire des alinéas *b* ou *c* de l'article 3, ne sera pas exigée.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLES RELATIVES AUX AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

91. Toutes demandes, quelles qu'elles soient, adressées au Parlement pour bills privés, devront être précédées d'un avis dans la *Gazette du Canada;* le dit avis devra énoncer clairement et distinctement la nature et l'objet de la demande, et devra être signé par les postulants ou en leur nom avec les adresses des signataires; et lorsque la demande aura pour objet un acte constitutif, le nom de la compagnie projetée devra être donné dans l'avis. Et si les travaux de quelque compagnie (constituée ou à être constituée en corporation) doivent être déclarés à l'avantage général du Canada, cette intention sera spécifiquement mentionnée dans l'avis; et les postulants feront adresser une copie du dit avis, par lettre enregistrée, au greffier de chaque comté ou municipalité qui pourra être spécialement concernée dans la construction ou l'exploitation des dits travaux, et aussi au secrétaire de la province dans laquelle les dits travaux sont ou pourront être situés; et une déclaration conforme à la loi devra attester que cette formalité a été remplie par les postulants.

Outre l'avis susdit à publier dans la *Gazette du Canada*, un avis semblable devra aussi être publié dans *quelque journal important* comme suit:—

A) Lorsque la demande sera faite pour un acte constituant en corporation,—

1. *Une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal:*—Dans la principale cité et ville ou dans le principal village dans chaque comté où devront être construits le chemin de fer ou le canal projetés.

2. *Une compagnie de télégraphe ou de téléphone:*—Dans la principale cité ou ville dans chaque province ou territoire où la compagnie se propose de faire des opérations.

3. *Une compagnie pour la construction de travaux quelconques* de nature à produire un changement dans une localité particulière par suite de leur construction ou exploitation; ou pour obtenir quelques *droits ou privilèges exclusifs*; ou pour faire quelques opérations pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou à la propriété de particuliers:—Dans la localité ou les localités qui pourraient être atteintes par la législation projetée.

4. Une *compagnie de banque;* une *compagnie d'assurance;* une *compagnie de fidéicommis;* une *compagnie de prêt;* ou une *compagnie industrielle*, sans pouvoirs exclusifs quelconques:—Dans la *Gazette du Canada* seulement.

B) Lorsque la demande sera aux fins d'amender un acte existant,—

1. Pour le prolongement de quelque ligne de chemin de fer ou de quelque canal, ou pour la construction d'embranchements des dits chemin de fer ou canal:—Dans la principale cité, la principale ville ou le principal village dans chaque district ou comté devant être traversé par le prolongement ou cet embranchement.

2. Pour la prolongation d'une charte ou du délai fixé pour la construction ou l'achèvement d'une ligne de chemin de fer, d'un canal, ou d'une ligne de télé-

graphe ou de téléphone quelconques, ou de tous autres travaux déjà autorisés; ou pour l'extension des pouvoirs d'une compagnie (lorsque cela n'implique pas la concession de droits exclusifs); ou pour l'augmentation ou la réduction du capital social de quelque compagnie; ou pour augmenter ou modifier ses pouvoirs d'émettre des obligations ou de contracter des emprunts, ou pour tout amendement pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou intérêts des actionnaires ou des porteurs d'obligations ou des créanciers de la compagnie:—Dans la localité où le bureau principal de a compagnie est ou doit être autorisé à s'établir.

C) Lorsque la demande a pour objet d'obtenir pour une personne ou une corporation déjà constituée des droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou le pouvoir de faeir quelque chose dont l'accomplissement pourrait porter atteinte aux droits ou aux biens d'autres personnes dans la localité ou les localités particulières que l'acte projeté pourrait atteindre.

Tous ces avis, qu'ils soient insérés dans la *Gazette du Canada* ou dans un journal, devront être publiés au moins une fois par semaine pendant une durée de cinq semaines consécutives; et en ce qui concerne les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, ils devront y être publiés en anglais et en français; et dans le cas où il n'y aura¡t pas de journal dans une localité où l'avis doit êtr e donné, cet avis sera donné dans la localité la plus rapprochée dans laquelle il se publie un journal; et la preuve de la publication régulière de l'avis sera établie dans chaque cas par une déclaration conforme à la loi; et toutes ces déclarations devront être transmises au greffier de la Chambre et être endossées "Avis de bill privé".

D) Tout pareil avis sera transmis par la poste par lettre enregistrée de manière à parvenir au secrétaire de la province, et au greffier du conseil de comté et de la corporation municipale, au moins deux semaines avant que l'Examinateur ou le comité des ordres permanents ne prennent la pétition en délibération, et une déclaration conforme à la loi et établissant ce dépôt à la poste, sera adressée au greffier de la Chambre.

E) Tous bills privés pour actes constitutifs devront être dressés de manière à incorporer, par mode de renvoi, les clauses des actes généraux se rapportant aux détails auxquels ces bills doivent pourvoir; l'on devra énoncer les raisons spéciales de toute déviation de ce principe, ou de l'introduction d'autres dispositions relatives à ces détails, et une note devra être annexée au bill pour indiquer les dispositions du bill au sujet desquelles l'on propose de s'écarter de l'*acte général;* les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette *règle*, devront être remodelés par les promoteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais avant qu'aucun comité passe à l'examen de leurs *clauses*.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Greffier de la Chambre des Communes.

Quiconque désire obtenir du Parlement une charte de chemin de fer, devra observer les règles ci-dessous, établies par la Chambre des Communes, au sujet de la production de cartes:—

CARTE OU PLAN ACCOMPAGNANT LA PÉTITION.

93. "L'Examinateur ou le comité des Ordres permanents ne prendra connaissance d'aucune pétition demandant la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer, ou d'une compagnie ayant pour objet la construction d'un canal, ou demandant un prolongement de la ligne d'un chemin de fer ou d'un canal existant ou autorisé, avant que soit produit devant ce comité une carte ou un plan, indiquant l'emplacement projeté des ouvrages, et chaque comté, township, municipalité ou district à travers lesquels le chemin de fer, le canal, l'embranchement ou le prolongement projeté, doit être construit."

CARTES, PLANS ET PIÈCES ACCOMPAGNANT LES BILLS.

. "Nul bill tendant à la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal ou à l'effet de changer le tracé du chemin de fer ou du canal d'une compagnie déjà constituée, ne sera mis à l'étude par le comité des Chemins de fer, à moins qu'il n'ait été produit devant le comité, au moins une semaine avant l'examen du bill:—

(*a*) "Une carte ou un plan à une échelle d'au moins un demi-pouce au mille et indiquant le territoire sur lequel il est question de construire les ouvrages projetés, et indiquant aussi les ouvrages analogues existants ou autorisés, dans la région ou partie de la région que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou qui ont quelque effet sur la dite région; et cette carte ou ce plan doit porter la signature de l'ingénieur ou autre personne qui l'a fait;

(*b*) "Une pièce faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de consacrer aux fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de se le procurer, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, d'obligations, de débentures ou d'autres valeurs, et le montant respectif à réaliser de chacun de ces chefs."

AVIS est par le présent donné que Rodolphe Boudreau, 147A rue Church, dans la cité de Toronto, comté d'York, dans la province d'Ontario, homme de ligne, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse Rose Adeline Boudreau, 512 rue Saint-Timothé, dans la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour cause d'adultère et d'abandon.

Daté à Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, ce 26me jour d'août 1918.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
par EDWARD MEEK,
106 Bay Street, Toronto,
10-14 Son procureur.

AVIS est donné par le présent que William Lewis Evans, de la cité et du district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, gérant, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse, dame Meto Rogers, de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère et abandon.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, le septième jour de juillet 1918.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Procureurs du réquérant,
189, rue Saint-Jacques,
2-14 Montréal.

AVIS DIVERS.

BANQUE MOLSONS.

152E DIVIDENDE.

AVIS.—Les actionnaires de la Banque Molsons sont notifiés par le présent qu'un dividende de deux et trois quarts pour cent (étant au taux de onze pour cent par année) sur le capital-actions a été déclaré pour le trimestre courant, et qu'il sera payable au bureau de la banque, à Montréal, et aux succursales, à compter du premier jour d'octobre prochain, aux actionnaires inscrits au registre le 15 septembre 1918.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau-chef de la banque, lundi, le quatrième jour de novembre prochain, à trois heures de l'après-midi.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

EDWARD C. PRATT,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 21 août 1918 8-6

OTTAWA TERMINALS RAILWAY.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la compagnie dite "Ottawa Terminals Railway Company," aura lieu au bureau-chef de la compagnie, gare Centrale, en la cité d'Ottawa, mardi, le 24e jour de septembre 1918, à 12.45 de l'après-midi, dans le but d'élire des directeurs pour l'année prochaine, pour étudier les rapports qui seront soumis à l'assemblée, et pour entendre, déterminer et expédier d'autres affaires de la compétence de l'assemblée.

FRANK SCOTT,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 24 août 1918. 8-4

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER POWER COMPANY.

DEMANDE de la compagnie dite "The St. Lawrence River Power Company" pour faire approuver le permis, octroyé par le ministre de la Guerre des Etats-Unis, de prolonger jusqu'à l'Ile du Long Sault, au moyen d'un barrage submergé, la jetée ou digue de dérivation dans le chenal sud du fleuve Saint-Laurent à l'embouchure de son bief d'amont, à Massena, New-York.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'il a été transmis et produit à la Commission Conjointe Internationale par le gouvernement des Etats-Unis, la demande de la compagnie dite " The St. Lawrence River Power Company ", corporation organisée et existant en vertu des lois de l'Etat de Nex-York, pour faire approuver le permis No 38786/64, accordé le 10 septembre 1917, par le ministre de la Guerre des Etats-Unis, de prolonger à l'Ile du Long-Sault, au moyen d'un barrage submergé, la jetée ou digue de dérivation dans le chenal sud de la rivière St-Laurent à l'embouchure de son bief d'amont, à Masséna, New York, la dite rivière St-Laurent étant les "eaux limitrophes", suivant l'interprétation du Traité entre les Etats-Unis et la Grande-Bretagne du 11 janvier 1909.

Par ordre de la Commission, suspendant certains de ses règlements, toute déclaration en réponse à la dite demande devra être produite le ou avant le vingt-six août 1918.

La demande ci-dessus mentionnée sera présentée au Palais de Justice, dans la cité de Montréal, à une audience qui sera tenue le mardi, vingt-neuf août 1918, à 10 heures avant midi, audience à laquelle toutes les parties intéressées ont le droit d'être entendues.

LAWRENCE J. BURPEE,
Ottawa, Canada.

WHITEHEAD KLUTTZ,
Washington, D. C.
Secrétaires
de la Commission Conjointe Internationale. 8-4

CANADA ATLANTIC TRANSIT CO.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la compagnie dite "Canada Atlantic Transit Company" aura lieu au bureau-chef de la compagnie, Gare Centrale, en la cité d'Ottawa, mardi, le 24e jour de septembre 1918, à midi, dans le but d'élire les directeurs pour l'année prochaine, étudier les rapports qui pourront être soumis à l'assemblée, et pour entendre, déterminer et expédier toutes les autres affaires de la compétence de l'assemblée.

Montréal, 24 août 1918.

FRANK SCOTT,
8-4 Secrétaire.

COMPAGNIE DES LIGNES D'EMBRANCHEMENT DU CHEMIN DE FER GRAND-TRONC PACIFIQUE.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie des Lignes d'Embranchement du chemin de fer Grand-Tronc Pacifique aura lieu dans la salle des directeurs, aux bureaux généraux de la compagnie, rue McGill, en la cité de Montréal, à trois heures p.m., mercredi le 18e jour de septembre, A.D. 1918, dans le but de recevoir un rapport des directeurs, élire des directeurs et expédier d'autres affaires reliées à l'entreprise de la compagnie.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secrétaire.
Montréal 9 août 1918. 7-5

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER DU GRAND-TRONC PACIFIQUE.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer du Grand-Tronc Pacifique aura lieu dans la salle des directeurs, aux bureaux généraux de la compagnie, rue McGill, en la cité de Montréal, à midi, mardi, le 17e jour de septembre A. D. 1918, dans le but de recevoir un rapport des directeurs, élire des directeurs et expédier d'autres affaires reliées à l'entreprise de la compagnie.

HENRY PHILIPS,
Secrétaire.
Montréal 9 août 1918. 7-5

CHEMIN DE FER DE TÉMISCOUATA.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires et des porteurs d'obligations enregistrées de la compagnie de chemin de fer de Témiscouata, pour l'élection de directeurs et autres affaires, aura lieu mardi, le 24e jour de septembre 1918, à trois heures de l'après-midi, au Château-Frontenac, en la cité de Québec, Canada.

Par ordre,

C. A. STEWART,
Secrétaire et gérant.
Rivière-du-Loup, 24 juillet 1918. 8-5

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER DE HEREFORD.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée général annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer de Hereford aura lieu au bureau-chef de la compagnie, en la cité de Sherbrooke, dans la province de Québec, mardi le 3e jour de septembre prochain, 1918, à onze heures de l'avant-midi, dans le but de recevoir des rapports, élire des directeurs et expédier d'autres affaires du ressort de l'assemblée.

H. B. FRASER,
Secrétaire-trésorier.
Daté le 16 août 1918. 8-5

CHEMIN DE FER MONTRÉAL ET COMTÉS DU SUD.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemble annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Montréal et Comtés du Sud sera tenue au bureau-chef de la compagnie, n° 94 McGill, Montréal, jeudi le 26e jour de septembre 1918, à 3 p.m., pour l'élection de directeurs et la transaction d'autres affaires de la compétence de l'assemblée.

JAMES A. YATES,
Secrétaire.
Montréal, 24 août 1918. 8-5

ASCANIA SALVAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AVIS est par le présent donné que le bureau-chef de la compagnie dite "Ascania Salvage Company, Limited", est au n° 286, rue Saint-Jacques, dans la cité de Montréal, province de Québec.

SMITH, MARKEY, SKINNER,
PUGSLEY & HYDE,
Solliciteurs de la compagnie.
Daté le 6 septembre 1918. 11-1

TOLLAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AVIS est par le présent donné que le bureau-chef de la compagnie dite "Tolland Manufacturing Company, Limited," est au n° 1165, rue Carrière, dans la cité de Montréal, province de Québec.

SMITH, MARKEY, SKINNER,
PUGSLEY & HYDE,
Solliciteurs de la compagnie.
Daté le 6 septembre 1918. 11-1

ORDRE DES DOMINICAINS OU FRÈRES PRÊCHEURS AU CANADA.

EXTRAIT du livre des delibérations du Conseil d'administration de l'Ordre des Dominicains ou Frères Prêcheurs au Canada.

A une assemblée régulière du Conseil d'administration de " l'Ordre des Dominicains ou Frères Prêcheurs au Canada " tenue au siège social de la Corporation à Saint-Hyacinthe, le trente et unième jour d'août 1918, sont présents :

Le T.R.P. Emile-Alphonse Langlais, provincial, le T.R.P. Raymond-Marie Rouleau et le T.R.P. Pie-Marie Béliveau, membres constituant le Conseil d'administration de " l'Ordre des Dominicains ou Frères Prêcheurs au Canada", et formant quorum.

Le T.R.P. E. A. Langlais, provincial, préside l'assemblée et le T.R.P. P. M. Beliveau agit comme secrétaire.

Sur proposition du T. R. P. E A. Langlais, provincial, appuyé par le T.R.P. R. M. Rouleau, la résolution suivante est adoptée à l'unanimité :

1. Conformément à la section 4 du chapitre 76 du Statut du Canada 8-9 Geo. V, et aussi en vertu des pouvoirs accordés par la constitution de l'Ordre, il est, par les présentes, fondé et établi en la cité de Québec, dans la province de Québec, un Couvent de l'Ordre des Dominicains ou Frères Prêcheurs ;

2. Ledit couvent sera connu sous les nom et titre de " Les Dominicains ou Frères Prêcheurs de la cité de Québec ";

3. Ledit couvent, sous ses nom et titre, savoir, " Les Dominicains ou Frères Prêcheurs de la cité de Québec", jouira de tous les droits et privilèges qui seront accordés par le Statut du Canada 8-9 Geo. V, chap. 76, aux couvents de l'Ordre fondés en vertu dudit Statut par la Corporation ou l'Ordre des Dominicains ou Frères Prêcheurs au Canada ;

4. Le siège social ou le principal bureau d'affaires dudit Couvent ou de les " Dominicains ou Frères Prêcheurs de la cité de Québec " sera en la cité de Québec, dans la province de Québec, et les premiers directeurs et officiers dudit Couvent seront les RR. PP. Jean Bacon, président ou supérieur, Thomas Couët, Paul Charland et Rosaire Miville.

5. La présente résolution sera publiée dans la *Gazette Officielle du Canada*, et une copie authentique d'icelle déposée dans les archives du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, le tout suivant les prescriptions de la Section 4, paragraphe 2, dudit Statut 8-9 Geo. V, chap. 76.

[L.S.] FR. E. A. LANGLAIS, O. V.,
Pr. Povincial.
FR. P. M. BÉLIVEAU, O.V.,
11-1 Secrétaire.

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The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1918.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Notices, documents or advertisements received after twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, will not be published in "The Canada Gazette" of the following Saturday, but in the next number.

J. de L. TACHÉ,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

AVIS IMPORTANT.

Les avis, documents ou annonces reçus après midi, le jeudi de chaque semaine, ne seront pas publiés dans la "Gazette du Canada" du samedi suivant, mais dans le numéro subséquent.

J. de L. TACHÉ,
Imprimeur du Roi et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz:—

Ottawa, 17th August, 1918.

John Black, of the City of Dawson, in the Yukon Territory, Esquire, Barrister-at-law, Clerk of the Court and Legal Adviser of the Local Government of the said Territory; to discharge the duties of the Honourable Charles Daniel Macaulay, Judge of the Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory aforesaid, in his absence during the ensuing winter from the close to the opening of navigation.

PROCLAMATIONS.

DEVONSHIRE
[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—Greeting:

A PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God in his great goodness to vouchsafe this year unto Our Dominion of Canada, a bountiful harvest and other blessings,—

We Therefore, considering that these blessings enjoyed by Our people throughout the said Dominion do call for a solemn and public acknowledgment, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to appoint, and We do appoint MONDAY, the FOURTEENTH day of October next, as a day of General THANKSGIVING to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest and other blessings with which Canada has been favoured this year, and We do invite all Our loving subjects throughout Canada to observe the said day as a day of General THANKSGIVING.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FIFTH day of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By command,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

11-3

DEVONSHIRE.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION PROHIBITING TRADING WITH CERTAIN PERSONS OR BODY OF PERSONS OF ENEMY NATIONALITY OR ENEMY ASSOCIATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS by Our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and published in Our *Canada Gazette* of the tenth day of August of the present year, We did proclaim variations in and additions to the list of persons and firms with whom trading was prohibited on the part of all persons resident, carrying business or being in the Dominion of Canada;

AND WHEREAS the Statutory Black List operative in the United Kingdom has been further varied and added to by Orders in Council dated the thirty-first day of May and the fourteenth day of June in the present year;

AND WHEREAS Our Governor in Council has authorized the issue of a Proclamation declaring that the Canadian Statutory List be varied and added to as set forth in the schedules hereto, which said schedules appended to the above mentioned Orders in Council contain the further variations in and additions to the said Statutory Black List operative in the United Kingdom.

NOW KNOW YE that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada and pursuant to the powers vested in Us by the War Measures Act, 1914, We hereby proclaim and declare that the said Canadian Statutory List of persons with whom trading was prohibited on the part of all persons resident, carrying on business or being in the Dominion of Canada is varied and added to as set forth in the said schedules hereto appended.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right

DEVONSHIRE.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A tous ceux à qui les présentes parviendront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT:

PROCLAMATION À L'EFFET DE PROHIBER LE COMMERCE AVEC CERTAINES PERSONNES OU ASSOCIATIONS DE PERSONNES DE NATIONALITÉ ENNEMIE OU D'ASSOCIATION ENNEMIE.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Sous-ministre de la Justice, Canada. } ATTENDU que par Notre proclamation en date du vingt-septième jour de juillet en l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil neuf cent dix-huit et publiée dans Notre *Gazette du Canada* du dixième jour d'août, mil neuf cent dix-huit, Nous avons proclamé les variations et les additions à la liste des personnes et firmes avec lesquelles il est défendu à toutes personnes résidant, faisant affaires ou se trouvant dans le Dominion du Canada, de faire un commerce quelconque;

ET ATTENDU que la liste noire statutaire en vigueur dans le Royaume-Uni a été ultérieurement changée et que des ajoutés y ont été faits par des décrets en date des trente et unième jour de mai et quatorzième jour de juin, de la présente année;

ET ATTENDU que Notre Gouverneur en conseil a autorisé la publication d'une proclamation déclarant que la liste statutaire canadienne avec les changements et les ajoutés tels qu'énoncés dans les annexes, lesquelles dites annexes jointes aux décrets ci-dessus mentionnés contiennent les changements et les ajoutés à la dite liste noire statutaire en vigueur dans le Royaume-Uni.

SACHEZ DONC que par et avec l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada et en conformité des pouvoirs qui nous sont conférés par la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, Nous proclamons et déclarons par la présente que la liste statutaire canadienne des personnes avec lesquelles il n'était pas permis à toutes personnes résidant, faisant affaires ou se trouvant dans le Dominion du Canada de faire le commerce, soit changée et que des ajoutés y soient faits tel qu'établi dans les dites annexes jointes à la présente proclamation.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis de prendre connaissance et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN: Notre très fidèle

Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of OTTAWA, this THIRD day of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor-Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière; membre de notre très honorable Conseil privé; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ D'OTTAWA, ce TROISIÈME jour de SEPTEMBRE en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit, et de Notre règne la neuvième.

Par ordre,
THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

SCHEDULE "A".

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Brohme, F., Rio Gallegos, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Fraga, Hermanos, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Morrison, Julio, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Wulff, Otto, Calle Peru 399, Calle Terrero 109, and Rivadavia 6245, Buenos Aires, Argentina; and Asuncion, Paraguay.

Bolivia.

Payot, Jorge, & Company, Oruro.

Brazil.

Duder, Edward, Bahia.
Fabrica de Discos Odeon (G. Cohen), Boulevard 28 de Setembro 36-56, Rio de Janeiro.
Fonseca, Alfredo Rodrigues da, Porto Alegere.
Odeon, Fabrica de Discos (G. Cohen), Boulevard 28 de Setembro 36-56, Rio de Janeiro.
Stofen, Schnack, Muller & Company, Corumba.
Stuck, Otto, Rua Boa Vista 45a, and Rua Sao Bento 67, Sao Paulo.
Thun, A., Rua Visconde de Inhauma 83, Rio de Janeiro.
Voelckers & Franco, Rue Sete de Setembro 88, Porto Alegre.

Chile.

Blaya, Emilio, Punta Arenas.
Chile Austral (Newspaper), Santiago.
Deutsche Zeitung.
Huber, E. (Weber & Company), Concepsion.
Koch, H., Punta Arenas.
Leonhardt, Paul, (see Pieper & Leonhardt.
Petruschkin Sigal & Company.
Pieper & Leonhardt (partners Oscar Pieper and Paul Leonhardt), Catedral 1219 and Casilla 3043, Santiago.
Pieper, Oscar (see Pieper & Leonhardt).
Tiompo Nuevo, El, Santiago.

Colombia.

Bohmer, Herman, Cali.
Focke, Ferdinand, Apartado 269, Bogota.
Herzog, H., Barranquilla.
Schmidt, Albert, Barranquilli.
Schwarten, Hans, Barranquilla.

Ecuador.

Buchwald, Federico Wilhelm von, Quevedo, Los Rios.
Rintelen, Karl, Quito.
Wulckow, R., Quito.

Guatemala.

Cecilia Plantations Company.
Peper & Company, Guatemala City.
Sauerbrey, Carlos, Quezaltenango.

Hayti and Dominican Republics.

Michel, Dr Albert, Moca and La Vega, Santo Domingo.
Stahlmann, Johann, Santo Domingo.

Mexico.

Beckman, Juan, Guadalajara.
Biermeister, Gustave, Mazatlan.
Brunner, Erich, Mexico City.
Collignon, Teodora, Guadalajara.
Dorenberg, Petersen and Company, Sopresa" Independencia 3, Puebla.
Flores, Emilio, Durango.
Gartner, Pablo, Vera Cruz.
Hayn, Carl Mazatlan.
Holm, Alberto, Oaxaca.
Huthoff, Juan, Tapachula.
Osuna, Ignacio G. Mazatlan.
Struck, Gustavo and Company, Calle Independencia 19, Vera Cruz.
"Suiza, La" Torreon.
Vogel, Arnoldo, Colima.
Voight, Claudio, Pueblo.
Weigand, Otto, Torreon.

Netherlands.

*Grisar, Carlito, The Hague.
Vereenigde Brandstoffenhandel, N.V. Zuidblaak 26 b, Rotterdam.
* No connection with Robert Grisar or Grisar and Company, Antwerp and Rotterdam.

Netherland East Indies.

Ong Soei Hong, Amoerang, Celebes.
Soei Tiong Hie, Menado.
Teh Gim Goan, Medan.

Nicaragua.

Brockman, Francisco, and Company (partners Franz Brockman and Ulrich Litzen), Managua.
Brockman, Franz (see Brockman, Francisco, and Company.)
Litzen, Ulrich (see Brockman, Francisco, and Company.)

Norway.

Birkeland, Karl, Haugesund.
Christensen and Company, Bodø.
Fjaertoff, Edv., Berlevaag, Finmarkens Amt.
Gerhard and Ubøe, Haugesund.
Hofseth, Alf. Kaarhavn, Hammerfest.
Jensen, August, Fjordgt, 19 Trondhjem.
Mollestad and Fiskaa A/S Aalesund.
Olsen, Oluf M. and Company, Haugesund.
Polarstjernen A/S Drammensveien 2, Christiania.
Sandaas and Sandaas, Kopervik.
Sildekompagniet, Egersund.
Unger, Carl and Gunnar Mellbye, Nedre Slotsgade 15, Christiania.
Wesemberg, Harald, Svensgaarden, and Sandviken 49 and 52, Bergen.

Peru.

Calderon, Gregorio Paredes.
Chavez, Manton.

Compania Minera Wolfram, Lima.
Kuan Lock and Company.
Paredes Calderon, Gregorio (see Calderon Gregorio Paredes.
Wing Man.
Wolfram, Compania Minera (see Compania Minera Wolfram).

Salvador.

Altschul, Carlos San Salvador.
Sauerbrey, G. A., San Salvador.

Spain.

Bonnefoy, Luis, Extremo Calle Massini, and Calle Padro Gallifa, Sans, Barcelona.
Bonnefoy, S. A., Sucesora de Luis, Extremo Calle Massini, and Calle Parde Gallifa, Sans, Barcelona.
Casa Peele, Calle Alcala 73, Madrid.
"Dora" Fabrica de los Alemanes, Prim 71, Badalona near Barcelona.
Feger, H. E., Prim 71, Badalona, near Barcelona.
Fernandez, Viuda y Hijos de A., Irun and Port Bou; Calle Ancha, Barcelona; and Gran Via 1, Bilbao.
George, Carl, Calle Munoz Torrero 8, Badajoz.
Goldstruck, Hainze, Calle Mallorca 284, and Plaza del Teatro 8, Barcelona.
Haye, Frederico, Avenida Menendez Pelayo 29, Madrid.
Kalisynicat, Barcelona and Madrid.
Kirchner & Company (Navarro, Alfredo), Calle Alfonso XII 58, Madrid.
Koll, Hermann, Calle San Mateo 16, Madrid.
Lehman, Dr., Calle Alcalta 73, Madrid.
Lieb y Friedrich, Paseo de Flandes, Barcelona.
Loewenstein, Ernst, Alcala 73, Madrid.
Malondra, José y Cia, Palma Majorica.
Mellert, José Antoine, Alarcon 29, Madrid.
Moriyon de la Compa, Antonio Calle Marques de San Esteban 14, Gijon.
Navarro, Alfredo (See Kirchner & Company).
Paege y Heidrich, Prim 71, Badalona, near Barcelona.
Regel, Viuda de, y Cia, Anteguera, Malaga.
Reiniger, Gebbert & Schall, Rambla Cataluna 75, Barcelona.
Roesel, Ricardo, Calle Libertad 8, and Calle Zabaleta 587, Madrid.
Roses, Gabriel, Calle Bailen 5, Barcelona.
Satorres, Ramon, de, Calle San Marcos 3, and Calle Alcalta 43, Madrid.
Schultze, Gustavo, y Cia, Calle Luis Toboada 2, Vigo.
Wünsch, Viuda de, Calle Isabel la Catolica I, Santander.
Zimnosek, D. W., Calle Barquillo 28, Madrid.

Venezuela.

Baasch, Adolfo, Puerto Cabello.
Baasch & Romer, Puerto Cabello.
Eco Aleman, El, Caracas.
Jagenberg, W. Caracas.
Jess, Eduardo von, Maracaibo.
Mir, Andres, Ciudad, Bolivia.
Scharffenorth, Alfredo, Caracas.
Thoss, Carlos, Can Cristobal.
Tipografia Caracas, Caracas.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Bauer & Wilde (H. Bauer & Company, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Bauer. H. & Company, Calle Piedras 132-154, and Calle Chili 1175, Buenos Aires. Argentina.

Brazil.

Marino. Ernesto, & Company, Sao Paulo and Santos.

Colombia.

Hoz, P. de la, Barranquilla.

Ecuador.

Balda. Pedro A., Guayaquil.

Honduras.

Abadie Brothers, Acapala.

Mexico.

Ibarra, Carlos, Guadalajara.
Korn, Joseph Montezuma.
Lichtle. Alberto, Mexico City.
Sarabia, Jesus, Mazatlan.

Netherland East Indies.

Baalen, Arien. W. van, Bandoeng.

Panama.

Lemos, Arturo de (of Toledano & de Lemos), Panama City.

Spain.

Oliver y Rigol, Aribau 19, Barcelona.

Venezuela.

Senior, J. A.. é Hipo, Coro.
Willson Cook, W., Maracaibo and San Cristobal.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

MEXICO.

11 Jan., 1918.—Abels Hermanos, Mexico City.
24 May, 1918.—American Grocery Co., Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918.—Basenez, Pedro, Vera Cruz.
11 Jan., 1918.—Bittrolf & Mendiola, Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918.—Blume & Nienau, Tampico.
11 Jan., 1918.—Blumenkron, Julio, Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918.—Casa Alemana de Musica, Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918.—Christlieb & Muhlhausler, Mexico City.
24 May, 1918.—Cia Navagacion del Pacifico, Mazatlan.
11 Jan., 1918.—Compania Manufacturera de Cerillos, Monterey.
24 May, 1918.—Compania Tamaulipeca de Telephonos, Tampico.
11 Jan., 1918.—Del Campo, Q. M. Guadalajara.
11 Jan., 1918.—"Democrata, El," Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918.—Diez, Augustin Ranero, Vera Cruz.
11 Jan., 1918.—Eversbusch, Richard, Tampico.
11 Jan., 1918.—Fischbaum, Max Chihuahua. should read 11 Jan., 1918.—Frischbein, Max Chihuahua.
11 Jan., 1918.—Freitzeim & Company, Merida.
24 May, 1918.—Gallo, El (Hardware store of Max Rheimers), Oaxaca.
11 Jan., 1918.—Gluchker, Francisco, Merida.
11 Jan., 1918.—Grassman & Company, Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918.—Grau, Pedro, Vera Cruz.
11 Jan., 1918.—Greogoire, Fernando, Mazatlan.
11 Jan., 1918.—Henonm, Martin, Manzanillo, should read 11 Jan., 1918.—Henonin, Martin, Manzanillo.
11 Jan., 1918.—Herr & Company, Mexico City. should read 11 Jan., 1918.—Heur & Company, Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918.—Heynen, Carl, Tampico.
11 Jan., 1918.—Higmio, Perez & Company, Manzanillo, should read 11 Jan., 1918.—Higinio, Perez & Cia, Manzanillo.
11 Jan., 1918.—Hildebrandt, E., Tepic and San Blas, Sinaloa.
11 Jan., 1918.—Hinselmann, F., Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918.—Iberri, W., & Hijos, Sucs., Guaymas, should read 11 Jan., 1918.—Iberri & Company, Guaymas.
11 Jan., 1918.—Klein & Ruentsch, Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918.—Kortum & Hess, Tepijulapa.
11 Jan., 1918.—Lapau, George, Chihuahua.
11 Jan., 1918.—Lubeck, Rudolph von, Vera Cruz.
11 Jan., 1918.—Mueller, Victor, y Hermanos, Tampico.
24 May, 1918.—Navegacion del Pacifico, Cia, Mazatlan.
24 May, 1918.—"Regeneracion, La" (Newspaper), Saltillo.
11 Jan., 1918.—Remecke, Juan, Macdinas, Mexico City, should read 11 Jan., 1918.—Reinecke, Juan, Mexico City.
24 May, 1918.—Rheimers, Max, (see Gallo, El).
11 Jan., 1918.—Riguelme, Pedro, Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918.—Roubicek, Ottokar, Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918.—Scheufler & Foerster, Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918.—Schweickhardt, Frederick, Villa Hermosa.
11 Jan., 1918.—Siemens-Schuckertwerke, Mexico City.
24 May, 1918.—Tamaulipeca de Telephones, Compania, Tampico.
11 Jan., 1918.—Wolf, Leon, Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918.—Wolfowitz, Max & Arthur, Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918.—Zumther & Froilan, Mexico City.

Netherlands.

16 Mar., 1917.—Daarnhouwer & Company, Heerengracht 223, Amsterdam.
9 Sept., 1916.—Olifiers, L. N. G.; Keizersgracht 70, Amsterdam and Wijck B 262 Sloterdijk, near Amsterdam.

Norway.

24 Nov., 1916.—Brehmer & Company A S. (Kurt Brehmer), Skagen 21 and P.B. 12, Stavanger; P.B. 61, Bergen; and Inkognitogate 28, Christiania.

Peru.

8 June, 1917.—Benites, Guillermo, Casilla 13, Lima.

Spain.

5 Apr., 1918.—Bakker, Ubbo Emmius (Banco Alemada) Calle Victoria 4, I°, and Calle Velasquez Mereno 20, Vigo.

ADDITIONS TO LIST "B."

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Longhi, Olivio, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Svensson, Ohlesson & Company, Cerrito 36, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Bolivia.

Cerveceria Taquina (see Taquina Cerveceria).
Gasser, Gebhardt, Santa Cruz.
Kruzfeldt, Guillermo, Riberalta.
Taquina, Cerveceria, Cochabamba.

Brazil.

Bernadelli Hermenegildo, Pelotas, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande.
Brazil, A. & Company Fundicão São Pedro.) Rua Marechal Floriano Peixoto 197 and 203, and Rua Sao Pedro 226 and 334, Rio de Janeiro.
Jurguens, John & Company, Rua da Alfandoga 120, and Caixa do Correio 194, Rio de Janeiro.
Kuehlen, Otto, Para.
Meister & Company, Caixa Postal 77, Bahia.
Reiniger, Schmitt & Company, Rua 7 de Setembro, Porto Alegre.
Strauch, Richard, Rua Marechal Floriana, Rio Grande do Sul.
"Vaterland," (newspaper), Porto Alegre.
"Volksblatt," (newspaper), Porto Alegre.

Chile.

Jacobitz, Otto, Santiago.

Columbia.

Friedrich, Arthur, Cartagena.

Costa Rica.

Kern, Heinrich, San José.
Kohkemper, Josef, San José.
Libreria, Lehmann (see Sauter & Company).
Pages, Geronimo, San José.
Peters, Wilhelm, San José.
Sauter, Federico, San José.
Sauter & Company (Libreria Lehmann, Tipografia Lehmann), San José.
Starke, Frederico, Tuis.
Tipografia Lehmann (see Sauter & Company).
Versmann, Heinrich, San José.
Weber, José, San José.

Ecuador.

Alban Hermanos (partners Alciviades, Alfredo, Felipe, Juan, Luis and Pedro Alban) Machalilla.
Alban, Alciviades (see Alban Hermanos).
Alban, Alfredo (see Alban Hermanos).
Alban, Felipe (see Alban Hermanos).
Alban, Juan (see Alban Hermanos).
Alban, Luis (see Alban Hermanos).
Alban, Pedro (see Alban Hermanos).
"Anamaria," Plantation, Quevedo, Los Rios.

Guatemala.

Guttmann, Leon, & Company, 8a Avenida Sur 4, Guatemala City.
Hegel, Carlos, Guatemala City.
Peros, Hermanos, Guatemala City.
"Rosario", Finca, Tumbador.
Scharoch, Augusto (Agent for Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft), Guatemala City.
Zadik, A., & Company, Guatemala City.

Mexico.

Agencia Maritima de Puerto Angeles, Puerto Angeles.
Escobar, Jose Maria, Mocorito.
Fabrica de Hielo de Reimers Harmanos, Aguascalientes.
Hussong, John, Ensenada.
Lutmann & Edelmann, Tapachula.
Mancha, Fausto, La Cruz.
Medrano, Ramon, Villa Union.
Muller, George Pablo, Vera Cruz.
Muller, G., Sucs. (Drogueria Vera Cruz), Vicario 21, Vera Cruz.
Reimers, Augustin (Partner of Reimers Hermanos), Zacetecas, Aguascalientes.
Ritter & Bock, Sucs. S. en C., Merida, Yucatan.
Tisnado, Emilio, Guamuchil.

Netherlands.

Demelinne, M. J. Alph., Singel 10, Amsterdam.
"Fisco", N/V. Conservenfabriek, Middenhavenstraat, Ijmuiden.
Freericks, A., 2 de Van de Boschstraat 10, The Hague.
Itallie, Mrs. B. van, Hondecoeterstr 56, Amsterdam.
"Keulsche, Vaart, De" Stoombootdienst, Koningslaan 74, Utrecht.
Maatschappij Voor in Uit en Doorvoer-Handel N/V Rokin 65-67, Amsterdam.
Machinefabriek en Scheepswerf N/V., van P. Smit, Jr., Rotterdam.
Smit, P. Jr., N/V., Machinefabriek en Scheepswerf, Varkenoordsch-edijk 88, Rotterdam.
Weinberger, Max, & Company, N/V (Electro Technische Magazijnen v/h., N/V.) Prinsengracht 375, Amsterdam.
Weissenborn, Th., 2 de Van Den Boschstraat 10, The Hague.

Netherland East Indies.

Bauer, Georg Ludwig, Soerakarta. Java.
Chea Cham Yong, Post Box No. 68, Medan.
Fenjan, Macassar.
Pigboom, T.H.W., P.O. Box, W.H. 200, Sourabaya.
Tan Khay Tjing, Sourabaya.

Norway.

Gluckstadt, Fr., Prinsensgt 26b, and Nils Juelsgt 6, Christiania.
Guthormsen, C. A/S., Karl Johansg. 8, Christiania.
Meyer, Rolf, Gronland and Toldbodg 2, Drammen and Christiania.

Persia.

Hekimian, Gober, Tehran.

Peru.

Acevedo, Carlos A., Calle de la Merced, Lima.
Agencia General Del Centro, Huancayo.
Benites, Guillermo.
Bischoffshausen, Gustavo W., von, Lima.
Dammert, A., & Company, Lima.
Delgado, O. A. Paita.
Eddelbuttel Wilhelm, Arequipa.
Hassler, Walter, Trujillo.
Hilbck, Frederick, Piura.
Hoeller, Otto, Huancayo.
Moiners, Adolf, Gallos 289, Lima.
Richarz, Paul, Lima.
Singlemann, Martin, Mollendo.
Weiss, Emilio, Callao.

Portugal.

Herold, O. & Company, Rua da Nova Alfandega 22, Oporto; and Rua da Prata 14, Lisbon.

Salvador.

Hecht, Hermann, Sonsonate, San Salvador.

Spain.

Agudo, Domingo, Pamplona.
Amme Giesecke & Konegan A/G Canizaris 18, Madrid.
Armbruster, Eugenio, Calle Juan de Mena 12, Madrid.
Bascos, Almundevar, Manuel, Huesca.
Boehm, Enrique, Fregenal de la Sierra, Badajos.
Blas, Herrero, Frigiliana, Malaga.
Burmeister, J., Hotel de Roma, Madrid.
Centeno, José Maria, Catedral Vieja 5, Cadiz.
Daehnhardt & Company, Calle O'Donnell 21, Madrid.
Daehnhardt, Ernesto, Calle O'Donnell 21, Madrid.
Garcia Cuervo, Gumersindo, Calle Marques de San Esteban 50, Gijon.
Garcia Martin, Eugenio, Calle Belen 16, Madrid.
Gebhard, Herman, Calle de Moreto 8, Madrid.
Hofer, August H., Calle Santa Teresa 8 and 10, Barcelona.
Jerosch, Georg (or Jorge), Santa Catalina 5, Madrid.
Lerbs, Hans, Torrente Serca, and Calle Libreros, Valencia.
Llorens y Casamitjana, Eduardo, Paseo de Gracia 93, Barcelona.
Marcus, Otto, Calle Alarcon 29, Madrid.
Marcus & Harting, Calle Alarcon 29, Madrid.
Ochoa de Zabalegui, Camilo, Alameda 4, San Sebastian and Pasajes.
Revesz, Andres, Calle Belen 16, Madrid.
Revista de Austria-Hungaria, Calle Belen 16, Madrid.

Robles, Angel, Calle Silva 6, Madrid, and Calle Bailen 22, Bilbao.
Scharka, Juan, Villa Martin 9, Cartagena.
Schumacher, Oscar, Calle Belen 16, Madrid.

Venezuela.

Cerveceria National, La Caracas.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Mexico.

Berger, Leon, Av. de Independencia 12, Mexico City.
Dreinhofer, J. F., Sucr. Av., San Francisco 17, Mexico City.
Seckbach & Company, S. en C., 6a Gabino Barreda 118, Mexico City.

Netherlands East Indies.

Hoedt & Company, Handel Maatschappy, Sourabaya.

Peru.

Pallete, A. A., Paita and Pacasmayo.

Spain.

Senesteva, Ramon, Junqueras 10, Barcelona.

Venezuela.

Lima, A. D. de, Maracaibo.
Portillo & Hermanos, Maracaibo.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective date shown in the margin are made as under:—

Costa Rica.

1 Mar., 1918. Esquivel, Jaime ("Eureka, La 7), San José.
1 Mar., 1918. "Eureka, La" (Esquivel, Jaime), San José.
1 Feb., 1918. Knöhr, Edgar & Company, Avenida Central Este, San José.
1 Feb., 1918. Knöhr, Erik Oscar (of Knöhr, Juan Hijos), San José.
1 Feb., 1918. Krase, Erik, San José.
1 Feb., 1918. Wahle, Carlos, Wolfgang, Avenida Central Este, San José.

Honduras.

15 Feb., 1918. Dreschel, Diderico, Amapala and Tegucigalpa.

Mexico.

31 May, 1918. Biermeister, Gustave, Mazatlan, should read: Burgmeister, Gustavo, Mazatlan, whose name was published in the Schedule of the 24th May.

Persia.

16 Mar., 1916. Seskiel Nawo, Tehran, should read: Heskiel Nawi, Tehran.

Spain.

24 Mar., 1916. Lehner, Amande, Alicante.

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DEVONSHIRE.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to Tuesday, the seventeenth day of the month of September, instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on MONDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of the month of OCTOBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, this TWELFTH day of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By command,

FRANCIS CHADWICK,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

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DESPATCHES.

[*Extract from* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 16th August, 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
13th August, 1918.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARRANT PROVIDING FOR THE AWARD OF "THE MILITARY MEDAL" TO WARRANT OFFICERS.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS We did by Royal Warrant under Our Sign Manual dated 25th March, 1916, institute and create a silver medal entitled "The Military Medal" to be awarded to non-commissioned officers and men for bravery on the field:—

And whereas We are desirous that Warrant Officers shall be eligible for the award of the said medal:

It is Our Will and Pleasure and We do hereby Ordain that "The Military Medal" may be awarded to Warrant Officers, Class I and Class II, for acts of bravery in the field under the same conditions as are prescribed for other ranks.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this first day of August, 1918, in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

MILNER.

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[*Extracts from the 2nd Supplement to* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 2nd August, 1918*].

AIR MINISTRY, 3rd August, 1918.

HIS Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to confer the undermentioned rewards on Officers of the Royal Air Force, in recognition of gallantry in flying operations against the enemy:—

Awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

Lt. Fred Robert McCall, M.C., D.F.C., (formerly Alberta Regt.)

A brilliant and gallant officer who has accounted for fourteen enemy machines. On a recent date he destroyed four during a patrol in the morning, and another in the evening, in each case closing to point-blank range with his opponent. His courage and offensive spirit has inspired all who serve with him.

(The announcement of award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to Lt. McCall is also contained in this Gazette.)

Awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Capt. (temp. Major) William Avery Bishop, V. C., D. S.O., M.C., (formerly Canadian Cavalry.)

A most successful and fearless fighter in the air, whose acts of outstanding bravery have already been

recognised by the awards of the Victoria Cross, Distinguished Service Order, Bar to the Distinguished Service Order, and Military Cross.

For the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross now conferred upon him he has rendered signally valuable services in personally destroying twenty-five enemy machine in twelve days—five of which he destroyed on the last day of his service at the front.

The total number of machines destroyed by this distinguished officer is seventy-two, and his value as a moral factor to the Royal Air Force cannot be overestimated.

Lt. LeeRoy Lowerison Brown (formerly 2nd Canadian D.S. Column).

Whilst on counter-battery photography this officer was attacked by two triplanes and four biplanes. His gravity tank exploded and caught fire, but blew out. His centre section struts were shot through, also his wind shield. There were altogether fifty holes in his machines. After about a quarter of an hour's fighting he reached our lines. He then returned to complete his photography, climbing to 19,000 feet. In thus returning, after having been so badly shot about he showed a splendid example of courage and determination.

Lt. (temp. Capt.) Arthur Claydon (formerly Canadian Fd. Arty.)

Recently this officer, single-handed, went to the assistance of another pilot, who was attacked by eleven Fokker biplanes and six scouts. By his gallant conduct and skilful manoeuvring he not only extricated the pilot, but drove down several of the enemy aeroplanes. He has shown great initiative and gallantry in locating, bombing and attacking troops on the ground from low altitudes.

Lt. Fred Robert McCall, M.C., (formerly Alberta Regt.).

This officer has driven down four enemy machines, which were seen to crash, and two others out of control. His determination and tenacity in attack is remarkable. On one occasion whilst acting as escort to reconnaissance machine he shot down an enemy machine which attempted to interrupt their work; he was then attacked by three enemy scouts which, however, he skilfully managed to elude.

2nd Lt. (Hon. Lt.) Blayney Edmund Scott, M.C. (late Canadian Field Arty.).

Whilst on counter-battery attack patrol, flying at a height of 1,500 feet, this officer's petrol tank was struck by machine gun fire from the ground. As much petrol was escaping, he climbed out on the right wing and attempted to plug the hole, but finding he was unable to reach it, he returned to his seat for the spare "Coche": he then again climbed back to the tank and succeeded in plugging the hole. During the whole time he was under heavy anti-aircraft and machine-gun fire. The pilot then decided to carry on the patrol, and much valuable information was obtained.

Lt. Joseph Leonard Maries White (late Canadian Machine Gun Corps.)

This officer is distinguished for his bravery and dash in action, never hesitating to attack, regardless of the enemy's numerical superiority. He has destroyed three enemy aircraft and driven down two out of control. In addition he has carried out most valuable reconnaissance service at low altitudes.

[*Extracts from the fifth Supplement to the* LONDON GAZETTE *of the 2nd August, 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
6th August, 1918.

HIS Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of a second Bar to the Military Medal to the undermentioned Non-commissioned Officers and Men:—

435397 Sjt. A. A. Strange, M.M. Alberta R., Can.
(M.M. gazetted 9th July, 1917.)
(First Bar gazetted 28th July, 1917.)
See *Canada Gazette*, 8th Sept., 1917.
See *Canada Gazette* 22nd Sept., 1917.

HIS Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of a Bar to the Military Medal to the undermentioned Non-commissioned Officers and Men:—

177997 Cpl. G. E. Thompson, M.M., Can. Inf (Quebec).
(M.M.'s gazetted 19th February, 1917.)
See *Canada Gazette* 31st March, 1917.

446555 L./Sjt D. M. Stewart, M.M. Can. Inf.
(M.M.'s gazetted 19th November, 1917).
See *Canada Gazette* 15th Dec., 1917.
See *Canada Gazette* 9th March, 1918.

1015264 L./C. A. Cook, M.M. Can. Inf. (B.C.).

127107 Pte. W. Geddes, M.M. Can. Inf.

445606 Sjt. W. Hannington, M.M. Quebec, R. Can.

1015203 Pte. E. E. Murphy, M.M. B.C.R., Can.
(M.M's gazetted 13th March, 1918.)
See *Canada Gazette* 13th April, 1918.

HIS Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Military Medal for bravery in the Field to the undermentioned Non-commissioned Officers and Men:—

149 Sjt. F. Allen, A.S.C.
115979 Pte. A. Averill, Alberta R.
231261 Pte. H. G. Ayers, Alberta R.
2124998 Spr. A. Barclay, Rly. Troops (attd. R.E.)
16399 Pte. A. L. Bebeau, M.G. Corps.
2441 Dvr. W. Beckett, M.G. Corps.
510664 Pte. F. G. Browne, A.S.C.
500023 2nd Cpl. C. H. Clarke, E.
45592 Pte. E. H. Code, M.G. Corps.
740 Pte. D. G. Conyers, M.G. Corps.
199021 Cpl. R. Desmarais, Nova Scotia R.
68101 Pte. M. Doyle, Nova Scotia R.
2500 Sjt. W. R. Elias, A.S.C.
911462 Pte. A. L. Finlayson, M.G. Corps.
1039498 Cpl. (A./Sjt.) A. H. Gibson, Rly. Troops.
129319 Cpl. H. G. Gordon, Brit. Columbia R.
908153 L./C. G. M. Henderson, C. Ontario R.
2125115 2nd Cpl. F. S. Hopey, Rly. Troops, attd. R.E.
67889 Pte. (A./Cpl.) B. Hunter, Nova Scotia R.
2124849 S./Sjt. (Coy. S/M.) T. F. Jackson, Rly. Troops, attd. R.E.
931851 Pte. A. Klopp, Ontario R.
797549 Pte. (A./Cpl.) C. M. Knisely, M.G. Corps.
138478 Pte. D. Lithgow, C. Ontario R.
344041 Gnr. R. A. Lockwood, F.A.
2124897 2nd Cpl. C. J. Luce, Rly. Troops, attd. R.E
348725 Sjt. T. W. Mackenzie, F.A.
761010 Pte. J. A. Madigan, C. Ontario R.
703495 Pte. G. Mair, C. Ontario R.
132588 Pte. F. Manchip, Nova Scotia R.
113379 Pte. S. B. Mansell, M. G. Corps.
703602 Cpl. G. G. McAfee, C. Ontario R.
1102502 Spr. (A./ Cpl.) D. J. McDougall, Rly. Troops.
126865 Pte. W. G. McNall, Brit. Columbia, R. Can.
877482 Pte. W. D. McNamara, Nova Scotia R.
102066 L./C. W. J. Mitchell, C. Ontario R.
154559 Sjt. W. Morrison, M. G. Corps.
1024329 Pte. A. Murray, C. Ontaria R.
55261 Sjt. S. Newell, C. Ontario R.
15500 Sjt. W. J. Newton, M. G. Corps.
799710 Pte. J. V. Nicol, C. Ontario R.
123345 Spr. C. A. Piper, Rly. Troops.
2124967 Sjt. T. P Saunders. Rly. Troops.
784146 Spr. M. D. Sidey, Rly. Troops.
1006060 Cpl. (A./Sjt.) A. E. Sims Rly. Troops.
644530 Pte W. D. Smith, Cent. Ontario R.
709057 Spr. H. L. Stephenson, E.
649074 L./C. D. R. Stewart, E.
624536 Pte. W. Stewart, Alberta R
89139 Bombr. J. B. Symington, F.A.
116172 Cpl. W. H. Symonds, Brit. Columbia R.
172313 Pte. T. G. Taggart, Can Inf.
402848 A./L. Sjt. T. W. Thatcher, C. Ontario R.
624837 A./Cpl. C. Vance. Manitoba R.
911965 Pte. G. A. C. Walley, M.G. Corps.
791097 Cpl. R. Walton, Rly. Troops.
210989 Sjt. H. Watson, C. Ontario R.
820825 Spr. J. Wright, Rly. Troops.

[*Extract from the 2nd Supplement to* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 23rd August 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
24th August, 1918.

With reference to the awards conferred as announced in THE LONDON GAZETTE dated 26th March, 1918, the following are the statements of service for which the decorations were conferred.

Awarded a Bar to the Military Cross.

Lt. Allan Hunter Finley, M.C., Inf.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. While he was out with a patrol close to the enemy's wire he saw an enemy raiding party of fifteen men, with a machine gun, leave the enemy's trenches. He allowed the enemy to approach quite close and then opened fire. At the same time another party of the enemy appeared and worked round his flank, and two machine guns opened fire on him from the enemy's front line. With great coolness and resource he moved his patrol to a flank, continued his fire, and dispersed and drove back the two parties of the enemy without any casualities to his own men. It was entirely due to his great coolness and initiative that a raid on our lines was prevented.

Lt. Walter Wallace Johnson, M.C.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a raid on the enemy's trenches. He was in command of rifle bombers and went from group to group under heavy machine-gun fire, directing their fire so as to cover the different raiding parties. He silenced an enemy machine-gun and skilfully covered the withdrawal of the whole raiding party, who returned without a casualty. He showed splendid energy and fearlessness.

Lt. Arnold Homer Jucksch, M.C., Inf.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of a raid on the enemy's trenches. He placed explosives under the enemy's wire within fifteen feet of an enemy post and successfully blew up the wire. He then rushed the post with one of his parties and killed six of the enemy. He led his men down a sap, inflicted further casualties on the enemy, and withdrew all his men without a casualty, having captured twelve prisoners. He displayed magnificent leadership and courage.

Awarded the Military Cross.

Lt. Roy Bailey, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a raid on the enemy's trenches. On entering the enemy's trench he met with very strong opposition and several of his party became casualties. Though wounded himself he attended to their wounds and carried one of them back to our front line. His gallantry and determination were a splendid example to all ranks.

Lt. Gerald Alfred Cloutier, Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. With an N.C.O. he left the treneh and attacked two of the enemy who were approaching his position, and by his skill and coolness succeeded in capturing them both.

Lt. George Alexander Cruikshank, Inf.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when a party of 50 of the enemy attempted to raid the position held by his platoon. He held up the attack by his skilful fire control, and, though outnumbered by three to one, led his men forward against the enemy and drove them back into our barrage. He captured four prisoners, and inspired his men throughout by his coolness and courage.

Lt. Herbert D. Cunningham, Dgns.

For conspicuous galantry and devotion to duty during a raid on the enemy's trenches. He led his men with great dash and coolness, and by his exemple and utter disregard of danger ensured the success of the enterprise.

Lt. Donald Stodart Gwyn, Dgns.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a raid on the enemy's trenches. He led his men with great energy and determination, and by his fearless leadership overcome the enemy's resistance. He set a splendid example to all ranks.

Lt. Henry Vernon Le Mesurier, Dgns.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a raid on the enemy's trenches. He led his men with great determination and skill, though wounded early in the raid. He bombed and set on fire all the dug-outs in the enemy's trench, and by his good leadership assisted materially in the success of the raid.

Lt. John Carman Ramsden, Inf.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a raid on the enemy's trenches. He led the raiding party with great determination and courage, and though wounded entered the enemy's trenches in the face of heavy bombing and machine-gun fire. He set a magnificent example of gallantry and endurance.

147588 C.S.M. John James Tobin, Inf.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When all the platoon commanders of the company became casualties early in an attack, he rushed forward from his position in the fourth wave of the attack and assisted his company commander in leading the men to the final objective. He showed great grasp of the situation, and splendid coolness and determination which contributed largely to the success of the operation.

[*Extracts from the 4th Supplement to* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 13th August, 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
16th August, 1918.

WITH reference to the awards conferred as announced in the *London Gazette* dated 4th March, 1918, the following are the statements of service for which the decorations were conferred :—

See *Canada Gazette* 6th April, 1918.

Awarded the Military Cross.

CANADIAN FORCE.

Lt. John Henry Barnes, Inf.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He displayed great courage and perseverance in personal reconnaissances of the enemy wire, bringing back very valuable reports on wire-cutting operations. Later, he led parties of scouts and stretcher bearers in search of some men, who had been missing after a previous raid, penetrating beyond the enemy wire. He also organized, instructed, and took out three battle patrols. During all of these operations he was subjected to heavy enemy fire.

Lt. James Archibald Foote, Rly. Troops.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while engaged in the maintenance of light railways. The area where he was working was subjected to intense shell fire, and the line was broken in six places. He repeatedly reorganized his working parties, who had suffered casualties, and by his example and encouragement kept his men at work under most difficult conditions. By his efforts the line was kept open, and the supply of ammunition was ensured.

Capt. Edwin Gill, Mtd. Rfl

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while in command of a raiding party. He led his party with great courage and determination, overcame the enemy's resistance by his good leadership, and brought his party back with only one casualty. He set an excellent example to his men, and was responsible for the success of the raid.

Lt. Maurice Helyer, Rly. Troops.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On the leading tractor of a train, comprising another two tractors and seventeen empty wagons, becoming derailed and thus preventing the salvage of the rest of the train, he immediately organized a party and proceeded to the point of derailment through a very

heavy gas barrage, but owing to lack of appliances could not re-rail the tractor. Having, however, cut the track on each side of the tractor and made a loop around it. he was able to get the rest of the train to proceed although later its passage was again obstructed by a wrecked train, the damaged cars of which were cleared away successfully. By his ingenuity and gallant conduct he undoubtedly saved the tractors and wagons.

Lt. John Leonard, Inf.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. His position was heavily bombarded during an enemy raid on the unit on his right. Seeing some of the enemy near the wire he went forward with a few men and captured two prisoners, securing a valuable identification. In preparation for a raid on the enemy's lines he twice led forward patrols, reconnoitered the enemy's wire, cut a passage through it, and also obtained valuable information. His careful preparation enabled the raiding party to enter the enemy's lines and carry out a successful enterprise. He set a splendid example of courage and initiative.

Lt. John Allister Macdonald, Inf.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while on patrol with three of his men he encountered a party of twenty of the enemy advancing to raid our trenches. In spite of the fact that his men were very lightly armed, he attacked the enemy party and drove them back to their trenches. This gallant and courageous action completely disorganised the hostile raiding party.

Lt. John Macgregor, D.C.M., Mtd. Rif.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Whilst he was assembling his men prior to a raid the enemy bombed the trench. He, however, changing his point of attack, led his men over the wire into the enemy's trench, and successfully dealt with the garrison of the trench and three concrete dugouts, himself capturing one prisoner. He then withdrew his party and his prisoner successfully to our trenches. Before the raid he, together with a serjeant, had made several skilful and daring reconnaissances along the enemy wire, which materially assisted in the success of the enterprise.

Lt. Frederick Robert McCall, Inf. and R.F.C.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. While observing artillery fire he attacked an enemy scout and destroyed it. He has set a fine example of courage and determination on all occasions, and has rendered most valuable services.

Lt. Joseph Anthony Weldon, Inf.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. As scout officer of the battalion, having definitely located an enemy post he during the night led a party out with the intention of destroying or capturing the occupants of the post. On the enemy issuing forth he caused his party to open fire, immediately afterwards rushing the enemy, several of whom were killed. The success of this encounter and the securing of a much-needed identification were entirely due to his courage and initiative.

Lt. Humphrey David Williams, Mtd. Rif.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He successfully led a raiding party for a distance of 500 yards, and entering the enemy trenches killed a number of the garrison and put the remainder to flight. He then skilfully withdrew his party back to our trenches. He had for three nights prior to the raid shown great courage and resource in taking his patrols out to reconnoitre for weak spots in the enemy wire.

Extracts from the 2nd Supplement to the LONDON GAZETTE *of the 16th August, 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
17th August, 1918.

Tne following are among the Decorations and Medals awarded by the Allied Powers at various dates to the British Forces for distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign :

His Majesty the KING has given unrestricted permission in all cases to wear the Decorations and Medals in question.

Decorations and Medals presented by the President of the French Republic.

Croix de Commandeur.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pierre Edouard Blondin, Quebec Regiment, Canadian Force.

Croix de Guerre.

Lieutenant (acting Major) Dumont LaViolette, M.C., late Canadian Infantry.

Croix de Chevalier.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Victor Rorke, D.S.O., Central Ontario Regiment, Canadian Force.

Croix de Guerre.

Captain (acting Major) Edwin Day, Saskatchewan Regiment, Canadian Force.
Major Daniel Albert MacKinnon, D.S.O., Canadian Field Artillery.
23521 Corporal Stanley Godsoe, Canadian Corps, Cyclist Battalion.
120688 Private John Henry Milam, Central Ontario Regiment, Canadian Force.
823028 Lance-Corporal Harry Garnet Bedford Miner, Central Ontario Regiment, Canadian Force.
442479 Serjeant Alfred Shaw, British Columbia Regiment, Canadian Force.
91836 Gunner Frank Smith, Canadian Garrison Artillery.

Médaille Militaire.

431075 Private (acting Serjeant) John Bosley, Canadian Engineers, attached Canadian Division, Intelligence Branch.
15250 Corporal Arthur Boyd Ewing, Lord Strathcona's Horse, Canadian Force.
700577 Corporal John Harold Langtry, Manitoba Regiment, Canadian Force.
71296 Corporal (acting Lance-Sergeant) James McPherson, Manitoba Regiment, Canadian Force.
426842 Regimental Sergeant-Major William Stamper, Saskatchewan Regiment, Canadian Force.
112416 Squadron Sergeant-Major Arthur Stanley Turnbull, Canadian Light Horse.

Croix de Guerre.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Sclater, D.S.O., Canadian Infantry. 12–1

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[2045]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 22nd day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS a request has been made by the Department of Indian Affairs for the setting apart for the Indians of a tract of land, known as the Waterhen Indian Reserve, No. 45, in Townships 34 and 34, ranges 15 and 16, West of the Principal Meridian in the Province of Manitoba, and also of certain portions of sections 14, 23 and 35 in the said Township 34, range 16, as an addition to the original reserve in exchange for a portion of the latter which has been surrendered by the Indians ;

The portion of the original reserve to be retained for the Indians, comprises 3481·94 acres ; the portion thereof which has been surrendered comprises 1126·06 acres, and the area of the additional land desired in exchange for the portion of the reserve surrendered comprises 1171·95 acres ;

And whereas the lands applied for, according to the records of the Department of the Interior are available for the purpose.

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the

Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the said lands be withdrawn from the operation of the Dominion Lands Act and be set apart as an Indian reserve, such lands being more particularly described as follows :

Firstly, all that portion of Waterhen Indian Reserve No. 45, as shown upon plans of survey of township 34, range 15 ; township 34, range 16 ; township 35, range 15 and township 35, range 16, all West of the Principal Meridian approved and confirmed at Ottawa, respectively on the 6th day of February, 1917, the 25th day of July, 1916, the 17th day of October, 1916, and the 28th day of March, 1916, by Edouard Deville, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands and of record in the Department of the Interior, and which said portion lies to the North of a line drawn parallel with and 62·81 chains perpendicularly distant, Northerly from the Southern limit of the said reserve, No. 45, as shown upon the said plans of townships 34, ranges 15 and 16.

Secondly, all those portions of sections 14 and 23 of the said township 34, range 16, which lie to the west of the west bank of Little Waterhen river, as shown upon said plan of township 34, range 16.

And thirdly, all that porton of the east half of section 35 of the said township 34, range 16, which lies to the west of the said west bank of said river, as shown on the said plan of the said township, and the easterly 21·85 chains of the west half of said section 35, as shown on said plan, comprising an aggregate area of 4653·89 acres, more or less, and shown hatched in black on the plan hereto attached.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[The two following Orders in Council were first published in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *9th September, 1918.*]

[2017]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 3rd day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and under and in virtue of the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise, is pleased to make the following regulation, and the same is hereby made and enacted accordingly :—

Regulation.

Section 11 of the Revised Regulations approved by His Excellency in Council on the 2nd March, 1918, (P.C. 510), is hereby amended by adding thereto the following additional proviso :—

"Provided nevertheless that British subjects who are also according to the laws of any neutral state subjects of that state, except those of British descent who owe their foreign nationality to the mere circumstance of having been born in a foreign country where the principle of *jus soli* obtains, may, notwithstanding the provisions of this section, optate for their second or foreign nationality by making a declaration of alienage under section 14 of the Naturalization Act, 1914, at any time within three months after attaining their majority, or at any time within three months after the publication of this order in the *Canada Gazette* whichever period shall latter expire."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
11–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2138]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Thursday, the 5th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS clause (C.), section (1) (Regulations) P.C. 1013, of April 30th, 1918, provides for the acceptance of a Certificate of Nationality, signed by a Consul, or Vice-Consul, as evidence that the holder is exempt from the provisions of The Military Service Act ;

And whereas there is need at the present moment of an arrangement by which some other document more readily procurable may be available to American harvesters entering Canada temporarily to assist in harvesting operations in the Western Provinces ;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Immigration and Colonization, and under and by virtue of the powers conferred by The War Measures Act, 1914, and otherwise, is pleased to make the following regulation, and the same is hereby made and enacted accordingly :—

Upon and after the first day of September, 1918, and until November 30, 1918, within the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, a certifiate, issued by any duly authorized Canadian Government Agent in the United States, shall, in the absence of a Certificate of Nationality, signed by a Consul, or Vice-consul, be accepted as meeting the requirements of clause (c) section (1), P.C. 1013, of April 30th, 1918.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
11–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2088.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 27th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 20th August, 1918, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that on the 11th day of December, 1913, Mr. William Marshall Vance made entry, as a homestead, for the north-west quarter of Section 23, Township 3, Range 38, west of the 3rd Meridian.

The Minister states that the said William Marshall Vance did, on or about the 4th day of February, 1914, suffer the misfortune of having both feet frozen, necessitating amputation. A statutory declaration, corroborating the above, by the physicians and surgeons who performed the operation in the City of Havre, Hill County, Montana, U.S.A., has been submitted.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that authority be granted, under subsection 2 of section 20 of the Dominion Lands Act, 1908, to dispense with the performance of residence requirements under the said Act ; letters patent to issue in favour of the entrant, on proof being submitted in the ordinary way that the other conditions of the law have been fulfilled.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
10–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1298]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 29th day of May, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by subsection 2 of section 5 of "The Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1912", that all lands (known as swamp lands) transferred to the Province of Manitoba under section 1 of chapter 50 of the Statutes of 1885 and not sold by the Province prior to the time at which the terms and conditions of the said Act were agreed to by the Legislature of the Province shall be re-transferred to the Dominion;

And whereas certain quarter-sections and sections partly covered by water or marsh had been transferred to the Province of Manitoba under the provisions of said section 1 of chapter 50 of the Statutes of 1885, and whereas the Province had disposed of the dry portions of the said quarter-sections and sections under agreements of sale, the remaining portions of the same should, therefore, under the provisions of said subsection 2 of section 5 of the Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1912, be re-transferred to the Dominion;

And whereas on account of settlement, drainage, the receding of the waters of lakes and other causes, it is considered practically impossible to define at the present time the boundaries between the original dry and wet portions of the said quarter-sections and sections, and the re-transfer to the Dominion of the portions not sold by the Province has not, therefore, been brought about as the Land Titles Office can not be supplied with descriptions sufficient in detail to cover the areas to be re-transferred;

And whereas the same difficulty exists with regard to defining the outlines of the portions of the said quarter-sections and sections sold by the Province, and the purchasers thereof are being caused considerable annoyance through not being able to obtain title on this account;

And whereas the Department of the Interior has been advised that the difficulty that arises in view of the impossibility of giving detailed descriptions of the lands referred to, which form only a portion of quarter-sections or sections, may be settled by a survey by the two Governments, with the consent of the purchasers from the Province if that can be obtained, dividing the quarter-sections or sections so as to give the purchasers and the Dominion Government each its proper area, and whereas the Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands has estimated that such a survey may cost $7,500, this estimate, however, not including the cost of obtaining the consent of the purchasers to the proposed boundaries:

And whereas most of the said fractional parcels of swamp lands not sold by the province are still more or less covered by water and the chief engineer of the Manitoba Hydrometic Survey of the water power branch of the Department of the Interior having reported that so far as he is aware these fractional parcels are not of any particular value in connection with power or water supply, the minister is of the opinion that the cost of obtaining the information necessary for the retransfer of the same to the Dominion would not be justifiable;

And whereas the Province of Manitoba has requested that the Dominion Government consent to the release of the said fractional parcels in order that it may be in a position to deal with the respective quarter-sections and sections as a whole, and has offered to convey to the Dominion several parcels of Provincial lands upon which homestead entries had been granted in error and which the Department of the Interior has been trying for some time to secure;

And Whereas the Minister of the Interior after careful consideration is of the opinion that such release to the Province would be in the public interest as it would overcome the difficulty referred to respecting the boundaries of the said lands;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the fractional parcels of swamp land enumerated in schedule "A" hereto annexed, in so far as any rights therein as should be re-transferred to the Dominion under the provisions of subsection 2 of section 5 of the Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1912, are concerned, shall be and the same are hereby released to His Majesty King George the Fifth for the purposes of the Province of Manitoba.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE "A."

Section. Part. No.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Area.	Remarks.
Frl. W.½ 20	19	5	WPM	252.	
N.W.¼ 19	16	8	"	15.30	Part not included in Manitoba and North-Western Railway grant No. 1,191.
Sec. 31	16	8	"	153.20	" " "
S.W.¼ 1	17	9	"	87.50	" " "
S.E.¼ 23	17	9	"	137.	" " "
W.½ 31	15	10	"	122	" " "
N.E.¼ and S.W.¼ 7	16	10	"	31.60	" " "
S.W.¼ 5 and S.E.¼ 6	17	7	EPM	200.	Water covered area, marsh along Lake Winnipeg.
Sec. 30	17	11	"	6.20	" Winnipeg River.
N.W.¼ 4	16	1	WPM	100.00	" Shoal Lake.
S.E.¼ 18	15	2	"	2.40	" Marsh Lake.
N.E.¼ 18	15	2	"	78.80	" "
Sec. 24 and S.½ 25	17	2	"	625.	" Shoal Lake.
N.W.¼ 32	17	2	"	5.30	" "
N.W.¼ 35	17	2	"	68.	" "
S.½ 18	18	2	"	179.	" "
N.W.¼ 18	18	2	"	71.30	" "
S.W.¼ 24	19	4	"	32.	" Goulet Lake.
S.W.¼ 22	14	8	"	34	" Manitoba Lake.
W.½ of S.W.¼ 18	9	9	"	10.	" Assiniboine River.
S.W.¼ 28	19	9	"	48.	" Manitoba Lake.
N.W.¼ 2	5	10	"	82.29	" Lake.
N.W.¼ 6	9	10	"	10.	" Assiniboine River.
S.W.¼ 6	9	10	"	22.	" "
N.W.¼ 36	4	11	"	148.50	" Swan Lake.
N.E.¼ 36	8	11	"	15 70	" Assiniboine River.
S.W.¼ 1	9	11	"	11.	" "
S.E.¼ 6	9	11	"	25.	" "
W.½ 6	9	11	"	40.77	" "
S.E.¼ 31	8	13	"	15.	" "
S.W.¼ 31	8	13	"	23.80	" "
N.E.¼ 31	8	13	"	25.30	" "
S.W.¼ 22	3	14	"	15	" Rock Lake.
S.E.¼ 22	3	14	"	144 43	" "
L.S.1, 8&9 9	8	14	"	49.10	Part west of river and part water covered area, Assiniboine river.
S.W.¼ 10	8	14	"	8.60	Water covered area, Lake
L.S.12&13 13	8	14	"	10.	" " Meezee.
N.E.¼ 14	8	14	"	17.10	" "
S.E.¼ 14	8	14	"	15.60	" "
L.S.1,2&8 36	8	14	"	3.	" "
N.W.¼ 2	21	14	"	4.	" "
N.W.¼ 2	21	14	"	5.15	" "
S.E.¼ 28	21	14	"	66.80	" Lake.
N.E.¼ 34	21	14	"	35.50	" Rushmere Lake.
S.½ 34	21	14	"	143.	" "
N.½ of N.E.¼ 6	8	15	"	22.98	" Assiniboine River.
N.W.¼ 34	24	16	"	119	" Dauphin Lake.
N.E.¼ 18	17	17	"	16.	" Lake.
N.E.¼ 26	24	17	"	63.	" Dauphin Lake.
S.E.¼ 4	25	17	"	128.00	" "
N.E.¼ 14	24	18	"	5	" Harold Lake.
S.E.¼ 14	24	18	"	50.	" "

[2046.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 20th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Order in Council of the 29th day of May, 1918, establishing the Point Pelee Park provided that the shooting of wild duck would be allowed each year on the said Point Pelee Park, under permit from the Commissioner of Dominion Parks, during such time as the Governor in Council shall from time to time decide ;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

Clause 61 of the General Regulations for the control and management of Dominion parks as amended by Order in Council of the 6th day of March, 1915, is hereby amended in so far as it relates to Point Pelee Park by adding thereto the following clause :—

"That the shooting of wild duck be allowed on the Point Pelee Park each year on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays of each week from the 1st of October to the 14th of December, both days inclusive."

Clauses 71 and 72 of the General Regulations for the control and management of Dominion Parks, as established by Order in Council of the 21st day of June, 1909, and re-established under the Forest Reserves and Parks Act by Order in Council of the 6th day of June, 1911, are hereby amended in so far as they relate to Point Pelee Park by adding the following clause :—

"Provided that during the time of the shooting of wild duck is allowed on Point Pelee any person holding a permit from the Commissioner of Dominion Parks to shoot wild ducks on the said Park will not be required to have his rifle, shotgun or other firearms sealed while on the said Park."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[6/1992]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 17th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior and under the provisions of Section 76 of the Dominion Lands Act, is pleased to and doth hereby set apart and appropriate Legal Subdivision 4 of Section 9, Township 60, Range 25, West of the Fourth Meridian in the Province of Alberta for church and cemetery purposes.

His Excellency in Council is hereby furthur pleased to authorize a grant thereof to the Church and Manse Board of the Presbyterian Church for the said purposes.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

(CORRECTED NOTICE.)

[2032]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 17th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS since the 18th day of April, 1917, Orders in Council have been made from time to time granting certain pay after discharge to officers and soldiers of the land forces, those now in force being those dated the 11th day of October, 1917 (P.C. 2849), and on the 30th day of January, 1918 (P.C. 192) ;

And whereas provision has also been made for post discharge pay for officers, warrant officers and men of the Canadian Naval Service, the provisions now in force being those contained in Orders in Council dated the 1st day of August, 1917 (P.C. 2433), and the 13th day of November, 1917 (P.C. 3192) ;

And whereas it appears that under the existing provisions it is possible for an officer, warrant officer, or man to become entitled to post discharge pay more than one by reason of his service both in the naval and the land forces of Canada, and it is deemed expedient to consolidate all the provisions with regard to post discharge pay in respect of both services and to make certain amendments in the existing provisions ;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, and with the concurrence of the Minister of the Naval Service, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows :

The Orders in Council above mentioned are hereby cancelled and the following regulations are hereby made and substituted therefor :—

Regulations.

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires :

(*a*) "Officer," "warrant officer" and "man" shall have the same meanings as are given to the said words in the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions or in the Militia Act, as the case may be, and "officer" shall include "nursing sister."

(*b*) "Retirement" shall include the return to his Militia unit of an officer who ceases to be actively employed and paid.

(*c*) "Discharge" shall include the return to his non-permanent militia unit not on active service of a man belonging to any such unit.

(*d*) "Overseas" means out of Canada or the United States.

(*e*) "Pay and allowances" includes the pay and allowances receivable in money by the officer, warrant officer or man concerned or by his dependents by reason of his service ; except allowances in lieu of rations and quarters or subsistence allowance.

(*f*) "Militia Council" means only the Militia Council in Canada and does not extend to the Overseas Military Council.

2. Except as in these regulations otherwise provided, every officer, warrant officer or man who has served or may hereafter serve in the naval or in the land forces of Canada on active service as set out in the first column of the schedule to these regulations and who hereafter retires or is discharged during the present war or during demobilization thereafter shall be entitled to receive a gratuity equal in amount to the pay and allowances he would have received if he had remained in the service for fifteen, thirty, forty-five or ninety-one days after his retirement or discharge as specified in the second column of the said schedule at the same rate of pay and allowance as he was receiving at the time of his retirement or discharge, or if he was reverted to a lower rank with his consent in order that he might serve overseas or in a theatre of actual war, and not on account of misconduct or inefficiency, then at the rate of pay and allowance to which he would have been entitled if he had not been reverted.

3. Where separation allowance has been paid during the service of any officer, warrant officer or man to any dependent or dependents of his, a portion of the gratuity payable under the preceeding paragraph to such officer, warrant officer or man equal to the separation allowance for the period by reference to which the gratuity is calculated, may, in the discretion of the Paymaster-General, or the Deputy Minister of Naval Service, be paid to the dependent or dependents of such officer, warrant officer or man who would have been entitled to it if the service of the officer, warrant officer or man concerned had continued and if so paid shall, to the extent of the amount thereof, be deemed to be a payment in part of the gratuity aforesaid.

4. No officer, and no warrant officer in the Naval forces, shall be entitled to such gratuity as aforesaid if :—

(*a*) He is cashiered or dismissed the service by sentence of a court martial.

(*b*) He is deprived of his commission or warrant by reason of misconduct.

(*c*) He is called upon to retire or to resign his commission or warrant by reason of misconduct.

(*d*) He is retired or discharged at his own request (unless the Director of Naval Service or the Militia Council otherwise determines).

5. No man of the naval or land forces of Canada shall be entitled to the gratuity aforesaid if he has been discharged :—

(*a*) Having been sentenced to be discharged with ignominy, or in the naval forces with or without disgrace.

(*b*) Having been sentenced to penal servitude or having been sentenced by court martial to imprisonment for two years or more.

(*c*) Having made a mis-statement as to age on enlistment (unless the Director of Naval Service or the Militia Council otherwise determines).

(*d*) Having made a false answer on attestation (unless the Director of Naval Service or the Militia Council otherwise determines).

(*e*) During his service, having been convicted by the civil power of an offence punishable by imprisonment for more than two years, committed either before or after enlistment.

(*f*) For misconduct.

(*g*) At his own request or the request of his parents or guardians(unless the Director of Naval Service or the Militia Council otherwise determines).

6. No officer, warrant officer or man shall be entitled to the gratuity aforesaid, if :—

(*a*) He was formerly employed in the civil service of Canada or of any province and is privileged to return to such employment in the same position as the position which he left, or some other position in such service having substantially a like remuneration.

(*b*) He was formerly in some Canadian naval or land force other than that from which he is retired or discharged and is privileged to continue on pay in such Canadian naval or land force with the same rank as he formerly held therein, or any higher rank.

7. Any overpayments made to any officer, warrant officer or man or to any of his dependents may be deducted from the gratuity hereby authorized.

8. If any officer, warrant officer or man, before he has received any part or the whole of the gratuity to which he has become entitled under these regulations, is notified as having joined and as being in receipt of pay from any Canadian naval or land force other than that from which he is retired or discharged, the gratuity, or the part thereof which at the time remains unpaid shall not be paid, but such officer, warrant officer or man, upon his subsequent retirement or discharge shall, if then otherwise eligible to receive the gratuity, be entitled to receive the same or the part thereof which has not theretofore been paid, by reference either to the pay and allowances of which he was in receipt or of the pay and allowances of which he is in receipt at the time of such subsequent retirement or discharge, whichever were the higher, and he shall, for the purpose of determining the amount of the gratuity by reference to the length and the character of his service, be entitled to count his service in both forces.

9. No officer or men of the naval or land forces enlisted elsewhere than in Great Britian shall be entitled to the gratuity aforesaid unless he is in Canada at the time of his retirement or discharge, or unless the Director of Naval Service of the Militia Council determines that he should receive it.

10. If an officer, warrant officer or man brought forward for retirement or discharge is entitled, pursuant to the recommendation of a medical board or a medical officer, to receive allowances (other than pension) from the Department of soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, he shall not be paid the gratuity until he has submitted to such treatment as the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment directs and has ceased to receive allowances from such Department.

11. If any officer, warrant officer or man, before he has received any part or the whole of the gratuity herein provided for, is notified as being entitled to or in receipt of allowances from the Department of the Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, the gratuity or the part thereof which at the time remains unpaid, shall not be paid, but such officer, warrant officer or man, upon his subsequently ceasing to be entitled to or to receive such allowances, shall, if then otherwise eligible to receive the gratuity, be entitled to receive the same or the part thereof which has not therefore been paid.

12. If any officer, warrant officer or man dies before he has received any part or the whole of the gratuity herein provided, and if immediately before the time of his retirement or discharge no separation allowance was being paid to any dependent or dependents of his, and there was no assignment or allotment of any portion of his pay in force, the portion of the gratuity unpaid at the time of his death shall not become payable.

13. No officer, warrant officer or man shall irrespective of the length or character of his service in one or several forces, be entitle to receive in all a gratuity equal to more than ninety-one days' pay and allowances, calculated by reference to the highest rate of pay and allowances of which he was in receipt at the time of any retirement or discharge.

14. The gratuity herein provided for shall be payable to any officer, warrant officer or man as follows :—

(*a*) If the gratuity is equal to fifteen days, thirty days or forty-five days pay and allowance, on the day of his retirement or discharge.

(*b*) If the gratuity is equal to ninety-one days' pay and allowance, one-third thereof on the day of his retirement or discharge and the remainder in two equal instalments payable respectively one and two months after such retirement or discharge.

15. Where it appears that any officer, warrant officer or man has, while in the service, incurred debts or omitted to make proper provision for his wife or children, whether legitimate or illegitimate, or in any case in which the circumstances seem to him to so require, the Minister of the Naval Service, in the case of the naval forces, or the Militia Council, in the case of the land forces, may direct the gratuity hereby authorized to be applied in or towards the payment of such debts or the making of provision so far as possible for the said wife or child or children or as the circumstances may demand.

16. Nothing in these regulations shall adversely affect the rights of any officer, warrant officer or man heretofore retired or discharged under the Orders in Council cancelled hereby, and where the justice of the case so requires, post discharge pay may be granted under these regulations to any officer, warrant officer or man who has not heretofore received any post discharge pay, or who is entitled under the provisions hereof to a larger amount of post discharge pay than he received by reason of his having reverted with his consent to proceed overseas, or to a theatre of actual war, and not for misconduct or inefficiency.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

SCHEDULE.

Column 1—Service.	Column 2—Period.
(*a*) In a sea-going ship for six months continuously	91 days.
(*b*) In the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, Overseas Division, in a ship of the Royal Navy	91 "
(*c*) In the Canadian Expeditionary Force Overseas	91 "
(*d*) In any Canadian Naval or land force for three years	45 "
(*e*) In any Canadian Naval or land force for two years	30 "
(*f*) In any Canadian Naval or land force for one year	15 "

[2159]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 6th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Department of Indian Affairs has made a request for the setting apart of Lot 65 of Fort Smith Settlement for that Department for the use of the Indian Agent at that point;

And whereas this lot, which contains 156 acres, is undisposed of and available according to the records of the Department of the Interior;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior is pleased to order that Lot 65 of the Settlement of Fort Smith in the Northwest Territories according to a plan of survey of the said settlement approved and confirmed at Ottawa, on the 31st of January, A.D. 1914, by Edouard Deville, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands and of record in the Department of the Interior, comprising 156 acres, reserving throughout the reserved road crossing the said lot, shall be and the same is hereby set apart for the use of the Department of Indian Affairs, provided, however, that in case the area in which it is included should at future date become a Dominion park, a game reservation or a preserve, the said land shall be subject to the rules and regulations governing such park, game reservation or preserve.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

12-4

[2157]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, 6th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Government of the Province of British Columbia has, under the terms of an agreement between that Government and the Government of the Dominion with reference to mineral lands in the Railway Belt, as set forth in the Order in Council of the 11th February, 1890, applied for a grant of the undermentioned lands and has complied with the provisions of the Order in Council of the 13th May, 1899, by filing the sworn declaration of a Dominion Land Surveyor, to the effect that the lands in question are of no value for agricultural purposes, or for the timber growing thereon, and has paid therefor at the rate of $1 per acre, the sum of two hundred and thirty-five dollars and ninety-three cents ($235.93), the said lands being that certain parcel or tract of land situate in section thirty-five, the seventeenth township, in the twenty-third range, west of the sixth meridian, comprising the Tamarac mineral claim, being lot number one thousand two hundred and forty-four A, the Shamrock mineral claim, being lot number one thousand two hundred and forty-five A, the Star mineral claim, being lot one thousand two hundred and forty-six A, the Duke mineral claim, being lot three thousand six hundred and forty-one, the Major fractional mineral claim, being lot three thousand six hundred and forty-two, and I.X.L. Fractional mineral claim, being lot three thousand six hundred and forty-six, all in the Kamloops mining division of the Yale district, in the Province of British Columbia, which said parcel may be more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a wooden post in a stone mound situated one thousand nine hundred and sixteen feet and one-tenth of a foot, more or less, south, and one thousand four hundred and thirty-seven feet and four-tenths of a foot more or less, west from the iron post pits and mound at the northeast corner of the said section thirty-five; thence north forty-one degrees and one minute west a distance of one thousand five hundred feet, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence south forty-eight degrees and fifty-nine minutes west a distance of one thousand five hundred feet more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound, thence south forty-one degrees and one minute east a distance of one thousand two hundred and ninety-four feet, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence south eighty-seven degrees and sixteen minutes west a distance of one thousand five hundred feet, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence south forty-two degrees and forty-five minutes west a distance of two hundred and six feet and four-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound, thence north seventy degrees and twenty-nine minutes west a distance of one thousand two hundred and twenty-one feet and one-tenth of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence south nineteen degrees and thirty-four minutes west a distance of one thousand four hundred and thenty-three feet and one-tenth of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence south seventy degrees and twenty-five minutes east a distance of one thousand one hundred feet, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence south nineteen degrees and fifty-two minutes west a distance of three hundred and forty feet and nine-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence south seventy degrees and eight minutes east a distance of one thousand four hundred and ninety-eight feet and six-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence south seventy-four degrees and twenty-eight minutes east a distance of one hundred and twenty-six feet and five-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence south seventy-nine degrees and forty-eight minutes east a distance of one thousand one hundred and one feet, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence north ten degrees and twelve minutes east a distance of one thousand one hundred and fifty-six feet and five-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence south forty-eight degrees and four minutes east a distance of four hundred and fifty-five feet and four-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence north forty-one degrees and fifty-six minutes east, a distance of nine hundred and sixty-three feet and one-tenth of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence north forty-eight degrees and four minutes west a distance of one thousand five hundred feet, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence south forty-one degrees and fifty-six minutes west a distance of two hundred and thirty-six feet and seven-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence north forty-one degrees and one minute west a distance of seventy feet and one-tenth of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence north forty-eight degrees and fifty-nine minutes east a distance of one thousand five hundred feet, more or less, to the point of beginning; the said parcel containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-five acres and ninety-three hundredths of an acre, more or less, all the said bearing being astronomical and all according to the plan of the said mineral claims approved and confirmed by E. Deville, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, at Ottawa, on the 15th day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of record in the Department of the Interior under number twenty-five thousand eight hundred and fourteen, a copy of which is hereto attached.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior is pleased to order that the title to the lands herein described, containing a total of two hundred and thirty-five acres and ninety-three hundredths of an acre (235·93), shall be and the same is hereby vested in His Majesty King George the Fifth for the purposes of the Province of British Columbia, under the terms of the agreement and Order in Council mentioned above.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

12-4

[2156]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 6th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Government of the Province of British Columbia has, under the terms of an agreement between that Government and the Government of the Dominion, with reference to mineral lands in the Railway Belt, as set forth in the Order in Council of the 11th February, 1890, applied for a grant of the undermentioned lands and has complied with the provisions of the Order in Council of the 13th May, 1899, by filing the sworn declarations of a Dominion Land Surveyor, to the effect that the lands in question are of no value for agricultural purposes, or for the timber growing thereon, and has paid therefor at the rate of $1 per acre, the sum of one hundred and fifty-two ($152.25) dollars and twenty-five cents, the said lands being :—

That certain parcel or tract of land situate in sections twenty-eight, thirty-three and thirty-four, in the seventeenth township, in the twenty-third range, west of the Sixth meridian, comprising the I.O.U. mineral claim, being lot three thousand six hundred and forty-three ; the O.K. mineral claim, being lot three thousand six hundred and forty-four ; and the Apex mineral claim, being lot three thousand six hundred and forty-five, all in the Ashcroft mining division of the Kamloops district in the Province of British Columbia, which said parcel may be more particularly described as follows :—

Beginning at a wooden post in a stone mound situated two thousand nine hundred and thirty feet and four-tenths of a foot, more or less, south, and eight thousand seven hundred and one feet and four-tenths of a foot, more or less, west, of the iron post, pits and mound at the north-east corner of section thirty-five of the said township ; thence north eighty-nine degrees and thirty-one minutes west, a distance of one thousand five hundred and two feet and two-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound ; thence south eighty-seven degrees forty-seven minutes and thirty seconds west, a distance of seventy feet and four-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence south eighty-five degrees and six minutes west, a distance of one thousand four hundred and twenty-seven feet and seven-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound ; thence south four degrees and fifty-four minutes east, a distance of one thousand one hundred and sixty-nine feet and two-tenths of a foot, more or less to a wooden post in a stone mound ; thence north thirteen degrees and fifty-seven minutes west, a distance of three hundred and seventy-two feet and five-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound ; thence south seventy-six degrees and three minutes west, a distance of one thousand five hundred feet and two-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound ; then south thirteen degrees and fifty-seven minutes east, a distance of one thousand five hundred feet and eight-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound ; thence north seventy-six degrees and three minutes east, a distance of one thousand five hundred feet, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound ; thence north thirteen degrees and fifty-seven minutes west, a distance of seven hundred and ninty-two feet and five-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound ; thence north eighty-five degrees and six minutes east, a distance of one thousand three hundred and thirty-eight feet and six-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound ; thence south eighty-nine degrees and thirty-one minutes east a distance of one thousand four hundred and sixty-four feet and eight-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound ; thence north twenty-nine minutes east, a distance of one thousand five hundred feet, more or less, to the point of beginning ; the said parcel containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-two acres and twenty-five hundredths of an acre, more or less, all the said bearings being astronomical and all according to the plans and field notes of the said mineral claims signed by Fred. J. Dawson, Dominion Land Surveyor, on the twenty-third day of November, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and of record in the Department of the Interior under number fifteen thousand six hundred and sixteen.

Therefore, His Excellency, the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the title to the lands herein described, containing a total of one hundred and fifty-two acres and twenty-five hundredths of an acre, (152·25) shall be and the same is hereby vested in His Majesty King George the Fifth, for the purposes of the Province of British Columbia, under the terms of the agreement and Order in Council mentioned above.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
12–4 Clerk of the Privy Council

[2220.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 12th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, by a resolution passed at a meeting of their Board held on the 5th day of August, 1918, amended present By-law No. 96, which provides a tariff and conditions for handling cars on the Commissioners' Harbour Railway, by substituting the amended sections, as in the copy attached, for the similar sections of the old By-law No. 96 ; also by a resolution passed at their meeting held on the 15th day of August, 1918, repealed present By-law No. 104 and approved of the attached new By-law No. 104, to be substituted therefor, and submit same for approval.

And whereas the Minister of Marine and Fisheries submits that the officer of the Marine Department who is entrusted with the inspection and supervision of the various Harbour Commissions reports that the original by-laws had been submitted to the Department of Justice for an opinion as to their legality, and that Department has advised that the provisions of same come within the powers of the Commissioners to enact in accordance with existing authorizing legislation ; that the present amendments to the original by-laws present no change from the general effect of the old by-law, but simply provide for an increase of rates and as a consequence, it has not been deemed necessary to submit the amendments to the Department of Justice for a further opinion as to legality, and this officer recommends that the amendments be approved as submitted, in which recommendation the Deputy Minister of the Department of Marine and Fisheries concurs.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries is pleased to approve the amended By-laws No. 96 and 104 of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, copies of which are hereto attached, and the same are hereby approved accordingly.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL.

EXTRACT from the minutes of an ordinary meeting held on the 15th August, 1918.

Resolved that By-law No. 104, "Tariff for Grain Elevators Nos. 1 and 2, be repealed and replaced by the following :—

BY-LAW NO. 104.

From and after the date of the coming into force of the present by-law, rates shall be levied as hereinafter set forth on the following articles, when handled at

the Commissioners' Grain Elevators, Harbour of Montreal.

On Grain Ex Steamer or Barge.

Elevating into elevator and weighing (payable by vessel) four-tenths of one per cent per bushel; delivery four tenths of one cent per bushel; storage in elevators up to ten days free.

On Export Grain Ex Cars.

Elevating into elevator and weighing six-tenths of one cent per bushel; storage in elevators up to ten days free.

On Domestic Grain Ex Cars.

Oats, elevation three-quarters of one cent per bushel. All other grain, elevation one cent per bushel. Storage in elevators up to ten days free.

Delivery of Grain.

Delivery to ocean steamer over the grain conveyor system or otherwise four-tenths of one cent per bushel.

Storage.

On all grain, ex steamer, barge or cars, after the expiry of the free storage period one-quarter of one cent per bushel for each succeeding term of ten days, or part thereof.

For other services.

Cleaning grain, one cent per bushel.

Turning grain, four-tenths of one cent per bushel.

Winter Storage on Grain.

After the 15th of November, when charges at regular rates for storage and local delivery amount to one and one-half of one cent per bushel, no further charge will be made until the 15th of May, except over the grain conveyor system for which the regular rate of four-tenths of one cent per bushel for delivery will be charged.

After the 15th of May, regular rate for storage of one-quarter of one cent per bushel for each succeeding ten days or part thereof will be charged except that the charge for the term of final storage will be four-tenths of one cent per bushel including delivery.

In addition to the above elevation will be charged, as winter rates apply only to storage and delivery.

Drying Grain.

When owners order that grain be dried in the Hess Drier connected with Elevator No. 2, the following rules and rates will apply in addition to the rates for elevation and storage;

The charge for elevation and also for drying will be based on the weight of the grain when taken into the Elevator; any further storage will be assessed on the weight after drying, loss of weight in drying to be borne by the owner of the grain.

The Harbour Commissioners will not guarantee to dry grain within any specified time, and will not be responsible for deterioration of grain due to delay in passing through the drier. Grain ordered through the drier will be handled as promptly as possible, taking its regular turn.

The charge for drying grain, excepting salvage grain, will be two and one-half cents (2½c) per bushel.

The charge for drying salvage grain will be five cents (5) per bushel.

The charge for conditioning grain by cold blast treatment will be one cent (1c.) per bushel.

The minimum charge for drying grain will be for not less than 1,000 bushels.

Grain will not be delivered in lots of less 1,000 bushels.

In all cases where grain remains in store over ninety days, the elevation shall be paid on demand and storage every three months.

Grain of any kind or grade whatsoever, requiring separate storage, occupying a whole bin, shall after being stored for thirty days at tariff rates, pay extra storage equal to the capacity of the bin in which it is stored.

Bagged grain must be removed from the elevators within four days from completion of bagging, after which delay a penalty charge of 5 cents per bag per day will be made, and the Commissioners will not be responsible either for condition or quantity of bags remaining in elevator after bagging is completed.

The charge for shovelling grain ex steamer or barge, by power or hand as steamer or barge will permit, will be $3.00 per 1,000 bushels, to be paid by steamer or barge.

Loading and unloading of vessels.

An extra charge of $10.00 per hour will be made to steamships, steamers or barges, loading or unloading grain after 7 p.m., and on Sundays and holidays.

Insurance.

It shall be compulsory for the Commissioners to insure against loss by fire, on account of whom it may concern, all grain received in their elevators, and pay the premium therefor on the following conditions:—

No charge will be made by the Commissioners for the premium of insurance paid by them to cover such loss during the free storage periods mentioned in this by-law.

After the expiry of the said free storage periods, the premium of insurance at the current rate, will be a charge on the grain while stored, and shall be payable to the Commissioners before delivery thereof by the holders of warehouse receipts, or other documents issued in lieu of warehouse receipts.

Certified.

(Sgd.) M. P. FENNELL,
Secretary.

Montreal, 20th August, 1918.

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HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL.

EXTRACTS from the minutes of a meeting of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, held on the 5th August, 1918.

Resolved that By-law No. 96 "Tariff and Condition for handling Cars," be amended by striking out paragraphs Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 16, 17 and 18 and substituting therefor the following:—

1. For every loaded car brought to the Harbour and moved on the Harbour tracks, between sections 12 and 46, both inclusive, $3.50.

2. For every loaded car forwarded from the Harbour tracks between sections 12 and 46, both inclusive, $3.50.

3. For every loaded car brought to the Harbour and moved on the Harbour tracks between sections 47 and 62, both inclusive, $4.00.

4. For every loaded car forwarded from the Harbour tracks between sections 47 and 62, both inclusive, $4.00.

16. No charge will be made for the empty movement of freight cars upon which a charge of $3.50 or more has been made.

17. For every loaded car placed at more than two sections or sheds within a distance of ten sections, a further charge of $3.50 for each such additional movement; additional movements beyond ten sections a charge of $4.00 for each such movement.

18. For every car loaded within the Harbour and moved from one shed or section to another, upon orders of a Railway Company, for each movement between sections 12 and 46, $3.50; for each movement between sections 47 and 62, $4.00; for each movement between sactions 63 and 74, $5.00; for each movement between sections 75 and 102, $7.00.

Certified a true copy.

Sgd. M. P. FENNELL,
Secretary.

12–2

[2242.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, 13th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and under the powers conferred by the Military Service Act, 1917, the War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise existing in that behalf, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The Consolidated Military Service Regulations sanctioned by order of the Governor in Council of 2nd March, 1918, are hereby amended by adding immediately after Section 93 thereof, the following sections:—

"93A. If any person wilfully return a false or misleading answer to any question submitted to him by any questionaire issued to him by the registrar, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year."

"93B. If any person who shall have received a questionnaire issued to him by the registrar under the authority of sections 92 and 93 of these regulations, neglect or fail without reasonable excuse, the proof whereof shall lie upon the person receiving the questionnaire, to answer in writing the questions stated therein fully and truly, or to return the questionnaire with his answers written therein to the registrar by registered post within the time limited by section 93 of these regulations, or within such extended time as the Minister of Justice or the registrar may authorize in writing, he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the magistrate hearing the case, and moreover he shall incur a penalty of ten dollars for each day after the time when or within which he should have so returned the questionnaire until the same shall have been returned."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

12-2

[2243]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 13th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and under the powers conferred on the Governor in Council, by the War Measures Act, 1914, the Military Service Act, 1917, or otherwise existing in that behalf, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 105 of the Consolidated Regulations approved by the Governor in Council on 2nd March, 1918, is hereby repealed and the following is substituted in place thereof:—

105. (*a*) Every person is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years and not less than one year, who makes any offer, proposal, gift, loan or promise, or gives or offers any compensation or consideration directly or indirectly, to a member of any tribunal constituted or provided for by or under the Act, or to any officer or clerk of any such tribunal, or to any member, officer or clerk of any medical Board, or to any military representative, or to any officer or person concerned in the administration of the Act or regulations or having any duties to perform thereunder, with intent corruptly to obtain from or by means of the authority, jurisdiction, agency or influence of any such tribunal, board, officer, clerk or other person, for himself or any other person, a certificate of exemption, or the extension, modification or renewal of any certificate of exemption already granted, or a certificate of physical unfitness, or any extension of time, advantage, benefit or assistance to procure or assist in the procuring of exemption from military service for himself or any other person or in other that he or any other person shall escape military service or liability for military service, or be enabled to leave Canada.

(*b*) Every person is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term, not exceeding five years and not less than one year, who makes any offer, proposal, gift, loan or promise or gives or offers any compensation or consideration directly or indirectly to any person with the intent and for the purpose of inducing such person to contravene, attempt to contravene, or aid or assist in contravening the provisions of paragraph (a) of this regulation: Provided that no person accused of any offence under this subsection shall be convicted upon the evidence of one witness, unless such witness is corroborated in some material particular by evidence implicating the accused.

(*c*) Every member of any tribunal constituted or provided for under the Act, officer or clerk thereof, member, officer or clerk of any medical board, military representative, or officer or person concerned in the administration of the Act or regulations, or having any duties to perform thereunder, who corruptly uses or exercises his authority, jurisdiction, agency or influence for the purpose of aiding or assisting any person liable for military service to secure a certificate of exemption or the extension, modification or renewal of any certificate of exemption already granted, or a certificate of physical unfitness, or any extension of time, advantage, benefit or assistance to procure or assist in the procuring of exemption from military service for himself or any other person, or in order that he or any other person shall escape military service or liability for military service, or be enabled to leave Canada, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment for a term, not exceeding five years and not less than one year.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

12-2

[2241]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Friday, 13th day of September 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and under and in virtue of the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that The Defence of Canada Order 1917, dated 10th April, 1917 (P.C. 987), shall be and the same is hereby amended by inserting the following regulation numbered 32A, immediately after paragraph 32 of the said Order:

32A. (1) No person shall, except for lawful purpose, the proof whereof shall lie upon him, wilfully injure or destroy or attempt to injure or destroy any war material, war premises, or war utilities as hereinafter defined, or wilfully make, or cause to be made in a defective unauthorized or secretive manner, or attempt to make or cause to be made in a defective unauthorized or secretive manner, any war material as hereinafter defined, or any tool, implement, machine, utensil or receptacle used or employed in making, producing, manufacturing or repairing any such war material as hereinafter defined.

(2) Unless there be something repugnant in the subject matter or context,—

(a) The words "War Material" in this Order shall include arms, armament, ammunition, livestock, stores of clothing, food, foodstuffs and fuel, and shall also include supplies, ammunition and all other articles of whatever description, and any part or ingredient thereof intended for, adapted to or suitable for the use of the Government in connection with the conduct of the war.

(b) The words "War Premises" in this Order shall include all buildings, grounds, mines or other places wherein war material is being produced, manufactured, repaired, stored, mined, inspected, extracted, distributed, loaded, unloaded, or transported, together with all machinery and appliances therein contained; and all forts, arsenals, navy yards, camps, prisons, or other military or naval stations of the Government.

(c) The words "War Utilities" in this Order shall include any railroad, railway, electric line, road of whatever description, railroad, or railway fixture, canal, lock, dam, wharf, pier, dock, bridge, building, structure, engine, machine, mechanical contrivance, car, vehicle, boat or aircraft, or any other means of transportation whatsoever, whereon or whereby war material or any troops of the Government are being or may be transported; and all dams, reservoirs, aqueducts, water and gas mains and pipes, structures and buildings whereby or in connection with which water or gas is being furnished, or may be furnished to any war premises, or to the military or naval forces of the Government; and all electric light and power, steam or pneumatic power, telephone and telegraph plants, poles, wires, and fixtures and wireless stations, and the buildings connected with the maintenance and operation thereof used to supply water, light, heat, power or facilities of communication to any war premises or to the military or naval forces of the Government.

(d) The word "Government" in this Order shall be deemed to mean the Government of Canada, or of any of the provinces thereof, or the Imperial Government, or the Government of any portion of the British Empire, or of any nation at war with any nation with which Great Britain is at war.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
12–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2198]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.
Thursday, the 12th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Naval Service and under the authority of section 45 of The Fisheries Act, chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1914, is pleased to order as follows:—

Section 5 of the Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of British Columbia, adopted by Order in Council of the 9th February, 1915, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

(d) The export from Canada of clams in a raw or fresh state, taken in the Province of British Columbia, is prohibited.

(e) No one shall dig for or take clams, except for use as bait, in deep-sea fishing, or for domestic use, but not for sale or barter, from the 1st day of June to the last day of July, in each year, both days inclusive.

Section 21 of the Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of British Columbia, as amended, is hereby rescinded, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

Sec. 21.—Net Fishing in Certain Non-Tidal Waters.

(a) Fishing with nets in non-tidal waters, outside the Railway Belt, specified in this section is permissible under license from the Provincial Commissioner of Fisheries.

(b) Net fishing in such waters shall be confined to the use of gill-nets and drag-seines.

(c) In the fresh water lakes of the Fort George and Omineca Districts, gill-nets only may be authorized for the capture of whitefish, char and lake trout, and fish of all other species except salmon and sturgeon, provided that in any of the said lakes that are less than four miles in length, no nets shall be used, and provided further that gill-nets may be used in Babine, Fraser, Stuart and Francois lakes, for the capture of sturgeon, and that gill-nets and drag-seines may be used for the capture of little Red-fish or so-called Kokanee, in Okanagan, Arrow and Kootenay lakes.

(d) A gill-net license for the capture of fish other than sturgeon, shall authorize the use of not more than five hundred yards in length of gill-net. The mesh of such net shall not be less than three inches extension measure when in use, and the fee on such license shall be one dollar.

(e) A gill-net license for the capture of sturgeon shall authorize the use of not more than one hundred and fifty fathoms in length of gill-net. The mesh of such net shall not be less than twelve inches extension measure, when in use, and the fee on such license shall be two dollars and fifty cents.

(f) A drag-seine license shall authorize the use of not more than two hundred yards in length of net. The mesh of such net shall not be less than two inches extension measure when in use, and the fee on such license shall be one dollar.

(g) No lake trout weighing less than two pounds dressed shall be retained out of the water nor shall be bought, sold or exposed for sale.

(h) In the Fort George, Omineca and Cariboo districts, trout or char weighing not less than one-half pound dressed, may be sold, except during the months of March and April of each year, until one year after the termination of the war, and subsection 2 of section 18 of the Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of British Columbia, adopted by Order in Council of February 9th, 1915, is hereby amended accordingly.

(i) The use of gill-nets in any lake in the Fort George and Omineca Districts is prohibited during the months of March and April, and from the first day of July to the fifteenth day of October, both days inclusive, in each year.

(j) The use of gill-nets or drag-seines in Okanagan, Arrow or Kootenay lake, is prohibited from the first day of January to the fifteenth day of August, both days inclusive in each year.

(k) The weekly close time for gill-net or drag-seine fishing shall be from Sunday at six o'clock a.m., to Monday noon, during which time no nets shall be left or placed in any of the waters specified in this section.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
12–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2161]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.
Thursday, the 5th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the provisions with regard to the improper wearing of uniforms require certain amendments for the purpose of extending them to uniforms of forces of His Majesty's allies; of permitting the wearing of uniforms on certain occasions to which the existing provisions do not extend; of increasing the penalty for a breach of the regulations, and for other purposes;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, and with the concurrence of the Minister of the Naval Service is pleased, under and by virtue of the powers conferred on the Governor

in Council by the War Measures Act, 1914, and otherwise, to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The Orders in Council (P.C. 17) dated 4th January, 1918, and (P.C. 1072) dated 2nd May 1918, making Regulations with regard to the wearing of military and naval uniforms, decorations and medals by persons not authorized or entitled to wear the same are hereby cancelled and the following regulations are hereby made, enacted and substituted therefor:—

Regulations.

1. Except as hereinafter provided no person who is not an officer, warrant officer, man, soldier or air-man of His Majesty's naval, land or air forces shall wear the uniform of any of the said forces, or any uniform of which any part is so similar to the uniform of any of the said forces as to be likely to cause any person to believe that such person is an officer, warrant officer, man, soldier or air-man of any of the said forces.

2. The next preceding paragraph shall not apply,

(*a*) To any person being an officer or warrant officer of any of the said forces who has been honourably retired therefrom, or a man, soldier or air-man of any of the said forces who has been discharged therefrom otherwise than with disgrace as defined by section 32 of the Army Act, who wears the uniform of the rank or grade which he held at the time of his retirement or discharge.

(*i*) Within one month from the date of his retirement or discharge; or,

(*ii*) On occasions of ceremony approved by the Senior Naval Officer or the District Officer Commanding, or,

(*iii*) When permission in writing has been obtained from the Senior Naval Officer or the District Officer commanding the District in which said uniform is worn.

(*b*) To any officer or man of the Mercantile Marine who wears a uniform authorized by custom or otherwise for the use of such officers or men.

3. Any person not an officer, warrant officer, soldier or man of any of the naval or land forces of His Majesty, who wears uniform in violation of the provisions of paragraph 1 or pursuant to paragraph 2 (a) of these regulations shall, if the uniform is that or similar to that of any land force, be subject to military law as if he were a man on the strength of any corps in the district in which the uniform is worn, or if the uniform worn is that or similar to that of any naval force shall be subject to the Naval Discipline Act and the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions as if he were borne on the books of any one of His Majesty's Canadian ships.

4. Any such person shall, if he wears uniform in violation of the provisions of these regulations, be liable as for an offence under section 40 of the Army Act, or for an offence under section 43 of the Naval Discipline Act, as the case may be.

5. No person in Canada shall wear the uniform of any of the naval, land or air forces of any of His Majesty's allies, or any uniform of which any part is so similar to the uniform of any of the said forces as to be likely to cause any person to believe that such person is an officer or man of any of the said forces, unless he is authorized to wear such uniform in Canada by the law and regulations in force in the country of that one of His Majesty's allies the uniform of one of the naval, land or air forces of which the uniform worn is or appears to be.

6. No person shall wear any distinctive mark relating to wounds received or service performed in war or any military medal, ribbon, decoration, badge or chevron which he is not by law entitled to wear or to wear anything in the same way as or so similar to any such mark, medal, ribbon, decoration, badge or chevron, as to cause any person to believe that the person wearing the same is by law entitled to wear such mark, medal, ribbon, decoration, badge or chevron.

7. No officer or man of the militia shall wear uniform except on occasions upon which he is authorized so to do by the Militia Act, or upon such other occasions as may be permitted by any order or regulation in force from time to time.

8. No officer or man of the Royal Canadian Navy shall wear his uniform unless he is borne on the books of one of His Majesty's Canadian ships or other ship of war, and no officer or man of the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve shall wear his uniform unless borne on the books of one of His Majesty's Canadian ships or other ship of war or unless he is called up for drill, unless he has special permission in writing from the Director of the Naval Service.

9. In any prosecution under these regulations the onus shall be upon the accused of showing that the wearing of the uniform, mark, medal, ribbon, decoration, badge or chevron with respect to which the charge is laid, was justified in the circumstances.

10. Any person guilty of a violation of any of these regulations shall, whether or not he is liable to any other punishment be liable on summary conviction to a fine of three hundred dollars ($300) or to six months imprisonment, or to both fine and imprisonment.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
12-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[The following Order in Council was first publishen in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *12th September, 1918.*]

[2155]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 5th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Agriculture, pursuant to the advice of the Canada Food Board, and under and by virtue of the powers conferred by the provisions of The War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise vested in the Governor General in Council, is pleased to order that the Regulations respecting Seed Corn, established by Order in Council (P.C. 470), dated 28th February, 1918, shall be and the same are hereby amended as follows:—

The word "July" in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) in the first paragraph, and the word "April" in the second paragraph of the said regulations, are hereby struck out therefrom and the word "November" is inserted in each place in lieu thereof.

F. K. BENNETTS,
12-2 Asst. Clerk of the Privy Council.

[The following Order in Council was first published in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *16th September, 1918.*]

[2006]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 12th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and under the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise, is pleased to make the following Regulation, and the same is hereby made and enacted accordingly:—

Regulation.

Section 749 of the Criminal Code shall have application to regulations and orders of the Governor General in Council under The War Measures Act, 1914, as if the words "special Act," in the first line, were defined to include regulations passed under The War Measures Act, 1914.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
12-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

CANADIAN MILITIA.

1918

HEADQUARTERS,
OTTAWA, 1st August, 1918.

No. 97.

The following appointments, promotions, retirements and confirmations of rank in the—

(A) Canadian Militia (permanent and non-permanent)

(B) Canadian Expeditionary Force

are promulgated by the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence in Militia Council:—

(A) CANADIAN MILITIA.

PERMANENT STAFF.

Major-General T. Benson, C.M.G., is retired to pension and is permitted to retain his rank on retirement. 31st July, 1918.

PERMANENT FORCE.

PERMANENT ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Major J. O. D. Lacroix is retired. 31st July, 1918.

CAVALRY.

25TH BRANT DRAGOONS.—The period of tenure of appointment of Lieutenant J. H. Pearce as provisional Signalling Officer is extended to the 1st May, 1919.

28TH NEW BRUNSWICK DRAGOONS.—Lieutenant C. T. Lundon is transferred to the Army Medical Corps. 18th April, 1918.

CANADIAN OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY CONTINGENT, MONTREAL, P.Q.—Lieutenant L. Gerin-Lajoie is transferred to the Army Medical Corps. 15th May, 1918.

INFANTRY.

6TH REGIMENT (THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN RIFLES).—Lieutenant (supernumerary) A. G. Blair is seconded. 4th June, 1918.

20TH REGIMENT (HALTON RIFLES).—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) N. Snyder is permitted to retire. 26th July, 1918.

53RD SHERBROOKE REGIMENT.—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) F. L. Wilson is retired having been pronounced medically unfit for further service. 24th July, 1918.

67TH REGIMENT (CARLETON LIGHT INFANTRY).—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) F. C. Cronkite is seconded. 10th July, 1918.

87TH QUEBEC REGIMENT.—The period of tenure of appointment of Captain J. F. R. Gauvin as Signalling Officer is further extended to the 18th May, 1919.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.

Army Medical Corps.

To be Captains: Lieutenants (supernumerary)

A. LeBoeuf (to remain seconded). 12th August, 1916.
H. C. Sutton (to remain seconded),
G. Cooper. 6th October, 1916.
A. S. Porter, M.C. (to remain seconded). 18th December, 1916.
L. P. Gauthier (to remain seconded),
P. V. Graham (to remain seconded),
G. F. Nelson. 31st January, 1917.
C. M. Pratt. 4th February, 1917.
J. D. H. W. Barnett (to remain seconded). 16th February, 1917.
J. C. Beatty (to remain seconded). 20th February, 1917.
L. H. Coates (to remain seconded). 6th March, 1917.
A. B. James (to remain seconded). 25th March, 1917.
R. F. Slater (to remain seconded). 13th May, 1917.
W. C. Page (to remain seconded),
J. E. Fraser (to remain seconded),
N. D. Black (to remain seconded),
C. M. Sellery (to remain seconded),
E. C. Mick (to remain seconded),
E. W. Nolan (to remain seconded),
J. P. Bonfield (to remain seconded),
F. L. Reid (to remain seconded),
W. H. Lloyd,
J. R. Patterson (to remain seconded),
B. Cannon (to remain seconded),
D. R. Fletcher (to remain seconded),
E. J. Gordon (to remain seconded),
G. F. Denyes (to remain seconded),
F. A. O'Reilly (to remain seconded),
A. B. Whytock (to remain seconded),
D. K. Mundell,
W. G. Robertson (to remain seconded),
H. R. Nicklin (to remain seconded),
B. Lyon (to remain seconded). 22nd November, 1917.
J. W. Warren (to remain seconded). 4th December, 1917.
T. D. Bennett (to remain seconded). 19th December, 1917.
M. J. Gibson (to remain seconded). 1st January, 1918.
R. H. Angrove (to remain seconded). 19th January, 1918.
E. O. Thomas (temporary local Major). 31st January, 1918.
G. S. Purvis. 5th February, 1918.
*G. A. Fleet. 26th March, 1918.
J. M. Clark (to remain seconded). 25th April, 1918.

*Subject to qualification.

To be Lieutenants (supernumerary):

Lieutenant C. T. Lundon from the 28th New Brunswick Dragoons. 18th April, 1918.
*Lieutenant L. Gerin-Lajoie from Laval University Contingent, Canadian Officers Training Corps. 15th May, 1913.

To be provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary):

John Mair Robertson, gentleman. 18th June, 1918.
Hill Harrison Cheney, gentleman. 27th June, 1918.
*Subject to qualification under the provisions of Militia Order 65, 1913.

The undermentioned Nursing Sisters are permitted to retire:

A. S. Duncan. 26th June, 1918.
G. F. Bliss. 29th June, 1918.

To be Nursing Sisters (supernumerary):

Adene Sutton . 1st April, 1918.
Florence Amelia Fraser. 22nd June, 1918.
Mattie Elizabeth Hagerman. 12th July, 1918.
Nursing Sister M. E. Robinson reverts to regimental duty from the seconded list. 7th November, 1917.

CANADIAN ARMY DENTAL CORPS.

To be Captain: Harvey John Donaldson Robinson, Esquire. 16th July, 1918.

To be Lieutenant (supernumerary): Arthur Kingdon Wade, gentleman. 15th July, 1918.

CANADIAN ARMY VETERINARY CORPS.

To be provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary): Albert William Busselle, gentleman. 17th March, 1917.

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant and Captain (temporary Major) J. C. P. V. Bunbury, 72nd Regiment (Seaforth Highlanders of Canada) relinquishes the temporary rank of Major

conferred upon him by General Order 101, 1915. 1st July, 1918.

The date of resignation of Captain D. V. Desrosiers, Army Medical Corps, which appeared in General Order 79, 1918, is amended to read from the 22nd July, 1918.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) G. D. Thomas, 109th Regiment, relinquishes the temporary rank of Captain conferred upon him by General Order 62, 1916. 28th April, 1917.

Edward Leo Ginna, gentleman, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Canadian Militia, whilst employed at Valcartier Camp, 1918. 10th June, 1918.

The undermentioned are granted temporary rank in the Canadian Militia as stated, whilst serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force: To be Lieutenants:—

Norman Halliday Macauley, gentleman. 20th January, 1915.
John Jeffrey, gentleman. 28th April, 1915.
Norman M. McLean, gentleman. 29th May, 1915.
George C. Carvell, gentleman. 21st June, 1915.
Samuel Parkinson Lough, gentleman. 22nd July, 1915.
Robert Cawthorne Lalor, gentleman. 10th August, 1915.
Roderick McKenzie Watt, gentleman. 15th September, 1915.
Robert Carlyle MacKenzie, gentleman. 23rd September, 1915.
Stone Lauritz Virene, gentleman. 24th February, 1916.
Arnold E. McElligott, gentleman. 30th April, 1916.
Frederick W. Kirkland, gentleman. 9th May, 1916.
George Railton Hardy, gentleman. 12th June, 1916.
Medly Kingdon Parlee, gentleman. 28th June, 1916.
Williard Thomas McCallum, gentleman. 3rd August, 1916.
Ernest Cuthbert Banks, gentleman. 17th September, 1916.
Archibald McMillan, gentleman. 21st September, 1916.
James W. McMullen, gentleman. 22nd September, 1916.
Edwin Cowen, gentleman (since died of wounds). 27th September, 1916.
George Hugh Nettleton,
Charles Chester Smith, gentlemen. 10th October, 1916.
Frederick George Pusey, gentleman. 30th November, 1916.
Harold George Porter,
Robert Swan Robertson,
Hubert J. Stokes Rigby, gentlemen. 1st January, 1917.
Montague William Kynch,
Robert Gerald Foulkes, gentlemen. 7th January, 1917.
Robert Allan Bolton, gentleman. 17th January, 1917.
Cyril Cropton Ashcroft, gentleman. 25th January, 1917.
Albert Leslie Derry,
Wilbur Francis Chown,
William Dobell Foster,
Bruce Fitzgerald Fisher, gentlemen. 27th February, 1917.
Erskine Gordon,
John David Clark,
Douglas Maunsell Glass,
Richard Gibson Michaelson,
James Chisholm Fraser,
George Ernest Harley,
Arthur Robb Milne, gentlemen. 10th March, 1917.
George Gilbert Bricker, gentleman. 13th March, 1917.
John Patrick Flynn,
George Anslem Baurle, gentlemen. 14th March, 1917.
Harry Cutmore, gentleman. 17th March, 1917.
Rowland Samuel Wright, gentleman. 1st April, 1917.
Albert Lloyd,
Harry A. Davis, gentlemen. 2nd April, 1917.
William Waldrum,
Edgar Anskar Sissener Chowne, gentlemen. 3rd April, 1917.
Percival Kingsmith (since killed in action).
Winifred Langtry, gentlemen. 10th April, 1917.
Benn Tempie Jackson, gentleman. 14th April, 1917.
Hugo Anthony Launcelot Ceadda Jackson, gentleman. 15th April, 1917.
Alfred Percy Williams, gentleman. 16th April, 1917.
Gerald Marryat, gentleman. 18th April, 1917.
Franklyn George Stone (since killed in action).
Gordon Franklin Leslie,
Bernard Shipton,
George Gillispie Stark,
Thomas Wardrope Corsan,
Edwin Charles S. Bampton,
Frederick John Bradley,
Reginald Ernest Lawrence,
James Irons,
Robert H. Duvar,
Bernard George Oldaker,
Willis Lumgair Clark,
William Darling,
James F. Lumsden,
Jack B. Clark,
Ruben Kilborn,
John Pearman Allan,
Kenneth Robert Munro Morrison,
William Downer Wales,
Allen Gordon Williams,
John Elliott,
Douglas Smith,
Pitman Dudley,
Percy William Shill,
Thomas Edward Scarrott,
Herbert Wright,
John George Leighton,
John Clayton Colling,
Allen Dale Smith,
Harry H. Whiteman,
Howard Burrows Walton,
Arthur Clifford Wiswell,
Alva Sheridan Van Dusen,
John Lorimer,
Louis Francis Eadie,
Arthur Gilkinson Condie,
William Gibb,
Charles John Bevan,
George Matthew Crossgrove,
Robert McLeod Murray,
Joseph Leonard White,
Wilfred L. Hart,
Alfred Thompson Howell,
Francis Andrew Law, gentlemen. 28th April, 1917.
Charles Goodwin, gentleman. 1st June, 1918.
Gordon David Martin, gentleman. 24th June, 1918.
Joseph Charles Pierre de Guise, gentleman. 13th July, 1918.
Maurice Talbot, gentleman. 16th July, 1918.

To be honorary Lieutenants:—

Sergeant-Major H. J. Beard, The Royal Canadian Regiment. 19th March, 1916.
Joseph George Haylett, gentleman. 28th October, 1916.
Temporary Sergeant-Major H. E. Robinson, Permanent Army Medical Corps. 16th April, 1918.

Confirmation of Rank.

The undermentioned provisionally appointed officers having qualified themselves for the appointments, are confirmed in their rank from the dates set opposite their respective names:

Lieutenant Supernumerary W. L. McCullough, A.M.C. 26th April, 1915.
Lieutenant Supernumerary G. G. Clegg, A.M.C. 1st July, 1915.
Lieutenant Supernumerary A. LeBœuf, A.M.C. 12th August, 1915.
Lieutenant Supernumerary G. Cooper, A.M.C. 6th October, 1915.

Lieutenant Supernumerary H. C. Sutton, A.M.C. 6th October, 1915.
Lieutenant Supernumerary L. P. Gauthier, A.M.C. 31st January, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary P. V. Graham, A.M.C. 31st January, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary C. M. Pratt, A.M.C. 4th February, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary H. DeW. Ball, A.M.C. 15th February, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary J. D. H. W. Barnett, A.M.C. 16th February, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary A. W. Knox, A.M.C. 17th February, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary W. R. Stackhouse, A.M.C. 17th February, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary T. Coleman, A.M.C. 20th February, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary R. D. MacKenzie, A.M.C. 21st February, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary C. J. C. Ferrier, A.M.C. 3rd March, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary N. MacL. Harris. A.M.C. 19th April, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary N. D. Black, A.M.C. 22nd November, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary J. P. Bonfield, AM.C. 22nd November, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary B. Cannon, A.M.C. 22nd November, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary G. F. Denyes, A.M.C. 22nd November, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary D. R. Fletcher, A.M.C. 22nd November, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary, J. E. Fraser, A.M.C. 22nd November, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary E. J. Gordon, A.M.C. 22nd November, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary B. Lyon, A.M.C. 22nd November, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary E. C. Mick, A.M.C. 22nd November, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary D. K. Mundell, A.M.C. 22nd November, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary H. R. Nicklin, A.M.C. 22nd November, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary E. W. Nolan, A.M.C. 22nd November, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary F. A. O'Reilly, A.M.C. 22nd November, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary W. C. Page, A.M.C. 22nd November, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary J. R. Patterson, A.M.C. 22nd November, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary F. L. Reid, A.M.C. 22nd November, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary W. G. Roberston, A.M.C. 22nd November, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary C. M. Sellery, A.M.C. 22nd November, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary K. M. Shorey, A.M.C. 22nd November, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary A. B. Whytock, A.M.C. 22nd November, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary W. H. Lloyd, A.M.C. 22nd November, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary C. B. Corbett, A.M.C. 22nd November, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary R. K. Johnston, A.M.C. 22nd November, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary E. C. A. Crawford, A.M.C. 22nd November, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary J. W. Warren, A.M.C. 4th December, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary T. D. Bennett, A.M.C. 19th December, 1916.
Lieutenant Supernumerary M. J. Gibson, A.M.C. 1st January, 1917.
Lieutenant Supernumerary R. H. Angrove, A.M.C. 19th January, 1917.
Lieutenant Supernumerary E. O. Thomas, A.M.C. 31st January, 1917.
Lieutenant Supernumerary G. S. Purvis, A. M.C. 5th February, 1917.
Lieutenant Supernumerary L. N. Armstrong, A.M.C. 1st March, 1917.
Lieutenant Supernumerary J. M. Clark, A.M.C. 25th April, 1917.

(B) CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Infantry.

Western Ontario Regiment.—1st Depot Battalion.—To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant Mervin Wilfred Meek (25th Regt.). 21st June, 1918.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—2nd Depot Battalion.—To be Lieutenant: No. 410921, Sergt. John Joseph Gale, C.E.F. 19th July, 1918.

2nd Québec Regiment—1st Depot Battalion.—To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant John Dunton Sharman, C.E.F., from R.O., C.E.F. 28th June, 1918.

2nd Depot Battalion.—To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant Hervey Raoul Janelle (80th Regt.). 15th July, 1918.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—1st Depot Battalion.—To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant William Errol Mitchell (81st Regt.). 19th July, 1918.

New Brunswick Regiment.—1st Depot Battalion.—To be *Lieutenant: Lieutenant Elphege A. Leger, C.E.F., from R.O., C.E.F. 13th July, 1918.

Manitoba Regiment—1st Depot Battalion.—To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant John Edward Griffiths, C.E.F. (96th Regt.). 10th July, 1918.

British Columbia Regiment—2nd Depot Battalion.—To be Lieutenant: No. 2139032, Sergt. John Trenchard Fowle, C.E.F. 24th July, 1918.

Overseas Company Laval University C.O.T.C.—To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant Charles Alphonse St. Germain, C.E.F. (54th Regt.). 22nd May, 1918.

To be *Lieutenant: Lieutenant Frank Richer LaFlèche. (65th Regt.) 16th July, 1918.

*Temporary appointments.

District Depots.

No. 1 District Depot.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.—

Captain Hobart Anderson Springle. 28th June, 1918.

Lieutenant Donald Stewart Scott. 16th July, 1918.

No. 2 District Depot.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.—

Brigadier-General James Henry Mitchell, D.S.O. 19th July, 1918.

Majors: Philip Ewing Boyd. 23rd July, 1918.
Westropp Armstrong. 25th July, 1918.

Captains: Edward Dobree Pennington. 18th July, 1918.
William Hamilton Wylie. 22nd July, 1918.

Lieutenants: Norman Fred Parkinson. 8th July, 1918.
Robert Cleland. 11th July, 1918.
John Alexander Norris. 17th July, 1918.
Frederick Harold McCallum,
John Albert House,
Edward Levette Mahony. 20th July, 1918.
Harold John Stratford,
Angus McGill Mowat. 22nd July, 1918.
Ernest Hodgson Jupp,
Charles Edward Williams. 23rd July, 1918.
Hugh Baker Carter. 24th July, 1918.
Herbert Cyril Bloxham. 25th July, 1918.
William Zimmerman. 31st July, 1918.

Honorary Captain Albert Allan Campbell. 17th July, 1918.

Nursing Sisters Edith Woodsworth. 12th July, 1918.
Elizabeth Wilson Rodgers. 22nd July, 1918.

No. 3 District Depot.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Rupert McNeill is struck off the strength of the C.E.F. 24th July, 1918.

No. 4 District Depot.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.:—

Captain Byron Clarence Reynolds. 18th July, 1918.

Lieutenants Albert E. Scott. 18th July, 1918.
Charles O'Keefe Buisson. 19th July, 1918.
Andrew Lane Wark McCallum. 31st July, 1918.

No. 5 District Depot.—Major James Franklin Beatty Belford is struck off the strength of the C.E.F. 3rd July, 1918.

No. 6 District Depot.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.:—
Lieutenants John Robert Marley. 17th June, 1918.
James F. Forbes. 19th July, 1918.
Nursing Sister Ellan Caroline Barnes. 22nd July, 1918.

No. 7 District Depot.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.:—
Captain James Edward Jewett,
Lieutenant Keith Allan Brown. 20th July, 1918.

No. 10 District Depot.—To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant Alexander Peter Stewart McLean, C.E.F. (100th Regt.). 6th June, 1918.
The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.:—Lieutenants Charles Dufferin Roblin. 8th July, 1918.
Albert Ernest Horsman Coo, M.C. 9th July, 1918.
Ira Egbert Ham. 15th July, 1918.

No. 11 District Depot.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.:
Majors:—
Arthur Percival Proctor. 1st May, 1918.
James Charles Halsey. 18th July, 1918.
Captain Arthur Cecil Gray. 25th July, 1918.
Lieutenants William Bell. 17th July, 1918.
Harold C. Weaver,
Thomas Enright,
William Russell Taylor,
Omar Leo Higgins,
Thomas MacKinnon. 18th July, 1918.
William Archibald. 25th July, 1918.
Honorary Captain Eyton L. Williams. 20th July, 1918.
Nursing Sister Fanny Pugh. 18th July, 1918.

No. 13 District Depot.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.:—
Major Donald McLauchlan. 29th July, 1918.
Captain Amund Charles Hanson. 19th July, 1918.

Army Medical Corps.

To be Captains:
Lieutenant Lorne Hall Cook (A.M.C.). 31st January, 1918.
Lieutenant John Joseph Gee (A.M.C.). 1st February, 1918.
To be Lieutenants:
Lieutenant Aurdy Benjamin Holmes (A.M.C.). 5th July, 1918.
Lieutenant Arthur Ford G. Edgelow (A.M.C.). 10th July, 1918.
Lieutenant Albyn A. Cauley (A.M.C.). 13th July, 1918.
To be Nursing Sisters:
Nursing Sister Harriet M. Ross (A.M.C.). 17th June, 1918.
Nursing Sister Annie McIntyre (A.M.C.). 20th June, 1918.

Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.

To be temporary Captain: Temporary Captain William John Morgan (C.A.V.C.). 11th July, 1918.

Reserve of Officers.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Lieutenant-Colonel Mostyn Elton Cutcliffe, 125th Bn. 26th June, 1918,
To be Major: Major William Donald Bruce. 4th Div. M.G. Bn. 7th June, 1918.
To be Captains: Captains Abel Whitehead, 117th Bn. 19th June, 1918.
Richard Parsons, C.A.M.C. 25th June, 1918.
Charles Edwyn Dowding, C.A.P.C.
Arthur Ormond Philip, 85th Bn. 29th June, 1918.
Lewis James O'Brien, C.A.M.C. 2nd July, 1918.
Edwin Arthur Hughes, C.O.C. 6th July, 1918.
Crossley Greenwood, District Staff, M.D. No. 10. 11th July, 1918.
To be Lieutenants:—
Lieutenant John Hewett Naylor, C.F.C. 24th February, 1918.
Norman Brooke Bell, 123rd Pnr. Bn. 1st June, 1918.
John Alexander Ptolemy, 2nd Bde. M.G. Coy. 19th June, 1918.
Dunbar Hudson McLean, 6th Res. Bn. 24th June, 1918.
William Ross Macdonald, 4th Bn. 25th June, 1918.
Joseph Grafton, 54th Bn. 26th June, 1918.
Reginald Kingdren Runnels, 8th Res. Bn. 27th June, 1918.
Wilfrid Mayfield Cory, C.F.C. 3rd July, 1918.
Kenneth Verner Bunnell, 125th Bn. 4th July, 1918.
William Jesse Davies, 50th Bn. 5th July, 1918.
Charles Whitlaw Heming, 123rd Pnr. Bn. 9th July, 1918.
To be honorary Captain: Honorary Captain Thomas Harold Dunn, 229th Bn. 23rd November, 1917.
To be Nursing Sister: Nursing Sister Christine Dewar MacMillan, C.A.M.C. 24th June, 1918.
The undermentioned officers are transferred from the Reserve of Officers, C.E.F., to the Active List:
Major Everiste Nomore Richards,
Captain Douglas McKinnon. 30th June, 1918.
Lieutenants Andrew Gordon Lees. 8th January, 1918.
George Colving Champ. 22nd April, 1918.
Frank Alexander Skelhorne. 18th June, 1918.
Gilbert Sydney Weir. 21st June, 1918.
Douglas Ashburn McMurtry. 27th June, 1918

Memoranda.

To be temporary honorary Lieutenant-Colonel: Chaplain and honorary Captain the Rev. Harold McCausland (C.M.), whilst performing the duties of Assistant Director of Chaplain Services (Western Canada). 29th July, 1918.

Major N. J. Black, C.E.F. (90th Regt., C.M.), is detailed for duty, temporarily, as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Military District No. 10. 10th July, 1918.

Captain T. Morrison, C.A.M.C., is granted the temporary rank of Major, with pay and allowances. 27th May, 1918.

Lieut. (temp. Capt.) H. O. Lawson, C.P.A.S.C. is detailed for duty, temporarily, as Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, Military District No. 3, and is granted the temporary rank of Major, with pay and allowances, *vice* Lieut.-Col. E. C. Dean, C.P.A.S.C. who is appointed Chief Transport Officer, Clearing Service Command. 9th July, 1918.

To be honorary Major: Chaplain and honorary Captain the Rev. Gore M. Barrow, C.E.F. (C.M.), whilst performing the duties of Senior Chaplain, M.D. No. 13. 29th July, 1918.

Honorary Captain H. W. Whitla, C.E.F. (C.M.), is detailed for duty, temporarily, as Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, Military District No. 10. 10th July, 1918.

To be Chaplains with the honorary rank of Captain:
Chaplains and honorary Captains the Rev. Phillip John Dykes (C.M.). 4th June, 1918.
The Rev. Father Joseph Rooney (C.M.). 8th June, 1918.
The Rev. Thomas Wesley F. G. Andrews (C.M.). 8th July, 1918.
The Rev. Arnot Stanley Orton (C.M.). 16th July, 1918.
The Rev. Roy Joseph Kain (C.M.). 29th July, 1918.

To be temporary Captain: Lieutenant Charles Dolphin, General List, whilst employed with the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission, U.S.A. 16th August, 1917.

Lieutenant J. D. Campbell, C.E.F. (95th Regiment, C.M.), is granted the temporary honorary rank of Captain with pay and allowances, whilst employed in the office of the District Paymaster, M.D. No. 12. 24th July, 1918.

The undermentioned officers are seconded for service to the Royal Air Force: Chaplain and honorary Captain John Ferguson German Morris (35th Regt). 11th July, 1918.

Lieutenant Frank Street Coghill, 235th Bn. (43rd Regt). 28th November, 1916.

To be Lieutenants:—

Lieutenant Charles Dolphin, General List. 29th June, 1917.

Lieutenant Louis Charles Montminey (6th Regt., C.G.A.). 16th July, 1918.

No. 24166 Q.M. Sgt. Roderick Norman MacPherson, C.E.F.

Lieutenant Walter Souster Rose (31st B.C. Horse). 17th July, 1918.

Reference Draft Gazette No. 93, dated 4th July, 1918, under "Struck off Strength, No. 10 District Depot," delete the name of Lieutenant Percy Blackwood Alloway.

Reference Draft Gazette No. 94, dated the 11th July, 1918, under Canadian Army Veterinary Corps, delete the name of Lieutenant Martin Theodore Arthur Gaudry.

By Command,
E. C. ASHTON,
Major-General,
Acting Adjutant-General.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS.

Entered during the week ending 17th September, 1918 at the Department of Trade and Commerce.—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

34568. "From Generation to Generation." (Painting.) Canadian. Wm. A. Rogers, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 11th September, 1918.

34569. "Love's Honeymoon." (Song Poem.) Harry Jacobson, Port Arthur, Ont., 11th September, 1917.

34570. "Everywoman Name Contest." (Sheet.) Frank Cruikshank, Ottawa, Ont., 11th September, 1918.

34571. "Swat the Huns." (Drawing.) Harold Rea Warner, Toronto, Ont., 12th September, 1918.

34572. "Granby News, September, 1918. Vol. II. No. 9." (Book.) Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., 12th September, 1918.

34573. "Appendix 1st January, 1866, to 30th June, 1867, and Index to Political Appointments and Elections in the Province of Canada, from 1841, to 1865, by J. O. Coté, N.P. (published in 1866.)" By his Son, N. Omer Coté, I.S.O. (Book.) Narcisse Omer Coté, Ottawa, Ont., 12th September, 1918.

34574. "The Dream of the Months." A New Year Pageant. By Elspeth Moray. (Book.) McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 13th September, 1918.

34575. "Canada Calls." (A Patriotic Play.). By Edith Lelean Groves. (Book.) McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 13th September, 1918.

34576. "The Little Wonder Worker." (Book.) Richard H. Henderson, Montreal, Que., 13th September, 1918.

34577. "School Arithmetic. Elementary Course." By E. Robert, C.S.V. (Livre.) Clercs De Saint Viateur, Outremont, Qué., 14 septembre, 1918.

34578. "School Arithmetic. Intermediate Course." By E. Robert, C.S.V. (Livre.) Clercs De Saint Viateur, Outremont, Qué., 14 septembre 1918.

34579. "Kitchen Police." (Poor Little Me.) Words and Music by Irving Berlin. Irving Berlin, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 14th September, 1918.

34580. "Dream On." A Dutch Lullaby. High Key. With Violin Obligato. By E. S. Phelps. Whaley, Royce & Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 14th September, 1918.

34581. "With All My Heart." Words and Music by Frederick Seymour. Whaley, Royce & Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 14th September, 1918.

34582. "Valse Celeste." By Joseph Miller. (Music.) Whaley, Royce & Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 14th September, 1918.

34583. "Keep the Old Flag Waving." (Song-Poem.) Archibald W. Bishop, Truro, Nova Scotia, 16th September, 1918.

34584. "Talks on the Land of the Maple." By William T. Gunn. (Booklet.) Canadian Council of the Missionary Education Movement, Toronto, Ont., 16th September, 1918.

34585. "High Rigging." (Photograph.) Commercial Photo Co., Vancouver, British Columbia, 16th September, 1918.

34586. "Ontario High School English Grammar. Revised Edition." (Book.) The Canada Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 16th September, 1918.

34587. "Méthode Musicale d'Enseignement." Par Mlle. Anais Meunier. (Composition Littéraire.) Anais Meunier, Yamachiche, Qué., 16 septembre, 1918.

34588. "Leaders of the Canadian Church." With a Foreword by the Primate. Edited with a Preface by Wm. Bertal Heeney, B.A., B.D. (Book.) The Musson Book Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 17th September, 1918.

34589. "The Ontario Law Reports." Cases Determined in the Supreme Court of Ontario. (Appellate and High Court Divisions,) 1917–1918. Vol. XLII. Part 1. Pages 1 to 104. Editor: Edward B. Brown, K.C. (Book.) Law Society of Upper Canada, Toronto, Ont., 17th September, 1918.

34590. "Sammykin." (Statue.) Alfred Nichol, Calgary, Alberta, 17th September, 1918.

34591. "Tommykin." (Statue.) Alfred Nichol, Calgary, Alberta, 17th September, 1918.

34592. Jackykin." (Statue.) Alfred Nichol, Calgary, Alberta, 17th September, 1918.

34593. "Dew Drops." By Cliff Hess. (Music.) Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N. Y., U. S. A., 17th September 1918.

34594. "Hearts of the World." (We are Sending Our Sweethearts to You.) Words by George Graff, Jr. Music by Bert Grant. Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N. Y., U.S.A., 17th September, 1918.

34595. "Big Chief Kill-A-Hun." Words by Alfred Bryan and Edgar Leslie. Music by Maurice Abrahams. Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co., New York, N. Y., U. S.A., 17th September, 1918.

INTERIM COPYRIGHTS.

2085. "The Peace March Song." (Melody.) Frank Alexander Wright, Hamilton, Ont., 13th September, 1918.

2086. "I'll Plant a Sprig of Shamrock in the Garden of Your Heart." (Melody.) Frank Alexander Wright, Hamilton, Ont., 13th September, 1918.

2087. "Only a Rose." (Melody) Frank Alexander Wright, Hamilton, Ont., 13th September, 1918.

2088. "Registrum Missarum." (Livre.) Serré-Grenier & Cie., Ottawa, Ont., 16 septembre, 1918.

P. E. RITCHIE,
19–1 Registrar of Copyrights.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, by M. & F. Order No. 121 in 1918, dated the 17th September, 1918, has granted permission to the Government of British Columbia, represented by the Honourable The Provincial Secretary, for the time being, to change the name of the gasoline vessel "Faloma" of New Westminster, B.C., Official Number 126,781, to that of "Sanita".

Ottawa, 18th September, 1918. 12–2

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA

GENERAL ORDER.

A General sitting of "The Exchequer Court of Canada," under the provisions of rule 166, for the trial of cases, etc., will be holden at the Court House, in the City of Quebec, P.Q., commencing on Monday, the 21st day of October, A.D., 1918, at 11 a.m.

Dated at Ottawa, this 3rd day of September, A.D. 1918.

L. A. AUDETTE,
J.E.C.

10–4

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, by M. & F. Order No. 120 in 1918, dated 9th September, 1918, under the provisions of section 27 of the Canada Shipping Act, has granted permission to change the name of the Steam Tug "Daring" which has been purchased from foreigners by the Pacific & Great Eastern Railway, of Victoria, B.C., to that of "Clinton."

C. STANTON,
Asst. Deputy Minister.

OTTAWA, 9th September, 1918. 11–2

[The following Government Notice was first published in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *5th September, 1918.*]

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

Order No. 60.

SUGAR ORDER.

IN exercise of the powers conferred upon it by order of His Excellency, the Governor General in Council, dated the 12th day of March, 1918, P.C. 596, and of all other powers enabling, the Canada Food Board hereby orders :—

Notwithstanding anything contained in any other orders of the Canada Food Board :—

1. (*a*) No Public Eating Place (except Soda Fountains or Ice Cream Parlors) shall use more than two pounds of sugar for every ninety meals served.

(*b*) No proprietor of a Soda Fountain or Ice Cream Parlor shall after September 30, 1918, use more than 25 per centum of the average monthly amount of sugar used during the year 1917.

2. No person shall use in the manufacture of :

(*a*) Biscuits, or fruit, pound, layer, wine, sponge cake or any like product more than 40 pounds of sugar to 100 pounds of flour.

(*b*) Sweet dough products and pastry more than 8 pounds of sugar to 100 pounds of flour.

(*c*) Cocoa-nut macaroons or fancy almond macaroons more than 40 per centum of sugar.

(*d*) Marshmallow more than 10 pounds of sugar to 60 pounds of marshmallow.

(*e*) Bread and bread-rolls ½ pound of sugar to 100 pounds of flour.

Fifty per centum of the sugar used in the manufacture of products (*a*), (*b*) and 100 per centum of (*e*) shall be yellow or brown sugar.

3. No person shall use in the manufacture of :

(*a*) Candy, chocolate, solid chocolate products, cocoa products, chewing gum, dessicated cocoanut or tobacco more than 50 per centum of the monthly consumption of sugar for the year 1917.

(*b*) Table syrups, compound honey, maple butter and maple syrup compounds, or such like products, more than 50 per centum of the average monthly consumption of sugar for the year 1917, one-half of such sugar to be yellow or brown sugar.

(*c*) Pharmaceutical syrups and medicinal preparations more than 75 per centum of the average monthly consumption of sugar in 1917.

(*d*) Beers, ales, soft drinks, fountain fruits, fruit juices or syrups, dessert or jelly powders or marshmallow powders, after September 30, 1918, more than 50 per centum of the average monthly amount of sugar used during the year 1917.

4. No person shall use in the manufacture of ice cream more than 5½ pounds of cane sugar to 8 gallons of ice cream.

5. The use of sugar in the manufacture of soap is prohibited.

6. Certificate for the purchase of sugar in the manufacture of products mentioned in this order, will be issued on the basis of the percentage allowed under this order.

Supplementary certificates will be issued for the manufacture of products mentioned in Clause 2, Sections a, b, c, d and e, on proof of increased output.

Public eating places must keep record of all meals served and if the allotment does not equal two pounds per ninety meals served, the licensee may make written application for a further allotment. Record must also be kept of quantity of fruit preserved and amount of sugar so used.

Dated at Ottawa, this 31st day of August, 1918.

CANADA FOOD BOARD,

HENRY B. THOMSON,
Chairman.

11–2

CENSORSHIP NOTICE.

CONSOLIDATED ORDERS RESPECTING CENSORSHIP.

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

OTTAWA, 5th September, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, dated the 21st day of May, 1918, passed under the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, a weekly newspaper entitled "Dakota Volkszeitung," published at Aberdeen, in the State of South Dakota, one of the United States of America, in the German language, by one F. W. Sallet, has been declared by the Secretary of State of Canada to contain objectionable matter, as defined by the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, and that the possession within Canada of any issue or copy of the said "Dakota Volkszeitung," whether heretofore or hereafter published, has been prohibited by a Warrant of the Secretary of State of Canada, dated the 5th day of September, 1918, and that, as provided by paragraph 3 (1) of Order III of the said Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, any person guilty of an offence against the said Orders shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

11–2

CENSORSHIP NOTICE.

CONSOLIDATED ORDERS RESPECTING CENSORSHIP.

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

OTTAWA, 6th September, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, dated the 21st day of May, 1918, passed under the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, a daily paper entitled "The Democrat," published at 176 Tai Ping Street, Canton, China, in the Chinese language, has been declared by the Secretary of State of Canada to contain objectionable matter, as defined by the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, and that the possession within Canada of any issue or copy of the said "The Democrat," whether heretofore or hereafter published, has been prohibited by a warrant of the Secretary of State of Canada, dated the 5th day of September, 1918, and that, as provided by paragraph 3 (1) of Order III of the said Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, any person guilty of an offence against the said Orders shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

11–2

CENSORSHIP NOTICE.

CONSOLIDATED ORDERS RESPECTING CENSORSHIP.

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

OTTAWA, 6th September, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, dated the 21st day of May, 1918, passed under the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, two pamphlets printed in the Chinese language entitled "The Free Record" and "Labour," published in China, has been declared by the Secretary of State of Canada to contain objectionable matter, as defined by the Consolidated Orders respecting censorship, and that the possession within Canada of any issue or copy of the said pamphlets "The Free Record" and "Labour" whether heretofore or hereafter published, has been prohibited by a Warrant of the Secretary of State of Canada, dated the 5th of September, 1918, and that, as provided by paragraph 3 (1) of Order III of the said Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, any person guilty of an offence against the said Orders shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

THOMAS MULVEY,
11–2 Under-Secretary of State.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners of Canada hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada:—

1. An Officer in the Department of the Secretary of State to supervise the administration of the Companies Act, at an initial salary of $2,100. Candidates must have a general knowledge of company law and a general appreciation of the principles of law underlying such documents or contracts and the papers in use in commercial transactions. Qualified solicitors would be preferred, though some accountant may have the necessary knowledge of company law required.

2. A Chief Clerk to the Secretary, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, at an initial salary of from $2,000 to $2,500 per annum, according to the qualifications of the appointee. Candidates must possess a good education and have some legal knowledge, in addition to office or business experience.

3. A Still Photographer in the Exhibits and Publicity Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, at Ottawa, at an initial salary of $1,200. Candidates must have a complete knowledge of still photography and should submit samples of both inside and outside work.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 1st day of October next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
11–3 Secretary.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners of Canada hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada:—

1. An Assistant Chief Engineer in the Irrigation Branch of the Department of the Interior, with headquarters at Calgary, at a salary at the rate of $4,000 per annum. Candidates must have had a wide experience in the construction and operation of irrigation works.

2. An Ornithologist in Grade "C" of the First Division in the Dominion Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, at an initial salary of $2,200. Candidates are required to possess a first class knowledge of the birds of Canada, their distribution and habits, also the executive ability to assist in the administration of the Migratory Birds' Convention Act. Preference will be given to candidates with lecturing ability. Copies of any articles or original papers written by the candidate should be furnished, together with other evidence of fitness for a position combining administrative ability with a sound knowledge of Canadian birds.

3. A pressman in the lithographic office of the Topographic Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior, at a salary of $24 per week. Candidates should be able to set type as well as run the press.

4. A Motion Picture Editor in the Exibits and Publicity Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce at an annual salary to be determined at a later date. Candidates must state the salary they expect.

The work will consist of editing all industrial and scenic motion pictures of Canada and will involve a general knowledge of Canada from an industrial and scenic point of view.

5. An Artist in the Exhibits and Publicity Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, at an initial salary of $1,300 per annum. Candidates should have a complete knowledge of the theory of colour, a wide experience in the colouring of lantern slides, and a knowledge of drawing pictorial composition, etc.

6. An Officer in the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture in Grade "C" of the First Division, at an initial salary of $2,000 per annum. Candidates must be graduates of an Agricultural school and of outstanding ability so as to be able to take full charge of the seed production work of the Department.

7. An assistant to take charge of auditing of requisitions for medical stores in the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, at an initial salary of $1,800 per annum. Applicants must be graduates of some Canadian College of Pharmacy, with three years' practical experience as druggists and must have a thorough knowledge of drugs, medical supplies, surgical instruments and operating room equipment.

8. An Accountant in the Department of Railways and Canals, Welland Canal, at an initial salary of $1,500 per annum. An examination will be held on the 3rd October in theoretical and practical bookkeeping and commercial arithmetic. A fee of $8 will be required, except in the case of returned soldiers, who are exempt from paying the fee. Application forms must be filed not later than the 27th instant. Candidates will be notified of the examination centres.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 17th day of October next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.
Ottawa, 5th September, 1918. 10–4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada:—

A Photographer in the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch at an initial salary of $1,200 a year. Candidates must be qualified to take charge of the photo reproduction work and should submit samples of their work. Returned soldiers receive preference.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 10th day of October next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

WM. FORAN,
Secretary.
Ottawa, 19th September, 1918. 12–4

The Canadian Section of the Devastated Aisne —La Section Canadienne de l'Aisne Dévastée.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act" and its amendments, letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 16th day of September, 1918, incorporating Marguerite Claire Gault, Bessie Pauline Thomas, Agnes Joly de Lotbinière and Charlotte Rosalind Macarow, married women, and Margaret Prentiss Stearns, spinster, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To obtain and supply contributions of money and all other property which may be useful in connection with the relief of the inhabitants of and refugees from villages in France which are now or may hereafter be assigned to the Association known in France as "Section Canadienne de l'Aisne Dévastée;" to represent in Canada and transmit to the Section Canadienne de l'Aisne Dévastée, of Paris, France, such money or other property as may be obtained in Canada; and to assist in any other manner deemed proper the said Section Canadienne de l'Aisne Dévastée in connection with its present relief work among refugees from villages assigned to it and to work in the future in connection with repatriation of refugees and the reconstruction of the said villages.

The operations of the corporation to be carried on without share capital throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Canadian Section of the Devastated Aisne"—"La Section Canadienne de l'Aisne Dévastée," chief office of the said Corporation to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 16th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
12-1 Under-Secretary of State.

The Union Engine and Machine Works, Ltd.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 13th day of September 1918, incorporating Walter Robert Lorimer Shanks, advocate; Francis George Bush, bookkeeper; George Robert Drennan, stenographer; Herbert William Jackson, and Michael Joseph O'Brien, clerks; all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—

(*a*) To carry on the business of merchants, manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of metals and all materials and supplies manufactured therefrom, or relating thereto; to conduct the business of work of a foundry, machine shop, factory, engine structural metal, tool and bridge building and drop forging establishment; to carry on the business of contractors and builders of public and private works and undertakings and to make and perform and carry out contracts for the construction, completion and improvement of buildings and structures of every kind, and to that end to carry on the business of general dealers in stone and building materials of every description, and to purchase, hold and dispose of property acquired for the purpose of erecting buildings thereon;

(*b*) For the purposes aforesaid to carry on a general engineering business, and to design, construct, enlarge, extend, repair, complete, take down, remove or otherwise engage in any work on railroads, bridges, piers, docks, foundations or other works of every kind, and to take or receive any contracts or assignments of contracts therefor or relating thereto and to receive in payment therefor cash or stocks or bonds or other securities of any corporation with which such contracts may be made, and any and all other property of any sort whatsoever, and to hold or sell the same;

(*c*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise and to utilize and develop water powers and other powers for the production of electricity, pneumatic, hydraulic or other powers or force, and to construct and operate works for the production of such powers;

(*d*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, electric or other power of any kind for lighting, heating, motive or other purposes, and to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the same, as well as of power and force produced by the company, provided, however, that all distribution, transmission, or disposition of electric or other power beyon the lands of the company shall be subject to local and municipal regulations in that behalf;

(*e*) To acquire and carry on all or any part of the good-will, rights, property and assets, including any option, concession, patent and the like, of any individual, firm, association or corporation carrying on a business in whole or in part similar to that of the company and to pay for the same wholly or in part in cash or bonds, or in payment therefor to allot and issue as fully paid-up and non-assessable shares of the capital stock of the company whether subscribed for or not;

(*f*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, license, concessions and the like conferring any exclusive or co-exclusive or limited right to use or any secret or other information as to any invention or process and to turn to account, sell, lease, or otherwise deal in such patents, licenses and concessions;

(*g*) To acquire and hold, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the stock, shares, securities or undertakings of any other company having for one of its objects the exercise of any of the powers of the company, and to transfer its undertakings or assets to or amalgamate with any such company;

(*h*) To enter into any arrangement for the sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or company carrying on or intending to carry on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or is capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit the company;

(*i*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights;

(*j*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company;

(*k*) To take or otherwise acquire and hold, shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company;

(*l*) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons;

(*m*) To sell of dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company;

(*n*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others;

(*o*) And generally to carry on any business incidental to the proper fulfilment of the objects for which the company is incorporated.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Union Engine & Machine Works, Limited," with a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars, divided into 3,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 16th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
12-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Truck Transport Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 13th day of September, 1918, incorporating Reginald Holland Parmenter, Arthur John Thomson, solicitors, Samuel Davidson Fowler, solicitor's clerk; Violet Moffat, accountant, and Anna Latimer, office clerk, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To take, carry, transport and deliver upon or in cars, coaches, carriages, cabs, omnibuses, wagons, trucks and other vehicles or conveyances drawn, operated or propelled by the force and power of animals, electricity, gasolene, steam, gas or any other motive power or power-producing substance, passengers, mail, freight, trunks, baggage, luggage, packages, parcels, goods, wares, merchandise, timber, ore, coal, grain and other articles of any nature ;

(*b*) To contract with railway companies, express companies, steamboat companies or owners, stage or wagon proprietors or others for the carriage, conveyance, transport and delivery of passengers, mail, freight, trunks, baggage, luggage, packages, parcels, goods, wares, merchandise, timber, ore. coal, grain and other articles of any nature and for co operating with and transacting such business as aforesaid in connection with such companies, owners and proprietors as aforesaid ;

(*c*) To purchase, acquire, manufacture, construct, alter, repair, sell and dispose of and to act as agents for the purchase and sale or disposal of cars, coaches, carriages, cabs, omnibuses, wagons, trucks and other vehicles or conveyances drawn, operated or propelled by the force and power of animals, electricity, gasolene, steam, gas or any other motive power or power-producing substance and the machinery used or connected therewith and to construct, carry on and maintain all necessary and convenient works and factories, shops, buildings and conveniences required for the due and official carrying on and working the undertaking and business hereby authorized or incidental therewith ;

(*d*) To purchase, acquire, construct, charter, maintain and operate steamboats, vessels and other boats ;

(*e*) To act as agents, commission agents, vessel agents, carriage agents, wharfingers, warehousemen, forwarders and carriers by land and water ;

(*f*) To adopt on behalf of the company and to carry into effect either with or without modification a certain agreement between Thomas Harrison Clarkson Jones of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, esquire, of the first part and William Symon Morlock of the said City of Toronto, solicitor, trustee for the company, of the second part, dated the 6th day of September, 1918, whereby the said Thomas Harrison Clarkson Jones who is the promoter of the company agrees to sell to the company the undertaking of the business heretofore carried on by him under the name of "Truck Transport Company" in consideration of the issue to the said Thomas Harrison Clarkson Jones of shares of the company, a copy of which agreement having been filed in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada ;

(*g*) To carry on any other business which may seem capable of being conveniently or advantageously carried on in connection with the business of the company or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of, to facilitate the realization of or to render more profitable any of the company's business, properties or rights ;

(*h*) To apply for, promote and obtain from the Dominion of Canada or any other authority, whether Dominion, Provincial, Imperial, Colonial or foreign, and including subordinate and municipal authorities, any statute, ordinance, order, regulation or other authorization or enactment which may seem desirable to the company or calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*i*) To enter into any arrangements with any governments or authorities, supreme, provincial, civic, municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any statutes, ordinances, licenses, contracts, orders, regulations, decrees, rights, powers, franchises, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with the terms of the same ;

(*j*) To invest the monies of the company not immediately required in such investments as may from time to time be determined ;

(*k*) To co-operate in, aid in, subscribe towards or subsidize any proceeding or undertaking which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*l*) To acquire, or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person, partnership, association or company having objects altogether or in part similar to the company or carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property which may seem suitable or desirable for the purposes of the company;

(*m*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire and to protect, prolong and renew patents, patent rights, trade marks, formulæ, licenses, protections, concessions and the like conferring or relating to any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, improve, develop, or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property, right or information so acquired ;

(*n*) To subscribe for, purchase, take in exchange or in payment or otherwise acquire, hold, and own and while holding same to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges of holders and owners thereof, receive and distribute as profits the dividends and interest thereon, and to guarantee, sell, with or without guarantee, and otherwise dispose of and, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said act, deal in the shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of any other company or companies having purposes and objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to establish, promote or otherwise assist any such other company or companies ;

(*o*) To sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of or deal with all or any of the assets, property, rights or undertaking of the company for such consideration as the company may think proper, and in particular for shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company ;

(*p*) To lend money to persons or companies having dealings with the company, and guarantee the performance of contracts as also the performance of any obligations or undertakings of any other company or person in which the company is interested, including the payment of dividends, interest on bonds, debentures, debenture stock, or other securities, mortgages or liabitities of any such company or person; and to accept as security for such loans and guarantee any security that may be offered by such company or person including shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock, mortgages, pledges, liens or other securities of such other companies, or of or upon the property of such persons or companies ;

(*q*) To promote, form, organize, manage, develop, take interests or stock or shares in and assist financially or otherwise any partnership, association or company for the purpose of acquiring or taking over all or any of the property and liabilities of the company or for any other purpose which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*r*) To issue paid-up shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock, or other securities for the payment, either in whole or in part, of any property, real or personal, movable or immovable, property or other rights, lease, business, franchise, undertaking, power, privilege, license or concession which this company may lawfully acquire, and also in payment of services rendered to the company by way of promotion or otherwise, and to issue fully paid-up shares, bonds,

debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the company in payment or part payment of or in exchange for shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of any other company doing a business similar or incidental to the business of this company ;

(*s*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*t*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular and notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the Companies' Act, for shares, debentures or securities of any other partnership, association or company ;

(*u*) To consolidate or amalgamate with any other company having objects similar in whole or in part to those of the company ;

(*v*) To pay out of the funds of the company all or any of the expenses of or incidental to the formation and organization thereof;

(*w*) To employ, contract with and provide for the remuneration of brokers, commission agents and underwriters upon any issue of shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the company;

(*x*) To distribute in specie or otherwise as may be resolved any assets of the company among its members, and particularly the shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of any other company formed to take over the whole or any part of the assets or liabilities of the company;

(*y*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others ;

(*z*) To do all such other things as may seem directly or indirectly to be incidental to or conducive to or convenient or proper for the accomplishment of the purposes or the attainment of the objects of the company, or any of them, or expedient for the protection or benefit of the company.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Truck Transport Company, Limited," with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, divided into 2,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 18th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

12–1

Canadian Aviation Fund.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," and amending Acts, letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 16th day of September, 1918, incorporating : Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Brock, Colonel William Hamilton Merritt, Lieutenant-Colonel James Galloway, Frederick Charles Ritchie, Esquire, and Angus Compston Heighington, barrister, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

To give aid to the firing line at as early a date as possible through (*a*) trained aviators, if possible ; (*b*) aeroplanes ; and after the war, it desired by the members, to continue the organization for the benefit of the Canadian Air Forces.

The operations of the corporation to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Canadian Aviation Fund," and the chief office of business of the said corporation to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this th day of August, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

12–1

Toronto Athletic Club, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 12th day of September, 1918, incorporating Henry James Richmond and Frank Bott, brokers, William Nash and Edward Frank Farlow, managers, and Harold Webster Boughner, salesman, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :

(*a*) To maintain, conduct and carry on an athletic and social club and association to encourage and promote lawful amateur and professional sports, games and exercises of all kinds and for the maintenance of a place for social meetings and accommodation and the purposes of amusement, and to afford to its shareholders, members, visitors and others frequenting the property and premises of the company all the usual privileges, advantages, conveniences and accommodation of a club, and for the purpose of promoting and encouraging bowling, boxing, base-ball, hand-ball, basket-ball, foot-ball, lacrosse, lawn tennis, golf, curling, skating, hockey, rowing and all other amateur and professional athletic sports, amusements, games, pastimes, recreations and entertainments ;

(*b*) To conduct, hold, promote and arrange matches, exhibitions, meetings, races and competitions in connection with all or any of the objects of the company and to give, offer, grant or contribute towards the provision of prizes, cups, stakes, awards, grants and distinctions and other rewards ;

(*c*) To erect, purchase, take on lease, hire or otherwise acquire any lands, buildings, easements or property, real and personal, which may be requisite for the purpose of or capable of being conveniently used in connection with any of the objects of the company, and to use, improve, alter, convert, adapt and maintain all or any of such lands, buildings and property for the purposes and objects of the company or any of them, with their usual and necessary adjuncts and apparatus ;

(*d*) To subscribe to, become a member of and cooperate with any other club or association, whether incorporated or not, whose objects are altogether or in part similar to those of this company, and to raise money by subscription, and to grant any rights and privileges to subscribers ;

(*e*) To buy, sell and deal in foods and refreshments of all kinds, and to serve said foods and refreshments to its shareholders and members and their visitors and all persons frequenting the property and premises of the company ;

(*f*) To purchase, take over or otherwise acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property, both real and personal, good-will, assets and liabilities of any person, firm, club, association, company or corporation having objects similar to this company or carrying on any business, club or association which this company is authorized to maintain, conduct and carry on or possessed of real or personal property suitable for the purposes of the company ;

(*g*) To pay out of the funds of the company all costs and expenses of and incidental to the incorporation and organization of the company ;

(*h*) To pay a commission to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, whether absolutely or conditionally, for any shares in the company or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions, whether absolute or conditional, for any shares in the company, provided, however, that the said commission shall not exceed twenty-five per centum of the amount realized upon the sale of such shares.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of Toronto Athletic Club, Limited, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 1,000 shares of fifty dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 18th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

12–1

The Paris Store, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 11th day of September, 1918, incorporating, George Leonard Alexander, Advocate, Alexander Burnett and Henry James Murphy, brokers, and Agnes Frances Foley, stenographer, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; Frederick Henry Manley, of the City of Westmount, in the said Province of Quebec, broker, for the following purposes, viz:—

(*a*) To manufacture, buy, sell, trade and deal in all kinds of wearing apparel, and carry on in all its branches the business of general outfitters, drapers, furriers, haberdashers, milliners, tailors, hatters, dealers in leather goods, furniture, woollens and fancy goods;

(*b*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on and to pay for the same in cash, or to issue in payment thereof, as fully paid-up and non-assessable shares, stocks or obligations of this company;

(*c*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, concessions and the like, conferring any right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company;

(*d*) To sell or dispose of the undertakings of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company;

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Paris Store, Limited," with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, divided into 250 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 14th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
12-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Cedar Products, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 9th day of September, 1918, incorporating Frank Leopold Milner and Harry Alden Purdy, barrister-at-law; Jennie Hellett Freeman and Jeanne Morris MacKinnon, solicitors' clerks, and Margaret Ann Currie, stenographer, all of the Town of Amherst, in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the following purposes, viz:—

(*a*) To purchase, hold, lease, sell or otherwise acquire or dispose of real property and particularly lumber, pulp and timber lands; to carry on business as timber merchants, saw-mill proprietors and timber growers, and to buy, sell, grow, prepare for market, manipulate, import, export and deal in timber and wood of all kinds and to manufacture and deal in articles of all kinds in the manufacture of which timber or wood is used, and to carry on business as ship owners and carriers by land and sea, and, so far as may be deemed expedient, the business of general merchants, and to buy, clear, plant and work timber estates;

(*b*) To purchase or otherwise acquire and to sell or otherwise dispose of any personal property, and particularly machinery and to erect and maintain all suitable furnaces, mills, engines, electrical engines and plant, houses and buildings necessary or incidental to he objects of the company;

(*c*) To manufacture and prepare for sale by any process the by-products of the manufacture of the company;

(*d*) To construct and make, improve, maintain, develop, work, manage, carry out, control, purchase, hold or lease, alter and operate any roads, ways, sidings, harbours, breakwaters, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, docks, piers, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences, which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests;

(*e*) To let or sub-let for buildings, mining, lumbering or any other purpose, any property and to give and grant any rights licenses, easements and privileges;

(*f*) To establish depots and agencies in different parts of Canada;

(*g*) To buy, sell, repair, alter and deal in apparatus, machinery, materials and articles of all kinds, which shall be capable of being used for the purposes of any business herein mentioned or likely to be required by customers of any such business;

(*h*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with any of the above business or objects or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights for the time being;

(*i*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company;

(*j*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, cooperation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same;

(*k*) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company;

(*l*) To enter into any arrangements with any governments or authorities, federal, provincial, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions;

(*m*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments toward insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object;

(*n*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Cedar Products, Limited," with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into 5,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the Town of Amherst, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 14th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
12-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Canadian Patent Hat Lining Company Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 11th day of September, 1918, incorporating Maxwell Goldstein, King's Counsel, Max Bernfeld, advocate, and James Burnett Taylor, accountant, both of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; David Ellsworth Loveland, and Charles Danciger, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, manufacturers; for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To carry on the business of manufacturers, merchants, importers and wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of patented and other hat linings and hat bandeaux, and all kinds of wearing apparel;

(*b*) To establish, operate and conduct shops or depots for the sale of all goods and merchandise dealt in by the company;

(*c*) To carry on any other enterprise or business which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently or advantageously carried on in connection with the business and objects of the company or calculated to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights;

(*d*) To procure the company to be licensed, registered and recognized in any country outside of Canada, and to designate persons therein to do such acts and things as may be expedient under the laws of such country to represent the company to enable it effectively to carry on business and prosecute its affairs in such country;

(*e*) To acquire, use, lease and operate the business, property or undertaking in whole or in part of any persons or company carrying on any business similar or incidental to or which may appear likely to be advantageous to the company;

(*f*) To amalgamate with or enter into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or about to carry on any business similar to that of the company or ancillary thereto; to advance money to, guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any person or company having business engagements with this company or indebted to it;

(*g*) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44 of the Act, to subscribe for, receive, invest in, purchase or otherwise acquire the shares or securities of any company carrying on a similar business or to accept the same in whole or in part payment or discharge of the price or consideration of the sale, lease, concession or other disposal of any property, rights or debts which may be held, enjoyed by or due to this company, and such shares or securities to hold, vote upon, sell, reissue or otherwise deal with as this company may see fit;

(*h*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependants or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe for guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful objects;

(*i*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company;

(*j*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments;

(*k*) To apply for, secure, acquire by assignment, transfer, purchase, or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any charter, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, rights or privilege, which any government or authority or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to grant and to pay for, aid in and contribute towards carrying the same into effect, and to appropriate any of the company's shares, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof;

(*l*) To purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise acquire, possess, and deal in all movable and immovable property which the company may deem necessary or useful for its business or operations, including trademarks, industrial designs, patents, patent rights, licenses, franchises or other rights and privileges of any kind whatever;

(*m*) To issue, allot and hand over as fully paid-up and non-assessable, preferred or common shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of this company in payment or part payment of any business, property, contracts or rights which this company may from time to time acquire for the purposes of its business, or in settlement of any indebtedness of the company, or with the approval of the shareholders in compensation for services which may be rendered to the company in or about its formation or promotion or otherwise;

(*n*) To sell, exchange, lease or otherwise deal with any or all of the undertaking, property, moveable or immoveable and the rights at any time owned or enjoyed by this company upon such terms and conditions as may be thought fit;

(*o*) To invest or otherwise deal with the moneys or other property of the company not immediately required in such manner and in such property, real or personal, or such securities as may from time to time be determined, or to distribute in specie or otherwise as may be resolved among its shareholders, any property or assets of the company;

(*p*) To do all acts and exercise all powers and things conducive, useful and necessary to attain the above objects and to carry on all business incidental and germane to the objects of the company;

(*q*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, brokers, agents, contractors or otherwise and either separately or in conjunction with others;

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Canadian Patent Hat Lining Company, Limited," with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, divided into 2,000 shares of ten dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

The Company shall be deemed to be a private company under the provisions of the Companies Act and its amendments.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 14th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
12-1 Under-Secretary of State.

Canadian Pneumatic Tool Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906 known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 12th day of September, 1918, increasing the capital stock of "Canadian Pneumatic Tool Company" (Limited), from the sum of fifty thousand dollars to the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, such increase to consist of two thousand shares of fifty dollars each.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 14th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
12-1 Under-Secretary ofState.

The St. Maurice River Boom and Driving Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the

10th day of September, 1918, increasing the capital stock of The St. Maurice River Boom and Driving Company (Limited), from the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to the sum of forty-nine thousand dollars, such increase to consist of two hundred and forty shares of one hundred dollars each.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 14th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
12–1 Under-Secretary of State.

The Parker Pulpwood & Timber Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 29th day of July, 1918, increasing the capital stock of The Parker Pulpwood & Timber Company, Limited, from the sum of forty-nine thousand dollars to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, such increase to consist of one thousand five hundred and ten shares of one hundred dollars each, also changing the name of the said company to that of "Continental Wood Products Company, Limited."

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 14th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
12–1 Under-Secretary of State.

Western Electric Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 13th day of September, 1918, increasing the capital stock of "Western Electric Company, Limited", from the sum of seven million five hundred thousand dollars to the sum of ten million dollars, such increase to consist of twenty-five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 18th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
12–1 Under-Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 62 of 1918.

(Atlantic No. 36.)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(162) Cape Breton island—East coast—Ingonish island—Change in character of light.

Position.—On Ingonish island.
Lat. N. 46° 41′ 20″, Long. W. 60° 20′ 10″

Date of alteration.—On or about 15th October, 1918, without further notice.

Alteration.—The fixed white light will be replaced by a flashing white catoptric light, showing three flashes, at 4 second intervals, every 24 seconds, thus:

Flash; 4 seconds interval; flash; 4 seconds interval; flash; 16 seconds interval.

For half the time of revolution, or 12 seconds, the light will be totally eclipsed; for the other half a light of 500 candle-power will be visible, through which the stronger flashes will show.

Power.—Naked light 500 candles; flashes 40000 candles.

Illuminant.—Petroleum vapour, burned under an incandescent mantle.

N. to M. No. 62 (162) 21-8-18.

Authority: Departmental records.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 2727, 1651, 2516 and 2666.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, page 30.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 526.
Departmental File: No. 20526A.

QUEBEC.

(163) Gulf of St. Lawrence—Mingan islands—Uncharted rock south of Hunting island reported.

Captain Bernier, of the mail S.S. "Guide," reports having touched on an uncharted rock.

Position.—Nearly half a mile outside of Garde rock, with the rock about ½ mile 34° (N. 63° E. mag.) from Garde rock and Garde rock in one. In approximate.
Lat. N. 50° 11′ 20″, Long. W. 63° 8′ 35″

Depth.—12 feet or less.

Remarks.—No examination was made, but immediately after touching a sounding of 10 fathoms no bottom was taken. The rock therefore appears to be a pinnacle.

Examination will be made and fuller particulars published if the existence of the rock is confirmed.

N. to M. No 62 (163) 21-8-18

Variation in 1918: 29° W.
Authority: Capt. Jos. E. Bernier, of Quebec.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 1132, 1621, and 2516.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 1, 1916, page 193.
Departmental File: No. 47365.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(164) East coast—North Carolina—Southeastward of cape Hatteras—Station of sunken Diamond shoal lightship marked by gas, whistle and submarine bell buoy.

Gas, whistle and submarine bell buoy placed.—With reference to Diamond shoal lightship sunk by an enemy submarine, a gas, whistle and submarine bell buoy was, on 11th August, 1918, placed in 22 fathoms water just outside the old whistle buoy station about ½ mile N.N.W. of the station of the sunken Diamond shoal lightship.

N. to M. No. 62 (164) 21-8-18.

Authority: Dept. of the Naval Service.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 267, 2060B and 2059.
Departmental File: No. 31589.

IRELAND.

(165) East coast—Rosslare harbour approach—Holdens Bed—Existence of a shoal.

Position.—At a distance of $14\frac{3}{10}$ cables, 66° (N. 84° E. mag.) from Rosslare harbour breakwater lighthouse.

Lat. 52° 16′ N., Long. 6° 18′ W.

Description.—A 10-foot patch.

Caution.—Vessels should keep to the southward of Holdens Bed buoy.

N. to M. No. 62 (165) 21-8-18.

Variation in 1918: 18° W.
Authority: British Admiralty N. to M. No. 868 of 1918.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 1772, 1787, 2049 and 1825b.
Publication: Irish Coast Pilot, 1911, pages 138, 142.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 21st August, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Snnh communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 63 of 1918.

(Inland No. 17.)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

ONTARIO.

(166) Lake Superior—Michipicoten island, south side—Quebec harbour—Davieaux island lighthouse in operation—Old main lighthouse dismantled—Permanent range lights established.

Former notices—No. 126 (410) of 1916; and No. 86 (218) of 1917.

(1) DAVIEAUX ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE.

Position.—On the summit of Davieaux island, 100 feet from its north shore, and 2,400 feet from its east extreme, on land 92 feet above the level of the lake.

Lat. N. 47° 41′ 42″, Long. W. 85° 48′ 40″

Davieaux island is the long narrow island to the west of the course into the dredged cut at entrance to Quebec harbour, formerly named Long island.

Character.—Flashing white catoptric light, showing four flashes, at 3 second intervals, every twenty-four seconds, thus: Flash; 3 seconds' interval; flash; 3 seconds' interval; flash; 3 seconds' interval; flash; 15 seconds' interval.

For half the time of revolution, or 12 seconds, the light will be totally eclipsed; for the other half a light of 500 candle power will be visible, through which the stronger flashes will show.

Elevation.—129 feet above the level of the lake.

Visibility.—17 miles from all points of approach.

Power.—Naked light 500 candles; flashes 30,000 candles.

Illuminant.—Petroleum vapour, burned under an incandescent mantle.

Structure.—Octagonal tower, with sloping sides; octagonal lantern.

Material.—Tower, reinforced concrete; lantern, iron.

Colour.—Tower, white; lantern, red.

Height.—44 feet, from base to top of ventilator on the lantern.

(2) *Light discontinued.*—The maintenance of the fixed white light on the east side of the entrance to Quebec harbour has been discontinued, and the lantern removed from the tower, but the building is still maintained as a dwelling for the keeper.

Hand fog horn.—The hand fog horn heretofore maintained at this old lightstation will continue to be operated from the same place. It is used to answer signals from steamers in the vicinity of the station in thick weather.

(3) QUEBEC HARBOUR FRONT RANGE LIGHT.

Position.—On the north shore of Quebec harbour, 40 feet back from the water's edge, on land 7 feet above level of lake; 2,200 feet 6° 10′ (N. 7° 55′ E. mag.) from the old site of this lighthouse on Agate island.

Lat. N. 47° 43′ 2″, Long. W. 85° 47′ 54″

Character.—Fixed white light.

Elevation.—23 feet above the level of the lake.

Visibility.—9 miles in the line of range.

Power.—2,700 candles.

Order.—Catoptric.

Structure.—Tower, square in plan, with sloping sides; square lantern.

Material.—Wood.

Colour.—White.

Height.—20 feet, from base to top of ventilator on the lantern.

Note.—This lighthouse was moved from its old site on Agate island to its present site on the north shore of Quebec harbour.

(4) QUEBEC HARBOUR BACK RANGE LIGHT.

Position.—600 feet 0° 43′ (N. 2° 28′ E. mag.) from the front range light.

Character.—Fixed white light.

Elevation.—67 feet above the level of the lake.

Visibility.—13 miles in the line of range.

Power.—2,700 candles.

Order.—Catoptric.

Structure.—Tower, square in plan, with sloping sides; square lantern.

Material.—Wood.

Colour.—White.

Height.—42 feet, from base to top of ventilator on the lantern.

Sailing directions.—The range lights in line lead through the opening between Hope and Davieaux islands and mark axis of dredged channel at entrance to harbour.

N. to M. No. 63 (166) 21-8-18.

Variation in 1918; 1° 45′ W.
Authority: Records, Chief Engineer's office, Dept. of Marine.
Publications: U. S. H. O. Publication No. 108 A, 1906, page 92; and U. S. Lake Survey Bulletin No. 27, page 116.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: Nos. 2173, 2174 and 2175.
Departmental Files: Nos. 22173C and 22174C.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 21st August, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 64 of 1918.

(*Inland No. 18.*)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water and all depths are at mean low water.

QUEBEC.

(167) River St. Lawrence—Lake St. Louis—Dredging—Change in position of gas buoy—Caution.

Dredging.—Dredging has been done by the Department of Public Works of Canada in the main channel in Lake St. Louis as follows :—

(1) The shoal area north of the axis of the main channel, about $\frac{1}{5}$ mile above red gas buoy No. 76S, has been dredged to a depth of 16 feet and to a distance of 180 feet from the axis of the channel; but there is one spot in the area dredged where there is only a depth of 15 feet. This area has not yet been tested by sweeping.

(2) A width of 70 feet has been dredged off the north extreme of the shoal which extended from the southward to within 35 feet of the line of the Dixie range lights at a point 0.95 mile above Dixie front light. This cut has been swept to 16 feet and gives a channel width of 105 feet south of the axis of the range.

Change in position of gas buoy.—Black gas buoy No. 77S, has been moved 120 feet southwardly to the north edge of the above shoal, which it marks. It is now 105 feet perpendicularly southwardly of the alignment of Dixie range lights.

Previous notice.—No. 10 (31) of 1917.

Caution in passing dredge.—In view of the fact that steamers navigating Lake St. Louis have to their very great danger passed the dredge engaged in removing shoals on the side remote from the steamboat channel, and that dredge No. 116 of the Department of Public Works of Canada may be found now on one side, now on the other, of the channel, mariners are warned to observe the following regulations :

The dredge proper will carry the regulation white anchorage lights fore and aft. In addition to this she will display two fixed red lights, one above the other, six feet apart, on the channel side of the dredge, indicating the side on which vessels must pass. These lights will be suspended clear of the dredge's side about ten feet.

During daytime a red flag will be displayed on the same side of the dredge, and also 10 feet outboard.

Remarks.—The same regulations with respect to red lights and red flags are in force on all Canadian dredges; though the distance between the lights and distance outboard may vary.

N. to M. No. 64 (167) 23-8-18.

Authority: Report from Mr. J. G. Girard, Acting District Engineer of dredging, through Asst. Chief Engineer, P. W. Dept.; and Records, Chief Engineer's office, Dept. of Marine.
Canadian Naval chart: No. 50.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot above Quebec, 1912, pages 120 and 121.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 1512.
Departmental Files: Nos. 37523 and 10466.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(168) Lake Erie—Buffalo harbour approach—Buffalo lightvessel discontinued.

Previous notice.—No. 61 (213) of 1915.

Position.—About 11 miles southwestward of Buffalo harbour.

Lat. N. 42° 45′ 30″, Long. W. 79° 5′ 45″

Lightvessel discontinued.—Buffalo lightvessel has been discontinued.

N. to M. No. 64 (168) 23-8-18

Authority: U. S. Dept. of Commerce N. to M. No. 30 of 1918.
Publications: U. S. H. O. Publication No. 108D, 1907, page 30; and U.S. Lake Survey Bulletin No. 27, page 395.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(169) Lake Erie—Cleveland harbour—Cleveland east entrance.—Fog signal changed.

Fog signal changed.—The fog signal at Cleveland east entrance light-station has been changed to an air diaphone. It will sound one blast every twenty seconds, blast 4 seconds duration.

N. to M. No. 64 (169) 23-8-18.

Authority: U. S. Dept. of Commerce N. to M. No. 32 of 1918.
Publications: U. S. H. O Publication No. 108D, 1907 page 44; d U. S. Lake Survey Bulletin No. 27, page 412.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(170) River St. Mary—Detour passage—Vicinity of Pipe island—Rules for navigation.

The rules for navigation of River St. Mary, as now approved by the United States Engineers, provide that navigation in the vicinity of Pipe island shall be by the right-hand channel—upbound vessels passing to the eastward and downbound vessels passing to the westward of Pipe island.

N. to M. No. 64 (170) 23-8-18.

Authority: U. S. H. O. N. to M. No. 31 of 1918.
Publications: U. S. H. O. Publicalion No. 108A, 1906, page 17; and U. S. Lake Survey Bulletin No. 27, page 135.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(171) River St. Mary—Birch point—Change in colour of range lighthouses.

Change in colour of range lighthouses.—The colour of Birch point range light towers has been changed to black; daymarks remain white.

N. to M. No. 64 (171) 23-8-18.

Authority: U. S. Dept. of Commerce N. to M. No. 30 of 1918.
Publications: U. S. H. O. Publication No. 108A, 1906, page 29; and U. S. Lake Survey Bulletin No. 27, page 128.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 23rd August, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 65 of 1918.

(Atlantic No. 37.)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

QUEBEC.

(172) Saguenay river—St. Fulgence to Chicoutimi—State of dredged channel—Temporary buoys placed.

Previous notice.—No. 93 (241) of 1917.

Channel swept.—The dredged channel has recently been swept, from deep water below St. Fulgence to Chicoutimi wharf.

Depths.—The standard depth of 16 feet was found throughout the length, and over the whole width of 250 feet, with greater width at the curves, except as follows:—

(1) At the junction of the axes of Poste St. Martin and Valin river ranges some boulders have been carried by ice into the cut, reducing the width of the clear

channel, and the depth at the sides of the channel to 14 feet. The edges of the portion of the channel remaining standard depth are marked by the two temporary buoys described hereunder.

(2) About 700 feet above the junction of Caribou and Valin ranges there is a small spot in midchannel with a depth of $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet only.

Temporary buoys.—Immediately above the bend abreast of Pointe Agonie two temporary red spar buoys have been placed on the north edge of the portion available for 16 foot depth, as follows:—

One buoy 740 feet above the intersection of the alignments of the range lights; and the other buoy 1510 feet above the same point, at the upper end of the narrowed channel.

N. to M. No. 65 (172) 26-8-18.

Authority : Report from Mr. P. E. Amiot, District Engineer, through Asst. Chief Engineer, P. W. Dept.; and departmental records.
Admiralty charts : Nos. 1370 and 2516.
Canadian Naval chart : No. 209.
Publication : St. Lawrence Pilot below Quebec, 1916, page 62
Departmental Files : Nos. 37413 and 39503.

QUEBEC.

(173) River St. Lawrence—St. Thomas channel—Buoys placed temporarily for dredging purposes.

Buoys placed temporarily for dredging purposes.—Two steel spar buoys, painted white, have been placed temporarily for dredging purposes on the north side of St. Thomas channel, about 3 miles above Crane island. These buoys will be moved from time to time to suit the requirements of the dredging. They are not to be used as aids to navigation.

From the easterly buoy, St. Thomas church bears 120° (S. 42° E. mag.); and Crane island light bears 53° 15′ (N. 72° 45′ E. mag.)

Lat. N. 47° 0′ 32″, Long. W. 70° 37′ 26″

From the westerly buoy St. Thomas church bears 122° (S. 44° E. mag.); and Crane island light bears 53° 45′ (N. 73° 15′ E. mag.)

Lat. N. 47° 0′ 30″, Long. W. 70° 37′ 40″

N. to M. No. 65 (173) 26-8-18.

Variation in 1918 : 18° W.
Authority : Report from Supt. of Lights, Quebec.
Admiralty charts : Nos. 315 and 318.
Canadian Naval Charts : Nos. 206 and 208.
Publication : St. Lawrence Pilot below Quebec, 1916, pages 129 and 130.
Departmental File : No. 11785.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(174) Massachusetts—Boston bay—Peddocks island channel—Pig rocks light established.

Light established.—Pig rocks light has been established in the position of the former Pig rocks beacon.

Character of light.—Flashing white every 3 seconds, flash 0.3 second duration.

Power.—70 candles.

N. to M. No. 65 (174) 26-8-18.

Authority: U. S. Dept. of Commerce N. to M. No. 33 of 1918.
Admiralty charts : Nos. 2482, 2492, and 2670.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 26th August, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 66 of 1918.

(*Atlantic No. 38.*)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degree 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(175) Pictou harbour—East river—Dredged channel—Lock and other improvements.

Navigation of East river, Pictou county, from Pictou harbour to Trenton, a large steel manufacturing centre which has recently sprung up, has been improved by dredging a channel 150 feet wide by 21 feet deep from Pictou river to Narrows point and 15 feet deep thence to Trenton. The dredged channel is in long tangents that do not follow the bends of the original channel. The axes of the three tangents, on which it is laid out, may be located on the chart as follows:—

(1) From deep water in Pictou river on a bearing of 144° 30′ (S. 12° 15′ E. mag.) to a point 2350 feet 303° 30′ (N. 33° 15′ W. mag.) from the north extreme of Coal Loading Place.

In this reach there is a portion 200 feet long where the depth is only 16 feet. This portion lies about ¾ mile below the turn in the channel.

(2) From the last mentioned point, on a bearing 119° 30′ (S. 37° 15′ E. mag.) 1·85 miles, to the turn at the entrance to the lock between the piers.

In this reach the depth in some spots is only 19 and 20 feet.

(3) From the turn below the lock, through the axis of the lock, on a bearing of 161° 30′ (S. 4° 45′ W. mag.), to the south side of Shipyard point.

In this reach the depth from the turn below the lock to the lock is only 16 feet.

At the turns the channel has been widened by removing the projecting angles.

Turning basin.—Above Shipyard point a turning basin has been dredged in front of the town of Trenton. The west limit of this bears 155° 30′ (S. 1° 15′ E. mag.) for 2130 feet and the width varies from 150 feet at Shipyard point to 400 feet at the widest point, 1100 feet above Shipyard point. East of the basin the front has been faced with a retaining wall and spoil has been used to fill the bay.

Lock.—A lock has been built through Stonehouse point (Narrows point on the chart) on a bearing of 161° 30′ (S. 4° 45′ W. mag.) in the axis of the third cut above described. Guide piers have been constructed at the north and south entrances to the lock. This lock is not yet in operation. When used it will raise the level of the river so that a depth of 21 feet will be available.

Dam.—A dam has been constructed across the natural channel of the river from a point 400 feet west of the east extreme of Stonehouse point to Cantley point bearing 156° 45′ (S. mag.)

Sluiceway.—A sluiceway used in connection with the lock cuts through Stonehouse point 225 feet east of the lock.

N. to M. No. 66 (175) 29-8-18.

Variation in 1918: 23° 15′ W.
Authority: Report from Mr. A. Bernasconi, Acting District Engineer, P. W. Dept.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 1989, 2034 and 1651.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, page 203.
Departmental Files: Nos. 3-43-1 and 39187.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(176) Miramichi river—Loggieville—Dredging.

Dredging.—Along the front face of the public wharf at Loggieville and the approach, for a length of 360 feet and width of 70 feet, dredging was done to a depth of 10 feet; and a berth 110 feet

long by 70 feet wide on the east side of the public wharf was dredged to a depth of 10 feet.

At the upper end of the adjoining A. & R. Loggie wharf a small berth 100 feet long by 50 feet wide was dredged to a depth of 9 feet.

N. to M. No. 66 (176) 29-8-18.

Authority: Report from Mr. Geoffrey Stead, District Engineer, P. W. Dept.
Admiralty chart: No. 1712.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, page 285.
Departmental File: No. 47410.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(177) East coast—North Tracadie—Change in position of front range light.

Change in position of front light.—North Tracadie front range light has been moved northeastwardly and is now shown from a temporary mast established 130 feet eastwardly from the main or back light.

No information is at hand with regard to the bearing of the alignment, but the two lights in one lead to the red conical buoy on the outside of the bar and show the channel for about 300 feet inside of that buoy, to a point north of a sand bar outside of the south beach. The channel is marked by red conical buoys on the starboard hand and black spar buoys on the port hand.

N. to M. No. 66 (177) 29-8-18.

Authority: Report from N. B. Supt. of Lights.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 1715 and 2516.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, page 291.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No 897
Departmental File: No. 20898 R.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(178) North coast—Malpeque harbour—Fish island—Change in position of outer range lighthouse.

Change in position of outer range light.—The front lighthouse of Fish island outer range has been moved 16 feet southward, and now bears 93° (S. 64° E. mag.) from the back (main) light.

Bearing of inner range lights.—The back light of Fish island inner range (shown from the same lighthouse as the front light of the outer range is shown) now bears 41° (N. 64° E. mag.) 340 feet from the front light of the inner range.

Variation in 1918: 23° W. N. to M. No. 66 (178) 29-8-18.

Authority: Report from Agent of Dept. of Marine, Charlottetown.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 1983, 2034, 1651, 2516 and 2666.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, page 186.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 784.
Departmental File: No. 20783 R.

QUEBEC.

(179) Restigouche river—Indian point—Champoux wharf—Dredging.

Position of Champoux wharf.—On north side of Restigouche river at Indian point, above Campbellton.

Dredging.—A berth 450 feet long by 100 feet wide has been dredged on the south (outer) side of the **L**, which extends eastward from the angle in the wharf, to depths of from 19 to 23 feet; and a berth 250 feet long by 75 feet wide has been dredged on the north (inner) side of the **L** of the wharf to depths of from 13 to 15 feet.

N. to M. No. 66 (179) 29-8-18.

Authority: Report from Mr. Geoffrey Stead, District Engineer, P. W. Dept.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 3636 and 1715.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, page 323.
Departmental File: No. 45904

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 29th August, 1918.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 67 of 1918.

(*Atlantic No. 39.*)

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NOVA SCOTIA.

(180) North coast—Northumberland strait—Entrance to Pictou—Skinner reef gas and bell buoy temporarily withdrawn.

Skinner reef gas and bell buoy will not be on its station for the remainder of this season of navigation.

N. to M. No. 67 (180) 30-8-18.

Authority: Memo. from Commissioner of Lights.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 2034, 1651, 2516 and 2666.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 572.5.
Departmental File: No. 26593.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(181) Northumberland strait—Whistle buoys, gas and whistle buoys, and gas buoy, temporarily withdrawn.

The following buoys will not be on their stations for the remainder of this season of navigation:—

Number in List of Lights	NAME
675	East point reef whistle buoy.
696	Bear reef whistle buoy.
703	Indian rocks gas and whistle buoy.
706	Prim reefs gas and whistle buoy.
713	Fitzroy rock gas and whistle buoy.
731	Tryon shoal whistle buoy.
738	Miscouche shoal gas buoy.
744	West reef gas and whistle buoy.
751	North point reef whistle buoy.

N. to M. No. 67 (181) 30-8-18.

Authority: Memo. from Commissioner of Lights.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 2034, 1651, 2516 and 2666.
Departmental File: No. 26593.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(182) Northumberland strait—Shediac harbour—Zephyr rock gas buoy temporarily withdrawn.

Zephyr rock gas buoy will not be on its station for the remainder of this season of navigation.

N. to M. No. 67 (182) 30-8-18.

Authority: Memo. from Commissioner of Lights.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 2034, 1651 and 2516.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 821.
Departmental File: No. 26593.

QUEBEC.

(183) Gulf of St. Lawrence—Magdalen islands—Bell buoys, and whistle buoy, temporarily withdrawn.

The following buoys will not be on their stations for the remainder of this season of navigation:—

Number in List of Lights	NAME
1031.5	Alright reef bell buoy.
1037	Entry island whistle buoy.
1038	Pearl reef bell buoy.

N. to M. No. 67 (183) 30-8-18.

Authority: Memo. from Commissioner of Lights.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 1134, 2516 and 2666.
Departmental File: No. 26593.

QUEBEC.

(184) Gulf of St. Lawrence—Moisie river—Outer range lights discontinued—Change in position of buoy.

Previous notice.—No. 102 (265) of 1917.

Range lights discontinued.—Moisie outer range lights on the point on the east side of mouth of Moisie river have been discontinued.

Change in position of buoy.—The black barrel buoy, heretofore moored 100 feet west of alignment of Moisie outer range lights, has been moved to a new position 100 feet south of alignment of Moisie inner range lights, on edge of channel over the bar.

Lat. N. 50° 12′ 12″, Long. W. 66° 3′ 6″

N. to M. No. 67 (184) 30-8-18.

Authority: Report from Supt. of Lights, Quebec.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 1135, 307 and 2516.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 1, 1916, page 212.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: Nos. 1066 and 1066.1.
Departmental Files: Nos. 21066M, 21066R and 27106.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 30th August, 1918.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 68 of 1918.

(*Atlantic No. 40.*)

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NEW BRUNSWICK.

(185) South coast.—Bay of Fundy—Passamaquoddy bay—St. Andrews approach—Two buoys discontinued.

(*1*) *Buoy discontinued.*—The black spar buoy heretofore moored 0·21 mile 126° (S. 34° E. mag.) from the southeast extreme of Navy island has been discontinued.

(*2*) *Buoy discontinued.*—The red spar buoy heretofore moored on south extreme of bar, 0·46 mile 44° (N. 64° E. mag.) from Navy bar lighthouse, has been discontinued.

N. to M. No.68 (185) 5-9-18.

Variation in 1918 : 20° W.
Authority : Departmental records.
Admiralty charts : Nos. 1743, 464, 2013 and 352.
Publication : Nova Scotia and Bay of Fundy Pilot, 1911, pages 290 and 291.
Departmental File : No. 19389.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(186) South coast—Bay of Fundy—Point Lepreau—Intended change in character of light.

Position.—On point Lepreau.

Lat. N. 45° 3′ 30″, Long. W. 66° 27′ 39″

Alteration.—The revolving white light will be replaced by a flashing white catoptric light, showing three flashes, at 4-second intervals, every twenty-four seconds, thus:

Flash; 4 seconds interval; flash; 4 seconds interval; flash; 16 seconds interval.

For half the time of revolution, or 12 seconds, the light will be totally eclipsed; for the other half a light of 500 candlepower will be visible, through which the stronger flashes will show.

Power.—Naked light 500 candles; flashes 40000 candles.

Illuminant.—Petroleum vapour, burned under an incandescent mantle.

Date.—No definite time for making this change has yet been fixed; further notice specifying date will be published.

N. to M. No. 68 (186) 5-9-18.

Authority: Departmental records.
Admiralty charts : Nos. 2013, 352, 1651 and 2670.
Publication : Nova Scotia and Bay of Fundy Pilot, 1911, page 304.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918 : No. 48.
Departmental File : No. 20048A.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(187) East coast—Northumberland strait—Vicinity of cape Tormentine—Gas and bell buoy to be established—Spar buoy to be established.

(*1*) *Gas and bell buoy to be established.*—The red conical buoy marking the east end of the shoal extending eastward from Jourimain islands, will, without further notice, be replaced by a combined gas and bell buoy.

Lat. N. 46° 8′ 52″, Long. W. 63° 44′ 45″

Description.—Steel cylindrical buoy, surmounted by a steel frame supporting the bell and lantern.

Colour.—Red.

Character of light—Red light, automatically occulted at short intervals.

Illuminating apparatus.—A lens lantern.

Illuminant.—Acetylene, generated automatically.

Depth.—6 fathoms.

(2) *Spar buoy to be established.*—A spar buoy will, without further notice, be established at a distance of 1250 feet 97° (S. 60° E. mag.) from cape Tormentine pier front range lighthouse, to mark a rock shoal.

Lat. N. 46° 8′ 7″, Long. W. 63° 45′ 55″

Description.—Wooden spar buoy, painted black.

Depth.—2½ fathoms.

N. to M. No. 68 (187) 5-9-18.

Variation in 1918: 23° W.
Authority: Departmental records.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 2034, 1651, 2516 and 2666.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, pages 227 and 228.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 817.8.
Departmental File: No. 29558.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(188) Southwest coast—West of Mud island—Mud island shoal—Uncharted rock.

The Commanding Officer of H.M.C.S. "Festubert" reports the existence of an uncharted rock at Mud island shoal, on which the United States Steamship "Alcor" stranded.

Position of rock.—2⅛-miles 289° (N. 52° W. mag.) from Noddy island.
Lat. N. 43° 28′ 31″, Long. W. 66° 2′ 4″

The following sextant angles fix the position of the rock:—

West tangent of Flat island	0°
House on northern end of Mud island	32° 15′
Middle of Noddy island	44 30
West tangent of Seal island	63 30

Description.—The rock has 18 feet water over it at L.W.O.S. The bow of the ship rests on the rock with deeper water amidships and at the main mast.

Name.—The rock will be known as Alcor rock.

N. to M. No. 68 (188) 5-9-18.

Variation in 1918: 19° W.
Authority: Report from Commanding Officer of H.M.C.S. "Festubert."
Admiralty charts: Nos. 339, 352, 1651, and 2670.
Publication: Nova Scotia Pilot, 1911, page 218.
Departmental File: No. 45851.

QUEBEC.

(189) Gulf of St. Lawrence—River St. John—Change in position of back range light.

Former notice.—No. 80 (197) of 1917.

Change in position of back range light.—River St. John back range light has been moved 28 feet eastward of its old position. It is now distant 395 feet 3° 23′ (N. 31° 8′ W. mag.) from the front range light.

N. to M. No. 68 (189) 5-9-18.

Variation in 1918: 27° 45′ W.
Authority: Report from Supt. of Lights, Quebec.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 1133, 1621 and 2516.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 1, 1916, page 206
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 1055.6.
Departmental File: No. 21055.5R.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 5th September, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

NOTICE.

Government of Canada Publications.

THE following list of recent Government publications is inserted in the *Canada Gazette* in conformity with Order in Council (P.C. 1522) of 28th October, 1915, which calls for the publication of such lists from week to week.

Where a publication is marked with an asterisk (*) requests for the volume or report in question should be made to the department affected. In all other cases, applications should be addressed to the Chief of Distribution, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa. When the title appears in English it will be understood that the volume is printed in English ; when the title is in French, it means that the report is printed in the French language. The price quoted for publications should in every case accompany the application.

AVIS.

Publications du Gouvernement du Canada.

LA liste suivante des récentes publications du gouvernement est insérée dans la *Gazette du Canada*, en conformité de l'arrêté en conseil (C.P. 1522) du 28 octobre 1915, qui exige que ces listes soient publiées d'une semaine à l'autre.

Lorsqu'une publication est marquée d'un astérisque (*) les demandes au sujet du volume ou du rapport en question devront être adressées au Ministère qui la publie. Dans tous les autres cas, il faudra s'adresser au Chef de la Distribution, département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques, Ottawa. Lorsque le titre est publié en anglais, il est entendu que c'est la version anglaise du volume qui est imprimée ; lorsque le titre est en français, cela signifie que c'est la version française qui est imprimée. Le prix indiqué pour les publications devra dans chaque cas accompagner la demande.

AGRICULTURE

Annual Report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1918, 96 pp. 0.05
* Agricultural Gazette of Canada for August, 1918 ..... 0.10
* La Gazette Agricole du Canada, août 1918 ..... 0.10
* Patent Office Record and Register of Copyrights and Trade Marks, May, 1918 ..... 0.20
* Seasonable Hints (Prairie edition), July, 1918, 16 pp. Free.
* Tuberculosis : plain statement of facts regarding the disease, prepared especially for farmers and others interested in live stock, 24 pp. Free.
* Labour Saving Devices on the Irrigated Farm (Dominion Experimental Farms). Exhibition Circular No. 72, 4 pp. Free.
* Fruit Crop Report No. 2 (July, 1918) 8 pp. Free.
* Advice to the Beginner in the Selection of Breeding Stock (Live Stock Branch) Pamplet No. 4, 14 pp. Free.
* Peach Canker (Dominion Experimental Farms). Bulletin No. 37, 36 pp. Free.
* Fruit Crop Report No. 3 (August 1918), 8 pp. Free.
* Pure-Bred Dairy Cattle, the Canadian record of performance (Live Stock Branch). Report No. 10, 88 pp. Free.
* A new plan for Cow Testing (Dairy and Cold Storage Branch). Circular No. 24, 8 pp. Free.
* Selection and Wintering of Biennial Vegetables for Seed (Dominion Experimental Farms). Circular No. 15, one sheet. Free.
* List of Cheese Factories, Creameries, Skimming Stations, etc. (Dairy Commissioner), 96 pp. Free.
* The Self Feeder for Hogs (Dominion Experimental Farms). Special Circular No. 15, 4 pp. Free.
* La trémie à porcs (nourrisseur automatique). (Fermes Expérimentales du Dominion). Circulaire Spéciale No. 15, 4 pp. Gratuit.
* Meat Inspection Circular No. 23 (Health of Animals Branch), 8 pp. Free.

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

Judgments, Orders, Regulations, and Rulings (fortnightly edition). Vol. VIII, No. 12. (Sept. 15th.)
Single numbers 0.20
Annual subscription 3.00

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Rapport de la Commission pour l'exercice terminé le 31 août 1917, 120 pp 0.10

CUSTOMS.

Rapport du Ministère (tableaux des importations et des exportations) pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 900 pp 0.80

FINANCE.

* Budget Speech delivered by Hon. A. K. Maclean, M.P., Acting Minister of Finance, Tuesday, April 30, 28 pp. Free.

INLAND REVENUE.

Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of Canada for year ending March 31, 1918, Part II—Weights and Measures, Gas and Electricity—40 pp. 0.05
* Witch Hazel : Bulletin No. 402, 8 pp. Free.
* Ground Allspice : Bulletin No. 403, 24 pp. Free.
* Phosphate de soude : Bulletin No. 393, 32 pp. Gratuit.
* Vins et liqueurs : Bulletin No. 392, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Huile à salade : Bulletin No. 396, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Sucre : Bulletin No. 397, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Marmelade : BulletinNo. 399, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Grape Juice : Bulletin No. 405, 20 pp. Free.
* Piment moulu : Bulletin No. 403, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Condensed Milk : Bulletin No. 406, 20 pp. Free.
* Liquor Arsenicals : Bulletin No. 401, 20 pp. Free.
* Molasses : Bulletin No. 407, 24 pp. Free.
* Arsenic in Baking Materials : Bulletin No. 411, 16 pp. Free.
* Bran : Bulletin No. 412, 24 pp. Free.

INTERIOR.

Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch, 1916-17, 110 pp. 0.10
* Forest Fires in Canada, 1914-15-16, 46 pp. Free.
* Peace River District (its resources and opportunities), 48 pp. Free.
* Immigration—Facts and Figures, 24 pp. Free.
* Wood-Using Industriesof Quebec (Forestry Branch, Bulletin No. 63), 90 pp. Free.
* Decisions of the Geographic Board of Canada for June-July, 1918, 4 pp. Free.
* Nomenclature of the Mountains of Western Canada, approved by the Geographical Board, 4 pp. Free.
* Forest Products of Canada, 1917—Poles and Cross-Ties (Forestry Branch). 8 pp. Free.
* Regulations for the disposal of Petroleum and Natural Gas rights, the property of the Crown in Canada, 12 pp. Free.

JUSTICE.

Report of the Inspectors of Penitentiaries for year ending March 31, 1917, 28 pp. 0.05

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA PUBLICATIONS —*Continued.*

LABOUR.

Tenth report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation for year ending March 31, 1917, 112 pp. 0.10
Labour Organization in Canada for calendar year 1917, 226 pp. 0.25
* Labour Gazette, August, 1918, 97 pp. 0.03
* La Gazette du Travail, août 1918, 104 pp. 0.08
* Report on the operations of Flour-milling Companies in Canada 40 pp. Free.
Labour Legislation in Canada for calendar year 1917, 96 pp. Free.

MARINE.

List of Vessels on the Registry Books of the Dominion of Canada on December 31, 1917, 290 pp. 0.20

MILITIA.

* Pension Regulations for those serving in the Naval Forces of Canada and the Canadian Expeditionary Force, 16 pp. Free.

MINES.

* Preliminary Report of the Mineral Production of Canada during year 1917, 20 pp. Free.
* Museum Bulletin No. 27, Contributions to the Mineralogy of Black Lake area, Quebec, by Eug. Poitevin and R. P. D. Graham. Free
* Memoir 103. Timiskaming County, Quebec, by M. E. Wilson. Free.
* Analyses of Canadian Fuels—Part I.—Maritime Provinces. Free.
* " " Part II.—Quebec and Ontario. Free.
* " " Part III.—Manitoba. Free.
* " " Part IV.—Alberta and the Northwest. Free.
* " " Part V.—British Columbia and the Yukon. Free.
* Annual report on the Mineral Production of Canada during the calendar year 1916, 346 pp. Free.
* Summary Report, 1917, Part B (Geological Survey), 48 pp. Free.
* Summary Report, 1917, Part D (Geological Survey), 48 pp. Free.
* Report on the Clay Resources of Southern Saskatchewan, 100 pp. Free.
* Mineral Springs of Canada (Part II). Bulletin No. 20, 184 pp. Free.

NAVAL SERVICE.

Rapport annuel de la direction des pêcheries pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 500 pp. 0.30
International Radiotelegraph Convention of London, 1912, 44 pp. 0.10
* Tide Tables for the Eastern Coasts of Canada for year 1919, 84 pp. Free.
* Tide Tables for the Pacific Coast of Canada for year 1919, 64 pp. Free.

PUBLIC INFORMATION BUREAU.

* Revelations of Prince Lichnowsky, 24 pp. Free.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Annual report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1917, 94 pp. 0.10

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Statutory List—Containing the names of all persons residing and carrying on business in neutral countries with whom persons in Canada are prohibited from trading, 74 pp. 0.20
Rapport annuel du secrétaire d'Etat pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 180 pp. 0.15

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

* Judgment and Reasons in the matter of an application on behalf of George Edwin Gray for a writ of habeas corpus, 24 pp. Free.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1918, 40 pp. 0.05
Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada, July, 1918. 0.20
Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, report of the, for year ending August 31, 1917, 144 pp. 0.10
Census of Prairie Provinces (Population and Agriculture), 422 pp. 0.30
* Monthly Bulletin of Agric. Statistics, August, 1918. Free.
* Bulletin mensuel de la Statistique Agricole, juin 1918. Gratuit.
* Trade Bulletin, No. 764. Free.
* Canada's Opportunity for Exports of Food (by R. J. McFall, Ph.D.), 16 pp. Free.
* Report of Trial Shipment of Bulk Wheat from Vancouver via the Panama Canal to the United Kingdom (Bulletin No. 1, May 1918), 20 pp. Free.

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS.

War Purchasing Commission, second report of the—Jan. 1st, 1917, to March 31st, 1918, 164 pp. 0.15
* **Atlas of Canada.** 124 pp. 17 x 12, 80 maps, 64 diagrams. 12 pp. statistics, cloth and leather binding. 3.00
Debates of Senate of Canada, 1918 (English), one volume, bound (in the press). 3.00
Debates of House of Commons of Canada, 1918 (English), 2 volumes, bound, per set (in the press). 5.00
Statutes of Canada, 1918 (in the press). 2.50
Statuts du Canada, 1918 " " 2.50
* **Tables of Values,** of Bonds for $100 yielding 5% to 8%, correct to the nearest sixth decimal, 125 pp, issued by the Department of Insurance. 5.00
Women's War Conference, report of the, February 28-March 2, 1918, 48 pp. Free.
'Labour and the War": Speeches delivered in the Canadian House of Commons, April 26, 1918, and before the Canadian Club, Ottawa, April 27, 1918, by Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, 12 pp. Free.

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

OFFICE : RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA.

Fish recipes, Vegetable recipes and **Bread recipes,** each. 0 05
Fruit and Vegetables (Canning, Drying and Storing). 0.05
* **War Meals :** Practical suggestions to save Beef, Bacon, Wheat and Flour to meet the War-needs Overseas, 12 pp. Free.
* **Can for Victory :** Pamphlet No. 2, 16 pp. Free.
* **Food Service:** hand-book for speakers, 16 pp. Free.
* **La victoire par les conserves:** Feuillet No. 2, 16 pp. Gratuit.
* **Canadian Food Bulletin,** August 24, 1918, No. 18, 12 pp. Free.
* **Food Laws:** Manual of Orders in Council and Orders of the Canada Food Board relating to the Production, Conservation and Distribution of Food, 72 pp. Free.
* **Glucose for Household Use:** Use available substitutes, 8 pp. Free.

COAL.

"Coal Resources of the World," per set of 3 vols., with large Atlas accompanying 12.50

(NOTE:—This publication, which was intended for world-wide distribution, is now, consequent upon the stock on hand and the difficulty in disposing of copies on the continent of Europe, offered at half the original cost.)

1918-19 **1918-19**

STATEMENT

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the Dominion of Canada, as by returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st August, 1917 and 1918.

PUBLIC DEBT.	1917.	1918.
LIABILITIES.	$ cts.	$ cts.
FUNDED DEBT—		
Payable in Canada	468,819,067 88	891,394,588 44
do in London	362,703,312 40	362,703,312 40
do in New York	75,873,000 00	75,873,000 00
Temporary Loans	353,268,141 34	314,334,797 38
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	5,836,161 74	5,906,486 72
Dominion Notes	182,291,576 04	286,008,199 30
SAVINGS BANKS—	1917. 1918.	
Post Office Savings Banks	$42,681,630 22 $42,202,691 39	
Dominion Government Savings Banks	13,566,466 11 12,502,366 54	
	56,248,096 33	54,705,057 93
Trust Funds	10,615,224 48	11,138,587 42
Province Accounts	11,920,481 20	11,920,481 20
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	36,261,886 04	26,803,384 89
Total Gross Debt	1,563,836,947 45	2,040,787,895 68
ASSETS.		
INVESTMENTS—		
Sinking Funds	14,035,525 12	16,818,396 17
Other Investments	142,574,037 32	288,564,149 21
Province Accounts	2,296,327 90	2,296,327 90
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	540,787,466 88	536,869,676 36
Total Assets	699,693,357 22	844,548,549 64
Total Net Debt to August 31	864,143,590 23	1,196,239,346 04
do do to July 31	863,377,227 77	1,172,323,489 58
Increase of Debt	3,766,362 46	23,915,856 46

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Month of August, 1917.	Total to August 31, 1917.	Month of August, 1918.	Total to August 31, 1918.
REVENUE—	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Customs	13,034,434 34	69,039,477 49	13,863,402 73	67,791,779 36
Excise	2,154,642 40	9,773,514 78	2,389,395 28	10,994,338 77
Post Office	1,306,113 00	7,750,000 00	1,450,000 00	7,750,000 00
Public Works, including Railways and Canals	3,932,740 42	12,418,671 31	4,912,741 10	14,936,825 09
Miscellaneous	2,153,019 60	6,803,937 05	3,780,308 55	16,877,077 01
Total	22,580,949 76	105,785,600 63	26,395,847 66	118,350,020 23
EXPENDITURE	16,275,639 84	40,968,685 96	19,086,853 86	51,981,756 44

EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.				
War	7,738,631 27	51,427,162 04	19,571,723 00	63,580,275 37
Public Works, including Railways and Canals	2,479,192 46	5,178,165 94	4,801,819 44	6,496,281 07
Railway Subsidies	40,042 56	40,042 56	.....	.....
Total	10,257,866 29	56,645,370 54	24,373,542 44	70,076,556 44

The above statement represents only the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance

Certified correct,
J. G. MACFARLANE, Chief Accountant and Dominion Bookkeeper.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, September 9, 1918.

11-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE

Provincial	$ 27,746 25
Fractional	1,162,700 55
$1	15,481,655 50
$2	12,247,928 50
$4	40,735 00
$5	4,079,177 50
$50	4,500 00
$100	
$500	2,174,500 00
$1,000	3,518,000 00
$500 Legal Tender Notes for Banks	149,500 00
$1,000 " " "	941,000 00
$5,000 " " "	247,835,000 00
	$ 287,662,443 30

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

$1	$ 11,296 50
$2	6,060 00
$5	4,219 75
$10	2,180 00
$20	840 00
$50	650 00
$500	2,500 00
	$ 27,746 25

Gold held July 31st, 1918, by the Minister of Finance	$120,273,691 52
Gold reserve to be held on Savings Banks Deposits— 10 p.c. on $52,656,016.73 under The Savings Banks Act	5,265,601 67
Gold held for redemption of Dominion Notes	$115,008,089 85
Dominion Notes outstanding against deposits of approved securities, under Finance Act, 1914	$ 114,837,500 00

J. E. ROURKE,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. C. SAUNDERS,
Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th of August, 1918.

8-t

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of July, 1918.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
EXCISE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	312,667 60	
Malt Liquor	3,344 40	
Malt	150,496 41	
Tobacco	1,768,967 77	
Cigars	110,158 57	
Manufactures in Bond	9,963 45	
Acetic Acid	584 75	
Seizures	353 40	
Other Receipts	4,650 65	
Total Excise Revenue		2,391,187 00
Methylated Spirits		26,101 40
Ferry		
Inspection of Weights and Measures		16,059 67
Gas Inspection		4,088 15
Electric Light Inspection		7,130 75
Law Stamps		315 95
Other Revenues		1,093 42
War Tax		982,779 35
Grand Total Revenue		3,428,755 69

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, August 2, 1918

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Asst. Deputy Minister.

9-tf

POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of June, 1918.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Savings Bank Act, Chap. 30, Rev. Stat. Can., 1906.)

DR.	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE in hands of Minister of Finance on 31st May, 1918	41,614,884 88	WITHDRAWALS during the month	770,794 63
DEPOSITS in Post Office Savings Bank during the month	1,000,545 92		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month:—			
PRINCIPAL $			
INTEREST accrued from 1st April to date of transfer			
DEPOSITS transferred from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada	5,120 59		
INTEREST allowed to depositors on accounts closed during month	2,347 08	BALANCE at the credit of depositor's accounts on 30th June, 1918	41,852,103 84
	42,622,898 47		42,622,898 47

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.

Certified,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER,
Superintendent Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 7th August, 1918.

8-ft

STATEMENT of the Balance at Credit of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks on the thirtieth of March, 1918. Published in accordance with Revised Statutes, Chapter 30, Section 39.

BANKS.	Balance on February 28, 1918.	Deposits March, 1918.	Total.	Withdrawals for March, 1918.	Balance on March 30, 1918.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba:—					
Winnipeg	507,993 84	4,077 00	512,070 84	3,807 20	508,263 64
British Columbia:—					
Victoria	1,096,883 91	26,103 81	1,122,987 72	24,036 55	1,098,951 17
Prince Edward Island:—					
Charlottetown	1,823,301 36	27,452 00	1,850,753 36	30,311 93	1,820,441 43
New Brunswick:—					
Newcastle	237,966 65	1,864 00	239,830 65	7,977 83	231,852 82
St. John	4,591,535 24	57,835 44	4,649,370 68	71,534 82	4,577,835 86
Nova Scotia:—					
Barrington	102,122 19	145 00	102,267 19	404 85	101,862 34
Guysboro'	95,007 03	1,311 00	96,318 03	1,165 67	95,152 36
Halifax	2,328,592 88	51,113 02	2,379,705 90	35,775 22	2,343,930 68
Kentville	237,554 23	3,149 00	240,703 23	6,013 62	234,689 61
Lunenburg	435,643 74	3,072 00	438,715 74	10,292 81	428,422 93
Port Hood	71,400 45	541 00	71,941 45	25 00	71,916 45
Shelburne	218,534 89	1,360 86	219,895 75	2,745 12	217,150 63
Sherbrooke	78,788 81	289 10	79,077 91	664 68	78,413 23
Totals	11,825,325 22	178,313 23	12,003,638 45	194,755 30	11,808,883 15

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th April, 1918.

42-t

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st SEPTEMBER, 1918.

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	TOWNSHIP OR PARISH.	ELECTORAL COUNTY AND PROVINCE OR TERRITORY.	NAME OF POSTMASTER.
Agate (opened 27th Aug.)		Algoma E.R. O	R. R. Campbell.
Cachalot		Comox-Alberni B C	William Rolls.
Cadomin (opened 15th Aug)	Sec. 31, Tp. 46, R. 23, W. 5th M	West Edmonton Alberta	Thomas M. Burnett.
Coyne (opened 15th Aug.)		Algoma, E.R. O	Phin Coyne.
(a) East Bay (re-opened 29th Aug.)		South Cape Breton and Richmond N S	Mrs. Margaret McNeil.
Fort William Sub-Office No. 1 (opened 9th Aug.)	632 McTavish St.	Fort William and Rainy River O	Emilio Marino.
Glenwater		Fort William and Rainy River O	Alfred Lungren.
‡ Kilemley		Cariboo B C	Joseph Westaway.
Montreal Sub-Office Cote des Neiges Ouest (re-opened 27th Aug)	1869 Cote des Neiges Road	Jacques Cartier P Q	Alex. Beaucage.
Oolahwan (summer office opened 2nd July)	Wexford	Terrebonne P Q	Miss E. Percival.
Pingston Creek		West Kootenay B C	Chas. F. Lindmark.
Silver	Sec. 35, Tp. 21, R. 2, E. P. M	Selkirk M	Audry Prodaniuk.
Toronto Sub-Office, Broadview Ave. (re-opened 21st Aug.)	588 Gerrard St. East.	Toronto East O	John W. Ghent.
(c) Toronto Sub-Office No. 104 (re-opened 28th Aug.)	228 Greenwood Ave.	York, E.R O	Wm. J. Milligan.
Wellnage (re-opened 26th Aug.)	Sec. 19, Tp. 20, R. 10, W. 3rd M.	Kindersley Sask	Jos. P. Branagan (acting.)

(a) Closed 24th July. (c) Closed temporarily 14th June.

NOTE :—*Jessica Post Office*, published in the July Supplement, should have appeared as being in the Electoral district of Westminster, and not in Yale, as shown.

Kitigan Post Office, District of Timiskaming, O., published in the June Supplement, did not go into operation until the 8th August.

Ryland Post Office, published in the January Supplement as being in East Algoma, has now been found to be in West Algoma.

Valcartier Post Office, County of Quebec, P.Q., was re-opened on the 15th August and closed on the 1st September.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

NAMES CHANGED.

River Louison, County of Restigouche and Madawaska, N.B., to Nash Creek. Tillicum District of Nanaimo, B.C., to Victoria Sub-Office, Tillicum, 1st August.

OFFICES CLOSED.

	Bonne Madone	District of Prince Albert	Sask.	
b	Box Grove	County of York, C.R.	O.	Closed 15th July.
b	Brodhagen	County Perth, S.R	O.	Closed 15th August.
	Cactus	District of Maple Creek,	Sask.	Closed 31st July.
b	Castlemore	County of Peel	O.	Closed 30th June.
b	Coverdale	County of St. John and Albert.	N.B.	
b	Cumberland Point	County of Royal	N.B.	Closed 15th August.
	Denhart	District of Medicine Hat	Alberta.	Closed 31st July.
b	Evans	County of Royal	N.B.	Closed 15th August.
b	Galesburg	County of Peterboro, E.R.	O.	
	Granite Hill	District of Parry Sound	O.	closed 31st July.
	Kensington Prairie	District of New Westminster	B.C.	closed 31st July.
	Malakoff	County of Westmoreland	N.B.	closed 15th August.
	Maywood	District of Nanaimo	B.C.	closed 1st August.
b	Middle Coverdale	County of St. John and Albert.	N.B.	
	Montreal Sub-Office, St. Lawrence St. Centre.	District of George Etienne Cartier	P.Q.	closed 1st August.
b	Naev Meehal	County of Carleton	O.	closed 13th August.
b	Nilestown	County of Middlesex, E.R.	O.	closed 15th August.
b	Nortonville	County of Peel	O.	closed 15th July.
b	Orwell	County of Elgin, E.R.	O.	
b	Poitou	County of Lotbiniere	P.Q.	closed 12th August.
b	Rees	County of Royal	N.B.	closed 15th August.
	Roseglen	District of Medicine Hat	Alberta.	closed 27th August.
	Roseview	District of Assiniboia	Sask.	closed 16th August.
b	Salmondale	County of Royal	N.B.	closed 1st August.
b	Siloam	County of Ontario, N.R.	O.	closed 15th August.
	Stafford Village	District of Lethbridge	Alberta.	
	Union Point	County of Provencher	M.	closed 6th August.
b	Upper Coverdale	County of St. John and Albert.	N.B.	
b	Villa Nova	County of Norfolk	O.	
	Wabun	District of Timiskaming	O.	closed 10th August.
b	Waterboro	County of Royal	N.B.	closed 1st August.
	Wavy Creek	District of Swift Current	Sask.	closed 29th July.

b Closed on the inauguration of Rural Free Delivery.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules:

1. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3. **The rates are as follows: Notices, first insertion, ten cents per agate line (fourteen to the inch); subsequent insertions, five cents per line. Translation of documents, forty cents per one hundred words.**

A provisional remittance should accompany the copy; the amount of which should be calculated as follows:

First insertion:	
Flat charge for title and signature	$1 00
Add two cents per word actual count	
Translation, if any, to be made, at 40 cents per 100 words	
Other insertions:	
Flat charge for title and signature	0 50
Add one cent per word actual count	
Multiply by number of such other insertions	
Total	

After the first insertion an invoice will be made showing the exact amount due, the amount received and any difference over or under in the remittance will be adjusted.

NO ADVERTISEMENT IS INSERTED FOR A LESS CHARGE THAN ONE DOLLAR.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions:—

Notices of applications for divorce—14 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—3 calendar months.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—5 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent under Loan Companies Act (per O. in C. published in *Gazette* of 15th June, 1901)—2 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Interim Copyrights—1 insertion.

The Companies Act—Change of chief place of business, of by-laws, etc.—1 insertion.

Works in navigable waters, approval of plans, etc.—5 insertions.

Notices received up to 12 o'clock noon on Thursdays will be inserted in the following Saturday morning's *Gazette*.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

J. de LABROQUERIE TACHE,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery.
Ottawa, 24th December, 1914.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

As Revised and brought in force 22nd March, 1916.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during at least three months before the consideration by the Committee on Divorce of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the district in Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia or the Northwest Territories, or in the county or union of counties in other provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining district or county or union of counties.

Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the district, but otherwise shall be published in one newspaper in both languages. If a notice given for any session of Parliament is not completed in time to allow the petition to be dealt with during that session the petition may be presented and dealt with during the next ensuing session, without any further publication of such notice.

A copy of the said notice and a copy of the petition to be presented shall, at the instance of the applicant, and not less than two months before the consideration by the Committee of the petition, be served personally, when that can be done, on the person from whom the divorce is sought, who is hereinafter called "the respondent."

If the residence of the respondent is not known or personal service cannot be effected, then, if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Committee that all reasonable efforts have been made to effect personal service, and, if unsuccessfull, to bring such notice and petition to the knowledge of the respondent, what has been done may be deemed and taken by the Committee sufficient service.

No petition for a bill of divorce shall be presented to the Senate after the first sixty days of the Session.

The petition of an applicant for bill for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, the names in full of the parties thereto, their ages and occupations, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the domicile and residence of each of the parties at the time of the marriage, their matrimonial domicile, residence, and any change thereof, the material facts upon which the petitioner relies as the grounds on which relief is asked, and the nature of the relief prayed for.

The petition should also negative connivance at, or condonation of the wrong complained of and collusion in the application for divorce.

The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the petitioner, under *The Canada Evidence Act, 1893*.

The copy of the petition served upon the respondent shall have endorsed thereon, or appended thereto, he following information:—

(*1*) The petitioner's residence at the time of service.

(*2*) A Post Office address in Canada at which letters and notices for the petitioner may be delivered.

(*3*) The name and address of the solicitor, if any, acting for the petitioner.

(*4*) If such solicitor's address is not at Ottawa, the name and address of some agent for him at Ottawa, upon whom all notices and papers may be served.

(*5*) That if the respondent desires to oppose the granting of the divorce and to be heard by the Senate Committee on Divorce, the respondent must send a notice to that effect to the Clerk of the Senate at the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, within two months from the date of service upon the respondent, and must in the notice to the Clerk of the Senate give:—

(*a*) The respondent's residence at the time of sending such notice.

(*b*) A Post Office address in Canada at which letters and notices for the respondent may be delivered.

(*c*) The name and address of the solicitor, if any, acting for the respondent.

(*d*) If such solicitor's address is not at Ottawa, the name and address of some agent for him at Ottawa upon whom all notices and papers may be served.

(*6*) That, if the respondent does not so notify the Clerk of the Senate, the petition may be considered, and a bill of divorce founded thereon may be passed, without any further notice to the respondent.

(*7*) When the petition is one by a husband for a divorce from his wife, that, if the wife shows to the

satisfaction of the Senate Committee on Divorce that she has, and is prepared to establish upon oath, a good defence to the charges made by the petition, and that she has not sufficient money to defend herself, the Committee may make an order that her husband shall provide her with the necessary means to sustain her defence, including the cost of retaining Counsel and the travelling and living expenses of herself and of witnesses summoned to Ottawa on her behalf.

No petition for a bill of Divorce shall be considered by the Committee unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred and ten dollars, ($210).

The petition when presented to the Senate shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy of the notice and of a copy of the petition.

A copy of every petition for a Bill of Divorce, or relating to any matter arising out of an application for divorce, and of every document and paper accompanying such petition or produced in evidence before the Committee, shall be furnished to the Committee by the person on whose behalf the petition, document or paper is presented or produced.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Clerk of the Senate.

THE SENATE.

Notices for Private Bills.

EXTRACTS FROM THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE.

107. All applications to Parliament for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever, shall be advertised by a notice published in the *Canada Gazette*, such notice shall clearly and distinctly state the nature and object of the application, and shall be signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same; and, when the application is for an Act of Incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice.

In addition to the notice in the *Canada Gazette* aforesaid a similar notice shall be given as follows:—

A. When the application is for an Act to incorporate,—

1. *A Railway or Canal Company:*—In some leading newspaper published in the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal is to be constructed.

2. *A Telegraph or Telephone Company:*—In a leading newspaper in the principal city or town in each Province or Territory in which the company proposes to operate.

3. A company for the *construction of any works* which in their construction or operation might specially affect a particular locality; or for obtaining any *exclusive rights or privileges;* or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others:—In a leading newspaper in the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

4. A Banking Company; An Insurance Company; A Trust Company; A Loan Company; or an Industrial Company, without any exclusive powers:—In the *Canada Gazette* only.

5. And, if the works of any company (incorporated or to be incorporated) are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, such intention shall be specially mentioned in the notice; and the applicants shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered letter to the clerk of each county council and of each municipal corporation which may be specially affected by the construction or operation of such works, and also to the Secretary of the Province in which such works are, or may be located; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

B. When the application is for the purpose of amending an existing Act.

1. For an extension of any line of railway, or of any canal; or for the construction of branches thereto;—the same *mutatis mutandis* as for an Act incorporate a Railway or Canal Company.

2. For an extension of the time for the construction or completion of any line of railway, or of any canal, or of any telegraph or telephone line, or of any other works already authorized:—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company, or is authorized to be.

3. For the extension of the powers of a company (when not involving the granting of any exclusive rights); or for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of any company; or for increasing or altering its bonding or other borrowing powers; or for any amendment which would in any way affect the rights or interests of the shareholder or bondholders or creditors of the company:—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company is situated.

C. All such notices, whether inserted in the *Canada Gazette* or in a newspaper shall be published at least once a week for a period of five consecutive weeks; and, when published in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, shall be in both the English and French languages; and *Marked* copies of each issue of all newspapers containing any such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate, endorsed "Private Bill Notice"; or a statutory declaration as to due publication may be sent in lieu thereof.

Every notice by registered letter shall be mailed in time to reach the Secretary of the Province and the Clerk of each County Council and municipal corporation not less than five weeks before the consideration of the petition by the Committee on Standing Orders; and a statutory declaration establishing the fact of such mailing shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate.

108. No petition praying for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or of a Canal Company, or for an extension of the line of any existing or authorized railway or canal, shall be considered by the Standing Orders Committee, until there has been filed with the Committee a map or plan, showing the proposed location of the works, and each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal, or any branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed.

109. Before any petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a toll bridge is presented to the Senate the person or persons intending to petition for such bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding rules, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, and the intervals between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels; and shall also mention whether they intend to erect a drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of the same.

110. No petition for any Private Bill (except a Bill of Divorce) is received by the Senate after the first three weeks of each Session; nor may any Private Bill be presented to the Senate after the first four weeks of each Session; nor may any Report of any Standing or Special Committee upon a Private Bill be received after the first six weeks of each Session.

114. Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, if it is intended that the Bill shall originate in the Senate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for the translation of the same by the officers of the Senate, and the printing of 600 copies in English and 200 in French. The applicant shall also pay the Clerk of the Senate, immediately after the second reading and before the consideration of the Bill by the Committee to which it is referred, a sum of $200, with the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt for the same with the Clerk of such Committee.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Clerk of the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RULES RELATIVE TO PETITIONS AND PRIVATE BILLS.

Petitions for Private Bills.

88. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House if presented within the first six weeks of the session, and every Private Bill shall be pre-

sented to the House within two weeks after the petition therefor ha been favourably reported upon by the Examiner or by the Committee on Standing Orders, and no motion for the suspension of this Rule shall be entertained unless a report has been first made by the Committee on Standing Orders recommending such suspension and giving their reasons therefor.

Instruction to Committees.

97. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called on two separate occasions for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

Deposit of Bills and Fees.

89. (1) Any person desiring to obtain any Private Bill, shall deposit with the Clerk of the House, at least eight days before the meeting of the House, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same; the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the Department of Public Printing, and if such Bill is not deposited by the time above specified the applicant shall, in addition to the charges for printing and translation pay the sum of five dollars for each and every day which intervenes between the said eighth day before the meeting of the House and the date of the filing of the Bill; but such additional charge shall not exceed in the aggregate in any one case the sum of two hundred dollars.

2. After the second reading of a Bill and before its consideration by the Committee to which it is referred, the applicant shall in every case pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and a fee of two hundred dollars.

Additional charges.

3. The following charges shall also be levied and paid in addition to the foregoing, viz.:—

(*a.*) When any Rule of the House is suspended in reference to a Bill or the Petition therefor, for each such suspension.....	$100 00
(*b.*) When a Bill is presented in the House after the eighth week of the session and before the end of the twelfth week.....	100 00
(*c.*) When a Bill is presented in the House after the twelfth week of the session.....	200 00
d.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $250,000 and does not exceed $500,000.....	100 00
(*e.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $500,000 and does not exceed $750,000.....	150 00
(*f.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $750,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000.....	200 00
(*g.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $1,000,000 and does not exceed $1,500,000.....	300 00
(*h.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $1,500,000 and does not exceed $2,000,000.....	400 00
(*i.*) For every additional million dollars or fractional part thereof.....	100 00

4. When a Bill increases the capital stock of an existing company, the additional charge shall be according to the foregoing tariff upon the amount of the increase only.

5. When a Bill increases or involves and increase in the borrowing powers of a company without any increase in the capital stock the additional charge shall be $300.

6. If any increase in the amount of the proposed capital stock or borrowing powers of a company be made at any stage of a Bill, such Bill shall not be advanced to the next stage until the charges consequent upon such change have been paid.

7. In this Rule the term "proposed capital stock" includes any increase thereto provided for in the Bill; and where power is taken in a Bill to increase at any time the amount of the proposed capital stock, the additional charge shall be levied on the maximum amount of such proposed increase which shall be stated in the Bill.

8. The additional charges provided for in this Rule shall also apply to Private Bills originating in the Senate; provided, however, that if a petition for any such Bill has been presented in this House within the first six weeks of the session, the additional charge made under paragraphs *b* or *c* of subsection 3 shall not be levied thereon.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Clerk House of Commons.

RULES RELATIVE TO NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

91. All applications to Parliament for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever, shall be advertised by a Notice published in the *Canada Gazette;* such Notice shall clearly and distinctly state the nature and objects of the application, and shall be signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same; and when the application is for an Act of incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice. If the works of any company (incorporated, or to be incorporated) are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, such intention shall be specifically mentioned in the notice; and the applicants shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered letter to the Clerk of each county or municipality which may be specially affected by the construction or operation of such works, and also to the Secretary of the Province in which such works are or may be located; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

In addition to the notice in the *Canada Gazette* aforesaid, a similar notice shall also be published in *some leading newspaper*, as follows:—

A. When the application is for an Act to incorporate:

1. *A Railway or Canal Company:*—In the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal is to be constructed.

2. *A Telegraph or Telephone Company:*—In the principal city or town in each Province or Territory in which the company proposes to operate.

3. A company for the *construction of any works* which in their construction or operation might specially affect the particular locality; or for obtaining any *exclusive rights or privileges;* or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation affect the rights or property of others:—In the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

4. A Banking Company; An Insurance Company; A Trust Company; A Loan Company; or an Industrial Company without any exclusive powers:—In the *Canada Gazette* only.

B. When the application is for the purpose of amending an existing Act:

1. For an extension of any line of railway, or of any canal, or for the construction of branches thereto:—In the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which such extension or branch is to be constructed.

2. For the continuation of a charter or for an extension of the time for the construction or completion of any line of railway, or of any canal, or of any telegraph or telephone line, or of any other works already authorized; or for an extension of the powers of a company (when not involving the granting of any exclusive rights); or for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of any company, or for increasing or altering its bonding or other borrowing powers; or for any amendment which would in any way affect the rights or interests of the shareholders or bondholders or creditors of the company:—In the place where the head office of the company is situated, or is authorized to be.

(C.) When the application is for the purpose of obtaining for any person or existing corporation any exclusive rights or privileges or the power to do any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others:—In the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

All such notices, whether inserted in the *Canada Gazette* or in a newspaper, shall be published at least once a week, for a period of five consecutive weeks; and when published in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, shall be in both the English and French languages; and if there be no newspaper in a locality where a notice is required to be given, such notice shall be given in the next nearest locality wherein a newspaper is published; and proof of the due publication of notice shall be established in each case by statutory declaration; and all such declarations shall be sent to the Clerk of the House endorsed, "Private Bill Notice."

(D.) Every such notice by registered letter shall be mailed in time to reach the Secretary of the Province and the Clerk of such County Council and Municipal Corporation not less than two weeks before the consideration of the petition by the Examiner or the Committee on Standing Orders, and a statutory declaration establishing the fact of such mailing shall be sent to the Clerk of the House.

(E.) All private bills for Acts of incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such bills;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the bill indicating the provisions thereof in which the *General Acts* is proposed to be departed from;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any committee passes upon the *clauses*.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Clerk House of Commons.

The attention of Applicants to Parliament for Railway Charters is hereby drawn to the following Rules of the House of Commons with regard to the filing of maps:—

MAP OR PLAN, WITH PETITION.

93. "No petition praying for the incorporation of a "railway company, or of a canal company, or for an "extension of the line of any existing or authorized "railway or canal, shall be considered by the Examiner "or by the Standing Orders Committee until there "has been filed with that committee a map or plan, "showing the proposed location of the works, and "each county, township, municipality or district "through which the proposed railway or canal, or any "branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed."

MAPS, PLANS AND EXHIBITS, WITH BILLS.

94. "No bill for the incorporation of a railway "or canal company or for changing the route of the "railway or of the canal of any company already "incorporated shall be considered by the Railway "Committee until there has been filed with the com-"mittee, at least one week before the consideration "of the bill:—'

(*a*.) "A map or plan drawn upon a scale of not "less than half an inch to the mile, showing the "location upon which it is intended to construct "the proposed work, and showing also the lines of "existing or authorized works of a similar character "within, or in any way affecting the district, or any "part thereof, which the proposed work is intended "to serve; and such map or plan shall be signed "by the engineer or other person making the same;"

(*b*.) "An exhibit showing the total amount of "capital proposed to be raised for the purpose of the "undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed "to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, "bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the "amount of each, respectively."

NOTICE is hereby given that Eva St. Lawrence Cronk, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a bill of divorce from her husband, Robert Cecil Cronk, of the said City of Ottawa, telegraph operator, on the grounds of bigamy, adultery and desertion.

Dated at Ottawa this 10th day of July, A.D. 1918.

EVA ST. LAWRENCE CRONK.
BRAY & RETALLACK,
Canada Life Building,
75 Sparks Street, Ottawa,
7–14 Her solicitors

NOTICE is hereby given that Rodolphe Boudreau, of No. 147 A Church Street, in the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, wireman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Rose Adeline Boudreau, of No. 512 St. Timothe Street, in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, this 26th day of August, 1918.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Per EDWARD MEEK,
106 Bay Street, Toronto,
10-14 His Solicitor.

NOTICE is hereby given that Lillian North, formerly Lillian Thompson, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, married woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Frank North, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

Dated at Toronto this 18th day of June, A.D. 1918.

LILLIAN NORTH,
by her solicitors,
ROBINETTE, GODFREY, PHELAN & LAWSON,
52–14 76 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

NOTICE is hereby given that William Lewis Evans, of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, manager, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, for the purpose of obtaining a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Meta Rogers, of New York, in the United States of America, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 7th day of July, 1918.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Solicitors for Applicant,
2–14 169 St. James Street, Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Burton Mattin, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, munition worker and formerly Sergeant 75th Battalion, C.E.F., will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Lillie Mattin, formerly residing at 569A St. Clarens Avenue, Toronto, and now believed to be residing in the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Toronto, Province of Ontario, the 7th day of July, 1918. } FLETCHER KERR, 156 Yonge Street, Toronto.
2–14 Solicitor for Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Greensward, of the Town of Brampton, in the County of Peel, shoemaker, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Annie Frances Cousins, formerly residing at Brantford aforesaid, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

JOHN A. HORNING,
997, 2nd Ave. East,
Owen Sound, Ont.
9–14 Solicitor for Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Claudius Henry Sherk, of the Village of Humberstone, in the County of Welland in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill annulling his marriage with his wife, Mary Booth Sherk, now residing in the City of Buffalo, in the County of Erie, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, and at present living at 349 Landon Street, in the said City of Buffalo, on the ground of refusal to procreate or to consumate the marriage.

Dated at the Town of Port Colborne, in the County of Welland, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1918.

LOUIS KINNEAR,
Solicitor for Claudius Henry Sherk.

SMITH AND JOHNSON,
Barristers, Ottawa Agents. 4-14

NOTICE is hereby given that John Edwin Scott, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, mechanic, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Harriet Henrietta Fegan Scott, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, this 1st day of August, A.D. 1918

W. H. HODGES,
2 Toronto St,
Toronto,
6–14 Solicitor for the Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Lillian Innes Yates, of the Town of Hespeler, in the County of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario, married woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, John William Yates, of the said Town of Hespeler, spinner, on the ground of adultery

Dated at Galt, Province of Ontario, 29th day of July, 1918.

JOHN H. HANCOCK,
Galt, Ontario,
8–14 Sollicitor for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mildred Layton, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, married woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, John George Layton, of the said City of Toronto, machinist, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Toronto this 20th day of August, A.D. 1918.

W. H. HODGES,
2 Toronto Street, Toronto,
8–14 Solicitor for the applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that William Rogers Latimer, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, Captain, Canadian Expeditionary Force, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a bill of divorce from his wife, Adeline Gladys Latimer, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Ottawa, this 19th day of August, A.D. 1918.

BETHUNE, LARMONTH & DICK,
8–14 Solicitors for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Samuel Burgoyne, of the Township of East Whitby, in the County of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Alice Maud Clarke, of the Town of Hilton, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, married woman, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at the Town of Oshawa, in the County of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario, the 15th day of August, A.D. 1918.

SAMUEL BURGOYNE,
By his solicitor, W. E. N. SINCLAIR,
8-14 Oshawa, Ont.

NOTICE is hereby given that Eleanor Margaret Webster, formerly Eleanor Margaret Prickett, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and Province of Ontario, married woman will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from her husband Henry Boulton Webster, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and Province of Ontario, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

Dated at Toronto this 11th day of September, A.D 1918.

ELEANOR MARGARET WEBSTER,
By her solicitors,
Robinette, Godfrey, Phelan & Lawson,
76 Adelaide Street West,
12–14 Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DOMINION BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the quarter ending 30th September, 1918, being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, and that the same will be payable at the head office of the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1918, to shareholders of record of 20th September, 1918.

By order of the Board,

C. A. BOGERT,
General manager.

Toronto, 24th August, 1918 9-5

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R. S. C. CHAPTER 115.

THE William Lyall Shipbuilding Company, Limited, hereby give notice that they have under Section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District of New Westminster, at Vancouver, B.C., a description of the site and the plans of a wharf proposed to be built in Burrard Inlet at North Vancouver, in front of District Lots 265 and 265-4, Block 22 at the foot of Bewicke Avenue.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, The William Lyall Shipbuilding Company, Limited, will under Section 7 of the said Act apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa for approval of the said site and plans, and for leave to construct the said wharf.

Dated at North Vancouver, this 29th day of August, 1918. 10-4

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R. S. C. CHAPTER 115

MICHIGAN ALKALI COMPANY of the City of Wyandotte, in the State of Michigan, hereby gives notice that it has under Section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa and in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Essex, at Sandwich, Ontario, a description of the site and the plan of a pipe line proposed to be laid under the River Detroit from a point in the State of Michigan to Fighting Island in the said County of Essex.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, the said Michigan Alkali Company will under Section 7 of the said Act apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa for approval of the said site and plan, and for leave to construct the said pipe line.

Dated at Windsor, Ontario, this 4th day of September, 1918.

MICHIGAN ALKALI COMPANY,
By its Solicitors,
BARTLET, BARTLET & URQUHART,
10-5 311 Davis Bldg., Windsor, Ontario.

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R.S.C. CHAPTER 115.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, a body corporate with head office at 2 Ewen Avenue, City of New Westminster, B.C, hereby gives notice that it has under section 7, of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District of New Westminster at the City of New Westminster a description of the site and the plans of mill, dock, piling and booming ground proposed to be built in the Fraser River (Annacis Slough) at City of New Westminster in front of Block "B" of Lot Seven hundred and fifty-seven (757), Group One (1), New Westminster District, Map 2620.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice British Columbia Manufacturing Company, Limited, will, under Section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa for approval of the said site and plans and for leave to construct the said mill, dock, piling and booming grounds.

Dated at New Westminster, B.C., this 12th day of August, A.D. 1918.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MANUFACTURING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

8-5

MONTREAL & SOUTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company will be held at the head office of the Company, No. 94 McGill street, Montreal, on Thursday, the 26th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 3 p.m., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

JAMES A. YATES,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 24th, 1918. 8–5

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

IN THE MATTER of the petition of Sprott-Shaw Business Institute, Limited, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia,

and

IN THE MATTER of the registration of the Trade Mark "Sprott-Shaw" as applied to the business of business and commercial educational tuition and the merchandising of books, forms, systems, and office and commercial labour saving devices, in pursuance of the provisions of the Trade-Mark and Designs Act.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the fifth day of September, 1918, there was filed in the Exchequer Court of Canada the petition of Sprott-Shaw Business Institute, Limited, of the City of Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia, a body corporate, praying that an order might be made directing that the Trade Mark "Sprott-Shaw" may be registered as a general trade mark as applied to the business of business and commercial educational tuition including the merchandising of books, forms, systems, and office and commercial labour saving devices.

Any person desiring to oppose the said petition must within fourteen days from the date of the last insertion of the present notice in the *Canada Gazette* (the date of last mentioned insertion being the twenty-eighth day of September, 1918,) file a statement of his objections with the Registrar of the Exchequer Court at Ottawa and serve a copy thereof on the petitioner or his solicitors.

Dated this fifth day of September, 1918.

PRINGLE, THOMPSON, BURGESS & COTE.
122 Wellington Street, Ottawa,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

10–4

TEMISCOUATA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders and registered bondholders of the Temiscouata Railway Company, for the election of directors and other business, will be held on Tuesday, the 24th day of September, 1918, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Chateau Frontenac, in the City of Quebec, Canada.

By order,

C. A. STEWART,
Secretary and manager.

Rivière du Loup, July 24, 1918. 8–5

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice that an interim dividend for the half year ended 31st May last, of forty shillings per share, less income tax, being at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, will be paid on the 5th day of October next to the proprietors of shares registered in the Dominion of Canada.

The dividend will be payable at the legal par of exchange on the 5th day of October next.

No transfers can be made between the 21st inst. inclusive and the 4th prox. inclusive, as the books must be closed during that period.

JACKSON DODDS,
Secretary.

No. 5 Gracechurch street,
London, E.C., 5th September, 1918. 10–4

THE MOLSONS BANK.

152ND DIVIDEND.

THE shareholders of the Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a dividend of two and three-quarters per cent (being at the rate of eleven per cent per annum) upon the capital stock has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at the branches, on and after the first day of October next, to shareholders of record on 15th September, 1918. The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the bank will be held at its banking house, in this city, on Monday, the 4th of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the board,

EDWARD C. PRATT,
General manager.

Montreal, 21st August, 1918. 8–6

Re BRITISH CROWN ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of The Insurance Act, 1917, that the British Crown Assurance Corporation, Limited (Registered Office, Glasgow, Scotland), hereinafter called the Old Company has applied to the Minister of Finance of Canada for the release, on the 27th day of December, 1918, of its securities deposited with him under the said Act, and Canadian policy holders of the said Old Company opposing such release are required to file their opposition with the Minister on or before the said 27th day of December, 1918.

The purpose of the said application for the release of the securities of the Old Company is to transfer the sums to the new company incorporated under the same name to take over the business of the Old Company, The Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, Limited, a company licensed under the Insurance Act, 1917, having acquired the business of the Old Company, the policies and liabilities of the Old Company, are guaranteed by the said Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, Limited, which will guarantee also the policies of the new company.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, August 27th, 1918.

THE BRITISH CROWN ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

J. H. RIDDEL,
Manager for Canada.

10–13

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R. S. C. CHAPTER 115.

THE Port Arthur Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, hereby gives notice that it has, under section 7 of the said Act and Amending Acts, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa and in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the Registry Division of the District of Thunder Bay at Port Arthur a description of the site and plans for additional booming ground and for boom piers proposed to be built in the area in front of water lot 5P and lying between the southerly boundary of the said water lot, owned by the said company, and the breakwater constructed by the Dominion Government. And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, the Port Arthur Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, will under section 7 of the said Act apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa for approval of the said site and plans and for leave to construct the said boom piers.

Dated at Port Arthur this 12th day of September, 1918.

THE PORT ARTHUR PULP AND PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED. 12-4

THE BANK OF MONTREAL & THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is the intention of The Bank of Montreal and The Bank of British North America, to apply to the Governor in Council of the Dominion of Canada, for approval of an Agreement between the said Banks for the purchase by The Bank of Montreal of the entire assets of The Bank of British North America.

This notice is given pursuant to section 106 of the Bank Act of the Dominion of Canada, and such application will be made after this notice has been published for at least four weeks, as required by the said section.

Dated this tenth day of September, 1918.

FOR THE BANK OF MONTREAL,
FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager.

FOR THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
H. B. MACKENZIE,
11-4 General Manager.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

DIVIDEND No. 195.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of fourteen per cent per annum on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th September, and that the same will be payable on and after Tuesday, the first day of October next, at any of the offices of the Bank.

The stock transfer book will be closed from the 16th to the 30th proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. A. RICHARDSON,
General manager.

Halifax, N.S., 23rd August, 1918. 9–5

THE STANDARD MOLYBDENITE COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, as requested by paragraph 2 of Section 30 of the first part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1904 known as "The Companies Act."

That, under By-law "D" of The Standard Molybdenite Company, Limited sanctioned unanimously by the Shareholders of the company at their Special General Meeting duly called for considering the same and held at the City of Montreal on the 29th day of August last (1918), the Head Office of said The Standard Molybdenite Company, Limited, was and is now changed from the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, to the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at Montreal this 9th day of September, 1918.

THE STANDARD
MOLYBDENITE CO., LIMITED,
C. J. E. CHARBONNEAU,
12–1 Secretary.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

ON and after Saturday, the 2nd day of November next, this Bank will pay to its shareholders a dividend of two and a quarter per cent (being at the rate of nine per cent per annum) upon its paid-up capital, for the quarter ending on the 31st of October next.

This dividend will be paid according to the list of shareholders of record on the 16th of October next.

By order of the board of directors,
N. LAVOIE,
General manager.

Quebec, 17th September, 1918. 12–5

THE ÆTNA CASUALTY AND SECURITY CO.

THE Aetna Casualty & Surety Company, of Hartford, Conn., hereby gives notice that it has applied to the Minister of Finance for the release of its securities on the 23rd day of December, 1918, and Canadian policyholders of the company opposing such release are required to file their opposition with the Minister on or before the said 23rd day of December, 1918.

T. H. CHRISTMAS,
Chief agent.

Montreal, September 18, 1918. 12-13

THE PROVINCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application in accordance with the provisions of "The Insurance Act, 1917", will be made to the Treasury Board to sanction and confirm an agreement entered into between the Provincial Life Assurance Company and the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, whereby the latter company will reassure certain participating policy contracts of the former company. 12–1

ATLANTIC, QUEBEC & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Atlantic, Quebec & Western Railway Company will be held at the company's offices, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, England, on Wednesday, the 30th October, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the transaction of the general business of the company.

By order,
E. S. ELVEY,
Secretary-treasurer.

London, England, 31st August, 1918. 12–4

THE AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Automobile Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., hereby gives notice that it has applied to the Minister of Finance for the release of its securities on the 23rd day of December, 1918, and Canadian policyholders of the company opposing such release are required to file their opposition with the Minister on or before the said 23rd day of December, 1918.

T. H. CHRISTMAS,
Chief Agent.

Montreal, September 18, 1918. 12–13

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company will be held at the head office of the company, 1 Toronto street, Toronto, on Friday the 25th day of October, 1918, at the hour of 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, of approving of the directors' report and the consolidated balance sheet and profit and loss account of The Canadian Northern Railway System for the year ending June 30th, 1917, also for the purpose of electing the board of directors of the company and the appointment of auditors; also for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving and confirming a by-law respecting the appointment of an executive committee; also for the purpose of considering and dealing with such other matters as may properly be brought before the meeting.

Dated at Toronto, this 19th day of September, 1918.

By order of the board of directors,
R. P. ORMSBY,
12-5 Assistant-secretary.

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Il a plu à SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire la nomination suivante :

OTTAWA, 17 août 1918.

JOHN BLACK, de la cité de Dawson, dans le Territoire du Yukon, écuyer, avocat, greffier de la Cour et aviseur légal du gouvernement local du dit Territoire : pour remplir les fonctions de l'honorable Charles Daniel Macaulay, juge de la cour Territoriale du Territoire du Yukon susdit, en son absence pendant l'hiver prochain, de la clôture à l'ouverture de la navigation.

PROCLAMATIONS.

DEVONSHIRE
[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A tous ceux à qui les présentes parviendront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner;—SALUT :

Une proclamation requérant le peuple du Territoire du Yukon de s'enregistrer sous le régime des règlements concernant l'enregistrement approuvés par Notre Gouverneur général du Canada en conseil le 22e jour d'avril 1918.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Sous-ministre de la Justice, Canada. } ATTENDU que par les règlements approuvés par Notre Gouverneur général en conseil le 22e jour d'avril 1918, sous l'empire des dispositions de Notre *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, il est prescrit que Notre Gouverneur général en conseil peut par proclamation désigner un jour pour l'enregistrement général et un jour subséquent pour l'enregistrement dans le Territoire du Yukon des personnes ci-dessous décrites et, par Nos dits règlements, requises de s'enregistrer le jour subséquemment désigné ;

Et attendu que Notre Gouverneur général en conseil ayant décidé de désiger un jour pour l'enregistrement général conformément aux dits règlements, a décidé de désigner un jour subséquent pour l'enregistrement dans Notre Territoire du Yukon ;

SACHEZ DONC que par les présentes Nous proclamons et désignons lundi le 30e jour de septembre 1918 pour être le jour où l'enregistrement susdit aura lieu dans le Territoire du Yukon.

ET PAR LES PRÉSENTES Nous commandons, ordonnons et enjoignons strictement à toute personne qui réside ou est dans Notre Territoire du Yukon le dit 30e jour de septembre 1918, du sexe masculin ou féminin, qu'elle soit un de nos féaux sujets ou de nationalité étrangère, qui aura atteint son seizième anniversaire le ou avant le dit 30e jour de septembre 1918, et qui aura été incapable de s'enregistrer ailleurs le jour désigné pour l'enregistrement général parce qu'elle était dans le Territoire du Yukon ou en route pour s'y rendre, y compris toute personne de l'âge susdit travaillant pour l'enregistrement, de s'enregistrer le dit 30e jour de septembre 1918, de la manière indiquée ci-dessous et prescrite par Nos dits règlements : Ce en quoi les personnes affectées par Notre ordre et commandement susdit sont par les présentes spécialement requises de ne pas manquer, car non seulement leur loyauté et allégeance, ou leur obligation d'obéir aux lois du pays où elles résident, imposent le devoir d'obéissance fidèle et implicite à Notre présent ordre et commandement, mais de plus, de crainte que les personnes susdites ignorent les conséquences qui s'ensuivront si elles négligent de s'enregistrer le jour ici désigné, Nous les prévenons et avertissons par les présentes que si une personne quelconque requise de s'enregistrer par Nos dits règlements ou par Notre présente proclamation omet, néglige ou refuse sans excuse légitime de s'enregistrer ce jour-là ou dans le délai prescrit pour cela, elle sera sujette à une peine d'amende et d'emprisonnement, et de plus à diverses pénalités et déchéances ainsi que prescrit par Nos dits règlements.

ET NOUS PROCLAMONS ET ANNONÇONS PAR LES PRÉSENTES, pour l'information de tous ceux qui peuvent être concernés, que dans le but d'effectuer l'enregistrement susdit un registraire sera nommé pour Notre Territoire du Yukon qui divisera le dit territoire en des divisions d'enregistrement commodes et désignera pour chaque division un lieu ou des lieux d'enregistrement qui seront spécifiés par publication et des sous-registraires ou assistants sous-registraires pour voir à l'enregistrement des personnes qui ont droit de s'enregistrer qui se présentent le jour ici désigné aux endroits susdits pour être enregistrées, et que toutes les personnes requises de s'enregistrer le jour désigné puissent s'enregistrer le dit 30ième jour de septembre 1918, en tout temps entre 7 heures du matin et 10 heures du soir devant un de Nos dits sous-registraires ou assistants sous-registraires à un des endroits ainsi désignés, mais il leur est conseillé et elles sont exhortées de s'enregistrer aussi de bonne heure que possible dans le jour, car autrement, à cause du grand nombre de personnes à être enregistrées, l'occasion de s'enregistrer le jour désigné peut être perdu par manque de temps.

ET NOUS PROCLAMONS ET ANNONÇONS DE PLUS PAR LES PRÉSENTES, pour l'information de tous ceux que cela peut concerner, que toute personne qui réside dans Notre dit Dominion, du sexe masculin ou du sexe féminin, qu'elle soit un de Nos féaux sujet ou de nationalité étrangère, qui, après le dit 30ième jour de septembre 1918 atteint son seizième anniversaire, et aussi toute personne résidant dans Notre dit Dominion qui était en service actif dans Nos forces militaires ou navales le dit 1918 et qui ne s'est pas enregistrée conformément à Nos dits règlements le ou avant la dite date mentionnée, est par Nos dits règlements, sujet aux peines, amendes et déchéances susdites, requise de s'enregistrer de la manière prescrite par Nos dits règlements dans les trente jours après son dit anniversaire, ou après qu'elle aura cessé d'être en service actif, selon le cas, et de se présenter dans le délai spécifié à l'un de Nos bureaux de poste et de se conformer aux prescriptions de Nos dits règlements au sujet de l'enregistrement.

De tout ce qui précède, Nos féaux sujets, et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis de prendre connaissance, obéissant et se conformant strictement à tous Nos présents commandements, ordres et instructions et agissant en conséquence.

Toutefois, rien dans Nos dits règlements ou dans Notre présente proclamation n'est destiné à obliger les personnes suivantes à s'enregistrer, savoir :

(*a*) les religieuses cloîtrées ;
(*b*) les personnes en service actif dans les forces navales ou militaires de Sa Majesté, tant qu'elles seront en service actif ;
(*c*) les personnes internées dans les asiles d'aliénés ou d'idiots, ou dans les pénitenciers ou prisons, jusqu'au temps de leur élargissement ;
(*d*) les pensionnaires d'institutions exemptées par la Commission à la recommandation du registraire pour le district où l'institution est située, conformément aux conditions prescrites par la Commission.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN: Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor-Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière ; membre de Notre très honorable Conseil privé ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre Cité d'OTTAWA, ce DIX-SEPTIÈME jour d'AOUT, en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit, et de Notre règne la neuvième.

Par ordre,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

10-3

DEVONSHIRE.

L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A tous ceux à qui ces présentes parviendront ou qu'il celles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Sous-ministre de la Justice, Canada. } ATTENDU qu'il a plu au Dieu Tout-Puissant dans sa bonté extrême, d'accorder au Canada cette année une abondante moisson et d'autres bienfaits,—

En conséquence, croyant que ces bienfaits que partage Notre population par tout le Dominion, doivent être reconnus d'une manière publique et solennelle, Nous avons jugé à propos, par et avec l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada, de fixer et Nous fixons par la présente lundi, le quatorzième jour d'octobre prochain, comme jour d'actions de grâces générales pour remercier le Dieu Tout-Puissant de l'abondante moisson et autres bienfaits qu'il Lui a plu d'accorder au Canada durant la présente année, et Nous invitons tous Nos bien-aimés sujets par tout le Canada d'observer le dit jour comme jour d'actions de grâces.

De ce qui précède, Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis de prendre connaissance et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes, et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller, Victor-Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière ; membre de Notre très honorable Conseil privé ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant-en-chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce CINQUIÈME jour de SEPTEMBRE, en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit, et de Notre Règne la neuvième.

Par ordre,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

11-3

DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs du Dominion du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dit Dominion, à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé à mardi, le dix-septième jour du mois de septembre courant, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa.

SACHEZ MAINTENANT, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et à chacun de vous, de vous trouver avec Nous, en Notre Parlement du Canada, en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, LUNDI, le VINGT ET UNIEME jour du mois de D'OCTOBRE prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dit Dominion du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN : Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière ; membre de Notre très honorable Conseil Privé ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, en Notre dit Dominion, ce DOUZIÈME jour de SEPTEMBRE, en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit, et de Notre Règne la neuvième.

Par ordre,

FRANCIS CHADWICK,
Greffier adjoint de la Couronne en Chancellerie pour le Canada.

11-tf

DÉPÊCHES, ETC.

[*Extrait de la* LONDON GAZETTE *du 15 août 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,

13 août 1918.

DÉCRET SUPPLÉMENTAIRE ACCORDANT LA RÉCOMPENSE DE LA "MÉDAILLE MILITAIRE" AUX SOUS-OFFICIERS BREVETÉS.

GEORGE R.I.

ATTENDU que par décret royal, sous notre Sceau Manuel en date du 25 mars 1916, Nous avons institué et créé une médaille d'argent désignée la "Médaille Militaire," pour être accordée aux sous-officiers et soldats pour bravoure en campagne ;

Et attendu que Nous sommes désireux que les sous-officiers brevetés soient appelés à recevoir ladite médaille.

Et c'est Notre bon plaisir et Nous ordonnons maintenant que la "Médaille Militaire" soit accordée aux sous-officiers brevetés, classe I et classe II, pour actes de bravoure en campagne, dans les mêmes conditions que celles prescrites pour les autres rangs.

DONNÉ à Notre cour à Saint-James, le premier jour d'août 1918, dans la neuvième année de Notre règne.

Par ordre de Sa Majesté.

MILNER.

12-3

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[Les deux arrêtés en conseil suivants ont paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté le *9 septembre 1918.*]

[2017.]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 3e jour de septembre 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Ministre de la Justice, et en vertu des dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, ou autrement, d'établir le règlement suivant, qui est par les presentes établi et promulgué en conséquence :

Règlement.

L'article 11 des règlements revisés, approuvés par Son Excellence en conseil le 2 mars 1918 (C.P. 510), est par les présentes modifié en y ajoutant la disposition suivante :

" Néanmoins les sujets britanniques qui, conformément aux lois d'un état neutre quelconque, sont aussi sujets de cet état, excepté ceux de descendance britannique dont la nationalité étrangère est due au seul fait qu'ils sont nés dans un pays étranger où s'applique le principe du *jus soli*, peuvent nonobstant les prescriptions du présent article opter pour leur seconde nationalité ou nationalité étrangére en faisant une déclaration d'allégeance étrangère sous le régime de l'article 44 de la *Loi de naturalisation, 1914*, en tout temps au cours des trois mois après qu'ils ont atteint leur majorité, ou en tout temps au cours des trois mois après la publication du présent arrêté dans la *Gazette du Canada*, soit dans l'une ou l'autre de ces périodes qui se terminera le plus tard."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
11-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2138]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 5e jour de septembre 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le paragraphe (*c*) de l'article 1 (Règlements) de l'arrêté en conseil n° 1013 du 30 avril 1918, prescrit qu'un certificat de nationalité signé par un consul ou vice-consul sera accepté comme preuve que le porteur est exempt des dispositions de la *Loi du service militaire* ;

Et attendu qu'il est nécessaire dans le moment actuel de substituer à ce certificat quelque autre document que peuvent plus facilement se procurer les moissonneurs américains qui viennent temporairement en Canada pour travailler à la moisson dans les provinces de l'Ouest ;

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du Ministre de l'Immigration et de la Colonisation, et en vertu des pouvoirs conférés par la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, et autrement, d'établir le règlement suivant, qui est par les présentes établi et promulgué en conséquence :

Le et après le 1er jour de septembre 1918, et jusqu'au 30 novembre 1918, dans les provinces de Manitoba, Saskatchewan et Alberta, un certificat émis par un agent dûment autorisé du gouvernement canadien aux Etats-Unis, à défaut d'un certificat de nationalité signé par un consul ou vice-consul, sera accepté comme satisfaisant aux exigences du paragraphe (*c*) de l'article 1 de l'arrêté en conseil du 30 avril 1918.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
11-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[L'arrêté en conseil suivant a paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 16 septembre 1918.*]

[2006]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 12e jour de septembre 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et en vertu des pouvoirs conférés par la *Loi des mesures de guerre de 1914*, ou autrement, d'établir le règlement suivant, qui est par les présentes établi et promulgué en conséquence :

Règlement.

L'article 749 du Code Criminel s'appliquera aux règlements et ordonnances du Gouverneur général en conseil sous le régime de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, comme si les mots " Loi spéciale," dans la première ligne, étaient définis de manière à inclure les règlements établis sous le régime de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914.*

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
12-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2242]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 13e jour de septembre 1918.

PRESENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et en vertu des pouvoirs conférés par la *Loi du service militaire, 1917*, la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, ou existant autrement à cet effet, de décréter par les présentes ce qui suit :

Le Code des règlements du service militaire sanctionné par un arrêté du Gouverneur en conseil du 2 mars 1918, est par les présentes modifié en ajoutant immédiatement après l'article 93 les articles suivants :

" 93*a*. Si une personne quelconque fait volontairement une réponse fausse ou trompeuse à une question posée par un questionnaire qui lui a été adressé par le registraire, elle est coupable de délit et passible sur conviction sommaire à l'emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas un an.

" 93*b*. Si une personne qui a reçu un questionnaire qui lui a été adressé par le registraire sous l'empire des articles 92 et 93 des présents règlements, néglige ou refuse sans excuse raisonable, dont la preuve est à charge de la personne qui reçoit le questionnaire, de répondre par écrit, et pleinement et franchement, aux questions qui y sont posées, ou de retourner au registraire par la poste chargée le questionnaire avec ses réponses écrites dans le délai fixé par l'article 93 des présents règlements, ou dans tel autre délai que le ministre de la Justice ou le registraire peut autoriser par écrit, elle est coupable de délit et passible sur conviction sommaire d'une amende n'excédant pas cinq cents dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas six mois, ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement, à la discrétion du magistrat qui informe, et de plus d'une amende de dix dollars pour chaque jour après le temps où elle aurait dû retourner ainsi le questionnaire jusqu'à ce que le questionnaire ait été retourné."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
12-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1298]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 29e jour de mai 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU qu'il est prescrit par le paragraphe 2 de l'article 5 de la *Loi de l'extension des frontière du Manitoba, 1912*, que toutes les terres (connues sous le nom de terrains marécageux) transférées à la province du Manitoba sous le régime de l'article 1 du chapitre 50 des Statuts de 1885, et non vendues à la province à l'époque à laquelle les termes et conditions de la dite loi auront été agréés par la législature de la province, doivent être transférées de nouveau au Gouvernement.

Et attendu que certains quarts de section et certaines sections en partie couverts d'eau ou de marais ont été transférés à la province du Manitoba, sous le régime des dispositions du dit article 1 du chapitre 50 des Statuts de 1885, et attendu que la province ayant disposé des parties sèches des dits quarts de section et des dites 4 sections par des actes de ventes, les parties qui en restent devraient par conséquent, en vertu des dispositions du dit paragraphe 2 de l'article 5 de la *Loi de l'extention des frontières du Manitoba, 1912*, être transférées de nouveau au gouvernement fédéral.

Et attendu qu'à cause de la colonisation, du drainage, de la récession des eaux des lacs et pour autres raisons il est considéré pratiquement impossible de définir aujourd'hui les bornes entre les premières parties sèches et humides des dits quarts de section et sections, et que le transfert au gouvernement fédéral des parties non vendues par la province n'a par conséquent pas été fait, car on ne pouvait donner au Bureau des titres des terres des descriptions suffisamment détaillées des terrains qui devaient être transférés.

Et attendu que la même difficulté existe en ce qui concerne les bornes des parties desdits quarts de section et sections vendus par la province, et que les acheteurs éprouvent de sérieux ennuis parce qu'ils ne peuvent obtenir le titre à leurs terres.

Et attendu que le département de l'Intérieur a été avisé que la difficulté surgissant de l'impossibilité de donner des descriptions détaillées des terrains ci-dessus mentionnés, qui ne forment qu'une partie de quarts de section ou de sections, peut être réglée par un arpentage effectué par les deux gouvernements, avec le consentement des acheteurs de la province, si ce consentement peut être obtenu, cet arpentage divisant les quarts de section ou les sections de manière à donner aux acheteurs et au gouvernement fédéral chacun sa part due, et attendu que l'arpenteur général des terres fédérales a estimé qu'un tel arpentage pourrait coûter $7,500, cette estimation, toutefois, ne comprenant pas ce qu'il en coûterait pour obtenir le consentement des acheteurs aux bornes proposées.

Et attendu que la plupart desdites parties fractionnaires de terres marécageuses qui n'ont pas été vendues par la province sont encore plus ou moins couvertes d'eau, et que l'ingénieur en chef du service hydrométrique du Manitoba du Bureau de l'hydraulique du département de l'Intérieur a fait rapport qu'en autant qu'il sache ces parties fractionnaires n'ont aucune valeur particulière en rapport avec le développement de l'énergie hydraulique ou l'approvisionnement d'eau, le Ministre est d'avis que le coût d'obtenir les renseignements nécessaires pour les transférer au gouvernement fédéral ne serait justifiable.

Et attendu que la province du Manitoba a demandé au gouvernement fédéral son consentement à la cession desdites parties fractionnaires, afin qu'elle puisse disposer des quarts de section et sections respectives comme un tout, et a offert de céder au gouvernement fédéral plusieurs terrains provinciaux sur lesquels des inscriptions de homestead avaient été accordées par erreur et dont le département de l'Intérieur tente depuis quelques temps d'obtenir possession.

Et attendu que le ministre de l'Intérieur, après soigneuse considération, est d'avis que cette cession à la province serait de l'intérêt public, car elle trancherait la difficulté ci-dessus mentionnée concernant les bornes desdits terrains.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes que les parties fractionnaires des terres marécageuses énumérées dans l'annexe "A" ci-après, en autant que sont concernés les droits dans ces terrains qui devraient être transférés au gouvernement fédéral sous l'empire des dispositions du paragraphe 2 de l'article 5 de la *Loi de l'extension des frontières du Manitoba, 1912*, soient par les présentes cédées à Sa Majesté le Roi Georges V pour les fins de la province du Manitoba.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

ANNEXE.

Section. — Partie.	No.	Township.	Rang.	Méridien.	Superficie.	Observations.
Fr. O.	½ 20	19	5	O.P.M.	252.	
N.-O.	¼ 19	16	8	"	15.30	Partie non comprise dans la concession n° 1191 au ch. de fer Manitoba et North Western.
Sec.	31	16	8	"	153.20	" " " " "
S. O.	¼ 1	17	9	"	87.50	" " " " "
S.-E.	¼ 23	17	9	"	137.	" " " " "
O.	½ 31	15	10	"	122.	" " " " "
N.-E.	¼ et S.-O. ¼ 7	16	10	"	31.60	" " " " "
S.-O.	¼ 5	..	..	.....	.....	
S.-E.	¼ 6	17	7	E.P.M.	200.	Inondé, marais le long du lac Winnipeg.
Sec.	30	17	11	"	6.20	" " riv. "
N.-O.	¼ 4	16	1	O.P.M.	100.	" " lac Shoal.
S.-E.	¼ 18	15	2	"	2.40	" " lac Marsh.
N.-O.	¼ 18	15	2	"	78.80	" " " "
Sec.	24					
S.	½ 25	17	2	"	625.	" " lac Shoal.
N.-O.	¼ 32	17	2	"	5.30	" " " "
N.-O.	¼ 35	17	2	"	68.	" " " "
S.	½ 18	18	2	"	179.	" " " "
N.-O.	¼ 1	18	2	"	71.30	" " " "
S.-O.	¼ 24	19	4	z	32.	" " lac Goulet.
S.-O.	¼ 22	14	8	"	34.	" " lac Manitoba.
O.	½ de S.-O. ¼ 18	9	9	"	10.	" " riv. Assiniboine
S.-O.	¼ 28	19	9	"	48.	" " lac Manitoba.
N.-O.	¼ 2	5	10	z	82.29	" " " "
N.-O.	¼ 6	9	10	"	10.	" " riv. Assiniboine
S.-O.	¼ 6	9	10	"	22.	" " " "
N.-O.	¼ 30	4	11	"	148.50	Inondé, lac Swan.
N.-E.	¼ 36	8	11	"	15.70	" riv. Assiniboine.
S.-O.	¼ 1	9	11	"	11.	" " "
S.-E.	¼ 6	9	11	"	25.	" " "
O.	½ 6	9	11	"	40.77	" " "
S.-E.	¼ 31	8	13	"	15.	" " "
S.-O.	¼ 31	8	13	"	23.80	" " "
N.-E.	¼ 31	8	13	"	25.30	" " "
S.-O.	¼ 22	3	14	"	15.	" lac Rook.
S.-E.	¼ 22	3	14	"	144.43	" "
S.-L. 1, 8 et 9		8	14	"	49.10	Partie à l'ouest de la rivière et partie inondée, rivière Assiniboine.
S.-O.	¼ 10	8	14	"	8.60	" " "
S.-L. 12 et 13		8	14	"	10.	" " "
N.-E.	¼ 14	8	14	"	17.10	" " "
S.-E.	¼ 14	8	14	"	15.60	" " "
S.-L. 1, 2 et 8	36	8	14	"	3.	" " "
N.-O.	¼ 2	21	14	"	4.	" " lac.
N.-O.	¼ 28	21	14	"	5.15	" " lac Meezee.
S.-E.	¼ 28	21	14	"	66.80	" " " "
N.-E.	¼ 34	21	14	"	35.50	" " " Rushmere.
S	½ 34	21	14	"	143.	" " " "
N.	½ de N.-E. ¼ 6	8	15	"	22.98	" " " Assiniboine.
N.-O.	¼ 34	24	16	"	119.	" " " Dauphin
N.-E.	¼ 18	17	17	"	16.	" " Lac.
N.-E.	¼ 26	24	17	"	63.	" " " Dauphin
S.-E.	¼ 4	25	17	"	128.	" " " "
N.-E.	¼ 14	24	18	"	5.	" " " Harold.
S.-E.	¼ 14	24	18	"	50.	" " " "

[2088]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 27e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du Ministre de l'Intérieur, daté le 20 août 1918, représentant que le 11 décembre 1913, M. William Marshall Vance a fait une inscription de homestead pour le quart nord-ouest de la section 23, township 3, rang 28, à l'ouest du 3e méridien.

Le Ministre représente que le dit William Marshall Vance, le ou vers le 4 février 1914, a eu le malheur de se geler les deux pieds, nécessitant l'amputation. Une déclaration statutaire, corroborant ce fait, des médecins et chirurgiens qui ont fait l'opération dans la ville de Havre, comté de Hill, Montana, Etats-Unis d'Amérique, a été soumise.

Par conséquent, le ministre recommande que l'autorisation soit accordée, en vertu du paragraphe 2 de l'article 20 de la *Loi des terres fédérales, 1908*, d'exempter cet inscrit des obligations de résidence imposées par la dite loi et d'émettre les lettres patentes en sa faveur dès qu'il aura été prouvé de la manière ordinaire que les autres conditions de la loi ont été remplies.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
10–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[6–1992]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 17e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur et en vertu des dispositions de l'article 76 de la *Loi des terres fédérales*, de mettre en réserve et d'affecter aux fins d'une église et d'un cimetière la subdivision légale 4 de la section 9, township 60, rang 25, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, province d'Alberta.

Il plaît de plus à Son Excellence en conseil d'autoriser la concession du dit terrain à la Commission dite "Church and Manse Board" de l'Eglise Presbytérienne pour les dites fins.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2046]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 20e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU qu'un arrêté en conseil du 29 mai 1918 établissant le parc de la Pointe Pelée, contenait une disposition à l'effet que la chasse du canard sauvage serait permise chaque année dans le parc de la Pointe Pelée sous permis du Commissaire des parcs fédéraux pour telle période que fixée de temps à autre par le Gouverneur général en conseil.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes ce qui suit :

L'article 61 des règlements généraux touchant le contrôle et l'administration des parcs fédéraux, ainsi que modifiés par un arrêté en conseil du 6 mars 1915, est par les présentes modifié en ce qu'il concerne le parc de la Pointe Pelée en y ajoutant l'article suivant :—

La chasse au canard sauvage dans le parc de la Pointe Pelée, chaque année, ne sera permise que les mercredi, jeudi, vendredi et samedi de chaque semaine, du 1er octobre au 14 décembre, ces deux jours compris.

Les articles 71 et 72 des règlements généraux touchant le contrôle et l'administration des parcs fédéraux, ainsi qu'établis par un arrêté en conseil du 21 juin 1909 et rétablis sous le régime de la *Loi des réserves forestières et des parcs fédéraux* par un arrêté en conseil du 6 juin 1911, sont par les présentes modifiés en ce qu'ils concernent le parc de la Pointe Pelée en y ajoutant l'article suivant :

"Toutefois, au cours de la période où est permise la chasse au canard sauvage dans le parc de la Pointe Pelée, nulle personne ayant obtenu du Commissaire des parcs fédéraux un permis de chasser le canard sauvage dans le dit parc ne sera requise de faire sceller sa carabine, fusil ou autre arme à feu pendant qu'elle se trouve dans le dit parc."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2045]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 22e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le département des Affaires des Sauvages à demandé la mise en réserve pour les sauvages d'une étendue de terrain connue sous le nom de "Réserve Indienne Waterhen, n° 45," townships 34 et 35, rangs 15 et 16, à l'ouest du méridien principal, dans la province du Manitoba, ainsi que de certaines parties des sections 14, 33 et 35 du dit township 34, rang 16, à titre d'annexe à la réserve originale en échange contre une partie de cette dernière cédée par les sauvages.

La partie de la réserve originale devant être retenue par les sauvages comprend 3,481·94 acres ; la partie de la dite réserve cédée par les sauvages comprend 1126 06 acres ; et la superficie du terrain à échanger contre la partie de la réserve cédée comprend 1171·95 acres ;

Et attendu que le terrain demandé est disponible d'après les archives du Département de l'Intérieur,—

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, de décréter par les présentes que soient soustraits à l'application de la *Loi des terres fédérales* et mis en réserves pour les sauvages les terrains décrits plus minutieusement comme suit :

Premièrement, toute la partie de réserve indienne de Waterhen, n° 45, ainsi qu'indiquée sur des plans d'arpentage du township 34, rang 15 ; township 34, rang 16 ; township 35, rang 15 et township 35, rang 16 ; tous à l'ouest du méridien principal, plans approuvés et confirmés à Ottawa, respectivement, le 6 février 1917, le 25 juillet 1916, le 17 octobre 1916 et le 28 mars 1916, par Edouard Delville, arpenteur général des terres fédérales, et déposés au département de l'Intérieur. Ces terrains sont situés au nord d'une ligne parallèle à la borne sud de la dite réserve n° 45 et éloignés de 62.81 chaînes perpendiculairement vers le nord, ainsi qu'indiqué sur les dits plans des towships 34, rangs 15 et 16.

Deuxièmement, toutes les parties des sections 14 et 23 dudit township 34, rang 16, situées à l'ouest de la rive ouest de la rivière Little Waterhen, ainsi qu'indiqué sur ledit plan du township 34, rang 16.

Troisièmement, toute la partie de la moitié est de la section 35 dudit township 34, rang 16, située à l'ouest de ladite rive ouest de ladite rivière, ainsi qu'indiqué sur ledit plan dudit township, et les 21.85 chaînes, vers l'est, de la moitié ouest de ladite section 35, ainsi qu'indiqué sur ledit plan, comprenant une étendue totale de 4,653.89 acres, plus ou moins, et indiqué par des hachures en noir sur le plan ci-annexé.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
9–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1722]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 18e jour de juillet 1916.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que l'attention des autorités a été attirée sur la demande anormale de beurre due aux conditions de la guerre et sur la très grande probabilité que cette demande anormale et les prix élevés de ce produit qui en résultent prévaudront encore quelque temps;

Et attendu qu'il est de l'intérêt public dans les conditions particulières précitées que d'autres substances grasses soient disponibles en Canada comme substituts du beurre, subordonnément à des conditions strictes et raisonnables:—

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre suppléant de l'Agriculture, et en vertu des dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, de faire et établir par les présentes, mais comme mesure de guerre seulement, les règlements suivants concernant l'importation au Canada et la permission de fabriquer, vendre et posséder en Canada de l'oléomargarine, et déterminant les conditions de telle importation, fabrication, vente et possession, ces règlements devant demeurer en vigueur durant la période que dureront les conditions anormales actuelles, la fin de cette période devant être déterminée par le ministre de l'Agriculture avec l'approbation du Gouverneur en conseil, ainsi que prescrit dans les dits règlements.

Il plaît, de plus, à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, sur la même recommandation, de décréter que l'arrêté en conseil du 23 octobre 1917 (C.P. 3044) et l'arrêté en conseil du 10 novembre 1917 (C.P. 3236) soient par les présentes rescindés.

RÈGLEMENTS.

Le et après le 1er jour de novembre 1917, et jusqu'à ce que le Gouverneur en conseil ait déclaré par décret que les conditions anormales actuelles ont cessé, l'alinéa (*a*) de l'article 5 de la *Loi de l'industrie laitière*, Statuts de 1914, chapitre 7, sera suspendu en ce qu'il prescrit que personne ne fabriquera, n'importera au Canada, ou n'offrira, vendra ou aura en sa possession pour la vente de l'oléomargarine, ainsi que définie ci-après, et l'importation, la fabrication, l'offre en vente et la possession pour la vente de toute telle oléomargarine seront permises, sujet, cependant, aux règles et règlements suivants:

2. Pour les fins des présents règlements "oléomargarine" signifiera et comprendra l'oléomargarine, la margarine, la butyrine ou tous autres subtituts du beurre qui sont partiellement ou en entier fabriqués de gras ou d'huiles autres que ceux tirés du lait ou de la crème, qui ne contiennent aucune substance colorante artificielle, et pas plus que seize pour cent d'eau.

3. Personne ne fabriquera ou importera d'oléomargarine avant d'avoir obtenu un permis qui pourra être annulé en aucun temps si le permissionnaire contrevient aux dispositions des présents règlements ou de tous autres règlements faits par le Gouverneur général en conseil ou par la Commission des vivres du Canada.

4. Les permis pour l'importation et la fabrication de l'oléomargarine émaneront du bureau du vétérinaire général, seront signés par lui et contresignés par tel fonctionnaire dudit bureau que désignera la Commission des vivres du Canada.

5. Toute oléomargarine importée au Canada et contenant du gras animal et de l'huile animale sera accompagnée du certificat d'exportation de l'inspecteur du pays de production, et tout importateur devra, à l'entrée de tel produit en Canada, présenter tel permis d'importation au percepteur des douanes et lui remettre le certificat de l'inspecteur du pays de production. Les permis d'importation seront en duplicata et une copie déposée aux douanes lors de la première inscription.

6. Les importateurs d'oléomargarine faite entièrement de gras végétaux et d'huiles végétales, fourniront au percepteur des douanes au port d'entrée un certificat d'inspection en la forme que prescrira la Commission des vivres du Canada.

7. L'oléomargarine fabriquée en entier d'huiles végétales sera désignée comme telle sur ses étiquettes, marques de commerce ou autres signes distinctifs.

8. Les permis pour la fabrication de l'oléomargarine ne seront accordés qu'à tous tels requérants qui ont établi, à la satisfaction du vétérinaire général, que le local ou les locaux où ils se proposent de fabriquer l'oléomargarine sont bien éclairés et ventilés; construits de matériaux convenables et hygiéniquement aménagés pour les employés; qu'il n'y a pas de contamination à redouter du fait d'odeurs infectes provenenant des abattoirs, salaisons, fabriques d'engrais artificiels et autres sources; que les machines et l'outillage sont modernes et peuvent être facilement et complètement nettoyés, et que le rendement probable de l'établissement projeté sera de nature à nécessiter l'emploi d'un inspecteur.

9. L'oléomargarine ne sera fabriquée au Canada que sous la surveillance d'inspecteurs nommés par le ministre de l'Agriculture.

10. L'oléomargarine ne sera pas fabriquée au Canada dans un local où se fabrique le beurre ou attenant à une fabrique de beurre.

11. Toute matière entrant dans la composition de l'oléomargarine sera sujette à inspection et ne sera ainsi employée qu'avec le consentement de l'inspecteur. L'inspecteur aura droit en tout temps de prendre des échantillons de toute telle matière pour analyse. Nulle huile oléique ou saindoux neutre n'entrera dans la fabrication de l'oléomargarine s'ils ne proviennent d'un abattoir inspecté par les fonctionnaires du département de l'Agriculture du Canada et ne portent le sceau d'inspection du gouvernement, ou sans que le ministre soit satisfait de l'inspection qui en a été faite au pays de production, et qu'à la date d'importation ils portent les sceaux ou marques officiels et le certificat de l'inspection faite lors de l'expédition du pays de production. Nul lait n'entrera dans la fabrication de l'oléomargarine s'il ne provient de vaches soumises à l'épreuve de la tuberculine ou s'il n'est pasteurisé, et nul beurre ne sera employé s'il a un goût rance ou émet une odeur désagréable.

12. Nul préservatif autre que le sel ne sera employé dans la fabrication de l'oléomargarine, sauf sur permis écrit de la Commission des vivres du Canada.

13. Personne autre qu'un fabricant d'oléomargarine ne mélangera ce produit à du beurre.

14. Nulle substance destinée à colorer l'oléomargarine sera importée au Canada sous une enveloppe contenant de l'oléomargarine, et nul fabricaut, marchand en gros ou détaillant faisant le commerce de l'oléomargarine ne fera le commerce de telle substance, ni n'en vendra ou en délivrera.

15. Nulle oléomargarine ne sera vendue en Canada, sauf conformément aux conditions suivantes;

(*a*) contenue dans les paquets d'origine marqués et libellés en conformité des présent règlements;

(*b*) chaque petit paquet sera sous enveloppe séparée et le mot "oléomargarine" sera imprimé ou écrit sur l'étiquette ou l'enveloppe de manière à en être le mot le plus en vue;

(*c*) les étiquettes, enveloppes et paquets porteront le sceau d'inspection du pays de production ainsi que le nom et l'adresse du fabricant.

16. Dans toutes les places publiques où l'on donne à manger, les hôtels et les restaurants où l'on sert de l'oléomargarine il sera exposé dans un endroit bien en vue un placard contenant les mots "on sert ici de l'oléomargarine", en lettres capitales de pas moins de un pouce et demi de hauteur,

17. Nulle étiquette ou marque de commerce ne sera employée sans avoir été approuvé par le vétérinaire général.

18. Personne ne vendra, n'offrira en vente, n'exposera pour la vente ou n'aura en sa possession pour la vente de l'oléomargarine pressée ou coupée en pains, à moins que chaque pain soit du poids de une demi-livre ou de une livre au temps de la vente, de l'offre en vente, de l'étalage ou de l'emmagasinage.

19. Le Commissaire de l'industrie laitière et de l'entreposage frigorifique du Canada aura charge de la mise en vigueur des dispositions des présents règlements,

ainsi que de tous autres règlements faits par Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil ou par la Commission des vivres du Canada, en autant que ces règlements s'appliquent à la vente et à l'emploi de l'oléomargarine.

20. Les inspecteurs nommés par le ministre de l'Agriculture auront accès, à toute heure raisonable, à tout endroit ou local en Canada où de l'oléomargarine est fabriquée ou emmagasinée.

21. Quiconque importe, fabrique ou vend en gros de l'éléomargarine tiendra un registre où il inscrira la date de chaque importation, achat, vente et consignation d'oléomargarine, et la quantité ainsi importée, vendue ou expédiée, le nom de la personne à laquelle le produit a été acheté, vendu ou expédié, l'endroit duquel ou auquel il a été importé, acheté ou expédié ainsi que le nom de la compagnie de chemin de fer ou de navigation par laquelle cette oléomargarine a été transportée, et ce registre sera en tout temps accessible à la Commission des vivres du Canada ou à toute autre personne autorisée par elle ou par le ministre de l'Agriculture à l'examiner.

22. Il ne sera pas perçu de droits de douane sur l'oléomargarine importée au Canada en conformité des présents règlements.

23. Quiconque enfreint les dispositions des présents règlements sera coupable de délit et passible, sur conviction sommaire, d'une amende de pas moins de cinquante et de pas plus de cinq cents dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour une période de pas plus de six mois ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

24. Les arrêtés en conseil du 23 octobre 1917 (C.P. 3044) et du 19 novembre 1917 (C.P. 3236) sont par les présentes rescindés.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
12–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2198]

HÔTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 12e jour de septembre 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en Conseil, à la recommandation du ministre du Service Naval et sous l'empire de l'article 45 de la *Loi des Pêcheries*, chapitre 8 des Statuts de 1914, de décréter ce qui suit :

L'article des règlements de pêche spéciaux pour la province de la Colombie-Britannique, adoptés par un arrêté en conseil du 9 février 1915, est par les présentes modifié en y ajoutant les paragraphes suivants :

(*d*) Est prohibé l'exportation du Canada de peignes à l'état cru ou frais pris dans la province de la Colombie-Britannique

(*e*) Nul ne prendra de peignes, sauf pour l'employer comme boitte dans la pêche de haute mer ou pour des fins domestiques, mais non pour la vente ou l'échange, du 1er jour de juin au dernier jour de juillet de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

L'article 21 des règlements de pêche spéciaux pour la province de la Colombie-Britannique, ainsi que modifié, est par les présentes rescindé et l'article suivant lui est substitué:

Article 21.—Pêche aux rêts dans les eaux autres que les eaux de marée:

(*a*) La pêche aux rets dans les eaux autres que les eaux de marée hors de la zone des chemins de fer et spécifiées dans le présent article est autorisée sur un permis du Commissaire provincial des pêcheries.

(*b*) La pêche aux rets dans lesdites eaux sera limitée à l'emploi des rets travaillés et de dragues.

(*c*) Dans les lacs d'eau douce des districts de Fort-George et Omineca les rets travaillés seuls peuvent être employés pour la pêche du poisson blanc, de l'umble, de la truite de lac et de poissons de toutes espèces, sauf le saumon et l'esturgeon ; toutefois nuls rets ne seront employés dans lesdits lacs qui ont moins de quatre milles de longueur. Cependant les rets travaillés peuvent être employés pour la pêche de l'esturgeon dans les lacs Babine, Fraser, Stuart et François, et les rets travaillés et les dragues peuvent être employés pour la pêche du petit poisson rouge ou *kohanee* dans les lacs Okanagan, Arrow et Kootenay.

(*d*) Un permis de pêche autre que la pêche à l'esturgeon n'autorise l'emploi que de cinq cents verges au plus de rets tramaillés. Les mailles de ces rets n'auront pas moins que trois pouces d'extension lorsqu'ils seront en usage ; le droit à payer pour tel permis est un dollar.

(*e*) Un permis pour la pêche de l'esturgeon aux rets tramaillés n'autorise l'emploi que de cent cinquante brasses au plus de tels rets. Les mailles de ces rets n'auront pas moins que douze pouces d'extension lorsqu'ils seront en usage ; le droit à payer pour tel permis est de deux dollars et cinquante cents.

(*f*) Un permis de pêche à la drague n'autorise l'emploi que de deux cents verges au plus de tel filet. Les mailles de tel filet n'auront pas moins que deux pouces d'extension lorsqu'ils seront en usage ; le droit à payer pour tel permis est de un dollar.

(*g*) Nulle truite de lac qui pourrait peser moins que deux livres après avoir été préparée ne sera retenue hors de l'eau ni achetée, vendue ou offerte en vente.

(*h*) Dans les districts de Fort-George, Omineca et Caribou, de la truite ou de l'umble ne pesant pas moins d'une demi-livre après avoir été préparés peuvent être vendus, excepté durant les mois de mars et avril de chaque année, jusqu'à un an après la fin de la guerre, et le paragraphe 2 de l'article 18 des règlements de pêche spéciaux pour la province de la Colombie-Britannique, adoptés par un arrêté en conseil du 9 février 1915, est par les présentes modifié en conséquence.

(*i*) L'emploi de rets tramaillés dans un lac quelconque des districts de Fort-George et Omineca est défendu durant les mois de mars et avril et du premier jour de juillet au 15e jour d'octobre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

(*j*) L'emploi de rets tramaillés ou de dragues dans les lacs Okanagan, Arrow et Kootenay est défendu à partir du premier jour de janvier au quinzième jour d'août de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

(*k*) La période hebdomadaire prohibée pour la pêche au rets tramaillés ou à la drague est à partir de six heures du matin le dimanche jusqu'à midi le lundi, et durant ce temps aucuns filets ne seront laissés ou tendus dans aucunes des eaux spécifiées dans le présent article.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
12-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2159]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 6e jour de septembre 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le département des Affaires des Sauvages a demandé la mise en réserve pour ce département du lot 65 de l'établissement dit "Fort Smith Settlement" pour les fins de l'Agence des sauvages à cet endroit;

Et attendu que ce lot, contenant 156 acres, n'a pas été aliéné et est disponible d'après les archives du département de l'Intérieur,—

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, de décreter que le lot 65 de l'établissement de Fort Smith, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, d'après un plan d'arpentage du dit établissement approuvé et confirmé à Ottawa le 31e jour de janvier 1914, par Edouard Neville, arpenteur général des terrss fédérales, et déposé au département de l'Intérieur, et comprenant 156 acres, à l'exception du chemin arpenté

qui traverse ledit lot, soit par les présentes mis en réserve pour le département des Affaires des Sauvages; sauf, cependant, que si la région où est situé ledit lot devenait à l'avenir un parc fédéral ou une réserve pour la conservation du gibier, ce lot deviendrait sujet aux règles et règlements régissant ces parcs ou réserves.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
12-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2161]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 5e jour de septembre 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que les prescriptions au sujet du port illégitime d'uniforme exige certaines modifications afin de les appliquer aux uniformes des forces des alliés de Sa Majesté, de permettre le port d'uniformes en certaines occasions auxquelles les prescriptions actuelles ne s'appliquent pas, d'augmenter la peine pour infraction des règlements et pour d'autres fins.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre suppléant de la Milice et de la Défense, et avec la recommandation du ministre du Service Naval, en vertu des pouvoirs conférés au Gouverneur en conseil par la *Loi des mesures de guerre de 1914* et autrement, de décréter par les présentes ce qui suit :

Les arrêtés en conseil (C.P. 17), daté le 4 janvier 1918 et (C.P. 1072), daté le 2 mai 1918, établissant des règlements concernant le port d'uniformes de l'armée et de la marine, de décorations et de médailles militaires ou navales par des personnes non autorisées à les porter sont par les présentes resceindés, et les règlements suivants sont par les présentes établis et leur sont substitués :

Règlements.

1. Sauf ainsi que ci-après prescrit, nul qui n'est pas un officier, sous-officier, marin, soldat ou aviateur dans les forces navales, militaires ou aériennes de Sa Majesté ne portera l'uniforme d'une de ces forces, ou tout uniforme dont une partie quelconque ressemble tellement à l'uniforme d'une des dites forces que d'autres en seraient portés à croire que cette personne est un officier, sous-officier, marin, soldat ou aviateur dans une des dites forces.

2. Le paragraphe précédent ne s'applique pas à

(*a*) Quiconque étant un officier ou sous-officier d'une des dites forces en a été honorablement congédié, ou marin ou soldat ou aviateur d'une des dites forces qui en a été congédié autrement qu'en disgrâce ainsi que défini par l'article 32 de " l'Army Act ", qui porte l'uniforme du rang ou grade qu'il occupait à la date de sa retraite ou de son congé.

(*i*) Dans un délai d'un mois de la date de sa retraite ou de son congé, ou

(*ii*) Dans des occasions de cérémonie approuvées par le premier officier naval ou l'officier commandant le district, ou

(*iii*) Quand permission par écrit en a été obtenue du premier officier naval ou de l'officier commandant le district dans lequel le dit uniforme est porté.

(*b*) A un officier ou marin de la marine marchande qui porte un uniforme autorisé par la coutume ou autrement pour tels officiers ou marins.

3. Toute personne qui n'est pas un officier, sous-officier, soldat ou marin des forces de mer ou de terre de Sa Majesté, qui porte un uniforme en contravention avec les prescriptions du paragraphe 1 ou conformément au paragraphe 2 (a) des présents règlements, si l'uniforme est celui ou ressemble à celui d'un corps militaire quelconque, est sujette à la loi militaire comme si elle était soldat appartenant à l'effectif d'un corps quelconque dans le district où l'uniforme est porté, ou si l'uniforme est celui ou ressemble à celui d'un corps naval quelconque cette personne est sujette à la loi de la discipline navale et aux règlements du Roi et instructions de l'Amirauté comme si elle était inscrite au livre de bord d'un des navires canadiens de Sa Majesté.

4. Toute telle personne qui porte l'uniforme en contravention avec les prescriptions des présents règlements, est punissable comme pour une contravention sous l'empire de l'article 40 de *l'Army Act*, ou pour une contravention sous l'empire de l'article 43 de la *Loi de la discipline navale*, selon le cas.

5. Nul en Canada ne portera l'uniforme d'une des forces navales militaires ou aériennes d'un des alliés de Sa Majesté, ou un uniforme dont une partie quelconque ressemble tellement à l'uniforme desdites forces que d'autres seraient portés à croire que cette personne est un officier, marin ou soldat d'une desdites forces, à moins qu'il ne soit autorisé à porter cet uniforme en Canada par la Loi et les règlements en vigueur dans le pays de celui des alliés de Sa Majesté dont l'uniforme d'une des forces navales, militaires ou aériennes est ou semble être celui porté.

6. Nul ne portera de marque de distinction indiquant qu'il a été blessé ou a accompli quelque service dans la guerre ou une médaille, ruban, décoration ou insigne militaire ou chevron que la loi ne l'autorise pas à porter, ni ne portera quoique ce soit de la même manière qu'est portée cette marque de distinction, médaille, ruban, décoration, insigne ou chevron ou leur ressemblant tellement que d'autres seraient portés à croire que la personne qui les porte est autorisée par la loi à porter cette marque de distinction, médaille, ruban, décoration, insigne ou chevron.

7. Nul officier ou soldat de la milice ne portera d'uniforme, excepté dans les occasions où il est autorisé à le faire par la *Loi de la Milice*, ou en telles autres occasions où la permission lui en est donnée par un ordre ou règlement de temps à autre en vigueur.

8. Nul officier ou marin de la Marine Royale Canadienne ne portera son uniforme à moins qu'il ne soit inscrit sur le livre de bord d'un des navires canadiens de Sa Majesté ou autre navire de guerre, et nul officier ou marin de la Réserve Volontaire de la Marine Royale Canadienne ne portera son uniforme à moins qu'il ne soit inscrit sur le livre de bord d'un des navires canadiens de Sa Majesté ou autre navire de guerre ou à moins qu'il ne soit appelé pour l'exercice, sauf s'il en a la permission spéciale par écrit du Directeur du Service Naval.

9 Dans toute poursuite sous le régime des présents règlements il incombe à l'accusé de prouver que le port de l'uniforme, marque de distinction, médaille, ruban, décoration, insigne ou chevron, au sujet desquels l'accusation est portée, était justifiable dans les circonstances.

10. Toute personne coupable d'infraction des présents règlements, qu'elle soit passible ou non d'autres peines, est passible sur conviction sommaire d'une amende de trois cents dollars ($300.00) ou de six mois d'emprisonnement, ou des peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
12-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2220]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 12e jour de septembre 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que les Commissaires du havre de Montréal, par une résolution adoptée à une assemblée de la Commission tenue le 5e jour d'août 1918, ont modifié le règlement numéro 96 actuel, qui prescrit un tarif et des conditions pour le mouvement des wagons sur les voies ferrées du havre, en substituant les articles modifiés dont copie est annexée aux mêmes articles de l'ancien règlement numéro 96 ; aussi, par une résolution passée à leur assemblée du 15 août 1918, les Commissaires rescindent le règlement numéro 104 et approuvent le nouveau règlement numéro 104 ci-annexé, qui doit être substitué au premier, et soumettent le tout pour approbation ;

Et attendu que le ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries déclare que le fonctionnaire du département de la Marine qui a charge de l'inspection et de la supervision des diverses commissions de havre fait rapport

que les règlements originaux ont été soumis au département de la Justice pour son avis quant à leur légalité, et que ce département a fait rapport que l'adoption des dispositions de ces règlements était du domaine des Commissaires, d'après les lois en vigueur ; que les modifications aux règlements originaux n'apportent aucun changement à l'effet général des anciens règlements, mais prescrivent seulement l'augmentation des droits. Il n'a donc pas été jugé nécessaire de soumettre ces modifications au département de la Justice pour plus ample avis quant à leur légalité, et le fonctionnaire susdit recommande que ces modifications soient approuvées ainsi que soumises, et le sous-ministre du département de la Marine et des Pêcheries agrée cette recommandation.

A ces causes, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries, d'approuver les règlements modifiés numéros 96 et 104 des Commissaires du havre de Montréal, dont copie est ci-annexée, et ces règlements sont par les présentes approuvés en conséquence.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

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COMMISSAIRES DU HAVRE DE MONTRÉAL.

EXTRAIT des minutes d'une assemblée ordinaire tenue le 15 août 1918 :

Résolu que le No 104 " Tarif pour les élévateurs à grain Nos 1 et 2 " soit abrogé et remplacé par le suivant :

RÈLEMENT N° 104.

De et après la date de la mise en vigueur du présent règlement on percevra les droits mentionnés ci-après sur les articles suivants lorsque manutentionnés aux élévateurs à grain des Commissaires dans le havre de Montréal.

Sur grain et steamers ou barges.

Pour élever dans l'élévateur et peser (payable par le navire), quatre dixièmes de un cent par minot ; livraison, quatre dixièmes de un cent par minot ; emmagasinage dans les élévateurs, pendant dix jours, gratis.

Sur le grain d'exportation ex wagons de chemin de fer.

Pour l'élever dans l'élévateur et le peser, six dixièmes de un cent par minot ; emmagasinage dans les élévateurs, pendant dix jours, gratis.

Sur le grain du pays ex wagons de chemin de fer.

Avoine, pour l'élever, trois quarts de un cent par minot. Tous autres grains, pour les élever, un cent par minot. Emmagasinage dans les élévateurs, pendant dix jours, gratis.

Emmagasinage.

Sur tout grain, ex steamers, barges ou wagons de chemin de fer, après l'expiration de la période d'emmagasinage de gratuité, un quart de un cent par minot pour chaque période suivante de dix jours ou fraction de période de dix jours.

Pour autres services.

Nettoyage du grain, un cent par minot. Pour retourner le grain, quatre dixièmes de cent par minot.

Emmagasinage d'hiver du grain.

Après le 15 novembre lorsque d'après les taux réguliers on charge pour l'emmagasinage et la livraison locale, un cent et demi par minot, aucune charge supplémentaire ne sera exigible jusqu'au 15 mai, excepté quant au système de transporteur de grain pour lequel on exigera le tarif régulier de quatre dixièmes de cent par minot pour la livraison du grain.

Après le 15 mai on appliquera le tarif régulier de un quart de cent par minot pour l'emmagasinage du grain, et ce pour chaque période ou fraction de période suivante de dix jours, excepté que le droit à payer pour la dernière période d'emmagasinage sera de quatre dixièmes de un cent par minot, y compris la livraison.

En outre de ce qui précède on chargera un droit pour élever le grain attendu, que le tarif d'hiver ne concerne que l'emmagasinage et la livraison.

Séchage du grain.

Quand les propriétaires demandent que le grain soit séché dans le séchoir Hess, annexe de l'élévateur n° 2, en outre du tarif exigé pour élever et emmagasiner le grain, on appliquera les taux et règles suivants :

Le droit à payer pour élever et pour faire sécher le grain sera fixé d'après le poids lorsque pris dans l'élévateur ; tout autre droit subséquent d'emmagasinage sera fixé d'après le poids du grain après son séchage, la perte de poids au séchage devrait être supportée par le propriétaire du grain.

Les Commissaires du havre ne garantiront pas le séchage du grain des limites de temps spécifiées et ils ne seront pas responsables de la détérioration du grain qui résulterait du retard de celui-ci à passer dans le séchoir. Le grain qui devra être séché sur commande sera mentionné aussi rapidement que possible à tour de rôle régulier.

Le droit de séchage du grain, excepté pour le grain provenant de sauvetage, sera de deux et demi cents (2½ cents par minot).

Le droit pour le grain de sauvetage sera de cinq cents (5 cents) par minot.

Le droit pour le traitement du grain par courant d'air froid sera de un cent par minot.

Le droit minimum pour le séchage du grain sera perçu pour au moins mille minots.

Le grain ne sera pas délivré en quantité de moins de 1,000 minots.

Dans tous les cas où le grain restera emmagasiné plus de quatre-vingt-dix jours, le droit exigé pour l'élever devra être payé sur demande et celui pour l'emmagasinage du grain tous les trois mois.

Un grain de nature ou de qualité quelconque exigeant un emmagasinage séparé et occupant tout un silos devra, après avoir été emmagasiné pendant trente jours au taux du tarif, payer un emmagasinage supplémentaire proportionné à la capacité du silos dans lequel il est ensilé.

Le grain mis en sacs doit être enlevé des élévateurs durant les quatre jours suivant la mise en sacs ; après ce délai un droit de pénalité de cinq cents par sac et par jour sera exigible et les commissaires ne seront responsables ni de l'état ni du nombre des sacs restant dans l'élévateur après l'achèvement de la mise en sacs.

Le droit pour le pelletage du grain ex steamer ou barge, soit par machine soit à bras, selon que le permettra le steamer ou la barge, sera de $3.00 par mille (1,000) minots, à être payé par le steamer ou la barge.

Chargement et déchargement des navires.

Un droit supplémentaire de $10.00 par heure sera exigé des paquebots, steamers ou barges chargeant ou déchargeant du grain après 7 heures du soir les dimanches et jours de fête.

Assurances.

Les commissaires seront obligés d'assurer contre les pertes par le feu et au coût de qui de droit tout grain reçu à leurs élévateurs et ils paieront les primes à cet effet aux conditions suivantes :

Les commissaires ne chargeront pas la prime d'assurance qu'ils paieront pour couvrir toute perte par le feu durant les périodes d'emmagasinage de gratuité mentionnées dans ce règlement.

Après l'expiration desdites périodes d'emmagasinage de gratuité les primes d'assurance aux taux courants seront chargées sur le grain emmagasiné et elles devront être payées aux commissaires avant livraison : par les détenteurs de reçus d'emmagasinage ou autres documents délivrés à la place des reçus d'emmagasinage.

Certifié

M. P. FENNELL,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, le 20 août 1918.

—

COMMISSAIRES DU HAVRE DE MONTRÉAL.

EXTRAIT des minutes d'une assemblée des Commissaires du havre de Montréal tenue le 15 août 1918 :

Résolu que le règlement n° 96 " Tarif et conditions concernant la manutention des wagons de chemin de fer " soit amendé en annulant les paragraphes Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 16, 17 et 18 auxquels on substituera les suivants :

1. Pour chaque wagon chargé amené dans le havre et déplacé sur les voies du havre, entre les sections 12 et 46, toutes deux comprises, $3.50.

2. Pour tout wagon chargé expédié des voies du havre, entre les sections 12 et 46, toutes deux comprises, $3.50.

3. Pour chaque wagon chargé amené dans le havre et déplacé sur les voies du havre, entre les sections 47 et 62, toutes deux comprises, $4.00.

4. Pour tout wagon chargé expédié des voies du havre, entre les sections 47 et 62, toutes deux comprises, $4.00.

16. Le gratuité est accordée quant au déplacement des wagons de marchandises vides pour lesquels on aura payé $3.50 ou plus.

17. On devra payer une somme supplémentaire de $3.50 pour chaque déplacement additionnel de chaque wagon chargé que l'on laisserait stationné à plus de deux sections ou hangars compris dans les limites de la distance de 10 sections ; pour tous déplacements additionnels au delà de 10 sections on devra payer $4.00 pour chaque tel déplacement.

18. On devra payer $3.50 pour chaque déplacement entre les sections 12 et 46 effectué par chaque wagon chargé dans les limites du havre et déplacé d'un hangar ou d'une section à une autre, d'après des ordres donnés par une compagnie de chemin de fer ; dans ces conditions pour chaque déplacement, entre les sections 47 et 62, $4.00 ; pour chaque déplacement, entre les sections 63 et 74, $5.00 ; pour chaque déplacement, entre les sections 75 et 102, $7.00.

Copie conforme à l'original,

M. P. FENNELL,

12-2 Secrétaire

NOMINATIONS, PROMOTIONS ET RETRAITES.

MILICE CANADIENNE

ET

TROUPES EXPÉDITIONNAIRES CANADIENNES

1918.

QUARTIER GÉNÉRAL,

OTTAWA, 1er août 1918.

No 97.

Les nominations, promotions, retraites et confirmations de grade qui suivent dans la

(A) Milice canadienne (permanente et non-permanente),

(B) Les Troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes

sont promulguées par l'honorable ministre de la Milice et de la Défense en conseil de la milice.

(A) MILICE CANADIENNE.

ÉTAT-MAJOR PERMANENT.

Le major général F. Benson, C.M.G., est retraité avec pension et il a la permission de conserver son grade en se retirant. 31 juillet 1918.

TROUPES PERMANENTES.

SERVICES DE SANTÉ DE L'ARMÉE PERMANENTE.—Le major J. O. D. Lacroix est retraité. 31 juillet 1918.

CAVALERIE.

25E DRAGONS DE BRANT.—La durée de la nomination du lieutenant J. H. Pearce, en qualité d'officier signaleur, est prorogée jusqu'au 1er mai 1919.

28E DRAGONS DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.—Le lieutenant C. T. Lundon est transféré aux services de santé de l'armée. 18 avril 1918.

CORPS DE DRESSAGE DES OFFICIERS CANADIENS.

CONTINGENT DE L'UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL, MONTRÉAL, P. Q.—Le lieutenant L. Gérin-Lajoie est transféré aux services de santé de l'armée. 15 mai 1918.

INFANTERIE.

6E RÉGIMENT (THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN RIFLES).—Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) A. G. Blair est hors cadre. 4 juin 1918.

20E RÉGIMENT (HALTON RIFLES).—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) N. Snyder a la permission de se retirer. 26 juillet 1918.

53E RÉGIMENT DE SHERBROOKE.—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) F. L. Wilson est retraité, ayant été déclaré inapte au service pour cause de santé. 24 juillet 1918.

67E RÉGIMENT (CARLETON LIGHT INFANTRY).—Le lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) F. C. Cronkite est hors cadre. 10 juillet 1918.

87E RÉGIMENT DE QUÉBEC.—La durée de la nomination du capitaine J. F. R. Gauvin, en qualité d'officier signaleur, est de nouveau prorogée jusqu'au 18 mai 1919.

SERVICES DE SANTÉ DE L'ARMÉE.

Personnel du service de santé militaire.

Sont nommés capitaines : les lieutenants (surnuméraires) :

A. LeBœuf (et il demeure hors cadre). 12 août 1916.
H. C. Sutton (et il demeure hors cadre),
G. Cooper. 6 octobre 1916.
A. S. Porter, C.M. (et il demeure hors cadre). 18 décembre 1916.
L. P. Gauthier (et il demeure hors cadre),
P. V. Graham (et il demeure hors cadre),
G. F. Nelson. 31 janvier 1917.
C. M. Pratt. 4 février 1917.
J. D. H. W. Barnett (et il demeure hors cadre). 16 février 1917.
J. C. Beatty (et il demeure hors cadre). 20 février 1917.
L. H. Coates (et il demeure hors cadre). 6 mars 1917.
A. B. James (et il demeure hors cadre). 25 mars 1917.
R. F. Slater (et il demeure hors cadre). 13 mai 1917.
W. C. Page (et il demeure hors cadre),
J. E. Fraser (et il demeure hors cadre),
N. D. Black (et il demeure hors cadre),
C. M. Sellery (et il demeure hors cadre),
E. C. Mick (et il demeure hors cadre),
E. W. Nolan (et il demeure hors cadre),
J. P. Bonfield (et il demeure hors cadre),
F. L. Reid (et il demeure hors cadre),
W. H. Lloyd (et il demeure hors cadre),
J. R. Patterson (et il demeure hors cadre),
B. Cannon (et il demeure hors cadre),
D. R. Fletcher (et il demeure hors cadre),
E. J. Gordon (et il demeure hors cadre),
G. F. Denyes (et il demeure hors cadre),
F. A. O'Reilly (et il demeure hors cadre),
A. B. Whytock (et il demeure hors cadre),
D. K. Mundell,
W. G. Robertson (et il demeure hors cadre),
H. R. Nicklin (et il demeure hors cadre),
B. Lyon (et il demeure hors cadre). 22 novembre 1917.
J. W. Warren (et il demeure hors cadre). 4 décembre 1918.
T. D. Bennett (et il demeure hors cadre). 19 décembre 1917.
M. J. Gibson (et il demeure hors cadre). 1er janvier 1918.
R. H. Angrove (et il demeure hors cadre). 19 janvier 1918.
E. O. Thomas (major local temporaire). 31 janvier 1918.
G. S. Purvis. 5 février 1918.
*G. A. Fleet. 26 mars 1918.
J. M. Clark (et il demeure hors cadre). 25 avril 1918.

* Pourvu qu'il subisse les examens requis.

Sont nommés lieutenants (surnuméraires) : le lieutenant C. T. Lundon, du 28e dragons du Nouveau-Brunswick. 18 avril 1918.

*Le lieutenant L. Gérin-Lajoie, du contingent de l'université Laval, corps de dressage des officiers canadiens. 15 mai 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires):

John Mair Robertson, gentilhomme. 18 juin 1918.

Hill Harrison Cheney, gentilhomme. 27 juin 1918.

* Pourvu qu'ils subissent les examens requis en vertu des dispositions de l'ordre de milice 65, 1913.

Les sœurs hospitalières ci-dessous mentionnées ont la permission de se retirer :

A. S. Duncan. 26 juin 1918.

G. F. Bliss. 29 juin 1918

Sont nommées sœurs hospitalières (surnuméraires) :

Adene Sutton. 1er avril 1918.

Florence Amelia Fraser. 22 juin 1918.

Mattie Elizabeth Hagerman. 12 juillet 1918.

La sœur hospitalière M. E. Robinson reprend son service régimentaire de la liste des officiers hors cadre. 7 novembre 1917.

CORPS DENTAIRE MILITAIRE CANADIEN.

Est nommé capitaine : Harvey John Donaldson Robinson, écuyer. 16 juillet 1918.

Est nommé lieutenant (surnuméraire) : Arthur Kingdon Wade, gentilhomme. 15 juillet 1918.

VÉTÉRINAIRES MILITAIRES CANADIENS.

Est nommé lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) : Albert William Busselle, gentilhomme. 17 mars 1917.

MEMORANDA.

Le lieutenant et capitaine (major temporaire) J. C. P. V. Bunbury, 72e regiment (Seaforth Highlanders of Canada), renonce au grade temporaire de major qui lui a été conféré par l'ordre général 101, 1915. 1er juillet 1918.

La date de la démission du capitaine D. V. Desrosiers, services de santé de l'armée, publiée dans l'ordre général 79, 1918, est modifiée de manière à se lire : 22 juillet 1918.

Le lieutenant (capitaine temporaire) G. D. Thomas, 109e régiment, renonce au grade temporaire de capitaine qui lui a été conféré par l'ordre général 62, 1916. 28 avril 1917.

Le grade temporaire de lieutenant de la milice canadienne est conféré à Edward Leo Ginna, gentilhomme, tant qu'il sera employé au camp de Valcartier, 1918 10 juin 1918.

Un grade temporaire dans la milice canadienne, tel que ci-après, est conféré aux messieurs ci-dessous mentionnés, tant qu'ils feront du service dans les troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes :

Sont nommés lieutenants :

Norman Halliday Macauley, gentilhomme. 20 janvier 1915.

John Jeffrey, gentilhomme. 28 avril 1915.

Norman M. McLeah, gentilhomme. 29 mai 1915.

George C. Carvell, gentilhomme. 21 juin 1915.

Samuel Parkinson Lough, gentilhomme. 22 juillet 1915.

Robert Cawthorne Lalor, gentilhomme. 10 août 1915.

Roderick McKenzie Watt, gentilhomme. 15 septembre 1915.

Robert Carlyle MacKenzie, gentilhomme. 23 septembre 1915.

Stone Lauritz Virene, gentilhomme. 24 février 1916.

Arnold E. McElligott, gentilhomme. 30 avril 1916.

Frederick W. Kirkland, gentilhomme. 9 mai 1916.

George Railton Hardy, gentilhomme. 12 juin 1916.

Medly Kingdon Parlee, gentilhomme. 28 juin 1916.

Williard Thomas McCallum, gentilhomme. 3 août 1916.

Ernest Cuthbert Banks, gentilhomme. 17 septembre 1916.

Archibald McMillan, gentilhomme. 21 septembre 1916.

James W. McMullen, gentilhomme. 22 septembre 1916.

Edwin Cowen, gentilhomme (mort de blessures depuis). 27 septembre 1916.

George Hugh Nettleton,

Charles Chester Smith, gentilshommes. 10 octobre 1916.

Frederick George Pusey, gentilhomme. 30 novembre 1916.

Harold George Porter,

Robert Swan Robertson,

Hubert J. Stokes Rigby, gentilshommes. 1er janvier 1917.

Montague William Kynch,

Robert Gerald Foulkes, gentilshommes. 7 janvier 1917.

Robert Allan Bolton, gentilhomme. 17 janvier 1917.

Cyril Cropton Ashcroft, gentilhomme. 25 janvier 1917.

Albert Leslie Derry,

Wilbur Francis Chown,

William Dobell Foster,

Bruce Fitzgerald Fisher, gentilshommes. 27 février 1917.

Erskine Gordon,

John David Clark,

Douglas Maunsell Glass,

Richardson Gibson Michaelson,

James Chisholm Fraser,

George Ernest Harley,

Arthur Robb Milne, gentilshommes. 10 mars 1917.

George Gilbert Bricker, gentilhomme. 13 mars 1917.

John Patrick Flynn,

George Anslem Baurle, gentilshommes. 14 mars 1917.

Harry Cutmore, gentilhomme. 17 mars 1917.

Rowland Samuel Wright, gentilhomme. 1er avril 1917.

Albert Lloyd,

Harry A. Davis, gentilshommes. 2 avril 1917.

William Waldrum,

Edgar Anskar Sissener Chowne, gentilshommes. 3 avril 1917.

Percival Kingsmith (tué à l'ennemi depuis),

Winifred Langtry, gentilshommes 10 avril 1917.

Benn Tempie Jackson, gentilhomme. 14 avril 1917.

Hugo Anthony Lanncelot Ceadda Jackson, gentilhomme. 15 avril 1917.

Alfred Percy Williams, gentilhomme. 16 avril 1917.

Gerald Marryat, gentilhomme. 18 avril 1917.

Franklyn George Stone (tué à l'ennemi depuis),

Gordon Franklin Leslie,

Bernard Shipton,

George Gillispie Stark,

Thomas Wardrope Corsan,

Edwin Charles S. Bampton,

Frederick John Bradley,

Reginald Ernest Lawrence,

James Irons,

Robert H. Duvar,

Bernard George Oldaker,

Willis Lumgair Clark,

William Darling,

James F. Lumsden,

Jack B. Clark,

Ruben Kilborn,

John Pearman Allan,

Kenneth Robert Munro Morrison,

William Downer Wales,

Allen Gordon Williams,

John Elliot,

Douglas Smith,

Pitman Dudley,

Percy William Shill,

Thomas Edward Scarrott,

Herbert Wright,

John George Leighton,

John Clayton Colling,

Allen Dale Smith,

Harry H. Whiteman,

Howard Burrows Walton,

Arthur Clifford Wiswell,

Alva Sheridan Van Buser,

John Lorimer,

Louis Francis Eadie,
Arthur Gilkinson Condie,
William Gibb,
Charles John Bevan,
George Matthew Crossgrove,
Robert McLeod Murray,
Joseph Leonard White,
Wilfred L. Hart,
Alfred Thomas Thompson Howell,
Francis Andrew Law, gentilshommes. 28 avril 1917.

Charles Goodwin, gentilhomme. 1er juin 1918.

Gordon David Martin, gentilhomme. 24 juin 1918.

Joseph Charles Pierre de Guise, gentilhomme. 13 juillet 1918.

Maurice Talbot, gentilhomme. 16 juillet 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenants honoraires :

Le sergent-major H. J. Beard, régiment royal canadien. 19 mars 1916.

Joseph George Haylett, gentilhomme. 28 octobre 1916.

Le sergent-maj r temporaire H. E. Robinson, services de santé de l'armée permanente. 16 avril 1918.

CONFIRMATION DE GRADE.

Les officiers ci-dessous, nommés provisoirement, ayant passé l'examen exigé pour leurs nominations, sont confirmés dans leur grade à compter des dates apposées à leurs noms respectifs :—

Le lieutenant surnuméraire W. L. McCullough, services de santé de l'armée, 26 avril 1915.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire G. O. Clegg, services de santé de l'armée, 1er juillet 1915.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire A. LeBœuf, services de santé de l'armée, 12 août 1915.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire G. Cooper, services de santé de l'armée, 6 octobre 1915.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire H C. Sutton, services de santé de l'armée, 6 octobre 1915.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire L. P. Gauthier, services de santé de l'armée, 31 janvier 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire P. V. Graham, services de santé de l'armée, 31 janvier 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire C. M. Pratt, services de santé de l'armée, 4 février 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire H. DeW. Ball, services de santé de l'armée, 15 février 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire J. D. H. W. Barnett, services de santé de l'armée, 16 février 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire A. W. Knox, services de santé de l'armée, 17 février 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire W. R. Stackhouse, services de santé de l'armée, 17 février 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire T. Coleman, services de santé de l'armée, 20 février 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire R. D. MacKenzie, services de santé de l'armée, 31 février 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire G. J. C. Ferrier, services de santé de l'armée, 3 mars 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire N MacL. Harris, services de santé de l'armée, 19 avril 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire N. D. Black, services de santé de l'armée, 22 novembre 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire J. P. Bonfield, services de santé de l'armée, 22 novembre 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire B. Cannon, services de santé de l'armée, 22 novembre 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire G. F. Denyes, services de santé de l'armée, 22 novembre 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire D. R. Fletcher, services de santé de l'armée, 22 novembre 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire J. E. Fraser, services de santé de l'armée, 22 novembre 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire E. J. Gordon, services de santé de l'armée, 22 novembre 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire B. Lyon, services de santé de l'armée, 22 novembre 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire E. C. Mick, services de santé de l'armée, 22 novembre 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire D. K. Mundell, services de santé de l'armée, 22 novembre 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire H. R. Nicklin, services de santé de l'armée, 22 novembre 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire E. W. Nolan, services de santé de l'armée, 22 novembre 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire F. A. O'Reilly, services de santé de l'armée, 22 novembre 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire W. C. Page, services de santé de l'armée, 22 novembre 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire J. R. Patterson, services de santé de l'armée, 22 novembre 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire F. L. Reid, services de santé de l'armée, 22 novembre 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire W. G. Robertson, services de santé de l'armée, 22 novembre 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire C. M. Sellery, services de santé de l'armée, 22 novembre 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire K. M. Shorey, services de santé de l'armée, 22 novembre 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire A. B. Whytock, services de santé de l'armée, 22 novembre 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire W. H. Lloyd, services de santé de l'armée, 22 novembre 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire C. B. Corbett, services de santé de l'armée, 22 novembre 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire R. K. Johnston, services de santé de l'armée, 22 novembre 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire E. C. A. Crawford, services de santé de l'armée, 22 novembre 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire J. W. Warren, services de santé de l'armée, 4 décembre 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire T. D. Bennett, services de santé de l'armée, 19 décembre 1916.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire M. J. Gibson, services de santé de l'armée, 1er janvier 1917.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire R. H. Angrove, services de santé de l'armée, 19 janvier 1917.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire E. O. Thomas, services de santé de l'armée, 31 janvier 1917.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire G. S. Purvis, services de santé de l'armée, 5 février 1917.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire L. N. Armstrong, services de santé de l'armée, 1er mars 1917.

Le lieutenant surnuméraire J M. Clark, services de santé de l'armée, 25 avril 1917.

(B) TROUPES EXPÉDITIONNAIRES CANADIENNES.

INFANTERIE.

RÉGIMENT D'ONTARIO-OUEST. — 1ER BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT —Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant Mervin Wilfred Meek (25e régiment). 21 juin 1918.

RÉGIMENT D'ONTARIO-EST.—2E BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.— Est nommé lieutenant : le sergent John Joseph Gale, le n° 410921, T.E.C. 19 juillet 1918.

2E RÉGIMENT DE QUÉBEC.—1ER BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.— Est nommé lieutenant: le lieutenant John Dunton Sharman, T.E.C., d'O.R., T.E.C. 28 juin 1918.

2E BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.– Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant Hervey Raoul Janelle (80e régiment). 15 juillet 1918.

RÉGIMENT DE LA NOUVELLE-ECOSSE.—1ER BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.—Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant William Errol Mitchell (81e régiment). 19 juillet 1918.

RÉGIMENT DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.—1ER BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.—Est nommé *lieutenant : le lieutenant Elphège A. Léger, T.E.C. d'O. R., T.E.C. 13 juillet 1918.

RÉGIMENT DE MANITOBA.—1ER BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.— Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant John Edward Griffiths, T.E.C. (96e régiment). 10 juillet 1918.

RÉGIMENT DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE.—2E BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.—Est nommé lieutenant : n° 2139032 le sergent John Trenchard Fowle, T.E.C 24 juillet 1918.

COMPAGNIE D'OUTRE MER DE L'UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL, C.D.O.C. — Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant Charles-Alphonse St-Germain, T.E.C. (54e régiment). 22 mai 1918.

Est nommé *lieutenant : le lieutenant Frank Richer LaFlèche (65e régiment). 16 juillet 1818.

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*Nominations temporaires.

DÉPÔTS DE DISTRICT.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 1.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C.:
Le capitaine Hobart Anderson Springle. 28 juin 1918.
Le lieutenant Donald Stewart Scott. 16 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 2.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C.:
Le brigadier-général James Henry Mitchell, O.S.D. 19 juillet 1918.
Les majors: Philip Ewing Boyd. 23 juillet 1918.
Westropp Armstrong. 25 juillet 1918.
Les capitaines: Edward Dobree Pennington. 18 juillet 1918.
William Hamilton Wylie. 22 juillet 1918.
Les lieutenants: Norman Fred Parkinson. 8 juillet 1918.
Robert Cleland. 11 juillet 1918.
John Alexander Norris. 17 juillet 1918.
Frederick Harold McCallum,
John Albert House,
Edward Levette Mahony. 20 juillet 1918.
Harold John Stratford,
Angus McGill Mowat. 22 juillet 1918.
Ernest Hodgson Jupp,
Charles Edward Williams. 23 juillet 1918.
Hugh Baker Carter. 24 juillet 1918.
Herbert Cyril Bloxham. 25 juillet 1918.
William Zimmerman. 31 juillet 1918.
Le capitaine honoraire Albert Allen Campbell. 17 juillet 1918.
Les sœurs hospitalières Edith Woodsworth. 12 juillet 1918.
Elizabeth Wilson Rodgers. 22 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 3.—Le lieutenant-colonel Edward Rupert McNeill est rayé des cadres des T.E.C. 24 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 4.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C.:
Le capitaine Byron Clarence Reynolds. 18 juillet 1918.
Les lieutenants Albert E. Scott. 18 juillet 1918.
Charles O'Keefe Buisson. 19 juillet 1918.
Andrew Lane Wark McCallum. 31 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 5.—Le major James Franklin Beatty Belford est rayé des cadres des T.E.C. 3 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 6.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C.:
Les lieutenants: John Robert Marley. 17 juin 1918.
James F. Forbes. 19 juillet 1918.
La sœur hospitalière Ellan Caroline Barnes. 22 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 7.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C.:
Le capitaine James Edward Jewett,
Le lieutenant Keith Allen Brown. 20 juillet 1918

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 10.—Est nommé lieutenant: le lieutenant Alexander Peter Stewart McLean, T.C.E. (100e régiment). 6 juin 1918.
Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C.:
Les lieutenants: Charles Dufferin Roblin. 8 juillet 1918.
Albert Ernest Horsman Coo, M.C. 9 juillet 1918.
Ira Egbert Ham. 15 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 11.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C.:
Les majors: Arthur Percival Proctor. 1er mai 1918,
James Charles Halsey. 18 juillet 1918.
Le capitaine Arthur Cecil Gray. 25 juillet 1918.
Les lieutenants: William Bell. 17 juillet 1918.
Harold C. Weaver,
Thomas Enright,
William Russell Taylor,
Omar Leo Higgins,
Thomas MacKinnon. 18 juillet 1918.
William Archibald. 25 juillet 1918.
Le capitaine honoraire Eyton L. Williams. 20 juillet 1918.
La sœur hospitalière Fanny Pugh. 18 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 13.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C.:
Le major Donald McLauchlan. 29 juillet 1918.
Le capitaine Amund Charles Hanson. 19 juillet 1918.

SERVICES DE SANTÉ DE L'ARMÉE.

Sont nommés capitaines: le lieutenant Lorne Hall Cook (S. de S. de l'A.) 31 juillet 1918.
Le lieutenant John Joseph Gee (S. de S. de l'A.) 1er février 1918.
Sont nommés lieutenants: le lieutenant Aurdy Benjamin Holmes (S. de S. de l'A.) 5 juillet 1918.
Le lieutenant Arthur Ford G. Edgelow (S. de S. de l'A.) 10 juillet 1918.
Le lieutenant Albyn A. Cauley (S. de S. de l'A.) 13 juillet 1918.
Sont nommées sœurs hospitalières: la sœur hospitalière Harriet M. Ross (S. de S. de l'A.) 17 juin 1918.
La sœur hospitalière Annie McIntyre (S. de S. de l'A.) 20 juin 1918.

VÉTÉRINAIRES MILITAIRES CANADIENS.

Est nommé capitaine temporaire: le capi aine temporaire William John Morgan (C.V.M.C.) 11 juillet 1918.

RÉSERVES DES OFFICIERS.

Est nommé lieutenant-colonel: le lieutenant-colonel Mostyn Elton Cutcliffe, 125e bat. 26 juin 1918.

Est nommé major: le major William Donald Bruce, 4e div. bat. des mit. 7 juin 1918.

Sont nommés capitaines: les capitaines Abel Whitehead, 117e bat. 19 juin 1918.
Richard Parsons, S. de S. de l'A.C. 25 juin 1918.
Charles Edwyn Dowding, T.M.C.
Arthur Ormond Philip, 85e bat. 29 juin 1918.
Lewis James O'Brien, S. de S. de l'A.C. 2 juillet 1918.
Edwin Arthur Hughes, C.M.M.C. 6 juillet 1918.
Crossley Greenwood, état-major de district D. M. n° 10. 11 juillet 1918.
Sont nommés lieutenants: les lieutenants John Hewett Naylor, C.T.C. 24 février 1918.
Noman Brooke Bell, 123e bataillon de pionniers. 1er juin 1918.
John Alexander Ptolemy, 2e brigade, comp. des mit. 19 juin 1918.
Dunbar Hudson McLean, 6e bataillon de rés. 24 juin 1918.
William Ross Macdonald, 4e bataillon. 25 juin 1918.
Joseph Grafton, 54e bataillon. 26 juin 1918.
Reginald Kingdren Runnels, 8e bat. de rés. 27 juin 1918.
Wilfrid Mayfield Cory, C.F.C. 3 juillet 1918.
Kenneth Verner Bunnell, 125e bat. 4 juillet 1918.
William Jesse Davies, 50e bat. 5 juillet 1918.
Charles Whitlaw Heming, 123e bat. de pionniers. 9 juillet 1918.
Est nommé capitaine honoraire: le capitaine honoraire Thomas Harold Dunn, 229e bat. 23 novembre 1917.
Est nommée sœur hospitalière: la sœur hospitalière Christine Dewar MacMillan, S. de S. de l'A.C. 24 juin 1918.

Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont transférés de la réserve des officiers, T.E.C., à la liste des officiers en service actif:

Le major Everiste Nomore Richards,
Le capitaine Douglad McKinnon. 30 juin 1918.
Les lieutenants: Andrew Gordon Lees. 8 janvier 1918.
George Colving Champ. 22 avril 1918.
Frank Alexander Skelhorne. 18 juin 1918.
Gilbert Sydney Weir. 21 juin 1918.
Douglas Ashburn McMurtry. 27 juin 1918.

MEMORANDA.

Est nommé lieutenant-colonel temporaire: l'aumônier et capitaine honoraire le rév. Harold McCausland (M.C.), tant qu'il remplira les fonctions de sous-directeur du service des aumôniers (Canada-Ouest). 29 juillet 1918.

Le major N. J. Black, T.E.C. (90e régiment M.C.) est détaché pour faire du service, temporairement, en qualité de sous-aide adjudant et quartier-maître général, district militaire n° 10. 10 juillet 1918.

Le grade temporaire de major, avec la solde et les allocations, est conféré au capitaine T. Morrison, S. de S. de l'A. C. 27 mai 1918.

Le lieutenant (capitaine temporaire) H. O. Lawson, I.M.C.P., est détaché pour faire du service, temporairement, en qualité de sous-directeur des approvisionnements et du transport, district militaire n° 3, et le grade temporaire de major lui est conféré avec la solde et les allocations, *vice* le lieutenant-colonel E. C. Dean, I.M.C.P., qui est nommé officier en chef du transport et commandant du service de secours. 9 juillet 1918.

Est nommé major honoraire : l'aumônier et capitaine honoraire le révérend Gore M. Barrow, T.E.C. (M.C.), tant qu'il remplira les fonctions d'aumônier supérieur, district militaire n° 13. 29 juillet 1918.

Le capitaine honoraire H. W. Whitla, T.E.C. (M.C.), est détaché pour faire du service, temporairement, en qualité d'aide-juge-avocat-général, district militaire n° 10. 10 juillet 1918.

Sont nommés aumôniers avec le grade honorifique de capitaine : les aumôniers et capitaines honoraires—

Le révérend Phillip John Dykes (M.C.) 4 juin 1918.
Le révérend père Joseph Rooney (M.C.) 8 juin 1918.
Le révérend Thomas Wesley F. G. Andrews (M.C.). 8 juillet 1918.
Le révérend Arnot Stanley Orton (M.C.) 16 juillet 1918.
Le révérend Roy Joseph Kain (M.C.) 29 juillet 1918.

Est nommé capitaine temporeire : le lieutenant Charles Dolphin, liste générale, tant qu'il sera employé avec la mission de recrutement anglo-canadienne, E.-U. d'A. 16 août 1917.

Le grade honorifique temporaire de capitaine, avec la solde et les allocations, est conféré au lieutenant J. D. Campbell, T.E.C. (95e régiment, M.C.), tant qu'il sera employé dans le bureau du payeur de district, district militaire n° 12. 24 juillet 1918.

Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air : l'aumônier et capitaine honoraire John Ferguson German Morris, (35e régiment). 11 juillet 1918.

Le lieutenant Frank Street Coghill, 235e bataillon (43e régiment). 28 novembre 1916.

Sont nommés lieutenants : le lieutenant Charles Dolphin, liste générale. 29 juin 1918.

Le lieutenant Louis Charles Montminey (6e régiment A. de P. C.) 16 juillet 1918.

N° 24166 le sergt. fourrier Roderick Norman MacPherson, T.E.C.

Le lieutenant Walter Souster Rose (31e cavalerie de la C.-B.) 17 juillet 1918.

Relativement à la rédaction de la *Gazette* n° 93, en date du 4 juillet 1918, *sous* "Rayés des cadres, dépôt du district n° 10," *retranchez* le nom du lieutenant Percy Blackwood Alloway.

Relativement à la rédaction de la *Gazette* n° 94, en date du 11 juillet 1918, *sous* "Corps des vétérinaires militaires canadiens," *retranchez* le nom du lieutenant Martin Théodore Arthur Gaudry.

Par ordre,

E. C. ASHTON,
Major général,
Adjudant général suppléant.

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX.

1918.

QUARTIER GÉNÉRAL,

OTTAWA, 15 août 1918.

Q.G. 99.

EFFECTIFS—MODIFICATIONS.

INTENDANCE MILITAIRE CANADIENNE PERMANENTE.—Relativement à l'ordre général n° 3, 1918, les modifications suivantes à l'effectif revisé de l'I.M.C.P. sont autorisées comme mesure de guerre temporaire :

Sous la rubrique "Transport" *ajoutez :* Sergent-major (s.-o. à b.)—1*.

Pour sergents d'état-major—2, *lisez* 1*.

Les totaux doivent être modifiés en conséquence.

*Employés au quartier général de la milice.

Q.G. 32-10-6.
C.P. 1887 du 31-7-18.

Q.G. 100.

RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT LES EFFETS D'HABILLEMENTS DE LA MILICE CANADIENNE (UNITÉS PERMANENTES), PARTIE I, 1909—MODIFICATION.

Le tableau n° 11 "Echelle des effets d habillements pour les hôpitaux" est cancellé et le suivant lui est substitué :

Articles :	Détails :
Tabliers, dits "compounders",	Selon les besoins.
Tabliers pour les opérations,	Selon les besoins.
" de cuisine,	3 pour chaque cuisinier et 2 en plus.
Bonnets de cuisine,	3 pour chaque cuisinier et 2 en plus.
Caleçons de laine,	2 par malade et 50 pour cent en plus.
Veston en toile blanche,	2 pour chaque planton des S. de S. de l'A. et 50 pour cent en plus.
Robes de chambre pour malades,	6 jusqu'à 15 pour cent de l'effectif total.
Chemises pour les opérations,	Selon les besoins.
Mouchoirs,	3 par malade et 100 pour cent en plus.
Cravates,	1 par malade et 100 pour cent en plus.
Chemises de coton, d'hôpital,	90 pour cent de l'effectif et 200 pour cent en plus.
" " d'invalides,	10 pour cent de l'effectif et 200 pour cent en plus.
" de flanelles, d'invalides,	10 pour cent de l'effectif et 200 pour cent en plus.
Corps en laine,	2 par malade et 50 pour cent en plus.
Pantoufles,	1 paire par malade et 40 pour cent en plus.
Souliers en toile avec semelles en caoutchouc,	1 paire par planton des S. de S. de l'A. et 10 pour cent en plus.
Chaussettes pour les malades,	2 par malade et 100 pour cent en plus.
Pantalons pour les malades,	1 par malade et 50 pour cent en plus.
Pantalons blancs,	2 pour chaque planton des S. de S. de l'A. et 50 pour cent en plus.
1 chevron } Tissés	50 pour cent de l'effectif local.
2 chevrons } en rouge	50 pour cent de l'effectif local.
3 chevrons } sur du blanc.	25 pour cent de l'effectif local.
Couronnes pour robes de chambres,	18 pour cent de l'effectif local.
Brosses à oncles,	Selon les besoins.
Robes de masseuses,	2 par masseuse et 100 pour cent en plus.
Fichus de masseuses,	2 par masseuse et 100 pour cent en plus.

Q.G. 305-3-1.
C.P. 1887 du 31-7-18.

Q.G. 101.

LICENCIEMENT—UNITÉS DES T.E.C.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, en conformité de l'article 22 de la *Loi de la milice*, de licencier les unités ci-dessous mentionnées des troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes :

Unité.	Créés en en vertu de l'arrêté en conseil No.	Date.	Organisées en vertu de l'O.G. No.	Date.
60e bat. d'outremer	C.P. 2067 C.P. 2031 C.P. 2060	6-8-14 7-11-14 6-8-14	103A	1915
94e bat. d'outremer	C.P. 2067 C.P. 2068	6-8-14	151	1915
104e bat. d'outremer	"	"	"	"
112e bat. d'outremer	"	"	"	"
140e bat. d'outremer	"	"	"	"
195e bat. d'outremer	"	"	69	1916
230e bat. d'outremer	"	"	"	"
249e bat. d'outremer	"	"	48	1917
11e rég. carab. à ch. can.	C.P. 2831	7-11-14	36	1915

Q.G. 54-21-4-119.
C.P. 1717 du 27-7-18.

Q.G. 102.

DÉCORATION DES OFFICIERS DES TROUPES AUXILIAIRES COLONIALES.

La décoration des officiers des troupes auxiliaires coloniales a été décernée aux officiers ci dessous mentionnés, en vertu des dispositions du Mandat Royal, en date du dix-huitième jour de mai 1899, et de l'ordre général 132 de novembre 1901 :

Grade.	Nom.	Corps.
Lieut.-colonel.	Jas. F. Cunningham	G.P.G.G.
Lieut.-colonel.	R. P. Bisaillon	85e régiment.

C.P 1887 du 31-7-18.

Q.G. 103.

MÉDAILLE DE LONG SERVICE DES TROUPES AUXILIAIRES COLONIALES.

La médaille de long service dans les troupes auxiliaires coloniales est décernée aux militaires ci-dessous mentionnés, en vertu des dispositions du Mandat Royal, en date du 18e jour de mai 1899, et de l'ordre général 132 de novembre 1911 :

Grade.	Nom.	Corps.
Major. (Lieut.-col. temp.)	Guy W. Marriott.	19e drag. d'Alberta.
Major.	H. S. Hamilton.	28e batterie, A. de C.C.
Capitaine. (Major temp.)	W. J. A. Lalor, C.M.	23e régiment.
Lieut. prov.	W. J. Foden	35e cav. d'Alberta Central.
Serg.-major	W. C. Young	4e troupe de camp., G.C
Serg.-major de cie.	Louis H. Hills	66e Princess L. Fsrs.
Mar. des logis fourrier	Warren Jellymore.	11e brigade, A. de C.C.
Serg.-fourrier inst.	W. J. Medforth.	2e régim. (Q.O.R.).
Sous-caporal.	Samuel Donaldson	G.P.G G.
Soldat.	Wm. J. Turner	42e régiment.

C.P. 1887 du 31-7-18.

Q.G. 104.

MÉDAILLE DU SERVICE MÉRITOIRE.

La médaille du service méritoire a été décernée aux sous-officiers ci-dessous mentionnés, en vertu des dispositions du Mandat Royal, en date du 19e jour de décembre 1845, tel que modifié par Mandat Royal en date du 3e jour de janvier 1917 :

Grade.	Nom.	Corps.
2435 sergt.-major (s.-o. à b.)	J H. C. Bingham	R.R.C.
3442 sergt.-major (s.-o. à b.)	Arthur Robert	A.L.R.C.

C.P. 1887 du 31-7-18.

Q.G. 105.

MÉDAILLE DE LONG SERVICE ET BONNE CONDUITE.

La médaille de long service et de bonne conduite a été décernée aux sous-officiers ci-dessous mentionnés, en vertu des dispositions du Mandat Royal, en date du 31e jour de mai 1895 et de l'ordre général 104 d'octobre 1902 :

Grade.	Nom.	Corps.
19 serg.-maj. (s.-o. à b.)	John Kay	S. de S. de l'A.P.
56 serg.-maj. (s.-o. à b.)	C. H. Mullens	C.C.M.E.M.
5012 mar. des logis chef de cie	Timothy Bradley	A. de P.R.C.
83 serg. fourrier.	H. F. Moody	C.C.M.E.M.

C.P. 1887 du 31-7-18.

Par ordre,

E. C. ASHTON,
Major général,
Adjudant général suppléant.

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX.

1918.

QUARTIER GÉNÉRAL,

OTTAWA, 3 septembre 1918.

O.G. 106.

RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT LA SOLDE ET LES ALLOCATIONS, 1914—MODIFICATIONS.

Article 467, para. 1, *cancellez* les six premières lignes et *substituez* ce qui suit :

" Pour l'entraînement d'un corps de cadets durant l'année scolaire, pourvu qu'un officier inspecteur militaire certifie que le corps de cadets a reçu l'instruction voulue telle qu'établie pour ce corps dans le cours d'entraînement militaire, une allocation de :

$1.00 par cadet jusqu'au maximum de 50 cadets.
0.75 par cadet au delà de 50 et jusqu'à 100 cadets.
0.50 par cadet au delà de 100 cadets

pourra être payée annuellement aux instructeurs autorisés des corps de cadets aux conditions suivantes" :

L'article 468 est cancellé par le présent.

Q.G. 12-1-19.
C.P. 2069 du 23-8-18.

O.G. 107.

RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT LA SOLDE ET LES ALLOCATIONS, 1914—MODIFICATIONS.

Article 250, para. " C ", *ajoutez :*

" En cas d'urgence seulement, il pourra être distribué huit onces de viande en conserves ou huit onces de poisson en conserves."

Q.G. 529-21, vol. 7.
C.P. 2068 du 23-8-18.

O.G. 108.

ÉTAT-MAJOR AU QUARTIER GÉNÉRAL—ABOLITION DE LA CHARGE DE COMPTABLE ET PAYEUR GÉNÉRAL.

En conformité des dispositions de l'arrêté en conseil C.P. 68/238, en date du 30 janvier 1918, la charge de comptable et payeur général état-major au quartier général, est abolie à compter du 1er juillet 1918.

Q.G. 650-8-10.
C.P. 2067 du 23-8-18.

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O.G. 109.

ORGANISATION—CORPS DES TROUPES CANADIENNES DE CHEMINS DE FER

En conformité de l'article 22 de la *Loi de la milice*, l'organisation d'une unité des troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes, partie de la milice active du Canada, du corps des troupes canadiennes de chemins de fer, est autorisée, et cette unité est mise en service actif à compter de la date de son organisation.

Q.G. 32-27-8, Q.G. 54 21 4-59, C.V. 1214 du 5-6-18.

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O.G. 110.

EFFECTIF—DÉPOT, CORPS DES TROUPES CANADIENNES DE CHEMINS DE FER.

Relativement à l'O. G 109, 1918, l'effectif d'un dépôt en Canada du corps des troupes canadiennes de chemins de fer organisé en vertu de l'arrêté en conseil du 5 juin 1918, C. P. 1214, lequel dépôt a été connu jusqu'ici sous le nom de "Dépôt de constructeurs de chemins de fer," district militaire n° 2, et qui a été d'abord organisé comme un dépôt de forestiers en vertu de l'ordre général 74, 1917, sera tel qu'établi pour un bataillon de dépôt, avec les cadres d'un quartier général et de quatre compagnies.

(Q.G. 32-27-8.
(Q.G. 54-24-4-59.
(C.P. 2068 du 23-8-18.)

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O.G. 111.

LICENCIEMENT—CORPS DES CONSTRUCTEURS DE CHEMINS DE FER CANADIENS.

Le licenciement du corps des constructeurs de chemins de fer canadiens, créé en vertu de l'arrêté en conseil C.P. 482, en date du 5 mars 1915, et organisé sous l'empire de l'O.G. 86, en date du 1er juillet 1915, est autorisé.

Q.G. 32-27-8.
Q.G. 54-21-4-59.
C.P. 2068 du 23-8-18.

Par ordre,

E. C. ASHTON,
Major général,
Adjudant général suppléant.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL.

LES commissaires du Service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir les situations suivantes dans le Service civil du Canada :

1. Un aide-ingénieur en chef dans la division de l'irrigation du Ministère de l'Intérieur, avec quartiers généraux à Calgary, à un traitement au taux de $4,000 par année. Les candidats doivent avoir une expérience variée dans la construction et la mise en opération de travaux d'irrigation.

2. Un ornithologiste dans la division des parcs du Dominion, au Ministère de l'Intérieur, à un traitement initial de $2,200. Les candidats doivent avoir une connaissance pratique des oiseaux du Canada, de leurs habitats et de leurs coutumes, ainsi que des aptitudes à l'administration, afin de pouvoir aider à la mise en pratique de la loi relative à la migration des oiseaux. Préférence sera donnée aux candidats pouvant faire des conférences. Les candidats devront soumettre les articles ou ouvrages qu'ils ont pu publier et les autres preuves qu'ils peuvent donner de leurs aptitudes à remplir une vacance exigeant des capacités administratives et une connaissance parfaite des oiseaux canadiens.

3. Un pressier dans le bureau de la lithographie de la division des arpentages topographiques du Ministère de l'Intérieur, à un salaire de $24.00 par semaine. Les candidats doivent être capables de composer et de faire fonctionner la presse.

4. Un éditeur de vues animées dans la division de l'exhibition et de la publicité du Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie, à un traitement annuel à être fixé plus tard. Les candidats doivent déclarer le salaire qu'ils exigent.

Le travail consistera dans la publication de toutes les vues animées industrielles et panoramiques du Canada et exigera une connaissance générale du Canada au point de vue industriel et panoramique.

5. Un artiste dans la division de l'exhibition et de la publicité du Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie, à un traitement initial de $1,300 par année. Les candidats doivent avoir une connaissance parfaite de la théorie de la couleur et une expérience variée dans la coloration des lanternes magiques, etc.

6. Un commis dans la division des graines de semence du Ministère de l'Agriculture dans le grade "C" de la première division, à un traitement initial de $2,000 par année. Les candidats doivent être gradués d'une école d'agriculture et être d'une habileté hors ligne de façon à être capables de prendre pleine charge du travail relatif à la production des graines de semence du département.

7. Un aide qui prendra charge de l'audition des requêtes de produits médicaux dans le département du rétablissement civil des soldats, à un traitement initial de $1,800 par année. Les candidats doivent être gradués d'un collège canadien de pharmacie avec trois ans d'expérience pratique comme pharmaciens et avoir une connaissance parfaite des drogues, des produits médécinaux, des instruments de chirurgie et des accessoires de chambre d'opération.

8. Un comptable au Ministère des Chemins de fer et Canaux, canal Welland, à un traitement initial de $1,500 par année. Un examen sera tenu le 3 octobre en tenue des livres théorique et pratique et en arithmétique commerciale. Un honoraire de $8.00 sera exigé, excepté dans le cas des soldats revenus du front qui n'ont pas à en payer. Les formules de demande doivent parvenir aux bureaux de la Commission pas plus tard que le 27 courant. Les candidats seront avertis des endroits de l'examen.

Les formules de demande d'inscription, dûment remplies, à l'exception de celles qui se rapportent à la position de comptable, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil pas plus tard que le 17 octobre prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules de demande du secrétaire de la Commission à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 5 septembre 1918. 10-4

COUR DE L'ECHIQUIER DU CANADA.

ORDRE GÉNÉRAL.

UNE séance générale de la cour de l'Echiquier du Canada, sous les dispositions de la règle 166, pour l'instruction des causes, etc., sera tenue au Palais de Justice, dans la cité de Québec, P.Q., commençant lundi, le 21e jour d'octobre A.D. 1918, à 11 heures a.m.

Daté à Ottawa, ce 3e jour de septembre A.D. 1918.

10–4 L. A. AUDETTE, J.C.E.

AVIS DE CENSURE.

CODE DES DÉCRETS CONCERNANT LA CENSURE.

Secrétariat d'Etat du Canada.

OTTAWA, 5 septembre 1918.

AVIS est donné par le présent en conformité du Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, en date du 22e jour de mai 1918, adopté en vertu des dispositions de l'article 6 de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, que le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a déclaré qu'un journal hebdomadaire intitulé "Dakota Volkszeitung," publié à Aberdeen, dans l'Etat de Dakota-Sud, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, en langue allemande, par un nommé F. W. Sallet, contenait de la matière censurable, telle que définie par le Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, et que par son mandat en date du 5 septembre 1918, le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a défendu que soit possédé au Canada tout exemplaire ou copie du dit " Dakota Volkszeitung," et que, tel que signifié par le paragraphe 3 (1) du Décret III du dit Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, toute personne coupable d'une contravention aux dits décrets est passible d'une amende n'excédant pas cinq mille dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour un terme n'excédant pas cinq ans ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

THOMAS MULVEY,
11–2 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS DE CENSURE.

CODE DES DÉCRETS CONCERNANT LA CENSURE.

Secrétariat d'Etat du Canada

OTTAWA, 6 septembre 1918.

AVIS est donné par le présent, en conformité du Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, en date du 17e jour de janvier 1918, adopté en vertu des dispositions de l'article 6 de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, que le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a déclaré que deux pamphlets imprimés en langue chinoise, intitulés " The Free Record" et "Labour", publiés en Chine, contenaient de la matière censurable, telle que définie par le Code des Décrets concernant la Censure et que, par son mandat en date du 5 septembre 1918, le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a défendu que soit possédé au Canada tout exemplaire ou copie des dits "The Free Record" et "Labour", et que, tel que stipulé au paragraphe 3 (1) du Décret III du dit Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, toute personne coupable d'une contravention aux dits décrets sera passible d'une amende n'excédant pas cinq mille dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour un terme n'excédant pas cinq ans ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

THOMAS MULVEY,
11–2 Sous secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS DE CENSURE.

CODE DES DÉCRETS CONCERNANT LA CENSURE.

Secrétariat d'Etat du Canada.

OTTAWA, 6 septembre 1918.

AVIS est donné par le présent, en conformité du Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, en date du 22e jour de mai 1918, adopté en vertu des dispositions de l'article 6 de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, que le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a déclaré qu'un journal quotidien intitulé " The Democrat " publié au n° 176 Tai Ping Street, Canton, Chine, en langue chinoise, contenait de la matière censurable, telle que définie par le Code des Décrets concernant la Censure et que, par son mandat en date du 5 septembre 1918, le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a défendu que soit possédé au Canada tout exemplaire ou copie du dit " The Democrate " et que, tel que stipulé au paragraphe 3 (1) du Décret III du dit Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, toute personne coupable d'une contravention aux dits décrets est passible d'une amende n'excédant pas cinq mille dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour un terme n'excédant pas cinq ans ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

THOMAS MULVEY,
11–2 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

[L'avis du gouvernement suivant a paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 5 septembre 1918.*]

COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA.

Ordre n° 60.

ORDRE *re* LE SUCRE.

DANS l'exercice des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par un ordre de Son Excellence, le Gouverneur général en Conseil, en date du 12ième jour de mars 1918, C.P. 596, et de tous les autres pouvoirs pour la même fin, la Commission des Vivres du Canada ordonne par les présentes ce qui suit :

Nonobstant aucune chose contenue dans aucuns autres ordres de la Commission des Vivres :

1. (*a*) Aucun établissement où l'on sert à manger (excepté les fontaines à soda ou les salons de crème à la glace) ne devra employer plus de 2 livres de sucre pour chaque 90 repas servis.

(*b*) Aucun propriétaire d'une fontaine à soda ou d'un salon de crème à la glace ne devra après le 30 septembre 1918, employer plus de 25% de la moyenne mensuelle de la quantité de sucre employée durant l'année 1917.

2. Aucune personne ne devra faire usage dans la manufacture de :

(*a*) Biscuits, ou gâteaux aux fruits, gâteaux aux raisins (pound cake), gâteaux à rayons (layer cake), biscuits au vin, gâteaux madeleine (sponge cake) ou aucun produit du même genre de plus de 40 livres de sucre pour 100 livres de fleur.

(*b*) Petits gâteaux sucrés et pâtisserie, plus de 8 livres de sucre pour 100 livres de fleur.

(*c*) Macarons au coco ou macarons de fantaisie aux amendes plus de 40% de sucre.

(*d*) Pâte de guimauve (marshmallow) plus de 10 livres de sucre pour 60 livres de pâte de guimauve.

(*e*) Pain et petits pains (rolls) ½ livre de sucre pour 100 livres de fleur.

Cinquante pour cent du sucre employé dans la manufacture des produits (*a*), (*b*) et 100 % de (*e*) devra être du sucre jaune ou du sucre brun.

3. Aucune personne ne devra employer dans la manufacture de :

(*a*) Bonbons, chocolat, produits solides du chocolat, coco, produits du coco, gomme à mâcher, coco desséché, ou tabac, plus de 60% de la consommation mensuelle de sucre pour l'année 1917.

(*b*) Sirop de table, miel composé, composés de beurre d'érable et de sirop d'érable, ou autres produits du même genre, plus de 50% de la moyenne de la consommation mensuelle de sucre pour l'année 1917, la moitié de ce sucre devant être du sucre jaune ou du sucre brun.

(*c*) Sirops pharmaceutiques et préparations médecinales, plus de 75% de la moyenne de la consommation mensuelle de sucre en 1917.

(*d*) Bières, ales, liqueurs douces, fruits à fontaine à soda, jus de fruits ou sirops de fruits, poudres à dessert ou à gelées ou poudres de guimauve, après le 30 septembre 1918, plus de 50% de la moyenne de la quantité mensuelle de sucre employée durant l'année 1917.

4. Aucune personne ne devra faire usage dans la manufacture de la crème à la glace, de plus de 5½ livres de sucre de canne pour 8 gallons de crème à la glace.

5. L'usage du sucre dans la manufacture du savon est prohibé.

6. Des certificats pour l'achat de sucre pour la manufacture de produits mentionnés dans cet ordre, seront accordés sur la base du pourcentage alloué d'après cet ordre.

Des certificats supplémentaires seront émis pour la manufacture de produits mentionnés dans la clause 2, sections a, b, c, d et e, sur présentation de preuve d'augmentation de production.

Les établissements où l'on sert à manger devront tenir un compte de tous les repas servis, et si l'allocation n'égale pas 2 livres par 90 repas servis, le porteur de licence peut faire une demande par écrit pour une allocation additionnelle. Un compte doit être tenu également de la quantité de fruits mis en conserves et de la quantité de sucre employé à cette fin.

Daté à Ottawa, ce 31e jour d'août 1918.

COMMISSION DES VIVRES DU CANADA,
HENRY B. THOMSON,
11–2 Président.

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA

LES Commissaires du Service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir les positions suivantes dans le Service civil du Canada :

1. Un fonctionnaire au Secrétariat d'Etat qui prendra charge de l'administration de la *Loi des compagnies*, à un traitement initial de $2,100. Les candidats doivent avoir une connaissance générale des lois relatives aux compagnies et être bien au fait des principes de loi qui s'appliquent aux documents ou contrats de cette nature et aux imprimés en usage dans les transactions commerciales. Préférence sera donnée aux avocats qualifiés, bien que certains comptables peuvent aussi posséder les connaissances nécessaires relativement aux lois concernant les compagnies.

2. Un commis en chef au secrétaire, au département du rétablissement civil des soldats, à un traitement initial pouvant varier de $2,000 à $2,500 par année d'après les aptitudes du titulaire. Les candidats doivent jouir d'une bonne instruction et avoir une certaine connaissance de la loi.

3. Un photographe dans la division de l'exhibition et de la publicité du Ministère du Commerce et de l'industrie à Ottawa, à un traitement initial de $1200 par année. Les candidats doivent avoir une connaissance parfaite de la photographie et doivent soumettre des échantillons de leur travail, tant d'intérieur que d'extérieur.

Les demandes d'inscription dûment remplies doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil pas plus tard que le 1er octobre prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules en s'adressant au Secrétaire de la Commission, à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secrétaire.

11-4

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA

LES Commissaires du service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir la position suivante dans le service civil du Canada :

Un photographe dans le bureau de renseignement relatif aux ressources naturelles du ministère de l'Intérieur, à un traitement initial de $1,200 par année. Les candidats doivent avoir les aptitudes voulues pour prendre charge du travail de production de photographie. Les demandes doivent être accompagnées d'échantillons d'ouvrages des candidats. Préférence sera donnée aux soldats réformés.

Les formules d'inscription, dûment remplies, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du service civil pas plus tard que le 10 octobre prochain Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules d'inscription en s'adressant au Secrétaire de la Commission, Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, le 19 septembre 1918. 12–4

Swiftsure Steamships Lines, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 4e jour de septembre 1918, constituant en corporation Thomas Robinson et Minnie Blumenthal, secrétaires; Abe Jack Gutreich et William John Ryan, comptables, et Alice Anna Rohrig, sténographe, tous de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New York, ou des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Exercer l'industrie du transport d'effets, articles et marchandises, bois, minerais, charbon, grains et voyageurs par terre et par eau et exercer l'industrie du touage, d'épaves et de sauvetage dans toutes leurs branches sur et dans toutes les eaux navigables dans le Canada ou sur ses frontières, de ou vers tous ses ports et de ou vers tout port étranger ;

(*b*) Dessiner, préparer, construire, acquérir, acheter, posséder, affecter, améliorer, développer, réparer, maintenir, exploiter et gérer des :

(1) Bateaux à vapeur, navires à vapeur, vaisseaux, bateaux, chalands, remorqueurs, allèges, lignes de bateaux à vapeur, lignes de vaisseaux, lignes de transport, remorqueurs, matériel de sauvetage et d'épaves, quais, jetées, bassins, cales sèches, cales flottantes, ateliers de construction maritime, construction de navires, glissoirs, bassins, chemins de fer maritimes, appareils pour la manutention du charbon, lignes de télégraphie et de téléphone sur les terrains possédés ou contrôlés par la compagnie, stations et équipement de télégraphie sans fil et tous les édifices, appareils et équipement connexes ;

(2) Bateaux à vapeur et chemins de fer de tête de ligne, transport, entrepôt, emmagasinage et facilités d'emmagasinage frigorifique, cours à bestiaux, réservoirs d'huile, lignes de tuyaux, hangars à fret, gares de voyageurs et de fret, magasins, bâtiments de toute description, tramways et voies ferrées sur les terres possédées ou contrôlées par la compagnie, wagons, moteurs, machines et équipement de traction, soins, emmagasinage et manutention de toutes marchandises ou trafic ;

(3) Aménagement et commodités pour les voyageurs, hôtels, parcs, lieux et appareils d'amusements ;

(4) Elévateurs à grains, blés et autres produits, outillage et équipement pour leur nettoyage, moulins et machinerie pour la fabrication des farines, de céréales ou tous produits et sous-produits du grain ou autres produits agricoles ;

(5) Ateliers et usines pour la manufacture de machinerie ou équipement de chemins de fer et toutes fournitures pour navires et bateaux à vapeur et leur équipement ;

(6) Usine de force motrice, structure, outillage et équipement pour le développement, production, transmission, utilisation du pouvoir hydraulique, électrique, à vapeur ou autres, structures et installations pour tous genres d'éclairage et de chauffage, pourvu cependant que toute vente, distribution ou transmission du pouvoir électrique ou autre énergie en dehors des terrains de la compagnie soient soumis aux règlements locaux et municipaux les concernant ;

(*c*) Agir comme agents, agents à commission, agents maritimes, agents de roulage, propriétaires de quais, entrepositaires, expéditeurs et voituriers par terre et par eau ;

(*d*) Vendre et disposer des produits manufacturés par les usines ci-dessus spécifiées ou de toutes commodités, marchandises ou manufacture pouvant être commodément disposées en rapport avec iceux ou étant alliées aux objets pour lesquels la compagnie est incorporée ;

(*e*) Conclure des contrats pour le transport des malles, voyageurs, effets et marchandises par tous moyens, par ses propres vaisseaux ou par et sur les vaisseaux, chemins de fer et voitures d'autres ;

(*f*) Employer comme capitaine d'armement et agent-gérant sur tout vaisseau possédé par la compagnie toute personne, maison ou compagnie limitée ou non, et cela bien qu'elles aient ou non droit à aucun intérêt ou part dans les vaisseaux en question ou dans la compagnie ;

(*g*) Pour les fins susdites exercer l'industrie de l'emmagasinage, quaiage, entreposage et de l'expédition et faire tout acte ou actes, chose ou choses, se rapportant, découlant ou reliés à la dite industrie, y compris la possession, location, détention, érection et entretien de bassins, caissons, jetés, bassins et entrepôts, l'emmagasinage de tous genres d'effets, articles et marchandises, la garde et le quaiage des navires, bateaux à vapeur et bateaux de tous genres et description, leur chargement et déchargement, l'émission des récépissés d'emmagasinage et d'entrepôts, négociables ou non, couvrant toute espèce d'effets, articles et marchandises, la perception et réception de droits de quaiage, de bassin, d'emmagasinage et autres compensations, le prêt de deniers sur la garantie d'effets, articles et marchandises et autres propriétés ou sur la garantie de récépissés d'emmagasinage, de bassin ou d'entrepôts et l'avance

de droits de fret, assurance maritime et contre le feu et gages de toute espèce et nature sur articles, effets et marchandises reçus en magasin ou dans le but d'être entreposés ;

(*h*) Exercer aucune autre industrie manufacturière ou autre, que la compagnie jugera pouvoir convenablement exercer en rapport avec ses affaires ou de nature, directement ou indirectement, à augmenter ou rendre profitable aucune des propriétés ou des droits de la compagnie ;

(*i*) Acquérir ou assumer tout ou partie des affaires, propriété et engagement de toute personne ou compagnie exerçant une industrie que la compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou possédant des propriétés convenant aux fins de la compagnie ;

(*j*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir tous brevets, licences, concessions et choses de même nature conférant un droit exclusif ou non exclusif ou limité d'utiliser tout secret ou autre information concernant toute invention qui paraîtra capable d'être utilisée pour aucune des fins de la compagnie ou dont l'acquisition sera jugée propre à profiter directement ou indirectement à la compagnie, et utiliser, exercer, développer ou permettre l'usage ou autrement faire valoir la propriété, les droits ou renseignements ainsi acquis ;

(*k*) S'associer ou conclure des arrangements au sujet du partage des profits de l'amalgamation, consolidation, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques ou autres, avec toute personne ou compagnie exerçant ou engagée, ou se proposant d'exercer une industrie ou transaction que cette compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou entreprendre ou une transaction ou industrie pouvant être, directement ou indirectement, conduite pour le bénéfice de la compagnie, et prêter des fonds, garantir les contrats ou autrement aider telle personne ou compagnie et prendre ou autrement acquérir des actions et valeurs de toute telle compagnie, les vendre, détenir, réémettre, avec ou sans garantie, ou autrement en disposer ;

(*l*) Prendre ou autrement acquérir et détenir des actions dans toute autre compagnie ayant des objets en tout ou en partie semblables à ceux de la compagnie ou exerçant une industrie pouvant être, directement ou indirectement, conduite avantageusement pour la compagnie ;

(*m*) Conclure des arrangements avec aucune autorité municipale, locale ou autre qui seront de nature à atteindre les objets de la compagnie, ou aucun d'eux, obtenir de telle autorité tous les droits, privilèges, concessions que la compagnie jugera convenable d'obtenir, et exécuter, exercer et se conformer, vendre et disposer de tous tels arrangements, droits, privilèges et concessions ;

(*n*) Etablir, supporter ou aider à l'établissement et au support d'associations, institutions, fonds, supports au bénéfice des employés ou ex-employés de la compagnie (ou ses prédécesseurs en affaires) ou les dépendants ou alliés de telles personnes, et d'émettre des pensions ou rémunérations et de faire les paiements aux assurances et de souscrire ou garantir des paiements aux institutions de bienfaisance ou de charité ou en général pour aucun bien public ;

(*o*) Promouvoir aucune compagnie ou compagnies dans le but d'acquérir toutes ou aucune des propriétés et engagements de la compagnie ou pour aucune autre fin qui semblera, directement ou indirectement, d'une nature avantageuse pour cette compagnie ;

(*p*) Acheter, prendre à bail ou en échange, louer ou autrement acquérir toute propriété personnelle, droits ou privilèges que la compagnie jugera nécessaires ou convenant aux fins de son industrie et en particulier toute machinerie, outillage et fonds de commerce ;

(*q*) Construire, améliorer, maintenir, faire fonctionner, gérer, exploiter, contrôler des routes, voies, embranchements ou voies de garage, ponts, réservoirs, cours d'eau, quais, manufactures, entrepôts, magasins, ateliers, usines électriques et autres usines ou commodités pouvant directement ou indirectement promouvoir les intérêts de la compagnie ; contribuer, subventionner ou autrement assister, prendre part à la construction, l'amélioration, l'entretien, la gérance et le contrôle d'iceux ;

(*r*) Prêter des fonds aux clients ou autres ayant des relations avec la compagnie, garantir l'exécution des contrats par telles personnes ;

(*s*) Tirer, faire, accepter, endosser, exécuter et émettre des billets à ordre, lettres de change, connaissements, mandats et autres effets négociables et transférables ;

(*t*) Vendre ou disposer en tout ou en partie de l'entreprise de la compagnie, pour telle compensation que la compagnie jugera convenable et en particulier pour des actions, débentures ou valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ayant des objets en tout ou en partie similaires à ceux de la compagnie ;

(*u*) Demander, obtenir, acquérir par cession, transfert, achat ou autrement, et exercer, exécuter et jouir de toute charte, licence, pouvoir, autorité, franchise, concession, droits ou privilèges que tout gouvernement ou autorité ou corporation ou autre corps public est autorisé à accorder, et payer, aider, contribuer à les mettre à effet, et affecter toute partie des actions, obligations et biens de la compagnie, et à en défrayer les frais, charges et dépenses ;

(*v*) Faire, enregistrer et reconnaître la compagnie dans aucun pays étranger, désigner les personnes qui, conformément aux lois de ces pays étrangers, devront l'y représenter et recevoir signification, pour elle ou en son nom, d'aucune procédure ou action ;

(*w*) Lever, aider à lever des fonds, aider au moyen de boni, prêts, endossements, garantie d'obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs ou autrement, aucune autre compagnie ou corporation, garantir l'exécution des contrats par aucune telle compagnie ou corporation ou par aucune autre personne ou personnes avec lesquelles la compagnie peut avoir des relations commerciales ;

(*x*) Adopter pour faire connaître les produits de la compagnie tels moyens qui seront jugés opportuns et en particulier par des annonces dans les journaux, circulaires, par l'achat et l'exposition des travaux d'art ou d'intérêt, la publication de livres et périodiques et par la distribution de prix, récompenses et dons ;

(*y*) Vendre, améliorer, gérer, développer, échanger, louer, disposer, faire valoir ou autrement trafiquer de tout ou partie de la propriété et des droits de la compagnie ;

(*z*) Faire toutes ou aucune des choses ci-dessus comme principaux, agents, entrepreneurs ou autrement, seuls ou conjointement avec d'autres.

(*aa*) Faire toutes autres choses nécessaires ou utiles pour atteindre les objets ci-dessus.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Swiftsure Steamships Lines, Limited." Le capital-actions de la dite compagnie est de mille (1,000) actions sans valeur nominale ou au pair, sujet à l'augmentation du dit capital-actions d'après les dispositions de la dite loi, pourvu que la dite compagnie exerce son industrie avec un capital de vingt-quatre mille dollars ($24,000). Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

La compagnie sera censée être une compagnie privée, en vertu des dispositions de la *Loi des compagnies* et de ses amendements.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 9e jour de septembre 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
12-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

The Interprovincial United Farmers Union of Canada.
L'Union Interprovinciale des Cultivateurs Unis du Canada.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 4e jour de septembre 1918, constituant en corporation Séraphin Larose, James Smith et John Patrick McNamara, du village Masson, dans la province de Québec, fermiers ; James Peter Brady, du village de Bassin du Lièvre, dans la nite province de Québec, fermier; Jean Baptiste Chenier, Louis Mondoux et Thomas Maloney, du village de Thurso, dans la dite

province de Québec, fermiers, et John Peter McLachlan; Percy Campbell et John Cecil McCallum, du village de Lochaber Bay, dans la dite province de Québec, fermiers ; pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Unir les membres de l'association afin de s'aider mutuellement pour augmenter la productivité des fermes canadiennes, rehausser la valeur de la propriété des fermiers et améliorer les conditions générales, économiques et sociales de la classe agricole ;

(*b*) Protéger les intérêts de la classe agricole par des enquêtes sur les conditions économiques, les prix, méthodes de transport et de distribution, par l'obtention d'informations se rapportant de n'importe quelle manière, à la vie des cultivateurs et à leur distribution parmi ses membres et en exposant aux autorités municipales, provinciales ou autres les conditions économiques et sociales de la communauté agricole ;

(*c*) Conclure des arrangements pour l'union des intérêts, la coopération ou autrement, avec toute association ayant en tout ou en partie des objets semblables à ceux de cette association pour l'avancement des intérêts mutuels de la classe agricole dans toute la Puissance;

(*d*) Importer, exporter, acheter, vendre et disposer de fournitures pour les fermes, ou de produits de la ferme, pour l'avancement des intérêts de ses membres ;

(*e*) Etablir des succursales ;

(*f*) Engager des conférenciers, instructeurs et autres pour répandre les connaissances agricoles parmi les fermiers et autres, tenir des assemblées, des expositions et accorder des prix dans des concours de produits de la ferme ou pour les méthodes de culture ;

(*g*) Imprimer, publier et distribuer des bulletins, tracts, circulaires se rapportant à la ferme, aux soins des animaux, à l'érection, construction et réparation de batiments pour la ferme et aux méthodes de préparation de mise sur le marché des produits de la ferme ;

(*h*) Tirer, faire, accepter, endosser, percevoir, exécuter et émettre des billets à ordre, lettre de change, connaissements, mandats et autres instruments négociables et transférables ;

(*i*) Payer le coût de l'incorporation et opération de l'association à même ses fonds ;

(*j*) Faire toutes les autres choses se rattachant aux objets ci-dessus ou de nature à les atteindre.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "The Interprovincial United Farmers Union of Canada—L'Union Interprovinciale des Cultivateurs Unis du Canada," et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera dans le village Masson, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 9e jour de septembre 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
12–1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

La Compagnie Dentaire Masson, Limitée.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, dénommée *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'État du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 14e jour de septembre 1918, constituant en corporation Joseph Alfred Masson, employé civil ; Joseph Laurent et Willie Quevillon, comptables; Jacques Alfred Bissonnette et Joseph Bruno Trudeau, huissiers, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :

(*a*) Manufacturer et faire le commerce d'instruments et appareils se rapportant à la chirurgie et à la médecine et à toutes leurs spécialités, et aussi manufacturer et faire le commerce de membres artificiels de toute sorte et de tous appareils et objets de prothèse dentaire ;

(*b*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir tout brevet d'invention et les vendre, les louer, ou en disposer autrement ; manufacturer, acheter, vendre et faire l'exportation et l'importation, et en général le commerce de préparations brevetées de tout genre ;

(*c*) Enregistrer des marques particulières d'objets de prothèse dentaire ;

(*d*) Répandre par campagne de presse, annonces, pamphlets et tous autres moyens de publicité, la science de l'hygiène en général, et de l'hygiène dentaire en particulier, sur la médecine et toutes ses spécialités, et entr'autres la dentisterie;

(*e*) Promouvoir, organiser, gérer ou développer ou aider à promouvoir, organiser, gérer ou développer toute corporation, compagnie, syndicat, ou entreprise dans le but d'acquérir la totalité ou une partie quelconque de l'entreprise de la compagnie ou dans le but d'exercer toute autre industrie subsidiaire à celle de la présente compagnie;

(*f*) Exercer toute autre industrie manufacturière ou autre que la compagnie jugera capable d'être convenablement exercée en rapport avec l'industrie de la compagnie, ou censée accroître directement ou indirectement la valeur des biens ou droits de la compagnie ou les rendre profitables;

(*g*) S'associer ou conclure des conventions au sujet du partage des profits, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques ou autres avec toute personne ou compagnie exerçant maintenant ou qui entreprendra plus tard toute industrie ou transaction censée profiter à la présente compagnie, directement ou indirectement ;

(*h*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir à deniers comptants ou pour toute autre compensation, y compris les parts acquittées du capital-actions de la présente compagnie, la totalité ou une partie des affaires, franchises, entreprises, propriétés, droits, pouvoirs, privilèges, obligations et débentures, lettres patentes, contrats, immeubles, clientèle et actif et tous autres biens, meubles ou immeubles de toute personne, compagnie, corporation, et les vendre ou en disposer autrement, en totalité ou en partie, pour la compensation que la compagnie jugera raisonnable ;

(*i*) Prendre, pour faire connaître les produits de la compagnie, les moyens qui sembleront convenables, et spécialement annoncer dans les journaux, par circulaires, par achat et exposition d'objets d'art ou de curiosité, par publication de livres et revues, par octroi de prix, récompenses et dons ;

(*j*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir et détenir et posséder des valeurs, actions et obligations de toutes compagnies ou corporations engagées dans une industrie d'une nature semblable, et vendre ou autrement disposer de ces dites valeurs, actions et obligations ;

(*l*) Distribuer aux actionnaires de la compagnie, en nature, tous biens de la compagnie et en particulier toutes actions, débentures ou autres valeurs d'autres compagnies appartenant à la présente compagnie ou dont la présente compagnie aurait pouvoir de disposer;

(*m*) Faire tous les actes et jouir de tous les pouvoirs et faire toutes les opérations avantageuses pour atteindre les objets pour lesquels la présente compagnie est constituée;

(*n*) Vendre ou céder la totalité ou une partie des biens meubles ou immeubles de la compagnie par la compensation que la compagnie jugera acceptable, et en particulier pour les actions, obligations, débentures ou valeurs de toute autre compagnie ou corporation;

(*o*) Conclure tout arrangement avec toute autorité, municipale, locale ou autre qui semblera favoriser les objets de la compagnie ou aucun d'eux, et obtenir de toute autorité municipale, locale ou autre tous les droits, privilèges et concessions de nature à promouvoir les affaires et les intérêts de la compagnie ;

(*p*) Emettre des actions acquittées, des obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs en paiement total ou partiel de toute propriété réelle ou personnelle, mobilière ou immobilière, de services rendus ou à être rendus à la compagnie, de droits, baux, commerce, franchise, entreprise, pouvoirs, privilèges ou autres avantages que la compagnie pourra légalement acquérir.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada, et ailleurs, sous le nom de "La Compagnie Dentaire Masson, Limitée," avec un capital-actions de dix mille dollars, divisé en 100 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'État du Canada, ce 16e jour de septembre 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
12–1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

Can Bec, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, et ses amendements, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 6e jour de septembre 1918, constituant en corporation Edmond Brossard, conseil du Roi, Alfred Forest et Arthur Lalonde, avocats, Joseph Louis Girouard, notaire public, et Georges Ludger L'Heureux, comptable, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Exercer et exploiter la fabrication, vente et distribution, et généralement toute affaire se rapportant à une certaine convention pour prévenir le feu et restreindre ses effets, telle qu'enregistrée par lettres patentes d'inventions canadiennes, octroyées à Emile Drapeau, le 5 février 1918, sous le numéro 180992, suivant la formule mentionnée, avec tous les perfectionnements possibles, et, conséquemment, exercer généralement l'industrie et une agence générale pour inspecter, maintenir en bon ordre et en bon fonctionnement les appareils de sauvetage et contre le feu ; garder et exploiter des magasins et des manufactures dans le même but ;

(*b*) Exercer généralement l'industrie de l'établissement et du maintien de systèmes de protection contre le feu pour les personnes aussi bien que pour la propriété, exercer généralement l'industrie de l'établissement et du maintien de systèmes de précaution et de prévention contre le feu, spécialement dans de grands établissements ou corporations industriels, scolaires, religieux ou les théâtres ; d'un système d'exercices, etc., pour la sécurité et la protection de tout établissement ou corporation industriel, scolaire, religieux ou les théâtres, de tout moyen de sécurité et de protection dans et pour toute municipalité ou corporation ;

(*c*) Promouvoir, organiser, gérer et développer toute corporation ou compagnie ; acquérir tout ou partie de l'industrie lui étant subsidiaire ;

(*d*) Conclure des arrangements avec aucun gouvernement ou autorité, municipale, ou autre, qui seront de nature à servir les objets de la compagnie, ou aucun d'eux, obtenir de tel gouvernement ou autorités tous les droits, privilèges, concessions que la compagnie jugera convenable d'obtenir, appliquer, exercer, et se conformer à tous tels arrangements, droits, privilèges et concessions avec pouvoir d'appliquer partie des actions, obligations et biens de la compagnie ou paiement du coût et des dépenses encourues ;

(*e*) Exercer aucune autre industrie, entreprise, pouvoir ou droit pouvant être convenablement exercés en rapport avec aucun des objets ci-dessus ou pouvant, directement ou indirectement, leur être avantageux ou faciliter leur but et les rendre profitables ;

(*f*) Acquérir, posséder, utiliser, développer ou autrement employer les octrois, droits, privilèges, licences et franchises reliés aux fins de la compagnie ;

(*g*) Aider par le prêt de deniers ou par des avances, endossements, ou en garantissant ses contrats ou ses entreprises, ou d'aucune autre manière, toute personne, firme, compagnie ou corporation avec lesquels la compagnie peut avoir des relations commerciales ;

(*h*) Souscrire, avec ou sans sécurité, émettre ou autrement prendre, détenir, transférer, convertir le capital-actions, actions, obligations et autres valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie avec laquelle la compagnie à des relations commerciales ou exerçant une industrie ou un commerce similaire ou allié en tout ou en partie, ou aucune autre industrie ou commerce capable d'être exercé en rapport avec l'industrie, l'actif ou les droits de la compagnie, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la dite loi ;

(*i*) Conclure des arrangements avec toute personne, maison ou compagnie pour le partage des bénéfices, la fusion des intérêts, les concessions réciproques, et promouvoir, constituer, former, organiser, contribuer, aider ou participer dans des compagnies, fidéicommis ou associations formées dans le but d'acquérir et d'assumer l'actif et le passif de cette compagnie ou étant directement profitables à ses objets ou pour toute autre fin que la compagnie juge opportune ;

(*j*) S'associer ou s'amalgamer avec aucune autre compagnie dont les fins sont en tout ou en partie semblables à celles de cette compagnie ; prendre des actions dans telle compagnie, garantir les contrats conclus par toute personne ou compagnie, et vendre, louer ou autrement disposer de la propriété et de l'entreprise de cette compagnie ou d'une partie d'icelle pour la compensation que la compagnie jugera convenable et en particulier pour des actions, obligations ou autres valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ;

(*k*) Acquérir toute entreprise, commerce ou industrie semblable en tout ou en partie à celle de cette compagnie, ainsi que leur achalandage, privilèges et biens, les payer en espèces, actions ou obligations de la compagnie ou autrement ;

(*l*) Tirer, faire, accepter, endosser, exécuter et émettre des billets à ordre, lettres de change, connaissements, mandats et autres effets négociables et transférables ;

(*m*) Emettre et répartir comme stock libéré des actions de la compagnie en paiement total ou partiel de toute affaire, spécialement les droits de brevets octroyés à Emile Drapeau, tels que mentionnés au paragraphe (*a*) de la présente demande, entreprise, propriété, droit, pouvoir, privilège, bail, licence, contrat, meubles, biens-fonciers, actions, obligations ou bonus ou autre propriété ou droits que la compagnie peut acquérir en vertu des pouvoirs conférés à la compagnie par cette charte ;

(*n*) Distribuer parmi ses membres, en nature ou autrement, comme il pourra en être résolu, tout bien de la compagnie, en particulier les actions, obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie formée pourprendre tout ou partie de l'actif ou du passif de cette compagnie ;

(*o*) Exercer, développer, améliorer, employer, vendre, échanger, louer ou autrement disposer de tout ou partie des droits et biens de la compagnie ;

(*p*) Faire les actes ci-dessus comme principaux, agents, entrepreneurs, fidéicommissaires ou autrement, seuls ou conjointement avec d'autres.

(*q*) Faire et exécuter tous autres actes reliés aux objets ou fins ci-dessus ou permettant de les atteindre ;

(*r*) Rémunérer toute personne ou compagnie pour services de tout genre rendus ou à rendre, spécialement ceux rendus ou à rendre en plaçant ou en aidant à placer ou en garantissant le placement d'aucune des actions du capital de compagnies avec lequelles la compagnie peut avoir des relations commerciales ou aucunes débentures ou autres valeurs de cette compagnie ou de telle autre compagnie, ou à propos de la formation ou promotion de la compagnie ou de telle autre compagnie ou la conduite de ses affaires et plus spécialement avec l'approbation des actionnaires, en émettant, répartissant et distribuant les actions et biens de la compagnie à aucune autre personne ou compagnie et en les créditant comme étant complètement payés.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Can Bec, Limited," avec un capital-actions de cinq cent mille dollars, divisé en 5,000 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 10e jour de septembre 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
12-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

F. E. Smith, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 26e jour d'août 1918, constituant en corporation George Vipond Cousins et Egbert William Westover, avocats, Isabella Stewart MacFarlane, sténographe, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Charles MacKay Cotton et Frederic Thomas Enright, avocats, tous deux de la cité de Westmount, dans la dite province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Importer, exporter, manufacturer, acheter, vendre et disposer d'effets, articles, marchandises, fournitures et commodités ;

(*b*) Bâtir, ériger, construire, manufacturer, équiper, acquérir, maintenir, posséder, affréter, réparer des navires, bateaux à vapeur, bateaux traversiers, chalands, dragues, remorqueurs, bacs, allèges, bateaux automobiles et autres vaisseaux de toute description, équipements pour le touage, le sauvetage et les épaves, et toute espèce de machinerie, palans, bateaux, meubles, approvisionnements et autres articles requis ou utilisés dans les vaisseaux ou navires de toute description ou en rapport avec iceux ;

(*c*) Manufacturer, construire, réparer, acheter, vendre, louer, importer, exporter, échanger et disposer de flumes et vannes en acier, béton et bois, pièces structurales en acier pour ponts, bâtiments, tours et autres objets, travaux en plaques d'acier, de toute description, travaux en pièces pour structure et plaques, wagons de chemins de fer, plateformes, voitures, automobiles, locomotives, wagons pour mines, tramways, et articles composés ou manufacturés en tout ou en partie de fer, acier ou autres métaux, matériaux ou leur combinaison ;

(*d*) Manufacturer et disposer de munitions et explosifs employés en rapport avec icelles, y compris le forgeage, fabrication, achèvement, la charge et le transport des obus, bombes, cartouches, douilles, fusées, tubes adapteurs, balles, capsules et tous genres de projectiles ;

(*e*) Demander, obtenir, enregistrer, acheter, louer ou licencier par droits régaliens ou autrement, détenir, posséder, utiliser, exploiter, introduire, vendre, céder ou autrement disposer de toutes marques de fabrique, marques de commerce, marques spéciales, droits d'auteur, droits de brevet, brevets, invention, améliorations et procédés employés ou obtenus en vertu de lettres patentes de la Puissance du Canada ou d'ailleurs ou autrement, et les employer, exercer, développer, ou octroyer des licences ou autrement faire valoir aucune telles marques de fabrique, marques de commerce, brevets, concessions, procédés, licences et choses de même nature ou tous autres droits ou propriétés et informations ainsi acquises en vue de les travailler et développer ;

(*e*) Acquérir par achat, bail, concession, échange ou autrement, et construire, ériger, mettre en service, entretenir et gérer toutes les fabriques, ateliers, magasins, dépôts, ateliers de construction de machines, et autres structures et bâtiments nécessaires à son industrie, ainsi que tous les autres biens meubles et immeubles nécessaires ou utiles pour atteindre les fins de la compagnie ou l'une d'entre elles, et les louer, les vendre et en disposer ;

(*g*) Émettre ses actions du capital-actions libérées et non sujettes à appel de fonds en paiement total ou partiel pour des propriétés, droits ou privilèges acquis par elle ou, avec l'approbation des actionnaires, pour services rendus à la compagnie et acheter, louer ou autrement acquérir et détenir, exercer, jouir de toutes ou aucune des propriétés, franchise, achalandage, droits, pouvoirs ou privilèges détenus par toute personne, maison, compagnie ou compagnies exerçant une industrie en tout ou en partie semblable à celle que cette compagnie est autorisée d'exercer, en son nom propre ou au nom de telle personne, maison ou compagnie, et payer pour telles propriétés, franchises, achalandage, droits, pouvoirs et privilèges totalement ou partiellement en espèces ou en actions libérées ou obligations de la compagnie ou autrement et entreprendre et assumer le passif de toute personne, firme ou compagnie ;

(*h*) Se consolider ou s'amalgamer avec toute autre compagnie ayant en tout ou en partie des objets semblables à ceux de la compagnie ; acquérir par achat, bail ou autrement la propriété, franchise, entreprises et industrie de toute telle corporation, assumer ses engagements et les payer totalement ou partiellement en espèces, actions, obligations ou autres valeurs de la compagnie ;

(*i*) Promouvoir ou aider à promouvoir et devenir actionnaire d'aucune compagnie subsidiaire, alliée ou autre compagnie, maison ou personne exerçant ou ayant pour ses fins d'exercer une industrie en tout partie similaire à celle de cette compagnie ; conclure des arrangements pour le portage des profits, l'union des intérêts, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques ou autre avec telle personne ou compagnie, et nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la dite loi, prendre ou autrement acquérir les actions et valeurs d'aucune telle compagnie, et les payer en totalité ou partiellement en espèces, actions, obligations, ou autres valeurs de la compagnie ou les détenir, vendre, réémettre, avec ou sans garantie du principal, intérêts et dividendes, ou autrement en disposer ;

(*j*) Vendre, louer ou autrement disposer de tout ou partie de la propriété, droits, franchises, entreprises de la compagnie, pour telle compensation que la compagnie jugera convenable et en particulier pour des actions, débentures, obligations et autres valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ayant des objets en tout ou en partie semblable à ceux de la compagnie, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la dite loi ;

(*k*) Placer et disposer des fonds de la compagnie non immédiatement requis en telles valeurs et de telle manière qui pourra en être déterminée de temps en temps par le Bureau des directeurs ;

(*l*) Lever et aider à lever des fonds pour, et aider par voie de bonus, prêts, promesse, endossement, garantie ou autrement toute compagnie dont les actions du capital-actions, obligations ou autres engagements sont détenus ou garantis d'aucune manière par cette compagnie, et faire tous actes ou choses pour la conservation, protection, amélioration ou augmentation de la valeur d'aucune telles actions du capital-actions, obligations ou autres engagements et faire tous actes et choses pouvant augmenter la valeur de la propriété d'aucune telle compagnie ;

(*m*) Aider à lever des fonds pour, et aider au moyen d'avances, prêts, promesses, endossements, guaranties d'obligations, dettes ou contrats toute personne ou personnes ou compagnie avec lesquels cette compagnie peut avoir des relations d'affaires ;

(*n*) Etablir, supporter, aider à la formation et supporter les associations, institutions, fonds, fidéicommis et choses à profiter aux employés et ex-employés de la compagnie (ou de ses prédécesseurs en affaires), ou les personnes leur étant apparentées ou en dépendant ; octroyer des pensions et gratuités, faire des paiements pour assurances, rentes viagères, pensions, allocations et souscrire et garantir des fonds pour des objets charitables ou de prévoyance, pour aucune exposition ou pour aucun objet public général ou utile ;

(*o*) Faire toutes ou aucune des choses mentionnées comme principaux, agents, entrepreneurs ou autrement, faire tous autres actes et choses et exercer toute autre industrie manufacturière ou autrement pouvant se rapporter ou être utile à aucune des fins ou objets de la compagnie et qui semblera à la compagnie pouvoir être convenablement exercée en rapport avec les affaires de la compagnie ou, directement ou indirectement, de nature à augmenter la valeur ou à rendre profitable les droits et la propriété de la compagnie.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "F. E. Smith, Limited," avec un capital-actions de vingt mille dollars, divisé en 200 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le bureau principal de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 9e jour de septembre 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

12–1

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de juin 1918.

(Fourni au Ministre des Finances conformément à la Loi des caisses d'épargne, chap. 30, Statuts Revisés Can., 1906.)

DT.			AV.		
	$ c.			$ c.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances au 31 mai 1918	41,614,884 88		REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois	770,794 63
DÉPÔTS à la caisse d'épargne des Postes durant le mois	1,000,545 92			
DÉPÔTS transférés des caisses d'épargne du gouvernement durant le mois :—			Différence *(en moins)* entre l'évaluation des intérêts et le montant actuellement accumulé et converti en principal au 31 mars 1917 :	
PRINCIPAL $			Evaluation $	
INTÉRÊT acquis au 1er avril jusqu'à la date du transfert			Actuel	
DÉPÔTS transférés de la caisse d'épargne des Postes du Royaume-Uni à la caisse d'épargne des Postes du Canada	5,120 59			
INTÉRÊT alloué aux déposants sur les comptes clos durant le mois	2,347 08		BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 30 juin 1918	41,852,103 84
	42,622,898 47			42,622,898 47

Certifié,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'épargne.

R. M. COULTER,
Sous-maître général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 7 août 1918.

8–tf.

ETAT non revisé des revenus de l'Intérieur acquis durant le mois de juillet 1918.

Source des revenus.	Montants.	Total.
ACCISE.	$ c.	$ c
Spiritueux	312,667 60	
Liqueur de malt	3,344 40	
Malt	150,496 41	
Tabac	1,768,967 77	
Cigares	110,158 57	
Fabrication en entrepôt	9,963 45	
Acide acétique	584 75	
Saisies	353 40	
Autres revenus	4,650 65	
Total du revenu de l'accise		2,391,187 00
Spiritueux pyroxyliques		26,101 40
Passages d'eau		
Inspection des poids et mesures		16,059 67
Inspection du gaz		4,088 15
Inspection de la lumière électrique		7,130 75
Timbres de pièces judiciaires		315 95
Autres revenus		1,093 42
Taxe de guerre		982,779 35
Grand revenu total		3,428,755 69

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Sous-ministre intérimaire.

MINISTÈRE DU REVENU DE L'INTÉRIEUR,
Ottawa, 2 août 1918.

9–tf

1918-19 **1918-19**

ÉTAT

DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE ET DU REVENU ET DES DÉPENSES de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 d'août 1917 et 1918.

DETTE PUBLIQUE			1917.	1918.
PASSIF.			$ c.	$ c.
DETTE FLOTTANTE—				
Payable au Canada			468,819,067 88	891,394,588 44
Payable à Londres			362,703,312 40	362,703,312 40
Payable à New-York			75,873,000 60	75,873,000 00
Prêts temporaires			353,268,141 34	314,334,797 38
Fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques			5,836,161 74	5,906,486 72
Billets du Dominion			182,291,576 04	286,008,199 30
CAISSES D'ÉPARGNES—	1917.	1918.		
Caisses d'épargnes des Postes	$42,681,630 22	$42,202,691 39		
Caisses d'épargnes du Gouvernement	13,566,466 11	12 502,366 54		
			56,248,096 33	54,705,057 93
Fonds en fidéicommis			10,615,224 48	11,138,587 42
Comptes des provinces			11,920,481 20	11,920,431 20
Divers, et comptes de banques			36,261,886 04	26,803,384 89
Total de la dette brute			1,563,836,947 45	2,040,787,895 68
ACTIF.				
PLACEMENTS—				
Fonds d'amortissement			14,035,525 12	16,818,396 17
Autres placements			142,574,037 32	288,564,149 21
COMPTES DES PROVINCES			2,293,327 90	2,296,327 90
DIVERS, ET COMPTES DE BANQUES			540,787,466 88	536,869,676 36
Total de l'actif			699,693,357 22	844,548,549 64
Total de la dette nette au 31 d'août			864,143,590 23	1,196,239,346 04
" " 31 juillet			860,377,227 77	1,172,323,489 58
Augmentation de la dette			3,766,362 46	23,915,856 46

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois d'août 1917.	Total au 31 août 1917.	Mois d'août 1918	Total au 31 août 1918.
REVENU :	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Douanes	13,034,434 34	69,039,477 49	13,863,402 73	67,791,779 36
Accise	2,154,642 40	9,773,514 78	2,389,395 28	10,994,338 77
Département des Postes	1,306,113 00	7,750,000 00	1,450,000 00	7,750,000 00
Travaux publics, y compris les chemins de fer et canaux	3.932,740 42	12,418,671 31	4,912,741 10	14,936,825 09
Divers	2,153,019 60	6,803,937 05	3,780,308 55	16,877,077 01
Total	22,589,949 76	105,785,600 63	26,395,847 66	118,350,020 23
DÉPENSES	16,275,639 84	40,968,685 96	19,086,853 86	51,981,756 44
DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Guerre	7,738,631 27	51,427,162 04	19.571,723 00	63,580,275 37
Travaux publics, y compris chemins de fer et canaux	2,479,192 46	5,178,165 94	4,801,819 44	6,496,281 07
Subventions aux chemins de fer	40,042 56	40,042 56	.....	.....
Total	10,257'866 29	56,645,370 54	24,373,542 44	70,076,556 44

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du département des Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

T. C. BOVILLE,
Sous ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,

J. G. MACFARLANE, comptable en chef et teneur de livres du Dominion.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES, Ottawa, 9 septembre 1918

11-tf

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous:

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada.'
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. **Les taux sont comme suit: Avis, première insertion, dix cents la ligne agate (quatorze lignes au pouce); insertions subséquentes, cinq cents par ligne. Traduction de documents, quarante cents par cent mots.**

Une remise provisoire devra accompagner la copie dont la somme peut être computée comme suit:

Première insertion:	
Pour le titre et la signature.....	$1 00
Ajoutez deux cents par mot pour le reste.....	
Traduction, si elle doit être faite, à 40 cents par 100 mots.....	
Autres insertions:	
Pour le titre et la signature.....	0 50
Ajoutez un cent par mot pour le reste.....	
Multipliez par le nombre de ces insertions....	
Total.....	

Une facture sera expédiée aussitôt après la première insertion indiquant le montant exact dû, le montant reçu, et toute différence dans la remise, en moins ou en plus, sera réglée.

AUCUNE ANNONCE N'EST INSÉRÉE POUR MOINS D'UN DOLLAR.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous:

Les avis de demandes de divorce—14 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—3 mois de calendrier.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes en vertu de l'*Acte des compagnies de prêt* (A. C. publié dans la *Gazette* 15 juin 1901)—2 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Droits provisoires d'auteurs—1 insertion.

Lois des compagnies—Changement du principal lieu d'affaires, du nombre de directeurs, etc.—1 insertion.

Protection des eaux navigables, approbation des plans des travaux, etc.—5 insertions.

Les avis reçus jusqu'à midi le jeudi, seront insérés dans la *Gazette* du samedi suivant.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cents, et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ,
Imprimeur du Roi et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.
Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques.
Ottawa, 24 décembre 1914.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

SENAT.

SUBSTANCES DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

Telles que revisées et mises en vigueur le 22 mars 1916.

Tout pétitionnaire en divorce doit annoncer son intention de demander un bill de divorce, par un avis spécifiant contre qui et pour quelle cause le divorce sera demandé; il fait insérer cet avis, pendant trois mois au moins avant la prise en considération par le comité des divorces de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux—du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de sa séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan, l'Alberta, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province; et à défaut de ce nombre de journaux, l'avis doit se publier dans le district, dans le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins.

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba, les insertions doivent se faire dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district; autrement, elles se font en anglais et en français au même journal. Si l'avis donné pour une session expire trop tard pour qu'il puisse être statué sur la pétition pendant cette session, la pétition pourra être présentée et accueillie à la session suivante sans nouvelle publication d'avis.

Une copie de cet avis et une copie de la pétition qui sera présentée doit, à la diligence du pétitionnaire et au moins deux mois avant la prise en considération de la pétition par le comité, être signifiée en main propre si cela est possible, à la personne contre laquelle le divorce sera demandé, ci-après appelée "partie défenderesse".

Si la résidence de la partie défenderesse n'est pas connue, ou que la remise de l'avis ne peut être faite en ses mains, s'il est prouvé, d'une manière jugée satisfaisante par le comité, que tous les efforts raisonnables ont été faits pour opérer la signification en main propre, et, en cas d'inutilité de ces efforts, pour porter l'avis et la pétition à la connaissance de la partie défenderesse, ces diligences peuvent être tenues pour une suffisante notification.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est recevable après l'expiration des soixante premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce doit être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énonce sommairement le fait du mariage, en indiquant les noms au long, l'âge et l'état des parties, en quel temps, en quel lieu et par qui a été faite la célébration; le domicile et la résidence de chacune des parties à l'époque du mariage, leur domicile conjugal, leur résidence et tout changement qui en aurait eu lieu; les traits essentiels sur lesquels est fondée la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé.

La pétition doit aussi contenir l'assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu ni connivence, ni pardon pour les torts qui donnent lieu à la plainte, ni collusion dans la demande en divorce.

Les allégations de la pétition doivent être appuyées d'une déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite conformément à l'*Acte de la preuve en Canada, 1893*.

La copie de la pétition signifiée à la partie défenderesse portera en endos ou en annexe les renseignements suivants:

(*1*) La résidence du étitionnaire à l'époque de la signification.

(*2*) Une adresse postale en Canada à laquelle les lettres et avis pour le pétitionnaire puissent être délivrés.

(*3*) Le nom et l'adresse de l'avocat, s'il y en a un, agissant pour le pétitionnaire.

(*4*) Si cet avocat n'a pas d'adresse à Ottawat le nom et l'adresse de quelque agent le représentan, à Ottawa à qui tous avis et pièces puissent être signifiés.

(*5*) Si la partie défenderesse veut s'opposer à la demande en divorce et être entendue par le comité des divorces du Sénat, elle doit adresser un avis à cet effet au greffier du Sénat aux édifices du Parlement, Ottawa, dans les deux mois de la signification faite à la partie défenderesse et donner dans cet avis au greffier du Sénat:

(*a*) La résidence de la partie défenderesse à l'époque de l'envoi de l'avis.

(*b*) Une adresse postale en Canada à laquelle les lettres et avis pour la partie défenderesse puissent être délivrés.

(*c*) Le nom et l'adresse de l'avocat, s'il y en a un agissant pour la partie défenderesse.

(*d*) Si cet avocat n'a pas d'adresse à Ottawa, le nom et l'adresse de quelque agent le représentant à Ottawa, à qui tous avis et pièces puissent être signifiés.

(*6*) Si la partie défenderesse ne notifie pas ainsi le greffier du Sénat, la pétition peut être prise en considération, et un bill de divorce basé sur cette pétition peut suivre son cours sans autre avis à la partie défenderesse.

(7) Lorsque la pétition est présentée par un mari pour obtenir le divorce contre sa femme, si celle-ci fait voir au comité d'une manière satisfaisante qu'elle peut opposer et qu'elle est prête à produire sous serment de bons moyens de défense contre les accusations portées dans la pétition, et qu'elle n'a pas l'argent nécessaire pour faire valoir ces moyens, le comité peut rendre un ordre que son mari ait à lui fournir la somme nécessaire pour qu'elle puisse présenter sa défense en retenant les services d'un conseil, payer ses frais de voyage et de séjour et ceux des témoins assignés de sa part à Ottawa.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est prise en considération par le comité que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $210.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation au Sénat doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis et d'une déclaration établissant qu'une copie de l'avis de la pétition a été signifiée.

Une copie de toute pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce, ou relative à quelque demande de divorce,—et une copie de tous documents et papiers accompagnant cette pétition, ou à produire devant le comité, devra être fournie par la personne au nom de laquelle la pétition, les documents ou les papiers seront présentés ou produits.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Greffier du Sénat.

SENAT.

Avis de bills privés.

EXTRAIT DES RÈGLES DU SÉNAT.

107. Toute demande au Parlement, pour obtenir un bill privé, de quelque nature qu'il soit, doit être annoncée par avis inséré à la *Gazette du Canada;* cet avis doit indiquer d'une manière claire et précise la nature et l'objet de la demande, être signé par les pétitionnaires ou en leur nom et contenir l'adresse des signataires; et si elle a pour objet l'obtention d'un acte constitutif, il faut donner aussi dans l'avis le nom de la compagnie projetée.

Outre l'avis à insérer dans la *Gazette du Canada,* il doit en être publié un semblable, comme il suit:—

A) Lorsque la demande a pour objet l'obtention d'un acte constituant en corporation,—

1. Une *compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal,* —dans un des principaux journaux de la principale cité ou ville ou le principal village de chaque comté ou district par où passerait le chemin de fer ou le canal dont la construction est projetée;

2. Une *compagnie de télégraphe ou de téléphone,* —dans un des principaux journaux de la principale cité ou ville de chaque province ou territoire où elle se propose d'opérer;

3. Une *compagnie pour la confection de travaux quelconques,* dont la confection ou l'exploitation intéresserait spécialement telle localité particulière; ou une compagnie tendant à obtenir des droits ou privilèges exclusifs, ou l'autorisation de faire une chose dont l'opération pourrait porter atteinte aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui,—dans un des principaux journaux de l'endroit ou des endroits que l'acte demandé intéresse;

4. Une *compagnie de banque;* une *compagnie d'assurance;* une *compagnie de crédit;* une *compagnie de prêt;* ou une *compagnie industrielle,* sans pouvoirs exclusifs,—dans la *Gazette du Canada* seulement.

5. Et si les travaux d'une compagnie (constituée ou à constituer) doivent être déclarés d'utilité générale pour le Canada, cette intention sera spécifiquement mentionnée dans l'avis; et les requérants feront envoyer par lettre enregistrée une copie de cet avis au secrétaire de chaque conseil de comté et de chaque corporation municipale spécialement intéressée dans la construction ou l'exploitation de ces travaux, ainsi qu'au secrétaire de la province dans laquelle ces travaux sont ou seront situés; et la preuve de l'accomplissement de cette prescription par les requérants devra s'établir par une déclaration statutaire.

B) Lorsque la demande a pour objet de modifier un acte existant,—

1. Afin de prolonger une ligne de chemin de fer ou un canal, ou de construire des embranchements qui s'y relient, l'avis sera e même, *mutatis mutandis,* que celui pour l'obtention d'un acte constituant en corporation une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal;

2. Afin de proroger le délai fixé pour la confection ou l'achèvement d'une ligne de chemin de fer, d'un canal, d'une ligne télégraphique ou téléphonique, ou d'autres travaux quelconques déjà autorisés,—dans un des principaux journaux de l'endroit où la compagnie a son siège ou est autorisée à avoir son siège;

3. Afin d'étendre les pouvoirs d'une compagnie (sans attribution de pouvoirs exclusifs); d'accroître ou de réduire le capital-actions d'une compagnie, ou d'augmenter ou modifier sa faculté d'émettre des obligations ou de faire des emprunts, ou d'effectuer des changements pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou intérêts des actionnaires, obligataires ou créanciers de la compagnie,—dans un des principaux journaux du lieu de la situation de son siège.

C) Dans tous ces cas, les avis insérés soit à la *Gazette du Canada* ou dans les journaux, doivent se publier au moins une fois par semaine pendant cinq semaines consécutives; et, lorsqu'ils se publient dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba, ils doivent être en langue anglaise et en langue française. Il faut envoyer au greffier du Sénat des exemplaires *marqués* de chaque numéro de tous les journaux contenant l'avis, avec, sur le pli de la feuille, les mots: *"Avis de bill privé"*; ou l'on peut transmettre, au lieu des journaux, une déclaration statutaire que l'avis a été dûment publié.

Tout avis par lettre enregistrée sera déposé à la poste à temps pour parvenir au secrétaire de la province et au greffier de chaque conseil de comté et de chaque corporation municipale cinq semaines au moins avant la considération de la pétition par le comité des Ordres permanents; et une déclaration statutaire établissant le fait du dépôt à la poste sera transmise au greffier du Sénat.

108. Nulle pétition pour la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou d'un canal existant ou autorisé, n'est prise en considération par le comité des Ordres permanents, à moins qu'il n'ait été déposé devant le comité une carte ou un plan indiquant le tracé proposé des travaux ainsi que les comtés ou les districts par où doit passer le chemin de fer, le canal, l'embranchement ou le prolongement qu'on veut construire.

109. Avant d'adresser au Sénat la pétition pour en obtenir la permission de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, la ou les personnes qui ont l'intention de faire cette pétition doivent, en donnant l'avis prescrit par les règles précédentes mentionner en même temps et de la même manière, les péages qu'elles se proposent de percevoir, l'étendue du privilège, la hauteur des arches, l'espace libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des trains de bois et des bateaux; en outre, mentionner si le pont sera mobile ou non, et indiquer les dimensions de la partie mobile.

110. Aucune pétition en obtention d'un bill privé n'est reçue par le Sénat après les trois premières semaines de la session; aucun bill privé ne peut lui être présenté après les quatre premières semaines de la session; aucun rapport d'un comité permanent ou spécial sur un bill n'est reçu après les six premières semaines de la session.

114. Toute personne qui voudra obtenir un bill privé, si elle se propose de la présenter au Sénat, devra déposer entre les mains du greffier de cette Chambre, huit jours avant la réunion du Parlement, une copie du bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française avec une somme d'argent suffisante pour en payer la traduction, laquelle sera faite par les traducteurs du Sénat, et payer l'impression de 600 exemplaires anglais et de 200 exemplaires français; elle aura pareillement à verser entre les mains du greffier du Sénat, aussitôt après la deuxième lecture du bill, et avant la prise en considération par le comité auquel il aura été renvoyé, une somme de $200, avec les frais d'insertion de l'acte au corps des Statuts; et elle remettra au commis-greffier du comité un reçu constatant le versement de ces sommes.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Greffier du Sénat.

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

RÈGLES RELATIVES AUX PÉTITIONS ET AUX BILLS PRIVÉS.

88. (1) Les pétitions pour bills privés ne sont reçues par la Chambre que si elles sont présentées pendant les six premières semaines de la session, Mettout bill privé sera présenté à la Chambre dans les deux semaines à compter de l'époque où l'examinateur ou le comité des ordres permanents auront fait un rapport favorable sur la pétition, et nulle motion à l'effet de suspendre cette règle ne sera acceptée, à moins qu'au préalable le comité des ordres permanents n'ait présenté un rapport recommandant cette suspension et exposant les raisons la motivant.

Instructions aux comités.

97. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être discutées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommendation que ces bills soient retirés.

Dépôt de bills et honoraires.

89. (1) Toute personne qui voudra obtenir un bill privé sera tenu de déposer entre les mains du greffier de la Chambre, au moins huit jours avant la réunion de la Chambre, un exemplaire de ce bill en anglais ou en français, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression, la traduction en devant être faite par les fonctionnaires de la Chambre, et l'impression par le département des impressions publiques, et si pareil bill n'est pas déposé dans le délai ci-dessus prescrit, le solliciteur devra, en sus des frais d'impression et de traduction, payer la somme de cinq dollars pour chaque jour qui s'écoulera entre le dit huitième jour avant la réunion de la Chambre et la date de la présentation du bill; mais ces taxes additionnelles ne devront pas dépasser en totalité la somme de deux cents dollars.

2. Après la deuxième lecture d'un bill et avant son examen par le comité auquel il a été renvoyé, celui qui en fait la demande doit dans tous les cas verser le prix de l'impression de la loi dans les statuts ainsi qu'un droit de deux cents dollar

Taxes supplémentaires

3. Les taxes suivantes seront également imposées et payées, en sus de celles qui précèdent, savoir:—

(*a*) Lorsqu'une règle de la Chambre est suspendue relativement à un bill, ou à la pétition de ce bill pour chaque suspension.....	$100 00
(*b*) Lorsqu'un bill est présenté dans la Chambre après la huitième Semaine de la session et avant la fin de la douzième.....	100 00
(*c*) Lorsqu'un bill est présenté dans la Chambre après la douzième semaine de la session.....	200 00
(*d*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $250,000, et n'excède pas $500,000.....	100 00
(*e*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $500,000, et n'excède pas $750,000.....	150 00
(*f*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $750,000, et n'excède pas $1,000,000.....	200 00
(*g*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $1,000,000, et n'excède pas $1,500,000.....	300 00
(*h*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $1,500,000, et n'excède pas $2,000,000.....	400 00
(*i*) Pour chaque million ou fraction de million de dollars additionnel....	100 00

4. Quand l'objet d'un bill est d'augmenter le capital social d'une compagnie existante, le droit additionnel est déterminé selon le tarif ci-dessus, mais n'est calculé que sur le montant de la majoration.

5. Quand un bill est à l'effet d'augmenter ou tend augmenter pour une compagnie sa faculté d'emprunter sans qu'il y ait augmentation du capital social, e droit additionnel est de $300

6. Si, à quelque phase d'un bill, il est apporté quelque augmentation au chiffre du capital social projeté d'une compagnie, ou à celui de sa faculté d'emprunter, le bill ne passe pas à la phase subséquente tant que les droits découlant de ce changement n'ont pas été versés.

7. Dans la présente règle, l'expression "capital social projeté" comprend toute augmentation de ce capital prévue dans le bill, et dans les cas où un bill accorde le pouvoir d'augmenter, à quelque date que e soit, le montant du capital social projeté, le droit additionnel sera prélevé sur le chiffre maximum de telle augmentation projetée, tel qu'il en est fait mention dans le bill.

8. Les taxes supplémentaires prescrites en la présente règle s'appliqueront aussi aux bills privés prenant naissance au Sénat, sauf, toutefois, que si une pétition demandant pareil bill privé a été présentée en cette Chambre dans les six premières semaines de la session, la taxe supplémentaire imposée sous l'empire des alinéas *b* ou *c* de l'article 3, ne sera pas exigée.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLES RELATIVES AUX AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

91. Toutes demandes, quelles qu'elles soient, adressées au Parlement pour bills privés, devront être précédées d'un avis dans la *Gazette du Canada;* le dit avis devra énoncer clairement et distinctement la nature et l'objet de la demande, et devra être signé par les postulants ou en leur nom avec les adresses des signataires; et lorsque la demande aura pour objet un acte constitutif, le nom de la compagnie projetée devra être donné dans l'avis. Et si les travaux de quelque compagnie (constituée ou à être constituée en corporation) doivent être déclarés à l'avantage général du Canada, cette intention sera spécifiquement mentionnée dans l'avis; et les postulants feront adresser une copie du dit avis, par lettre enregistrée, au greffier de chaque comté ou municipalité qui pourra être spécialement concernée dans la construction ou l'exploitation des dits travaux, et aussi au secrétaire de la province dans laquelle les dits travaux sont ou pourront être situés; et une déclaration conforme à la loi devra attester que cette formalité a été remplie par les postulants.

Outre l'avis susdit à publier dans la *Gazette du Canada*, un avis semblable devra aussi être publié dans *quelque journal important* comme suit:—

A) Lorsque la demande sera faite pour un acte constituant en corporation,—

1. *Une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal:*—Dans la principale cité et ville ou dans le principal village dans chaque comté où devront être construits le chemin de fer ou le canal projetés.

2. *Une compagnie de télégraphe ou de téléphone:*—Dans la principale cité ou ville dans chaque province ou territoire où la compagnie se propose de faire des opérations.

3. *Une compagnie pour la construction de travaux quelconques* de nature à produire un changement dans une localité particulière par suite de leur construction ou exploitation; ou pour obtenir quelques *droits ou privilèges exclusifs*; ou pour faire quelques opérations pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou à la propriété de particuliers:—Dans la localité ou les localités qui pourraient être atteintes par la législation projetée.

4. Une *compagnie de banque;* une *compagnie d'assurance;* une *compagnie de fidéicommis;* une *compagnie de prêt;* ou une *compagnie industrielle*, sans pouvoirs exclusifs quelconques:—Dans la *Gazette du Canada* seulement.

B) Lorsque la demande sera aux fins d'amender un acte existant,—

1. Pour le prolongement de quelque ligne de chemin de fer ou de quelque canal, ou pour la construction d'embranchements des dits chemin de fer ou canal:—Dans la principale cité, la principale ville ou le principal village dans chaque district ou comté devant être traversé par le prolongement ou cet embranchement.

2. Pour la prolongation d'une charte ou du délai fixé pour la construction ou l'achèvement d'une ligne de chemin de fer, d'un canal, ou d'une ligne [illegible] télé-

graphe ou de téléphone quelconques, ou de tous autres travaux déjà autorisés; ou pour l'extension des pouvoirs d'une compagnie (lorsque cela n'implique pas la concession de droits exclusifs); ou pour l'augmentation ou la réduction du capital social de quelque compagnie; ou pour augmenter ou modifier ses pouvoirs d'émettre des obligations ou de contracter des emprunts, ou pour tout amendement pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou intérêts des actionnaires ou des porteurs d'obligations ou des créanciers de la compagnie:—Dans la localité où le bureau principal de a compagnie est ou doit être autorisé à s'établir.

C) Lorsque la demande a pour objet d'obtenir pour une personne ou une corporation déjà constituée des droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou le pouvoir de faeir quelque chose dont l'accomplissement pourrait porter atteinte aux droits ou aux biens d'autres personnes dans la localité ou les localités particulières que l'acte projeté pourrait atteindre.

Tous ces avis, qu'ils soient insérés dans la *Gazette du Canada* ou dans un journal, devront être publiés au moins une fois par semaine pendant une durée de cinq semaines consécutives; et en ce qui concerne les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, ils devront y être publiés en anglais et en français; et dans le cas où il n'y aurait pas de journal dans une localité où l'avis doit être donné, cet avis sera donné dans la localité la plus rapprochée dans laquelle il se publie un journal; et la preuve de la publication régulière de l'avis sera établie dans chaque cas par une déclaration conforme à la loi; et toutes ces déclarations devront être transmises au greffier de la Chambre et être endossées "Avis de bill privé".

D) Tout pareil avis sera transmis par la poste par lettre enregistrée de manière à parvenir au secrétaire de la province, et au greffier du conseil de comté et de la corporation municipale, au moins deux semaines avant que l'Examinateur ou le comité des ordres permanents ne prennent la pétition en délibération, et une déclaration conforme à la loi et établissant ce dépôt à la poste, sera adressée au greffier de la Chambre.

E) Tous bills privés pour actes constitutifs devront être dressés de manière à incorporer, par mode de renvoi, les clauses des actes généraux se rapportant aux détails auxquels ces bills doivent pourvoir; l'on devra énoncer les raisons spéciales de toute déviation de ce principe, ou de l'introduction d'autres dispositions relatives à ces détails, et une note devra être annexée au bill pour indiquer les dispositions du bill au sujet desquelles l'on propose de s'écarter de l'*acte général;* les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette *règle*, devront être remodelés par les promoteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais avant qu'aucun comité passe à l'examen de leurs *clauses*.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Greffier de la Chambre des Communes.

Quiconque désire obtenir du Parlement une charte de chemin de fer, devra observer les règles ci-dessous, établies par la Chambre des Communes, au sujet de la production de cartes:—

CARTE OU PLAN ACCOMPAGNANT LA PÉTITION.

93. "L'Examinateur ou le comité des Ordres permanents ne prendra connaissance d'aucune pétition demandant la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer, ou d'une compagnie ayant pour objet la construction d'un canal, ou demandant un prolongement de la ligne d'un chemin de fer ou d'un canal existant ou autorisé, avant que soit produit devant ce comité une carte ou un plan, indiquant l'emplacement projeté des ouvrages, et chaque comté, township, municipalité ou district à travers lesquels le chemin de fer, le canal, l'embranchement ou le prolongement projeté, doit être construit."

CARTES, PLANS ET PIÈCES ACCOMPAGNANT LES BILLS

. "Nul bill tendant à la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal ou à l'effet de changer le tracé du chemin de fer ou du canal d'une compagnie déjà constituée, ne sera mis à l'étude par le comité des Chemins de fer, à moins qu'il n'ait été produit devant le comité, au moins une semaine avant l'examen du bill—

(*a*) "Une carte ou un plan à une échelle d'au moins un demi-pouce au mille et indiquant le territoire sur lequel il est question de construire les ouvrages projetés, et indiquant aussi les ouvrages analogues existants ou autorisés, dans la région ou partie de la région que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou qui ont quelque effet sur la dite région; et cette carte ou ce plan doit porter la signature de l'ingénieur ou autre personne qui l'a fait;

(*b*) "Une pièce faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de consacrer aux fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de se le procurer, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, d'obligations, de débentures ou d'autres valeurs, et le montant respectif à réaliser de chacun de ces chefs."

AVIS est par le présent donné que Rodolphe Boudreau, 147A rue Church, dans la cité de Toronto, comté d'York, dans la province d'Ontario, homme de ligne, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse Rose Adeline Boudreau, 512 rue Saint-Timothé, dans la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour cause d'adultère et d'abandon.

Daté à Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, ce 26me jour d'août 1918.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
par EDWARD MEEK,
106 Bay Street, Toronto,
Son procureur.

10-14

AVIS est donné par le présent que William Lewis Evans, de la cité et du district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, gérant, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse, dame Meto Rogers, de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère et abandon.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, le septième jour de juillet 1918.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Procureurs du réquérant,
189, rue Saint-Jacques,
Montréal.

2-14

AVIS DIVERS.

BANQUE MOLSONS.

152E DIVIDENDE.

AVIS.—Les actionnaires de la Banque Molsons sont notifiés par le présent qu'un dividende de deux et trois quarts pour cent (étant au taux de onze pour cent par année) sur le capital-actions a été déclaré pour le trimestre courant, et qu'il sera payable au bureau de la banque, à Montréal, et aux succursales, à compter du premier jour d'octobre prochain, aux actionnaires inscrits au registre le 15 septembre 1918.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau-chef de la banque, lundi, le quatrième jour de novembre prochain, à trois heures de l'après-midi.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

EDWARD C. PRATT,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 21 août 1918 8-6

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER DE HEREFORD.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée général annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer de Hereford aura lieu au bureau-chef de la compagnie, en la cité de Sherbrooke, dans la province de Québec, mardi le 3e jour de septembre prochain, 1918, à onze heures de l'avant-midi, dans le but de recevoir des rapports, élire des directeurs et expédier d'autres affaires du ressort de l'assemblée.

H. B. FRASER,
Secrétaire-trésorier.

Daté le 16 août 1918. 8-5

CHEMIN DE FER DE TÉMISCOUATA.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires et des porteurs d'obligations enregistrées de la compagnie de chemin de fer de Témiscouata, pour l'élection de directeurs et autres affaires, aura lieu mardi, le 24e jour de septembre 1918, à trois heures de l'après-midi, au Château-Frontenac, en la cité de Québec, Canada.

Par ordre,

C. A. STEWART,
Secrétaire et gérant.

Rivière-du-Loup, 24 juillet 1918. 8–5

CHEMIN DE FER MONTRÉAL ET COMTÉS DU SUD.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemble annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Montréal et Comtés du Sud sera tenue au bureau-chef de la compagnie, n° 94 McGill, Montréal, jeudi le 26e jour de septembre 1918, à 3 p.m., pour l'élection de directeurs et la transaction d'autres affaires de la cométence de l'assemblée.

JAMES A. YATES,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 24 août 1918. 8–5

LA BANQUE PROVINCIALE DU CANADA.

DIVIDENDE TRIMESTRIEL N° 59.

AVIS est, par les présentes, donné qu'un dividende de un et trois-quarts pour cent (1¾%), étant au taux de *sept pour cent* (7%) l'an, sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré pour le trimestre finissant le 30 septembre 1918, et sera payable au bureau-chef de la banque et à ses succursales, le ou après le premier jour d'octobre 1918, aux actionnaires enregistrés dans les livres le 20 septembre.

Par ordre du bureau de direction,

TANCRÈDE BIENVENU,
Vice-président et gérant général.

Montréal, 30 août 1918. 10 & 12

"LA PROVINCIALE," COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE.

AVIS est par les présentes donné que, conformément aux dispositions de la *Loi des assurances de 1917*, une pétition sera présentée au conseil de la Trésorerie pour faire sanctionner et rectifier une convention passée entre "La Provinciale," Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, et la "Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada," en vertu de laquelle cette dernière compagnie réassure certaines polices participantes de la première compagnie. 12–1

THE STANDARD MOLYBDENITE COMPANY LIMITED.

AVIS est donné par le présent, tel que requis par le paragraphe 2, section 30 de la Première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1904, désigné *Loi des compagnies.*

Que, en vertu du Règlement "D" de la compagnie dite "The Standard Molybdenite Company, Limited, sanctionné à l'unanimité par les actionnaires de la compagnie à leur assemblée générale spéciale dûment convoquée pour le prendre en considération et tenue en la cité de Montréal, le 29e jour d'août dernier (1918), le bureau principal de la dite compagnie "The Standard Molybdenite Company, Limited," a été et est maintenant transféré de la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, dans la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

THE STANDARD
MOLYBDENITE CO., LTD.
C. J. E. CHARBONNEAU,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 9 septembre 1918. 12–1

ATLANTIC QUEBEC & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de "The Atlantic Quebec & Western Railway Company", aura lieu dans les bureaux de la compagnie Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, Londres, Angleterre, mercredi, le 30 octobre 1918, à midi, pour la transaction des affaires générales de la compagnie.

Par ordre
E. S. ELVEY,
Secrétaire-trésorier.

Londres, Angleterre, 31 août 1918. 12–4

THE AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AVIS est donné par la compagnie d'assurance dite "The Automobile Insurance Company de Hartford, Conn.", qu'elle demandera au ministre des Finances, le 23ème jour de décembre 1918, la restitution de ses valeurs déposées, et les porteurs de polices canadiennes opposés à telle restitution sont requis de présenter leur opposition au ministre le ou avant le dit 23ième jour de décembre 1918.

T. H. CRISTMAS,
Agent-chef.

Montréal, 18 septembre 1918. 12–13

THE ÆTNA CASUALTY AND SURETY COMPANY.

AVIS est donné par la compagnie d'assurance dite "The Ætna Casualty and Surety Company," de Hartford, Conn., qu'elle demandera au ministre des Finances, le 23e jour de décembre 1918, la restitution de ses valeurs deposées, et les porteurs de polices canadiennes de la compagnie opposés à telle restitution sont requis de présenter leur opposition au ministre le ou avant le dit 23e jour de décembre 1918.

F. H. CHRISTMAS,
Agent-chef.

Montréal, 18 septembre 1918. 12–13

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

SAMEDI, le deux novembre prochain, et après, cette banque paiera à ses actionnaires un dividende de deux et quart pour cent (étant au taux de neuf pour cent par année), sur son capital versé, pour le trimestre finissant le 31 octobre prochain.

Ce dividende sera payé suivant la liste des actionnaires inscrits à la date du 16 octobre prochain.

Par ordre du bureau de direction.

N. LAVOIE,
Gérant général.

Québec, le 17 septembre 1918. 12–5

LA BANQUE DE MONTRÉAL ET LA BANQUE DE L'AMÉRIQUE BRITANNIQUE DU NORD.

AVIS est par le présent donné que la Banque de Montréal et la Banque de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord ont l'intention de demander au Gouverneur en conseil de la Puissance du Canada d'approuver un arrangement entre les dites banques pour l'achat par la Banque de Montréal de tout l'actif de la Banque de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord.

Cet avis est donné en conformité de la section 106 de la *Loi des banques* de la Puissance du Canada, et telle demande sera faite après que cet avis aura été publié au moins pendant quatre semaines, tel que requis par la dite section.

POUR LA BANQUE DE MONTRÉAL,
FREDERIC WILLIAMS TAYLOR,
Gérant général.

POUR LA BANQUE DE L'AMÉRIQUE BRITANNIQUE DU NORD,
H. B. MACKENZIE,
Gérant général.

11–4

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SUPPLEMENT

TO

The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1918.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

General Order No. 249.

THE BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

Saturday, the 31st day of August, A.D. 1918.

D'ARCY SCOTT,
Asst. Chief Commissioner.
S. J. MCLEAN,
Commissioner.

IN THE MATTER OF the application of the undermentioned railway companies for approval of their Standard Freight Tariffs of Maximum Mileage Tolls : File No. 28678.

THE said standard freight tariffs having been filed on the basis prescribed by Order in Council, P.C. 1863, dated 27th July, 1918,—

It is ordered that the following standard freight tariffs of maximum mileage tolls be, and they are hereby approved ; the rate scales of the said tariffs to be published in at least two consecutive weekly issues of *The Canada Gazette* and preceded by the following notice :—

"The undermentioned standard freight tariffs having been filed for the approval of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, and being found by the Board to be in accordance with Order in Council, P.C. 1863, dated 27th July, 1918, and having been approved by the General Order of the Board No. 249, dated 31st August, 1918, the rate scales thereof are hereby published as required by section 327 of The Railway Act."

Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway	C.R.C. No. 478
Algoma Eastern Railway	C.R.C. No. 223
Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway	C.R.C. No. 26
Boston & Maine Railroad	C.R.C. No. 1908
Canadian Northern Railway	C.R.C. No. W1132
Canadian Northern Railway	C.R.C. No. E1102
Canadian Pacific Railway	C.R.C. No. W2392
Canadian Pacific Railway	C.R.C. No. E3543
Central Vermont Railway	C.R.C. No. 1295
Dominion Atlantic Railway	C.R.C. No. 576
Edmonton, Dunveygan & British Columbia Railway	C.R.C. No. 86
Essex Terminal Railway	C.R.C. No. 484
Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway	C.R.C. No. 402
Glengarry and Stormont Railway	C.R.C. No. 93
Grand Trunk Railway	C.R.C. No. E3957
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	C.R.C. No. 298
Great Northern Railway—	
Manitoba Great Northern Railway	C.R.C. No. 1424
Brandon, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay Railway	C.R.C. No. 1425
Crows Nest Southern Railway	C.R.C. No. 1423
New Westminster Southern Railway Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company Red Mountain Railway Kettle Valley Railway	C.R.C. No. 1430
Victoria and Sydney Railway	C.R.C. No. V54
Halifax and South Western Railway	C.R.C. No. F64
Kettle Valley Railway	C.R.C. No. 174
Maine Central Railroad	C.R.C. No. C1566
Michigan Central Railroad	C.R.C. No. 2812
Napierville Junction Railway	C.R.C. No. 198
New York Central Railroad	C.R.C. No. 1650
New York Central Railroad	C.R.C. No. 1681
Père Marquette Railway	C.R.C. No. 2215
Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway	C.R.C. No. 661
Quebec Oriental Railway	C.R.C. No. 37
Temiscouata Railway	C.R.C. No. 328
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway	C.R.C. No. 1227

(Sgd.) D'ARCY SCOTT,
Assistant Chief Commissioner,
Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

THE undermentioned Standard Freight Tariffs having been filed for the approval of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, and being found by the Board to be in accordance with Order in Council P.C. 1863, dated July 27th, 1918, and having been approved by the General Order of the Board No. 249, dated August 31st, 1918, the rate scales thereof are hereby published as required by section 327 of The Railway Act.

Application of Rates. — Table Number.	Name of Carrier.	Tariff C.R.C. Number.
2	ALGOMA CENTRAL & HUDSON BAY RAILWAY	478
2	ALGOMA EASTERN RAILWAY	223
1	ATLANTIC, QUEBEC & WESTERN RAILWAY	26
1	BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD	1908
	CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY (Lines Westfort, Ont. and East thereof)	E—1102
1	Applies between stations Capreol, Ont. and East.	
2	Applies between stations Capreol, Ont. and West. Also on interchange between stations West of Capreol, Ont. and stations Capreol, Ont. and East.	
	CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY (Lines Port Arthur, Ont. and West thereof)	W—1132
3	Applies between stations Port Arthur, Ont. and west thereof, in the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, except west of Edson, Alta., also on interchange between stations in the above defined territory and stations on the Canadian Northern Railway, in the State of Minnesota, and on interchange between all stations west of Westfort, Ont., to and including Edson, Alta. and stations east of Port Arthur to and including Sudbury, Ont.	
4	Applies between stations Edson, Alta. and west thereof in the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia; also on interchange between stations west of Edson, Alta. and all stations east thereof to and including Sudbury, Ont.	
	CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY (Lines Fort William, Ont. and east thereof)	E—3543
1	Applies (Local and Interchange) between stations on the Lake Superior Division (Sudbury and East) Eastern Division, Ontario Division, Atlantic Division.	
2	Applies between stations on the Lake Superior Division (Sudbury and West) also on interchange between stations on the Lake Superior Division (West of Sudbury) and stations on the Lake Superior Division (Sudbury and East), Eastern Division, Ontario Division, Atlantic Division.	
	CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY (Lines Port Arthur, Ont. and West thereof)	W—2392
	Section 1—	
3	Applies (Local and Interchange) between stations in the Provinces of Ontario (East of Port Arthur, Ont. excepted), Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta (West of Canmore, Alta., excepted) also on interchange traffic between stations defined above and stations East of Port Arthur, Ont. to Sudbury, Ont.	
	Section 2—	
4	Applies (Local and Interchange) between stations in the Province of British Columbia including (Columbia & Kootenay Ry. / Columbia & Western Ry. / Kootenay & Arrowhead Ry. / Nakusp & Slocan Ry. / Shuswap & Okanagan Ry.) Alberta (East of Canmore, Alta. and Crowsnest, B.C. excepted). Applies on interchange traffic between rail stations in British Columbia defined above and Ports of Call in British Columbia defined in Section No. 3 also on interchange traffic between rail station and Ports of Call in British Columbia and stations east of Crowsnest, B.C. and Canmore, Alta., as defined in Sec. No. 1.	
	Section 3—	
5	Applies locally between Ports of Call on the Arrow Lake, Slocan Lake, Kootenay Lake, Okanagan Lake and Columbia River. Will not apply where a rail haul intervenes.	
1	CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY	1295
1	DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY	576
4	EDMONTON, DUNVEGAN & BRITISH COLUMBIA RAILWAY	86
4	ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY	402
1	ESSEX TERMINAL RAILWAY	484
1	GLENGARRY & STORMONT RAILWAY	93
1	GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM	E—3957
	GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY	298
	Section 1—	
3	Applies locally between Grand Trunk Pacific Railway stations (Main Line and Branches), (Winnipeg, Man. to Edson, Alta. inclusive), also on traffic interchanged between stations in the above territory and stations on the Canadian Government Railways (Lines Armstrong, Ont., Fort William, Ont. and West thereof).	
	Section 2—	
	Applies locally between Grand Trunk Pacific Railway stations (Main Line and Branches), Edson, Alta. to Prince Rupert, B.C. inclusive. On interchange traffic between Grand Trunk Pacific Railway stations (Main Line and Branches), Edson, Alta., to Prince Rupert, B.C., inclusive, and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway stations as defined in Section No. 1. On interchange traffic between Grand Trunk Pacific Railway stations (Main Line and Branches), Edson, Alta., to Prince Rupert, B.C., inclusive, and stations on Canadian Government Railways, as defined in Section No. 1.	
3	GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. Applies between stations on the Manitoba Great Northern.	1424
3	GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. Applies between stations on Brandon, Saskatchewan & Hudson Bay Ry.	1425
4	GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. Applies locally in British Columbia between stations on the Crow's Nest Southern Ry.	1423

Application of Rates. — Table Number.	Name of Carrier.	Tariff C.R.C. Number.
4	GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY..... New Westminster Southern Ry. Co., Nelson & Fort Sheppard Ry., Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Ry. & Nav. Co., Red Mountain Railway Co., Kettle Valley Railway.	1430
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TABLE No. 1.

Distances, Miles.		Classes in cents per 100 lbs.									
Over	Not over	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	25	24	21	18	15	12	11	9	10	10	7½
25	30	25½	23	20	15½	13	11½	10	11½	10	9
30	35	29	25½	22	19	14½	13	10	11½	11½	9
35	40	32	27½	24½	20	15½	14½	11½	13	11½	10
40	45	34½	30	25½	22	17½	15½	11½	13	11½	10
45	50	34½	30	25½	22	17½	15½	13	14½	13	10
50	55	37½	33	29	23	19	17½	14½	14½	14½	11½
55	60	37½	33	29	23	19	17½	14½	15½	14½	11½
60	65	40	36½	30	25½	20	19	15½	15½	15½	13
65	70	40	36½	30	25½	20	19	15½	17½	15½	13
70	75	43	37½	33	27½	22	20	17½	17½	15½	14½
75	80	46½	40	34½	29	23	20	17½	19	17½	14½
80	85	46½	40	34½	29	23	20	17½	19	17½	14½
85	90	49	43	37½	30	24½	22	19	20	17½	15½
90	95	49	43	37½	30	24½	22	19	20	19	15½
95	100	52	46½	39	33	25½	23	19	20	19	15½
100	110	52	46½	39	33	25½	23	20	22	20	17½
110	120	54½	47½	42	34½	27½	24½	20	22	20	17½
120	130	54½	47½	42	34½	27½	24½	22	22	22	19
130	140	57½	50½	43	36½	29	25½	22	23	23	19
140	150	57½	50½	43	36½	29	25½	23	23	23	20
150	160	60½	53	46½	37½	30	27½	23	24½	24½	20
160	170	60½	53	46½	37½	30	27½	24½	24½	24½	22
170	180	63	56½	47½	40	32	29	24½	25½	25½	22
180	190	66½	57½	50½	42	33	30	24½	25½	25½	22
190	200	66½	57½	50½	42	33	30	25½	27½	27½	23
200	210	69	60½	52	43	34½	32	25½	27½	27½	23
210	220	69	60½	52	43	34½	32	25½	27½	29	23
220	230	72	63	54½	44½	36½	33	27½	29	30	24½
230	240	72	63	54½	44½	36½	33	27½	29	30	24½
240	250	75	66½	56½	47½	37½	34½	29	29	32	25½
250	260	77½	67½	59	49	39	36½	29	30	33	25½
260	270	77½	67½	59	49	39	36½	29	30	33	27½
270	280	80½	70½	60½	50½	40	37½	29	30	33	27½
280	290	83	73	63	52	42	39	30	32	34½	29
290	300	86½	76½	65	54½	43	40	30	32	34½	29
300	325	92	80½	69	57½	46½	43	32	33	36½	30
325	350	95	83	72	59	47½	44½	33	34½	37½	32
350	375	97½	86½	73	62	49	46½	33	34½	37½	32
375	400	100½	87½	76½	63	50½	47½	34½	36½	39	33
400	425	104	90½	77½	65	52	49	36½	37½	40	34½
425	450	109½	96½	82	69	54½	52	37½	39	42	36½

TABLE No. 1—*Concluded.*

Distances, Miles.		Classes in cents per 100 lbs.									
Over	Not over	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
450	475	112	99½	85	70½	56½	53	39	40	42	37½
475	500	115	100½	86½	72	57½	54½	40	42	43	39
500	525	118	104	89½	73	59	56½	42	43	43	40
525	550	120½	106½	90½	76½	60½	57½	43	44½	44½	42
550	575	124	108	94	77½	62	59	44½	46½	46½	43
575	600	129½	114	97½	80½	65	62	47½	49	50½	46½
600	625	135	118	102	85	67½	65	49	50½	52	47½
625	650	140½	124	106½	87½	70½	67½	52	53	54½	50½
650	675	147	128	110½	92	73	70½	53	54½	56½	52
675	700	152½	134	115	95	76½	73	54½	56½	57½	53
700	725	155	137	116½	96½	77½	75	56½	57½	59	54½
725	750	161½	140½	120½	100½	80½	77½	59	60½	62	57½
750	775	167	147	125	105	83	80½	60½	62	63	59
775	800	172½	151½	129½	108	86½	83	63	65	66½	62
800	825	178	155	134	112	89½	86½	65	66½	67½	63
825	850	184	161½	138	115	92	89½	66½	69	70½	65
850	875	190	167	142½	119½	95	92	67½	70½	72	66½
875	900	195½	171½	147	122½	97½	95	70½	73	75	69
900	925	201½	177	151½	126½	100½	97½	72	75	76½	70½
925	950	204½	178	154	128	102	99½	73	77½	79½	72
950	975	210	184	158	130½	105	102	75	79½	80½	73
975	1000	215½	188	162½	135	108	105	77½	80½	82	76½

TABLE No. 2.

Distances, Miles.		Classes in cents per 100 lbs.									
Over	Not over	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	20	24	21	18	15	12	11	9	10	10	7½
20	25	25½	22	18	15	12	11	9	10	10	7½
25	30	29	24½	19	15	13	11½	10	10	10	9
30	35	32	25½	22	15½	14½	13	10	10	10	9
35	40	34½	29	23	17½	15½	14½	11½	10	10	10
40	45	37½	32	24½	19	17½	15½	11½	10	10	10
45	50	40	33	27½	20	17½	15½	13	11½	11½	10
50	55	43	36½	29	22	19	17½	14½	11½	11½	11½
55	60	46½	39	30	23	19	17½	14½	11½	11½	11½
60	65	49	40	33	24½	20	19	15½	13	13	13
65	70	52	43	34½	25½	20	19	15½	13	13	13
70	75	54½	46½	36½	27½	22	20	17½	14½	14½	14½
75	80	57½	47½	39	29	23	20	17½	14½	14½	14½
80	85	60½	50½	40	30	23	20	17½	15½	15½	14½
85	90	63	53	42	32	24½	22	19	15½	17½	15½
90	95	66½	54½	44½	33	25½	23	19	17½	19	15½
95	100	69	57½	46½	34½	27½	24½	19	17½	19	15½
100	110	72	60½	47½	36½	29	25½	20	19	20	17½
110	120	75	62	50½	37½	30	27½	20	19	20	17½
120	130	77½	65	52	39	32	29	22	20	22	19
130	140	80½	67½	53	40	33	30	22	22	23	19
140	150	83	69	56½	42	33	30	23	23	23	20
150	160	83	69	56½	42	34½	32	23	24½	24½	20
160	170	86½	72	57½	43	34½	32	24½	24½	24½	22
170	180	86½	72	57½	43	36½	33	24½	25½	25½	22
180	190	89½	75	59	44½	36½	33	24½	25½	25½	22
190	200	92	76½	62	46½	37½	34½	25½	27½	27½	23
200	210	92	76½	62	46½	37½	34½	25½	27½	27½	23
210	220	95	79½	63	47½	39	36½	25½	27½	29	23
220	230	95	79½	63	47½	39	36½	27½	29	30	24½
230	240	97½	82	65	49	40	37½	27½	29	30	24½
240	250	100½	83	67½	50½	40	37½	29	29	32	25½
250	260	100½	83	67½	50½	40	37½	29	30	33	25½
260	270	104	86½	69	52	42	39	29	30	33	27½
270	280	104	86½	69	52	42	39	30	32	33	27½
280	290	106½	89½	70½	53	43	40	30	32	34½	29
290	300	109½	90½	73	54½	43	40	30	32	34½	29
300	310	109½	90½	73	54½	44½	42	32	33	36½	30
310	320	112	94	75	56½	44½	42	32	33	36½	30
320	330	112	94	75	56½	46½	43	32	33	36½	30
330	340	115	96½	76½	57½	46½	43	33	34½	37½	32
340	350	118	97½	79½	59	47½	44½	33	34½	37½	32
350	360	118	97½	79½	59	47½	44½	33	34½	37½	32
360	370	120½	100½	80½	60½	49	46½	34½	36½	39	33
370	380	124	104	82	62	49	46½	34½	36½	39	33
380	390	124	104	82	62	50½	47½	34½	36½	39	33
390	400	126½	105	85	63	50½	47½	36½	37½	40	34½
400	410	129½	108	86½	65	52	49	36½	37½	40	34½
410	420	132½	110½	87½	66½	52	49	36½	37½	40	34½
420	430	132½	110½	87½	66½	53	50½	37½	39	42	36½
430	440	135	112	90½	67½	53	50½	37½	39	42	36½
440	450	138	115	92	69	54½	52	37½	39	42	36½
450	460	138	115	92	69	54½	52	39	40	43	37½

TABLE No. 2—*Concluded.*

Distances, Miles.		Classes in cents per 100 lbs.									
Over	Not over	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
460	470	140½	118	94	70½	56½	53	39	40	43	37½
470	480	140½	118	94	70½	56½	53	40	42	44½	39
480	490	144	119½	96½	72	57½	54½	40	42	44½	39
490	500	144	119½	96½	72	57½	54½	40	42	44½	39
500	525	147	122½	97½	73	59	56½	42	43	46½	40
525	550	152½	128	102	76½	60½	57½	43	44½	47½	42
550	575	157	130½	105	79½	63	60½	46½	47½	50½	44½
575	600	161½	135	108	80½	65	62	47½	49	52	46½
600	625	165½	138	110½	83	66½	63	49	50½	53	47½
625	650	169½	140½	114	85	67½	65	50½	52	54½	49
650	675	174	145	116½	87½	70½	67½	53	54½	57½	52
675	700	178	148	119½	89½	72	69	54½	56½	59	53
700	725	182½	152½	122½	92	73	70½	56½	57½	60½	54½
725	750	187	155	125	94	75	72	57½	59	62	56½
750	775	191½	159½	128	96½	77½	75	60½	62	65	59
775	800	195½	162½	130½	97½	79½	76½	62	63	66½	60½
800	825	200	167	134	100½	80½	77½	63	65	67½	62
825	850	204½	169½	137	102	82	79½	65	66½	69	63
850	875	209	174	139½	105	83	80½	66½	67½	70½	65
875	900	212½	178	142½	106½	85	82	67½	70½	72	66½
900	925	217	181½	145	109½	87½	85	70½	72	75	69
925	950	221½	185½	148	110½	89½	86½	72	73	76½	70½
950	975	225½	188	151½	114	90½	87½	73	75	77½	72
975	1000	230	191½	154	115	92	89½	75	77½	79½	73
1000	1025	234½	195½	157	118	95	92	77½	79½	82	76½
1025	1050	239	198	158	119½	96½	94	79½	80½	83	77½
1050	1075	243	202½	162½	122½	97½	95	80½	82	85	79½
1075	1100	245½	205½	165½	124	99½	96½	80½	83	86½	79½
1100	1125	250	209	167	125	100½	97½	82	83	86½	80½
1125	1150	254½	212½	171½	128	102	99½	83	85	87½	82
1150	1175	259	215½	172½	129½	104	100½	85	86½	83½	83
1175	1200	262	219	175½	130½	105	102	85	86½	89½	83
1200	1225	266½	221½	178	134	106½	104	86½	87½	90½	85
1225	1250	270	225½	181½	135	108	105	87½	89½	92	86½
1250	1275	274½	229	182½	138	110½	108	90½	92	95	89½
1275	1300	277½	231½	185½	139½	112	109½	90½	92	95	89½
1300	1325	282	234½	188	140½	114	110½	92	94	96½	90½
1325	1350	286½	239	191½	144	115	112	94	95	97½	92
1350	1375	290½	241½	194½	145	116½	114	95	95	99½	94
1375	1400	293	244½	195½	147	118	115	95	96½	99½	94
1400	1425	297½	249	198	149½	119½	116½	96½	97½	100½	95
1425	1450	302	252	201½	151½	120½	118	97½	99½	102	96½
1450	1475	306½	254½	204½	154	124	120½	100½	102	105	99½
1475	1500	309½	257½	207	155	125	122½	100½	102	105	99½
1500	1550	317½	264½	211½	159½	128	125	104	105	108	102
1550	1600	325	270	215½	162½	129½	126½	104	106½	109½	102
1600	1650	334	277½	221½	167	134	130½	108	109½	114	106½
1650	1700	340½	284½	229	171½	137	134	109½	110½	115	108
1700	1750	349½	292	234½	175½	139½	137	112	114	118	110½
1750	1800	356½	297½	239	178	142½	139½	114	116½	120½	112
1800	1850	365	305	244½	182½	147	144	118	120½	125	116½
1850	1900	372½	310½	249	187	149½	147	119½	122½	128	118
1900	1950	381½	317½	254½	191½	152½	149½	122½	125	129½	120½
1950	2000	388	324	259	194½	155	152½	124	126½	130½	122½
2000	2050	395½	329½	263	198	158	155	126½	129½	134	125
2050	2100	402½	335	269	201½	161½	158	128	130½	135	126½
2100	2150	410	342	274½	205½	165½	162½	132½	135	139½	130½
2150	2200	417	348	279	209	167	164	132½	135	139½	130½
2200	2250	424½	354	283	212½	169½	167	135	138	142½	134
2250	2300	431½	359½	287½	215½	172½	169½	137	139½	144	135
2300	2350	439	365	292	220	175½	172½	139½	142½	147	138
2350	2400	445½	370½	297½	223	178	175½	140½	144	148	139½
2400	2450	453	378	302	227	181½	178	144	147	151½	142½
2450	2500	460	384	307½	230	184	181½	145	148	154	144
2500	2550	467½	389½	312	234½	187	184	148	151½	157	147
2550	2600	474½	395½	316½	237½	190	187	149½	152½	158	148
2600	2650	482	401½	320½	241½	192½	190	152½	155	161½	151½
2650	2700	489	407	325	244½	195½	192½	154	157	162½	152½
2700	2750	496½	412½	330½	249	198	195½	157	159½	165½	155
2750	2800	503	420	336½	252	201½	198	158	161½	167	157
2800	2850	510½	425½	340½	255½	204½	201½	161½	164	169½	159½
2850	2900	517½	431½	345	259	207	204½	162½	165½	171½	161½
2900	2950	525	437	349½	263	210	207	165½	168	174	164
2950	3000	532	442½	355	266½	212½	210	167	169½	175½	165½

TABLE No. 3.

Distances, Miles.	Classes in cents per 100 lbs.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	24	21	18	15	12	11	9	10	10	7½
10	24	21	18	15	12	11	9	10	10	7½
15	24	21	18	15	12	11	9	10	10	7½

TABLE No. 3—*Continued.*

Distances, Miles.	Classes in cents per 100 lbs.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20	24	21	18	15	12	11	9	10	10	7½
25	25	21½	18	15	12	11	10	11½	10	7½
30	29	25	19	15	14	11½	10	11½	10	7½
35	31½	25	21½	16½	15	12½	11½	12½	11½	7½
40	32½	27½	22½	17½	16½	14	11½	12½	12½	9
45	35	30	24	17½	17½	14	11½	14	12½	9
50	37½	31½	25	19	17½	15	12½	14	14	10
55	39	32½	26½	20	17½	16½	14	14	14	10
60	41½	35	27½	21½	19	17½	14	15	15	11½
65	44	36½	29	22½	20	19	14	15	16½	11½
70	46½	39	31½	24	21½	19	15	16½	17½	11½
75	47½	40	32½	25	22½	20	15	16½	17½	12½
80	50	41½	32½	25	24	20	16½	17½	19	12½
85	52½	44	35	26½	25	21½	16½	17½	19	14
90	54	46½	36½	27½	25	21½	16½	17½	20	14
95	56½	46½	37½	27½	25	21½	17½	17½	20	14
100	57½	47½	39	29	26⅔	22½	17½	19	21½	15
110	60	51⅓	40	31½	27⅔	22½	17½	19	22½	15
120	64	54	42½	32½	29	24	17⅓	20	24	16½
130	67½	56⅓	45	32½	30	25	19	21½	25	16½
140	70	59	46½	35	32½	25	20	21½	25	17½
150	74	61½	49	37½	32½	26½	20	22½	26½	17½
160	76½	64	51½	39	34	27½	21½	24	27½	17½
170	79	66⅔	52½	39	35	29	22½	24	29	17½
180	81½	67½	54	40	36½	30	22½	25	30	19
190	82½	69	55	41⅓	37½	31½	24	25	31½	19
200	85	71½	57½	42½	39	32½	24	25	32½	20
210	89	74	59	44	39	32½	25	26½	32½	20
220	91½	76½	60	46⅔	40	34	25	26½	34	21½
230	94	79	62½	46½	41½	35	25	27½	35	21½
240	96½	80	64	47½	42½	35	26½	27½	35	21½
250	97½	81½	65	49	44	36½	26½	29	36½	21½
260	100	82½	67½	50	45	37½	27½	29	37½	22½
270	102½	85	67½	51½	46½	39	29	29	39	22½
280	105	87½	69	52½	46½	39	29	30	39	24
290	106½	89	70	54	47½	40	30	30	40	24
300	109	90	72½	54	49	41½	30	31½	41½	25
310	111½	94	75	56⅔	50	42½	31½	31½	42½	25
320	114	95	75	57½	51⅓	42½	31½	32½	42½	25
330	116½	96½	77½	59	52½	44	32½	32½	44	26½
340	117½	99	79	60	54	45	32½	32½	45	26½
350	120	100	80	60	54	46½	32½	34	46½	26½
360	122½	102½	81½	61½	55	46½	34	34	46½	27½
370	124	104	82½	62½	56½	47½	34	35	47½	27½
380	126½	105	85	64	57⅔	47½	34	35	47½	29
390	129	107½	86½	65	59	49	35	35	49	29
400	131½	110	87½	66½	60	50	35	36½	50	29
410	132½	110	89	67½	60	51½	36⅓	36½	51½	30
420	135	112½	90	67½	61½	51½	36½	37½	51½	30
430	137½	115	91½	69	62½	52½	37½	37½	52½	31½
440	139	116½	92½	70	64	54	39	39	54	31½
450	141½	117½	95	71½	64	54	39	39	54	31½
460	144	120	96⅓	72½	65	55	39	39	55	32½
470	145	121½	96½	74	66½	56½	39	39	56½	32½
480	147½	124	99	75	67½	56½	39	39	56½	32½
490	150	125	100	75	67½	57½	40	40	57½	34
500	152½	126½	101½	76½	69	59	40	40	59	34
525	157½	131½	105	79	71½	60	41½	41½	60	35
550	162½	136½	109	81½	72½	62½	44	42½	62½	36½
575	167½	140	111½	84	75	64	45	44	64	37½
600	172½	144	115	86½	77½	66½	46½	45	66½	39
625	177½	149	117½	89	79	67½	46½	46½	67½	40
650	182½	152½	122½	91½	81½	70	49	46⅓	70	41½
675	187½	156½	124	94	84	72½	50	47½	72½	42½
700	191½	160	127½	96½	86½	75	51½	49	75	44
725	196½	164	131½	99	89	76½	52½	50	76½	45
750	201½	167½	134	100	90	77½	54	51½	77½	46½
775	205	171½	137½	102½	92½	80	55	51½	80	46½
800	209	174	139	105	95	81½	56½	52½	81½	47½
825	214	179	142½	106½	96⅓	82½	57½	54	84	49
850	217½	181½	145	109	97½	85	60	54	85	50
875	222½	185	149	110	100	86½	60	55	86½	51½
900	226½	189	151½	112½	102½	89	61½	55	89	52½
925	230	192½	154	115	102½	90	62½	56½	90	54
950	235	195	156⅓	117½	105	92½	65	57½	92½	54
975	239	200	160	119	107½	94	66½	57½	94	55
1000	242½	202½	161⅓	121⅓	109	96½	67½	59	96½	56½
1025	246½	205	164	124	110	97½	67½	60	97½	56½
1050	251½	209	166½	125	112½	99	70	60	99	57½
1075	254	211½	167½	127½	115	101½	71½	61½	101½	59
1100	257½	214	171⅓	129	117½	102½	72½	61½	102½	60
1125	261½	217½	174	131½	117½	105	74	62½	105	61½
1150	266½	222½	177½	132½	119	106½	75	64	106½	61½
1175	270	226½	181½	135	121½	109	76½	64	109	64
1200	272½	227½	181½	136½	122½	110	77½	65	110	65
1225	276½	230	184	137½	124	112½	79	66½	112½	66½
1250	280	232½	186½	139	125	114	81½	67½	114	67½
1275	284	237½	189	141½	127½	115	81½	67½	115	67½
1300	287½	239	191½	144	130	117½	82½	69	117½	69
1325	290	242½	194	145	131½	119	84	70	119	70
1350	294	245	195	146½	131½	121½	85	71½	121½	71½

TABLE No. 3—*Concluded.*

Distances, Miles.	Classes in cents per 100 lbs.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1375	296½	249	197½	149	132½	122½	86½	72½	122½	72½
1400	301½	251½	201½	151½	137½	124	89	74	124	74
1425	304	254	204	152½	139	124	89	75	124	75
1450	307½	257½	206½	155	141½	126½	90	75	126½	75
1475	310	259	209	156½	142½	129	91½	76½	129	76½
1500	314	261½	209	157½	144	130	92½	76½	130	76½
1550	317½	264	211½	159	145	130	94	77½	130	77½
1600	321½	266½	212½	160	146½	131½	95	79	131½	79
1650	325	269	214	162½	147½	132½	96½	80	132½	80
1700	329	271½	215	164	149	134	97½	81½	134	81½
1750	332½	274	216½	166½	150	135	99	82½	135	82½
1800	336½	276½	217½	167½	151½	136½	100	84	136½	84
1850	340	279	219	170	152½	137½	101½	85	137½	85
1900	344	281½	220	171½	154	139	102½	86½	139	86½
1950	347½	284	221½	174	155	140	104	87½	140	87½
2000	351½	286½	222½	175	156½	141½	105	89	141½	89
2050	355	289	224	177½	157½	142½	106½	90	142½	90
2100	359	291½	225	179	159	144	107½	91½	144	91½

When rates are not shown in the Table for the exact distance, use the rates given for the next greater distance.

TABLE No. 4.

Distances, Miles.	Classes in cents per 100 lbs.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	24	21	18	15	12	11	9	10	10	7½
10	24	21	18	15	12	11	9	10	10	7½
15	25	21½	18	15	12	11	10	11½	10	7½
20	29	25	19	15	14	11½	10	11½	11½	7½
25	32½	27½	22½	17½	16½	14	11½	12½	12½	9
30	35	30	24	17½	17½	14	11½	14	12½	9
35	39	32½	26½	20	17½	16½	14	14	14	10
40	41½	35	27½	21½	19	17½	14	15	15	11½
45	45	37½	30	22½	20	19	14	15	16½	11½
50	47½	40	32½	25	22½	20	15	16½	17½	12½
55	52½	44	35	26½	25	21½	16½	17½	19	14
60	55	47½	37½	27½	25	21½	16½	17½	20	14
65	59	49	39	30	26½	22½	17½	19	21½	15
70	60	51½	40	31½	27½	22½	17½	19	22½	15
75	62½	52½	41½	31½	29	24	17½	20	24	16½
80	65	55	44	32½	29	24	17½	20	24	16½
85	67½	56½	45	32½	30	25	19	21½	25	16½
90	70	59	46½	35	32½	25	20	21½	25	17½
95	72½	60	47½	36½	32½	26½	20	22½	26½	17½
100	75	62½	50	37½	32½	26½	20	22½	26½	17½
110	79	66½	52½	39	35	29	22½	24	29	17½
120	81½	67½	54	40	36½	30	22½	25	30	19
130	85	71½	57½	42½	39	32½	24	25	32½	19
140	89	74	59	44	39	32½	25	26½	32½	20
150	94	79	62½	46½	41½	35	25	27½	35	21½
160	96½	80	64	47½	42½	35	26½	27½	35	21½
170	100	82½	67½	50	45	37½	27½	29	37½	22½
180	102½	85	67½	51½	46½	39	29	29	39	22½
190	106½	89	70	54	47½	40	30	30	40	24
200	109	90	72½	54	49	41½	30	31½	41½	25
210	114	95	75	57½	51½	42½	31½	32½	42½	25
220	116½	96½	77½	59	52½	44	32½	32½	44	26½
230	120	100	80	60	54	46½	32½	34	46½	26½
240	122½	102½	81½	61½	55	46½	34	34	46½	27½
250	126½	105	85	64	57½	47½	34	35	47½	29
260	129	107½	86½	65	59	49	35	35	49	29
270	132½	110	89	67½	60	51½	36½	36½	51½	30
280	135	112½	90	67½	61½	51½	36½	37½	51½	30
290	139	116½	92½	70	64	54	39	39	54	31½
300	141½	117½	95	71½	64	54	39	39	54	31½
310	145	121½	96½	74	66½	56½	39	39	56½	32½
320	147½	124	99	75	67½	56½	39	39	56½	32½
330	152½	126½	101½	76½	69	59	40	40	59	34
340	157½	131½	105	79	71½	60	41½	41½	60	35
350	160	134	106½	80	71½	60	42½	41½	61½	36½
360	162½	136½	109	81½	72½	62½	44	42½	62½	36½
370	167½	140	111½	84	75	64	45	44	64	37½
380	170	141½	112½	85	75	64	45	44	65	37½
390	172½	144	115	86½	77½	66½	46½	45	66½	39
400	175	146½	116½	87½	77½	66½	46½	46½	66½	39
410	177½	149	117½	89	79	67½	46½	46½	67½	40
420	180	151½	120	90	81½	70	47½	46½	69	40
430	182½	152½	122½	91½	81½	70	49	46½	70	41½
440	185	155	122½	92½	84	72½	50	47½	72½	42½
450	187½	156½	124	94	84	72½	50	47½	72½	42½
460	191½	160	127½	96½	86½	75	51½	49	75	44
470	195	162½	129	97½	89	76½	52½	50	76½	45
480	197½	165	131½	99	89	76½	54	51½	77½	45
490	201½	167½	134	100	90	77½	54	51½	77½	46½
500	204	170	136½	102½	90	77½	54	51½	80	46½
525	209	174	139	105	95	81½	56½	52½	81½	47½
550	214	179	142½	106½	96½	82½	57½	54	84	49
575	222½	185	149	110	100	86½	60	55	86½	51½
600	226½	189	151½	112½	102½	89	61½	55	89	52½
625	235	195	156½	117½	105	92½	65	57½	92½	54
650	239	200	160	119	107½	94	66½	57½	94	55

TABLE No. 4—*Concluded.*

Distances, Miles.	Classes in cents per 100 lbs.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
675	246½	205	164	124	110	97½	67½	60	97½	56½
700	251½	209	166½	125	112½	99	70	60	99	57½
725	257½	214	171½	129	117½	102½	72½	61½	102½	60
750	261½	217½	174	131½	117½	105	74	62½	105	61½
775	265	222½	177½	132½	119	107½	75	64	107½	61½
800	269	226½	181½	135	121½	109	76½	64	109	64
825	274	227½	181½	136½	122½	110	77½	65	110	65
850	277½	230	184	139	124	112½	79	66½	112½	66½
875	282½	234	187½	142½	125	114	81½	67½	114	67½
900	286½	237½	189	144	129	116½	82½	69	116½	69
925	290	242½	194	145	131½	119	84	70	119	70
950	295	245	195	147½	132½	121½	85	71½	121½	71½
975	299	250	197½	149	134	122½	86½	72½	122½	72½
1000	302½	251½	201½	151½	137½	124	89	74	124	74
1025	306½	255	204	154	140	125	90	75	125	75
1050	311½	259	209	156½	142½	129	91½	76½	129	76½
1075	314	261½	209	157½	144	130	92½	76½	130	76½
1100	316½	264	210	159	146½	132½	94	77½	132½	77½
1125	319	266½	211½	160	147½	135	95	79	135	79
1150	321½	269	212½	160	150	137½	96½	80	137½	80
1175	324	271½	214	161½	151½	140	97½	81½	140	81½
1200	325	272½	215	162½	152½	142½	99	82½	142½	82½
1225	329	275	216½	165	154	144	100	84	144	84
1250	332½	277½	217½	166½	155	145	101½	85	145	85
1275	336½	280	219	169	156½	146½	102½	86½	146½	86½
1300	340	282½	220	170	157½	147½	104	87½	147½	87½
1325	344	285	221½	171½	159	149	105	89	149	89
1350	347½	287½	222½	174	160	150	106½	90	150	90
1375	351½	290	224	175	161½	151½	107½	91½	151½	91½
1400	355	292½	225	177½	162½	152½	109	92½	152½	92½
1425	359	295	226½	179	164	154	110	94	154	94
1450	362½	297½	227½	181½	165	155	111½	95	155	95
1475	366½	300	229	182½	166½	156½	112½	96½	156½	96½
1500	370	302½	230	185	167½	157½	114	97½	157½	97½
1550	374	305	231½	186½	169	159	115	99	159	99
1600	377½	307½	232½	189	170	160	116½	100	160	100
1650	381½	310	234	190	171½	161½	117½	101½	161½	101½
1700	385	312½	235	192½	172½	162½	119	102½	162½	102½
1750	389	315	236½	194	174	164	120	104	164	104
1800	392½	317½	237½	196½	175	165	121½	105	165	105
1850	396½	320	239	197½	176½	166½	122½	106½	166½	106½
1900	400	322½	240	200	177½	167½	124	107½	167½	107½
1950	404	325	241½	201½	179	169	125	109	169	109
2000	407½	327½	242½	204½	180	170	126½	110	170	110
2050	411½	330	244	205	181½	171½	127½	111½	171½	111½
2100	415	332½	245	207½	182½	172½	129	112½	172½	112½
2150	419	335	246½	209	184	174	130	114	174	114
2200	422½	337½	247½	211½	185	175	131½	115	175	115

When rates are not shown in the Table for the exact distance, use the rates given for the next greater distance.

TABLE No. 5.

Distances, Miles.	Classes in cents per 100 lbs.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	24	21	18	15	12	11	9	10	10	7½
10	24	21	18	15	12	11	9	10	10	7½
15	24	21	18	15	12	11	9	10	10	7½
20	24	21	18	15	12	11	9	10	10	7½
25	25	21½	18	15	12	11	10	11½	10	7½
30	29	25	19	15	14	11½	10	11½	11½	7½
35	31½	25	21½	16½	15	12½	11½	12½	11½	7½
40	32½	27½	22½	17½	16½	14	11½	12½	12½	9
45	35	30	24	17½	17½	14	11½	14	12½	9
50	37½	31½	25	19	17½	15	12½	14	14	10
55	39	32½	26½	20	17½	16½	14	14	14	10
60	41½	35	27½	21½	19	17½	14	15	15	11½
65	44	36½	29	22½	20	19	14	15	16½	11½
70	46½	39	31½	24	21½	19	15	16½	17½	11½
75	47½	40	32½	25	22½	20	15	16½	17½	12½
80	50	41½	32½	25	24	20	16½	17½	19	12½
85	52½	44	35	26½	25	21½	16½	17½	19	14
90	54	46½	36½	27½	25	21½	16½	17½	20	14
95	56½	46½	37½	27½	25	21½	17½	17½	20	14
100	57½	47½	39	29	26½	22½	17½	19	21½	15
110	60	51½	40	31½	27½	22½	17½	19	22½	15
120	64	54	42½	32½	29	24	17½	20	24	16½
130	67½	56½	45	32½	30	25	19	21½	25	16½
140	70	59	46½	35	32½	25	20	21½	25	17½
150	74	61½	49	37½	32½	26½	20	22½	26½	17½

When rates are not shown in the Table for the exact distance, use the rates given for the next greater distance.

Dated this thirteenth day of September, nineteen hundred and eighteen.

G. C. RANSOM,
Agent for the Railway Companies above mentioned.

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OTTAWA.—Printed by J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

No. 13. Vol. LII.

The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1918.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Notices, documents or advertisements received after twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, will not be published in "The Canada Gazette" of the following Saturday, but in the next number.

J. de L. TACHÉ,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

AVIS IMPORTANT.

Les avis, documents ou annonces reçus après midi, le jeudi de chaque semaine, ne seront pas publiés dans la "Gazette du Canada" du samedi suivant, mais dans le numéro subséquent.

J. de L. TACHÉ,
Imprimeur du Roi et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.

SENATORS CALLED.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

OTTAWA, 23rd September, 1918.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to summon to the Senate of Canada, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, bearing date the twenty-third day of September, 1918 :—

JOHN G. TURRIFF, of Regina, Saskatchewan, as a Member of the Senate and a Senator for the Province of Saskatchewan.

FRANCIS CHADWICK,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery
13-1 for Canada.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

OTTAWA, 12th September, 1918.

JESSEN ANDERSON, of the Town of Lunenburg, in the Province of Nova Scotia : to be Measuring Surveyor of Shipping and Surveyor of Accommodation for Seamen at the Port of Lunenburg, in the said Province.

The resignation of J. CECIL SMITH as Fishery Overseer for the Province of British Columbia, who had been appointed for service during the absence overseas of Fishery Overseer A. F. Lloyd, has been accepted from 31st March, 1918.

EDWARD L PEERS of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia : to be Fishery Overseer for the said Province, during the absence overseas of Fishery Overseer A. F. Lloyd, the said Edward L. Peers to have the powers of a Justice of the Peace for all the purposes of the Fisheries Act during his term of office as such Overseer.

JOHN WILLCOT of La Batiere, in the Province of Quebec : to be a Fishery Officer in and for the County of Saguenay, in the said Province, and during his term of Office as such Fishery Officer, with the powers of a Justice of the Peace for all the purposes of the Fisheries Act in the room and stead of T. W. Evans, resigned.

—

19th September, 1918.

The Honourable JEAN BAPTISTE GUSTAVE LAMOTHE, a Judge of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec: to be Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench for the said Province, with the style and title of Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec, in the room and stead of the Honourable Sir Horace Archambault, deceased.

Albert Emmanuel DeLorimier, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law for the said Province : to be a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec, in the room and stead of the Honourable Jean Baptiste Gustave Lamothe who has been appointed Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench for the said Province.

Louis Joseph Maurice Loranger, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law for the said Province : to be a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec, in the room and stead of the Honourable Francois Octave Dugas, deceased.

John Edward Martin, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law for the said Province : to be a Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench in and for the Province of Quebec, in the room and stead of the Honourable Norman William Trenholme, retired.

PROCLAMATIONS.

CANADA.

By His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, P.C., G.C.M.G., LL.D., etc., etc., etc., Chief Justice of Canada, and Administrator of the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—Greeting :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS His Majesty King George the Fifth, was graciously pleased by a Commission under His Sign Manual and Signet, bearing date at the Court of Saint James's the eighth day of August, 1916, and in the seventh year of His Reign, to appoint The Most Noble Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, to be Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada ;

And Whereas by section VII of the Letters Patent bearing date the fifteenth day of June, 1905, constituting the office of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada it is provided that in the event of the absence of the Governor General out of the Dominion of Canada all and every the powers and authorities therein granted to him shall, until His Majesty's further pleasure is signified therein, be vested in such person as may be appointed by His Majesty under His Sign Manual and Signet to be the Lieutenant Governor of the said Dominion or if there shall be no such Lieutenant Governor in the said Dominion, then in such person or persons as may be appointed under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet to administer the Government of the same ; and in case there shall be no person or persons within the said Dominion so appointed, then in the Chief Justice for the time being of the Supreme Court of the said Dominion, or in case of the death, incapacity, removal, or absence out of the said Dominion of the said Chief Justice for the time being, then in the Senior Judge for the time being of the said Supreme Court then residing in the said Dominion and not being under incapacity ;

And Whereas by reason of the absence of the said The Most Noble Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire cut of Canada, and under and in virtue of the letters patent aforesaid all and every the powers and authorities by the said Letters Patent granted to the Governor General have become vested in me as being the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the time being of the Dominion of Canada, and having taken the necessary oath as required by the said Letters Patent, I have therefore thought fit to issue this Proclamation to make known the same, and I do hereby require and command that all and singular His Majesty's officers and ministers in the said Dominion of Canada do continue in the execution of their several and respective offices, places and employments, and that His Majesty's loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern do take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at arms at MURRAY BAY, this NINTH day of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of His Majesty's Reign.

C. FITZPATRICK,
13–3 Administrator of the Government.

DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you— Greeting :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to Tuesday, the seventeenth day of the month of September, instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on MONDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of the month of OCTOBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein Fail Not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness : Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley; Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter ; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council ; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George ; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, this TWELFTH day of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By command,

FRANCIS CHADWICK,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery
11–tf for Canada.

DEVONSHIRE.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION PROHIBITING TRADING WITH CERTAIN PERSONS OR BODY OF PERSONS OF ENEMY NATIONALITY OR ENEMY ASSOCIATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS by Our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and published in Our *Canada Gazette* of the tenth day of August of the present year, We did proclaim variations in and additions to the list of persons and firms with whom trading was prohibited on the part of all persons resident, carrying business or being in the Dominion of Canada;

AND WHEREAS the Statutory Black List operative in the United Kingdom has been further varied and added to by Orders in Council dated the thirty-first day of May and the fourteenth day of June in the present year;

AND WHEREAS Our Governor in Council has authorized the issue of a Proclamation declaring that the Canadian Statutory List be varied and added to as set forth in the schedules hereto, which said schedules appended to the above mentioned Orders in Council contain the further variations in and additions to the said Statutory Black List operative in the United Kingdom.

NOW KNOW YE that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada and pursuant to the powers vested in Us by the War Measures Act, 1914, We hereby proclaim and declare that the said Canadian Statutory List of persons with whom trading was prohibited on the part of all persons resident, carrying on business or being in the Dominion of Canada is varied and added to as set forth in the said schedules hereto appended.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right

DEVONSHIRE.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A tous ceux à qui les présentes parviendront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT:

PROCLAMATION À L'EFFET DE PROHIBER LE COMMERCE AVEC CERTAINES PERSONNES OU ASSOCIATIONS DE PERSONNES DE NATIONALITÉ ENNEMIE OU D'ASSOCIATION ENNEMIE.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Sous-ministre de la Justice, Canada. } ATTENDU que par Notre proclamation en date du vingt-septième jour de juillet en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit et publiée dans Notre *Gazette du Canada* du dixième jour d'août, mil neuf cent dix-huit, Nous avons proclamé les variations et les additions à la liste des personnes et firmes avec lesquelles il est défendu à toutes personnes résidant, faisant affaires ou se trouvant dans le Dominion du Canada, de faire un commerce quelconque;

ET ATTENDU que la liste noire statutaire en vigueur dans le Royaume-Uni a été ultérieurement changée et que des ajoutés y ont été faits par des décrets en date des trente et unième jour de mai et quatorzième jour de juin, de la présente année;

ET ATTENDU que Notre Gouverneur en conseil a autorisé la publication d'une proclamation déclarant que la liste statutaire canadienne avec les changements et les ajoutés tels qu'énoncés dans les annexes, lesquelles dites annexes jointes aux décrets ci-dessus mentionnés contiennent les changements et les ajoutés à la dite liste noire statutaire en vigueur dans le Royaume-Uni.

SACHEZ DONC que par et avec l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada et en conformité des pouvoirs qui nous sont conférés par la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, Nous proclamons et déclarons par la présente que la liste statutaire canadienne des personnes avec lesquelles il n'était pas permis à toutes personnes résidant, faisant affaires ou se trouvant dans le Dominion du Canada de faire le commerce, soit changée et que des ajoutés y soient faits tel qu'établi dans les dites annexes jointes à la présente proclamation.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis de prendre connaissance et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN: Notre très fidèle

Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of OTTAWA, this THIRD day of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor-Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière; membre de notre très honorable Conseil privé; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ D'OTTAWA, ce TROISIÈME jour de SEPTEMBRE en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit, et de Notre règne la neuvième.

Par ordre,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

SCHEDULE "A".

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Brohme, F., Rio Gallegos, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Fraga, Hermanos, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Morrison, Julio, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Wulff, Otto, Calle Peru 399, Calle Terrero 109, and Rivadavia 6245, Buenos Aires, Argentina; and Asuncion, Paraguay.

Bolivia.

Payot, Jorge, & Company, Oruro.

Brazil.

Duder, Edward, Bahia.
Fabrica de Discos Odeon (G. Cohen), Boulevard 28 de Setembro 36-56, Rio de Janeiro.
Fonseca, Alfredo Rodrigues da, Porto Alegere.
Odeon, Fabrica de Discos (G. Cohen), Boulevard 28 de Setembro 36-56, Rio de Janeiro.
Stofen, Schnack, Muller & Company, Corumba.
Stuck, Otto, Rua Boa Vista 45a, and Rua Sao Bento 67, Sao Paulo.
Thun, A., Rua Visconde de Inhauma 83, Rio de Janeiro.
Voelckers & Franco, Rue Sete de Setembro 88, Porto Alegre.

Chile.

Blaya, Emilio, Punta Arenas.
Chile Austral (Newspaper), Santiago.
Deutsche Zeitung.
Huber, E. (Weber & Company), Concepsion.
Koch, H., Punta Arenas.
Leonhardt, Paul, (see Pieper & Leonhardt.
Petruschkin Sigal & Company.
Pieper & Leonhardt (partners Oscar Pieper and Paul Leonhardt), Catedral 1219 and Casilla 3043, Santiago.
Pieper, Oscar (see Pieper & Leonhardt).
Tiompo Nuevo, El, Santiago.

Colombia.

Bohmer, Herman, Cali.
Focke, Ferdinand, Apartado 269, Bogota.
Herzog, H., Barranquilla.
Schmidt, Albert, Barranquilli.
Schwarten, Hans, Barranquilla.

Ecuador.

Buchwald, Federico Wilhelm von, Quevedo, Los Rios.
Rintelen; Karl, Quito.
Wulckow, R., Quito.

Guatemala.

Cecilia Plantations Company.
Peper & Company, Guatemala City.
Sauerbrey, Carlos, Quezaltenango.

Hayti and Dominican Republics.

Michel, Dr Albert, Moca and La Vega, Santo Domingo.
Stahlmann, Johann, Santo Domingo.

Mexico.

Beckman, Juan, Guadalajara.
Biermeister, Gustave, Mazatlan.
Brunner, Erich, Mexico City.
Collignon, Teodora, Guadalajara.
Dorenberg, Petersen and Company, Sopresa" Independencia 3, Puebla.
Flores, Emilio, Durango.
Gartner, Pablo, Vera Cruz.
Hayn, Carl Mazatlan.
Holm, Alberto, Oaxaca.
Huthoff, Juan, Tapachula.
Osuna, Ignacio G. Mazatlan.
Struck, Gustavo and Company, Calle Independencia 19, Vera Cruz.
"Suiza, La" Torreon.
Vogel, Arnoldo, Colima.
Voight, Claudio, Pueblo.
Weigand, Otto, Torreon.

Netherlands.

*Grisar, Carlito, The Hague.
Vereenigde Brandstoffenhandel, N.V. Zuidblaak 26 b, Rotterdam.
* No connection with Robert Grisar or Grisar and Company, Antwerp and Rotterdam.

Netherland East Indies.

Ong Soei Hong, Amoerang, Celebes.
Soei Tiong Hie, Menado.
Teh Gim Goan, Medan.

Nicaragua.

Brockman, Francisco, and Company (partners Franz Brockman and Ulrich Litzen), Managua.
Brockman, Franz (see Brockman, Francisco, and Company.)
Litzen, Ulrich (see Brockman, Francisco, and Company.)

Norway.

Birkeland, Karl, Haugesund.
Christensen and Company, Bodø.
Fjaertoff, Edv., Berlevaag, Finmarkens Amt.
Gerhard and Ubøe, Haugesund.
Hofseth, Alf. Kaarhavn, Hammerfest.
Jensen, August, Fjordgt, 19 Trondhjem.
Mollestad and Fiskaa A/S Aalesund.
Olsen, Oluf M. and Company, Haugesund.
Polarstjernen A/S Drammensveien 2, Christiania.
Sandaas and Sandaas, Kopervik.
Sildekompagniet, Egersund.
Unger, Carl and Gunnar Mellbye, Nedre Slotsgade 15, Christiania.
Wesemberg, Harald, Svensgaarden, and Sandviken 49 and 52, Bergen.

Peru.

Calderon, Gregorio Paredes.
Chavez, Manton.

Compania Minera Wolfram, Lima.
Kuan Lock and Company.
Paredes Calderon, Gregorio (see Calderon Gregorio Paredes.
Wing Man.
Wolfram, Compania Minera (see Compania Minera Wolfram).

Salvador.

Altschul, Carlos San Salvador.
Sauerbrey, G. A., San Salvador.

Spain.

Bonnefoy, Luis, Extremo Calle Massini, and Calle Padro Gallifa, Sans, Barcelona.
Bonnefoy, S. A., Sucesora de Luis, Extremo Calle Massini, and Calle Parde Gallifa, Sans, Barcelona.
Casa Peele, Calle Alcala 73, Madrid.
"Dora" Fabrica de los Alemanes, Prim 71, Badalona near Barcelona.
Feger, H. E., Prim 71, Badalona, near Barcelona.
Fernandez, Viuda y Hijos de A., Irun and Port Bou; Calle Ancha, Barcelona; and Gran Via 1, Bilbao.
George, Carl, Calle Munoz Torrero 8, Badajoz.
Goldstruck, Hainze, Calle Mallorca 284, and Plaza del Teatro 8, Barcelona.
Haye, Frederico, Avenida Menendez Pelayo 29, Madrid.
Kalisynicat, Barcelona and Madrid.
Kirchner & Company (Navarro, Alfredo), Calle Alfonso XII 58, Madrid.
Koll, Hermann, Calle San Mateo 16, Madrid.
Lehman, Dr., Calle Alcalta 73, Madrid.
Lieb y Friedrich, Paseo de Flandes, Barcelona.
Loewenstein, Ernst, Alcala 73, Madrid.
Malondra, José y Cia, Palma Majorica.
Mellert, José Antoine, Alarcon 29, Madrid.
Moriyon de la Compa, Antonio Calle Marques de San Esteban 14, Gijon.
Navarro, Alfredo (See Kirchner & Company).
Paege y Heidrich, Prim 71, Badalona, near Barcelona.
Regel, Viuda de, y Cia, Anteguera, Malaga.
Reiniger, Gebbert & Schall, Rambla Cataluna 75, Barcelona.
Roesel, Ricardo, Calle Libertad 8, and Calle Zabaleta 587, Madrid.
Roses, Gabriel, Calle Bailen 5, Barcelona.
Satorres, Ramon, de. Calle San Marcos 3, and Calle Alcalta 43, Madrid.
Schultze, Gustavo, y Cia, Calle Luis Toboada 2, Vigo.
Wünsch, Viuda de, Calle Isabel la Catolica I, Santander.
Zimnosek, D. W., Calle Barquillo 28, Madrid.

Venezuela.

Baasch, Adolfo, Puerto Cabello.
Baasch & Romer, Puerto Cabello.
Eco Aleman, El, Caracas.
Jagenberg, W. Caracas.
Jess, Eduardo von, Maracaibo.
Mir, Andres, Ciudad, Bolivia.
Scharffenorth, Alfredo, Caracas.
Thoss, Carlos, Can Cristobal.
Tipografia Caracas, Caracas.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Bauer & Wilde (H. Bauer & Company, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Bauer. H. & Company, Calle Piedras 132-154, and Calle Chili 1175, Buenos Aires. Argentina.

Brazil.

Marino. Ernesto, & Company, Sao Paulo and Santos.

Colombia.

Hoz, P. de la, Barranquilla.

Ecuador.

Balda. Pedro A., Guayaquil.

Honduras.

Abadie Brothers, Acapala.

Mexico.

Ibarra, Carlos, Guadalajara.
Korn, Joseph Montezuma.
Lichtle. Alberto, Mexico City.
Sarabia, Jesus, Mazatlan.

Netherland East Indies.

Baalen, Arien. W. van, Bandoeng.

Panama.

Lemos, Arturo de (of Toledano & de Lemos), Panama City.

Spain.

Oliver y Rigol, Aribau 19, Barcelona.

Venezuela.

Senior, J. A., é Hipo, Coro.
Willson Cook, W., Maracaibo and San Cristobal.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

MEXICO.

11 Jan., 1918.—Abels Hermanos, Mexico City.
24 May, 1918.—American Grocery Co., Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918.—Basenez, Pedro, Vera Cruz.
11 Jan., 1918.—Bittrolf & Mendiola, Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918.—Blume & Nienau, Tampico.
11 Jan., 1918.—Blumenkron, Julio, Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918.—Casa Alemana de Musica, Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918.—Christlieb & Muhlhausler, Mexico City.
24 May, 1918.—Cia Navagacion del Pacifico, Mazatlan.
11 Jan., 1918.—Compania Manufacturera de Cerillos, Monterey.
24 May, 1918.—Compania Tamaulipeca de Telephonos, Tampico.
11 Jan., 1918.—Del Campo, Q. M. Guadalajara.
11 Jan., 1918.—"Democrata, El," Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918.—Diez, Augustin Ranero, Vera Cruz.
11 Jan., 1918.—Eversbusch, Richard, Tampico.
11 Jan., 1918.—Fischbaum, Max Chihuahua. should read 11 Jan., 1918.—Frischbein, Max Chihuahua.
11 Jan., 1918.—Freitzeim & Company, Merida.
24 May, 1918.—Gallo, El (Hardware store of Max Rheimers), Oaxaca.
11 Jan., 1918.—Gluchker, Francisco, Merida.
11 Jan., 1918.—Grassman & Company, Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918.—Grau, Pedro, Vera Cruz.
11 Jan., 1918.—Greogoire, Fernando, Mazatlan.
11 Jan., 1918.—Henonm, Martin, Manzanillo, should read 11 Jan., 1918.—Henonin, Martin, Manzanillo.
11 Jan., 1918.—Herr & Company, Mexico City. should read 11 Jan., 1918.—Heur & Company, Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918.—Heynen, Carl, Tampico.
11 Jan., 1918.—Higmio, Perez & Company, Manzanillo, should read 11 Jan., 1918.—Higinio, Perez & Cia, Manzanillo.
11 Jan., 1918.—Hildebrandt, E., Tepic and San Blas, Sinaloa.
11 Jan., 1918.—Hinselmann, F., Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918.—Iberri, W., & Hijos, Sucs., Guaymas, should read 11 Jan., 1918.—Iberri & Company, Guaymas.
11 Jan., 1918.—Klein & Ruentsch, Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918.—Kortum & Hess, Tepijulapa.
11 Jan., 1918.—Lapau, George, Chihuahua.
11 Jan., 1918.—Lubeck, Rudolph von, Vera Cruz.
11 Jan., 1918.—Mueller, Victor, y Hermanos, Tampico.
24 May, 1918.—Navegacion del Pacifico, Cia, Mazatlan.
24 May, 1918.—"Regeneracion, La" (Newspaper), Saltillo.
11 Jan., 1918.—Remecke, Juan, Macdinas, Mexico City, should read 11 Jan., 1918.—Reinecke, Juan, Mexico City.
24 May, 1918.—Rheimers, Max, (see Gallo, El).
11 Jan., 1918.—Riguelme, Pedro, Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918.—Roubicek, Ottokar, Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918.—Scheufler & Foerster, Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918.—Schweickhardt, Frederick, Villa Hermosa.
11 Jan., 1918.—Siemens-Schuckertwerke, Mexico City.
24 May, 1918.—Tamaulipeca de Telephones, Compania, Tampico.
11 Jan., 1918.—Wolf, Leon, Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918.—Wolfowitz, Max & Arthur, Mexico City.
11 Jan., 1918.—Zumther & Froilan, Mexico City.

Netherlands.

16 Mar., 1917.—Daarnhouwer & Company, Heerengracht 223, Amsterdam.
9 Sept., 1916.—Olifiers, L. N. G.; Keizersgracht 70, Amsterdam and Wijck B 262 Sloterdijk, near Amsterdam.

Norway.

24 Nov., 1916.—Brehmer & Company A S. (Kurt Brehmer), Skagen 21 and P.B. 12, Stavanger; P.B. 61, Bergen; and Inkognitogate 28, Christiania.

Peru.

8 June, 1917.—Benites, Guillermo, Casilla 13, Lima.

Spain.

5 Apr., 1918.—Bakker, Ubbo Emmius (Banco Alemada) Calle Victoria 4, 1°, and Calle Velasquez Mereno 20, Vigo.

ADDITIONS TO LIST "B."

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Longhi, Olivio, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Svensson, Ohlesson & Company, Cerrito 36, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Bolivia.

Cerveceria Taquina (see Taquina Cerveceria).
Gasser, Gebhardt, Santa Cruz.
Kruzfeldt, Guillermo, Riberalta.
Taquina, Cerveceria, Cochabamba.

Brazil.

Bernadelli Hermenegildo, Pelotas, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande.
Brazil, A. & Company Fundicão São Pedro.) Rua Marechal Floriano Peixoto 197 and 203, and Rua Sao Pedro 226 and 334, Rio de Janeiro.
Jurguens, John & Company, Rua da Alfandoga 120, and Caixa do Correio 194, Rio de Janeiro.
Kuehlen, Otto, Para.
Meister & Company, Caixa Postal 77, Bahia.
Reiniger, Schmitt & Company, Rua 7 de Setembro, Porto Alegre.
Strauch, Richard, Rua Marechal Floriana, Rio Grande do Sul.
"Vaterland," (newspaper), Porto Alegre.
"Volksblatt," (newspaper), Porto Alegre.

Chile.

Jacobitz, Otto, Santiago.

Columbia.

Friedrich, Arthur, Cartagena.

Costa Rica.

Kern, Heinrich, San José.
Kohkemper, Josef, San José.
Libreria, Lehmann (see Sauter & Company).
Pages, Geronimo, San José.
Peters, Wilhelm, San José.
Sauter, Federico, San José.
Sauter & Company (Libreria Lehmann, Tipografia Lehmann), San José.
Starke, Frederico, Tuis.
Tipografia Lehmann (see Sauter & Company).
Versmann, Heinrich, San José.
Weber, José, San José.

Ecuador.

Alban Hermanos (partners Alciviades, Alfredo, Felipe, Juan, Luis and Pedro Alban) Machalilla.
Alban, Alciviades (see Alban Hermanos).
Alban, Alfredo (see Alban Hermanos).
Alban, Felipe (see Alban Hermanos).
Alban, Juan (see Alban Hermanos).
Alban, Luis (see Alban Hermanos).
Alban, Pedro (see Alban Hermanos).
"Anamaria," Plantation, Quevedo, Los Rios.

Guatemala.

Guttmann, Leon, & Company, 8a Avenida Sur 4, Guatemala City.
Hegel, Carlos, Guatemala City.
Peros, Hermanos, Guatemala City.
"Rosario", Finca, Tumbador.
Scharoch, Augusto (Agent for Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft), Guatemala City.
Zadik, A., & Company, Guatemala City.

Mexico.

Agencia Maritima de Puerto Angeles, Puerto Angeles.
Escobar, Jose Maria, Mocorito.
Fabrica de Hielo de Reimers Harmanos, Aguascalientes.
Hussong, John, Ensenada.
Lutmann & Edelmann, Tapachula.
Mancha, Fausto, La Cruz.
Medrano, Ramon, Villa Union.
Muller, George Pablo, Vera Cruz.
Muller, G., Sucs. (Drogueria Vera Cruz), Vicario 21, Vera Cruz.
Reimers, Augustin (Partner of Reimers Hermanos), Zacetecas, Aguascalientes.
Ritter & Bock, Sucs. S. en C., Merida, Yucatan.
Tisnado, Emilio, Guamuchil.

Netherlands.

Demelinne, M. J. Alph., Singel 10, Amsterdam.
"Fisco", N/V. Conservenfabriek, Middenhavensstraat, Ijmuiden.
Freericks, A., 2 de Van de Boschstraat 10, The Hague.
Itallie, Mrs. B. van, Hondecoeterstr 56, Amsterdam.
"Keulsche, Vaart, De" Stoombootdienst, Koningslaan 74, Utrecht.
Maatschappij Voor in Uit en Doorvoer-Handel N/V Rokin 65-67, Amsterdam.
Machinefabriek en Scheepswerf N/V., van P. Smit, Jr., Rotterdam.
Smit, P. Jr., N/V., Machinefabriek en Scheepswerf, Varkenoordsch-edijk 88, Rotterdam.
Weinberger, Max, & Company, N/V (Electro Technische Magazijnen v/h., N/V.) Prinsengracht 375, Amsterdam.
Weissenborn, Th., 2 de Van Den Boschstraat 10, The Hague.

Netherland East Indies.

Bauer, Georg Ludwig, Soerakarta. Java.
Chea Cham Yong, Post Box No. 68, Medan.
Fenjan, Macassar.
Pigboom, T.H.W., P.O. Box, W.H. 200, Sourabaya.
Tan Khay Tjing, Sourabaya.

Norway.

Gluckstadt, Fr., Prinsensgt 26b, and Nils Juelsgt 6, Christiania.
Guthormsen, C. A/S., Karl Johansg. 8, Christiania.
Meyer, Rolf, Gronland and Toldbodg 2, Drammen and Christiania.

Persia.

Hekimian, Gober, Tehran.

Peru.

Acevedo, Carlos A., Calle de la Merced, Lima.
Agencia General Del Centro, Huancayo.
Benites, Guillermo.
Bischoffshausen, Gustavo W., von, Lima.
Dammert, A., & Company, Lima.
Delgado, O. A. Paita.
Eddelbuttel Wilhelm, Arequipa.
Hassler, Walter, Trujillo.
Hilbck, Frederick, Piura.
Hoeller, Otto, Huancayo.
Moiners, Adolf, Gallos 289, Lima.
Richarz, Paul, Lima.
Singlemann, Martin, Mollendo.
Weiss, Emilio, Callao.

Portugal.

Herold, O. & Company, Rua da Nova Alfandega 22, Oporto; and Rua da Prata 14, Lisbon.

Salvador.

Hecht, Hermann, Sonsonate, San Salvador.

Spain.

Agudo, Domingo, Pamplona.
Amme Giesecke & Konegan A/G Canizaris 18, Madrid.
Armbruster, Eugenio, Calle Juan de Mena 12, Madrid.
Bascos, Almundevar, Manuel, Huesca.
Boehm, Enrique, Fregenal de la Sierra, Badajos.
Blas, Herrero, Frigiliana, Malaga.
Burmeister, J., Hotel de Roma, Madrid.
Centeno, José Maria, Catedral Vieja 5, Cadiz.
Daehnhardt & Company, Calle O'Donnell 21, Madrid.
Daehnhardt, Ernesto, Calle O'Donnell 21, Madrid.
Garcia Cuervo, Gumersindo, Calle Marques de San Esteban 50, Gijon.
Garcia Martin, Eugenio, Calle Belen 16, Madrid.
Gebhard, Herman, Calle de Moreto 8, Madrid.
Hofer, August H., Calle Santa Teresa 8 and 10, Barcelona.
Jerosch, Georg (or Jorge), Santa Catalina 5, Madrid.
Lerbs, Hans, Torrente Serca, and Calle Libreros, Valencia.
Llorens y Casamitjana, Eduardo, Paseo de Gracia 93, Barcelona.
Marcus, Otto, Calle Alarcon 29, Madrid.
Marcus & Harting, Calle Alarcon 29, Madrid.
Ochoa de Zabalegui, Camilo, Alameda 4, San Sebastian and Pasajes.
Revesz, Andres, Calle Belen 16, Madrid.
Revista de Austria-Hungaria, Calle Belen 16, Madrid.

Robles, Angel, Calle Silva 6, Madrid, and Calle Bailen 22, Bilbao.
Scharka, Juan, Villa Martin 9, Cartagena.
Schumacher, Oscar, Calle Belen 16, Madrid.

Venezuela.

Cerveceria National, La Caracas.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

Mexico.

Berger, Leon, Av. de Independencia 12, Mexico City.
Dreinhofer, J. F., Sucr. Av., San Francisco 17, Mexico City.
Seckbach & Company, S. en C., 6a Gabino Barreda 118, Mexico City.

Netherlands East Indies.

Hoedt & Company, Handel Maatschappy, Sourabaya.

Peru.

Pallete, A. A., Paita and Pacasmayo.

Spain.

Senesteva, Ramon, Junqueras 10, Barcelona.

Venezuela.

Lima, A. D. de, Maracaibo.
Portillo & Hermanos, Maracaibo.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective date shown in the margin are made as under:—

Costa Rica.

1 Mar., 1918. Esquivel, Jaime ("Eureka, La 7), San José.
1 Mar., 1918. "Eureka, La" (Esquivel, Jaime), San José.
1 Feb., 1918. Knöhr, Edgar & Company, Avenida Central Este, San José.
1 Feb., 1918. Knöhr, Erik Oscar (of Knöhr, Juan Hijos), San José.
1 Feb., 1918. Krase, Erik, San José.
1 Feb., 1918. Wahle, Carlos, Wolfgang, Avenida Central Este, San José.

Honduras.

15 Feb., 1918. Dreschel, Diderico, Amapala and Tegucigalpa.

Mexico.

31 May, 1918. Biermeister, Gustave, Mazatlan, should read: Burgmeister, Gustavo, Mazatlan, whose name was published in the Schedule of the 24th May.

Persia.

16 Mar., 1916. Seskiel Nawo, Tehran, should read: Heskiel Nawi, Tehran.

Spain.

24 Mar., 1916. Lehner, Amande, Alicante.

12-3

DEVONSHIRE
[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada.

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God in his great goodness to vouchsafe this year unto Our Dominion of Canada, a bountiful harvest and other blessings,—

WE THEREFORE, considering that these blessings enjoyed by Our people throughout the said Dominion do call for a solemn and public acknowledgment, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to appoint, and We do appoint MONDAY, the FOURTEENTH day of October next, as a day of General THANKSGIVING to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest and other blessings with which Canada has been favoured this year, and We do invite all Our loving subjects throughout Canada to observe the said day as a day of General THANKSGIVING.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FIFTH day of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By command,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

11-3

DESPATCHES.

[*Extract from* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 16th August, 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
13th August, 1918.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARRANT PROVIDING FOR THE AWARD OF "THE MILITARY MEDAL" TO WARRANT OFFICERS.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS We did by Royal Warrant under Our Sign Manual dated 25th March, 1916, institute and create a silver medal entitled "The Military Medal" to be awarded to non-commissioned officers and men for bravery on the field:—

And whereas We are desirous that Warrant Officers shall be eligible for the award of the said medal:

It is Our Will and Pleasure and We do hereby Ordain that "The Military Medal" may be awarded to Warrant Officers, Class I and Class II, for acts of bravery in the field under the same conditions as are prescribed for other ranks.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this first day of August, 1918, in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

MILNER.

12-3

[*Extract from* THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

FOREIGN OFFICE,
August 13, 1918.

THE KING has been pleased to approve of: Senor Don Cesar A. Barranco y Fernandez as Consul of Cuba at Toronto.

[*Extracts from the fifth Supplement to the* LONDON GAZETTE *of the 26th August, 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
29th August, 1918.

HIS Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of a Bar to the Military Medal to the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers and Men:—

77345 Cpl. N. F. Mairs, M.M., Manitoba R., Can. (M.M. gazetted 23rd August, 1916.) See *Canada Gazette*, 23rd September, 1916.

45600 Bmdr. A. Cunningham, M.M., R.G.A. (Ontario).

*210132 Sjt. L. Bovienau, M.M., C. Ontario R., Can.

*734334 Sjt. F. E. Dauphine, M.M, Nova Scotia R., Canada.
67889 Pte (A./Cpl.) B. Hunter, M.M., Nova Scotia R., Can.
(M.M's gazetted 2nd November, 1917.) *See *Canada Gazette*, 26th January, 1918.
440788 Pte. S. B Clarke, M.M., Quebec R., Can.
**28915 Sjt. C. H. Leslie, M.M., Manitoba R., Can.
**77015 Sjt. T. McRae, M.M., Manitoba R., Can.
(M.M's gazetted 13th March, 1918.) ** See *Canada Gazette*, 13th April, 1918.

—

HIS Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Military Medal for bravery in the Field to the undermentioned Non-commissioned Officers and Men :—

636286 L./C. J. S. Adams, E. Ontario R.
68271 Sjt. D. W. Adshade, Nova Scotia R.
1051636 Pte. J. W. J. Armstrong, Saskatchewan R.
736025 L./Sjt. J. Bailey, Manitoba R.
788327 A./Cpl. R. Banks, Can. Rly. Troops.
A/34076 Cpl. A. J. Barlow, Nova Scotia R.
925012 Pte. (A /L./C.) J. Baston, Saskatchewan R.
699721 Cpl. T. J. Bates, C. Ontario R.
261112 Pte. W. A. Bennett, Nova Scotia R.
742320 Pte. (A./Cpl.) J. A. Biddiscombe, N. Brunswick R.
736965 Cpl. E A. Bissell, Manitoba R.
74310 Sjt. G. Blake, Saskatchewan R.
135643 Cpl. H. A. Bombard, C. Ontario R.
823867 Sjt. W. J. Bone, Quebec R.
1054161 Cpl. G. C. Broadbent, Quebec R.
258954 Sjt. G. F. Buckingham, Can. Rly. Troops.
919934 L./C. F. Burke, Quebec R.
441626 Pte. J. T. Burkitt, Quebec R.
1054822 Pte. J. T. Butler, Quebec R.
77656 Cpl. N. L. Caldwell, Manitoba R.
101719 L /Sjt. J. A. Calvert, Alberta R.
432632 Cpl. A. H. Cantin, Alberta R.
150334 Sjt H. Chapman, Saskatchewan R.
476296 L /C. E. Chivers, Cav.
210219 Sjt. L. W. Corris, C. Ontario R.
69109 Pte. A. Coultas, N. Brunswick R.
121417 L./Sjt. R. Cowley, Quebec R.
412353 Sjt. T. H. Crossman, E. Ontario R.
775263 Cpl. T. G. Cull, Ontario R.
440465 S t. J. Cunningham, Saskatchewan R.
811804 Pte. W. J. Drake, Saskatchewan R.
778826 Cpl. J. J. Duggan, Can. Rly. Troops.
28723 Pte. C. M. Dunlop, Manitoba R.
865318 Pte. A. G. Elder, Manitoba R.
841621 L./C. H. Evans, Quebec R.
451834 L./Sjt. F. Fell, E. Ontario R.
65330 Cpl. (L./Sjt.) A. Finlayson, Quebec R.
799102 Pte. W. Finlayson, C. Ontario R.
853255 Pte. E. Gagnon, C. Ontario R.
525308 Pte. H. W. Galbraith, Can. Mtd. Rifles (B. Columbia R.).
781964 Cpl. W. Garrod, Can. Mtd. Rifles (B. Columbia R.)
15373 L./Sjt. R. S. Graham, Manitoba R.
100498 Sjt. R. B. Greenly, Alberta R.
525526 Pte. H. J. Griffiths, Can A.M.C.
687622 Pte. W. C. Griffiths, B. Columbia R.
331641 A./Bomdr. T. Halvarson, Can. F. A.
690538 L /C. A. N. Hayward, Ontario R.
195631 L./C. S. E. Hill, E. Ontario R.
886484 Pte. J. Hornsby, Saskatchewan R.
405567 Pte. H. A. House, C. Ontario R.
36243 Pte. W. Hughes, Can. A.S.C.
2574306 Cpl. A. Jackson, Can. Rly. Troops.
2569305 Spr. J. H. James, Can. Rly. Troops.
1436 Cpl. (A./Sjt.) A. S. Johnston, Can. Rly. Troops.
63486 L./C. H. T. Jordon, Quebec R.
766412 L /C. A. Kelley, C. Ontario R.
234906 L./C. P. C. Kennedy, Manitoba R.
145503 Pte. G. S. Kerr, Brit. Colum. R.
129271 Cpl. C. Kilminster, Manitoba R.
279703 Cpl. G. M. King, Can. Rly. Troops.
59574 Pte. W. R Leech, E. Ontario R.
649514 Cpl. J. Linklater, Can. Rly. Troops.
1000371 Pte. W. H. Lobb, Manitoba R.
776062 Pte. W. J. Long, C. Ontario R.
28772 Pte. A. MacMillan, Manitoba R.
1361 Pte. R. Magee, C. Ontario R.
264773 Sjt. F. F. Manley, Can. Rly. Troops.
418494 Pte. (A./L./C.) J. H. Maver, Quebec R.
22762 Sjt. W. C. McArthur, Quebec R.
448909 L./C. D. McDonald, Quebec R.
839034 Cpl. N. E. McDonald, C. Ontario R.
264036 Spr. G. McElwane, Can. Rly. Troops.
279170 Cpl (A./Sjt.) C. McKenzie, Can. Rly. Troops.
887411 Pte. D. McLeod, Saskatchewan R.
410559 Pte. J. P. McNab, E. Ontario R.
104439 L./C. D. S. McPhail, Saskatchewan R.
797568 Pte. S. Medai, Quebec R.
889802 Sjt. H. F. Michel, Quebec R.
434868 L./C. W. Middler, Saskatchewan R.
47898 Cpl. H. Miller, C. Ontario R.
405632 Pte. J. Moon, B. Columbia R.
1000202 Cpl. D. Moore, Manitoba R.
1010122 Pt. J. B. Moran, Saskatchewan R.
1078051 Spr. A. Murry, Can. Rly. Troops.
105813 L./C. E. H. Nash, Saskatchewan R.
802112 Pte. E. T. Newman, C. Ontario R.
2137449 Pte. F. Nicholson, Nova Scotia R.
460368 Pte. F. T. Ore, Manitoba R.
288033 Pte. (A./ Cpl.) N. W. Pace, Manitoba R.
276284 Pte. P. Pelletier, Saskatchewan R.
524143 L./C. G. E. Phillips, Can. A.M.C.
120600 L./C. F. Pickup, Quebec R.
147672 Pte. N. Quirk, Saskatchewan R.
636219 L./C. A. Rattray, E. Ontario R.
814622 Sjt. W. F. Richards, Can Rly. Troops.
888220 L./C. H. Ridgewell, Saskatchewan R.
931773 Cpl. E. P. Rock, Can. Mtd. Rifles (B. Columbia R.).
1000990 Pte. V. Rogers, Manitoba R.
1090403 Pte. G. Rose, E. Ontario R.
A/20222 Sjt. J. A. Ross, Manitoba R.
725534 Pte. G. Scott, E. Ontario R.
778351 Sjt. J. Scott, Can. Rly. Troops.
643967 Pte. B. Simcoe, C. Ontario R.
799732 Pte. E. A. Simmons, C. Ontario R.
204331 Pte. (A./L./C.) J. Sloan, Saskatchewan R.
645817 Pte. A. Smith, B. Columbia R.
778124 Sjt. A. Smithers, Can. Rly. Troops.
888234 Pte. W. J. Steele, Saskatchewan R.
56083 Sjt. A. Stewart, C. Ontario R.
886293 Pte. J. Stroklund, Saskatchewan R.
758002 Sjt. T. Swaine, Can. Rly. Troops.
56116 Sjt. W. Tapp, C. Ontario R.
59957 Pte. F. W. Taylor, E. Ontario R.
279175 Spr. P. M. Temchenco, Can. Rly. Troops.
784396 Pte. C. W. Walker, Can. E.
796701 L./C. W. Watt, Quebec R.
282711 Cpl. E. P. Wentzell, Nova Scotia R.
805406 Pte. K. O. Whyte, E. Ontario R.
886561 Pte. (A./L./C.) R. J. Wiggins, Saskatchewan R.
767113 Pte. F. W. Wilding, C. Ontario R.
26383 Pte. J. E. Williams, Quebec R.
730123 Pte. S. A. Winkler, C. Ontario R.
283409 Cpl. R. E. Young, Nova Scotia A.

—

HIS Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to award the Meritorious Service Medal to the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Armies in the field during the present War :—

524773 S./Sjt. A. J. Pickman, Can. A.M.C.

—

HIS Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Meritorious Service Medal to the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in East Africa during the present war :—

S./24645 Sjt. (A./S.S.M.) W. J. Royle, A.S.C. (Vancouver, B.C.)

Alteration of Names.

163755 Cpl. (now Coy. S /M) A. Hesketh, Can. Inf., awarded a Military Medal in the *London Gazette* dated 2nd April, 1918, is now correctly described : the amendment notification in the *Gazette* dated 27th June is cancelled.

See *Canada Gazette*, 11th May, 1918, and 27th July, 1918.

Extracts from the 4th Supplement to the LONDON GAZETTE *of the 6th September, 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
10th September, 1918.

The following are among the Decorations and Medals awarded by the Allied Powers at various dates to the British Forces for distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign :—

His Majesty the KING has given unrestricted permission in all cases to wear the Decorations and Medals in question.

Decorations and Medals conferred by H. M. the King of Serbia.

Order of St. Sava, 2nd Class.

Major-General Willoughby Garnons Gwatkin, C.B. Canadian Forces.

Order of St. Sava, 3rd Class.

Major-General James Lyons Biggar, Canadian Forces, 13-1

[*Extract from the 2nd Supplement to* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 3rd September, 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
4th September, 1918.

HIS Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned rewards for distinguished service in connection with military operations in France and Flanders, dated 3rd June, 1918: —

Awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

Lt.-Col. Ralph Humphreys Webb, M.C., West Ontario, R.

—

THE KING has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, for services rendered in connection with the War. Dated 3rd June, 1918 :—

To be Additional Member of the Third Class, or Companion, of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

Col. John Stoughton Dennis, British Canadian Recruiting Mission. 13–1

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[2088.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 27th day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 20th August, 1918, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that on the 11th day of December, 1913, Mr. William Marshall Vance made entry, as a homestead, for the north-west quarter of Section 23, Township 3, Range 38, west of the 3rd Meridian.

The Minister states that the said William Marshall Vance did, on or about the 4th day of February, 1914, suffer the misfortune of having both feet frozen, necessitating amputation. A statutory declaration, corroborating the above, by the physicians and surgeons who performed the operation in the City of Havre, Hill County, Montana, U.S.A., has been submitted.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that authority be granted, under subsection 2 of section 20 of the Dominion Lands Act, 1908, to dispense with the performance of residence requirements under the said Act ; letters patent to issue in favour of the entrant, on proof being submitted in the ordinary way that the other conditions of the law have been fulfilled.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
10-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[56-2207]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 12th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, and under the provisions of section 76 of the Dominion Lands Act, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that five acres of land comprised in the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10, township 2, range 8, west of the Third Meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan, be set apart and appropriated for church purposes ;

His Excellency is further pleased to and doth hereby authorize a grant of the said land to the Trustees of the Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Congregation of the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and other states, of McEachern, for the said purposes.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
13–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2302]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 19th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS a request has been made by the Department of Indian Affairs for the setting apart for the Indians of a tract of land at the east end of Moberly Lake in Township 79, Range 24, west of the 6th Meridian, in the Province of British Columbia ;

And whereas the lands in question are available for that purpose according to the records of the Department of the Interior ;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order that the said lands shall be and the same are hereby withdrawn from the operation of the Dominion Lands Act and set apart for the Indians ; the said lands being more particularly described as follows :—

Firstly : Sections 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24 and 26 in Township 79, Range 24, west of the 6th Meridian in the Province of British Columbia, as shown upon a map or plan of survey of the said Township, approved and confirmed at Ottawa on the 25th day of July, A.D. 1916, by Edouard Deville, surveyor general of Dominion Lands and of record in the Department of the Interior.

And secondly : that certain tract or parcel of land which may be more particularly described as follows :

Beginning at the northwest corner of Section 10 of the said Township ; thence easterly following the north boundary of Sections 10, 11 and 12 to the east boundary of the said Township ; thence southerly following the said east boundary to the southeast corner of the said Township ; thence westerly following the south boundary of the said Township to the west boundary of Section 3, thence northerly following the said west boundary to the south shore of Moberly Lake ; thence following the sinuosities of the south, east and north shores of the said Lake to intersection with the west boundary of said section 10 ; thence northerly along the said west boundary to the place of beginning, the said firstly and secondly described parcels containing by admeasurement together 7,646 acres more or less, and as shown hatched in black on the plan hereto attached.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
13–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2159]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 6th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Department of Indian Affairs has made a request for the setting apart of Lot 65 of Fort Smith Settlement for that Department for the use of the Indian Agent at that point;

And whereas this lot, which contains 156 acres, is undisposed of and available according to the records of the Department of the Interior;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior is pleased to order that Lot 65 of the Settlement of Fort Smith in the Northwest Territories according to a plan of survey of the said settlement approved and confirmed at Ottawa, on the 31st of January, A.D. 1914, by Edouard Deville, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands and of record in the Department of the Interior, comprising 156 acres, reserving throughout the reserved road crossing the said lot, shall be and the same is hereby set apart for the use of the Department of Indian Affairs, provided, however, that in case the area in which it is included should at future date become a Dominion park, a game reservation or a preserve, the said land shall be subject to the rules and regulations governing such park, game reservation or preserve.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
12–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2157]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, 6th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Government of the Province of British Columbia has, under the terms of an agreement between that Government and the Government of the Dominion with reference to mineral lands in the Railway Belt, as set forth in the Order in Council of the 11th February, 1890, applied for a grant of the undermentioned lands and has complied with the provisions of the Order in Council of the 13th May, 1899, by filing the sworn declaration of a Dominion Land Surveyor, to the effect that the lands in question are of no value for agricultural purposes, or for the timber growing thereon, and has paid therefor at the rate of $1 per acre, the sum of two hundred and thirty-five dollars and ninety-three cents ($235.93), the said lands being that certain parcel or tract of land situate in section thirty-five, the seventeenth township, in the twenty-third range, west of the sixth meridian, comprising the Tamarac mineral claim, being lot number one thousand two hundred and forty-four A, the Shamrock mineral claim, being lot number one thousand two hundred and forty-five A, the Star mineral claim, being lot one thousand two hundred and forty-six A, the Duke mineral claim, being lot three thousand six hundred and forty-one, the Major fractional mineral claim, being lot three thousand six hundred and forty-two, and I.X.L. Fractional mineral claim, being lot three thousand six hundred and forty-six, all in the Kamloops mining division of the Yale district, in the Province of British Columbia, which said parcel may be more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a wooden post in a stone mound situated one thousand nine hundred and sixteen feet and one-tenth of a foot, more or less, south, and one thousand four hundred and thirty-seven feet and four-tenths of a foot more or less, west from the iron post pits and mound at the northeast corner of the said section thirty-five; thence north forty-one degrees and one minute west a distance of one thousand five hundred feet, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence south forty-eight degrees and fifty-nine minutes west a distance of one thousand five hundred feet more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound, thence south forty-one degrees and one minute east a distance of one thousand two hundred and ninety-four feet, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence south eighty-seven degrees and sixteen minutes west a distance of one thousand five hundred feet, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence south forty-two degrees and forty-five minutes west a distance of two hundred and six feet and four-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound, thence north seventy degrees and twenty-nine minutes west a distance of one thousand two hundred and twenty-one feet and one-tenth of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence south nineteen degrees and thirty-four minutes west a distance of one thousand four hundred and thenty-three feet and one-tenth of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence south seventy degrees and twenty-five minutes east a distance of one thousand one hundred feet, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence south nineteen degrees and fifty-two minutes west a distance of three hundred and forty feet and nine-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence south seventy degrees and eight minutes east a distance of one thousand four hundred and ninety-eight feet and six-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence south seventy-four degrees and twenty-eight minutes east a distance of one hundred and twenty-six feet and five-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence south seventy-nine degrees and forty-eight minutes east a distance of one thousand one hundred and one feet, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence north ten degrees and twelve minutes east a distance of one thousand one hundred and fifty-six feet and five-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence south forty-eight degrees and four minutes east a distance of four hundred and fifty-five feet and four-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence north forty-one degrees and fifty-six minutes east, a distance of nine hundred and sixty-three feet and one-tenth of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence north forty-eight degrees and four minutes west a distance of one thousand five hundred feet, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence south forty-one degrees and fifty-six minutes west a distance of two hundred and thirty-six feet and seven-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence north forty-one degrees and one minute west a distance of seventy feet and one-tenth of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound; thence north forty-eight degrees and fifty-nine minutes east a distance of one thousand five hundred feet, more or less, to the point of beginning; the said parcel containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-five acres and ninety-three hundredths of an acre, more or less, all the said bearing being astronomical and all according to the plan of the said mineral claims approved and confirmed by E. Deville, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, at Ottawa, on the 15th day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of record in the Department of the Interior under number twenty-five thousand eight hundred and fourteen, a copy of which is hereto attached.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior is pleased to order that the title to the lands herein described, containing a total of two hundred and thirty-five acres and ninety-three hundredths of an acre (235·93), shall be and the same is hereby vested in His Majesty King George the Fifth for the purposes of the Province of British Columbia, under the terms of the agreement and Order in Council mentioned above.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
12-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2156]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 6th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Government of the Province of British Columbia has, under the terms of an agreement between that Government and the Government of the Dominion, with reference to mineral lands in the Railway Belt, as set forth in the Order in Council of the 11th February, 1890, applied for a grant of the undermentioned lands and has complied with the provisions of the Order in Council of the 13th May, 1899, by filing the sworn declarations of a Dominion Land Surveyor, to the effect that the lands in question are of no value for agricultural purposes, or for the timber growing thereon, and has paid therefor at the rate of $1 per acre, the sum of one hundred and fifty-two ($152.25) dollars and twenty-five cents, the said lands being :—

That certain parcel or tract of land situate in sections twenty-eight, thirty-three and thirty-four, in the seventeenth township, in the twenty-third range, west of the Sixth meridian, comprising the I.O.U. mineral claim, being lot three thousand six hundred and forty-three ; the O.K. mineral claim, being lot three thousand six hundred and forty-four ; and the Apex mineral claim, being lot three thousand six hundred and forty-five, all in the Ashcroft mining division of the Kamloops district in the Province of British Columbia, which said parcel may be more particularly described as follows :—

Beginning at a wooden post in a stone mound situated two thousand nine hundred and thirty feet and four-tenths of a foot, more or less, south, and eight thousand seven hundred and one feet and four-tenths of a foot, more or less, west, of the iron post, pits and mound at the north-east corner of section thirty-five of the said township ; thence north eighty-nine degrees and thirty-one minutes west, a distance of one thousand five hundred and two feet and two-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound ; thence south eighty-seven degrees forty-seven minutes and thirty seconds west, a distance of seventy feet and four-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound ; thence south eighty-five degrees and six minutes west, a distance of one thousand four hundred and twenty-seven feet and seven-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound ; thence south four degrees and fifty-four minutes east, a distance of one thousand one hundred and sixty-nine feet and two-tenths of a foot, more or less to a wooden post in a stone mound ; thence north thirteen degrees and fifty-seven minutes west, a distance of three hundred and seventy-two feet and five-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound ; thence south seventy-six degrees and three minutes west, a distance of one thousand five hundred feet and two-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound ; then south thirteen degrees and fifty-seven minutes east, a distance of one thousand five hundred feet and eight-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound ; thence north seventy-six degrees and three minutes east, a distance of one thousand five hundred feet, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound ; thence north thirteen degrees and fifty-seven minutes west, a distance of seven hundred and ninty-two feet and five-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound ; thence north eighty-five degrees and six minutes east, a distance of one thousand three hundred and thirty-eight feet and six-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound ; thence south eighty-nine degrees and thirty-one minutes east a distance of one thousand four hundred and sixty-four feet and eight-tenths of a foot, more or less, to a wooden post in a stone mound ; thence north twenty-nine minutes east, a distance of one thousand five hundred feet, more or less, to the point of beginning ; the said parcel containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-two acres and twenty-five hundredths of an acre, more or less, all the said bearings being astronomical and all according to the plans and field notes of the said mineral claims signed by Fred. J. Dawson, Dominion Land Surveyor, on the twenty-third day of November, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and of record in the Department of the Interior under number fifteen thousand six hundred and sixteen.

Therefore, His Excellency, the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the title to the lands herein described, containing a total of one hundred and fifty-two acres and twenty-five hundredths of an acre, (152·25) shall be and the same is hereby vested in His Majesty King George the Fifth, for the purposes of the Province of British Columbia, under the terms of the agreement and Order in Council mentioned above.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council

12–4

[2220.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 12th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, by a resolution passed at a meeting of their Board held on the 5th day of August, 1918, amended present By-law No. 96, which provides a tariff and conditions for handling cars on the Commissioners' Harbour Railway, by substituting the amended sections, as in the copy attached, for the similar sections of the old By-law No. 96 ; also by a resolution passed at their meeting held on the 15th day of August, 1918, repealed present By-law No. 104 and approved of the attached new By-law No. 104, to be substituted therefor, and submit same for approval.

And whereas the Minister of Marine and Fisheries submits that the officer of the Marine Department who is entrusted with the inspection and supervision of the various Harbour Commissions reports that the original by-laws had been submitted to the Department of Justice for an opinion as to their legality, and that Department has advised that the provisions of same come within the powers of the Commissioners to enact in accordance with existing authorizing legislation ; that the present amendments to the original by-laws present no change from the general effect of the old by-law, but simply provide for an increase of rates and as a consequence, it has not been deemed necessary to submit the amendments to the Department of Justice for a further opinion as to legality, and this officer recommends that the amendments be approved as submitted, in which recommendation the Deputy Minister of the Department of Marine and Fisheries concurs.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries is pleased to approve the amended By-laws No. 96 and 104 of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, copies of which are hereto attached, and the same are hereby approved accordingly.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL.

(CORRECTED NOTICE.)

EXTRACT from the minutes of an ordinary meeting held on the 15th August, 1918.

Resolved that By-law No. 104, "Tariff for Grain Elevators Nos. 1 and 2, be repealed and replaced by the following :—

BY-LAW NO. 104.

From and after the date of the coming into force of the present by-law, rates shall be levied as hereinafter set forth on the following articles, when handled at

the Commissioners' Grain Elevators, Harbour of Montreal.

On Grain Ex Steamer or Barge.

Elevating into elevator and weighing (payable by vessel) four-tenths of one cent per bushel; delivery four tenths of one cent per bushel; storage in elevators up to ten days free.

On Export Grain Ex Cars.

Elevating into elevator and weighing six-tenths of one cent per bushel; storage in elevators up to ten days free.

On Domestic Grain Ex Cars.

Oats, elevation three-quarters of one cent per bushel. All other grain, elevation one cent per bushel. Storage in elevators up to ten days free.

Delivery of Grain.

Delivery to ocean steamer over the grain conveyor system or otherwise four-tenths of one cent per bushel.

Storage.

On all grain, ex steamer, barge or cars, after the expiry of the free storage period one-quarter of one cent per bushel for each succeeding term of ten days, or part thereof.

For other services.

Cleaning grain, one cent per bushel.

Turning grain, four-tenths of one cent per bushel.

Winter Storage on Grain.

After the 15th of November, when charges at regular rates for storage and local delivery amount to one and one-half of one cent per bushel, no further charge will be made until the 15th of May, except over the grain conveyor system for which the regular rate of four-tenths of one cent per bushel for delivery will be charged.

After the 15th of May, regular rate for storage of one-quarter of one cent per bushel for each succeeding ten days or part thereof will be charged except that the charge for the term of final storage will be four-tenths of one cent per bushel including delivery.

In addition to the above elevation will be charged, as winter rates apply only to storage and delivery.

Drying Grain.

When owners order that grain be dried in the Hess Drier connected with Elevator No. 2, the following rules and rates will apply in addition to the rates for elevation and storage;

The charge for elevation and also for drying will be based on the weight of the grain when taken into the Elevator; any further storage will be assessed on the weight after drying, loss of weight in drying to be borne by the owner of the grain.

The Harbour Commissioners will not guarantee to dry grain within any specified time, and will not be responsible for deterioration of grain due to delay in passing through the drier. Grain ordered through the drier will be handled as promptly as possible, taking its regular turn.

The charge for drying grain, excepting salvage grain, will be two and one-half cents (2½c) per bushel.

The charge for drying salvage grain will be five cents (5) per bushel.

The charge for conditioning grain by cold blast treatment will be one cent (1c.) per bushel.

The minimum charge for drying grain will be for not less than 1,000 bushels.

Grain will not be delivered in lots of less 1,000 bushels.

In all cases where grain remains in store over ninety days, the elevation shall be paid on demand and storage every three months.

Grain of any kind or grade whatsoever, requiring separate storage, occupying a whole bin, shall after being stored for thirty days at tariff rates, pay extra storage equal to the capacity of the bin in which it is stored.

Bagged grain must be removed from the elevators within four days from completion of bagging, after which delay a penalty charge of 5 cents per bag per day will be made, and the Commissioners will not be responsible either for condition or quantity of bags remaining in elevator after bagging is completed.

The charge for shovelling grain ex steamer or barge, by power or hand as steamer or barge will permit, will be $3.00 per 1,000 bushels, to be paid by steamer or barge.

Loading and unloading of vessels.

An extra charge of $10.00 per hour will be made to steamships, steamers or barges, loading or unloading grain after 7 p.m., and on Sundays and holidays.

Insurance.

It shall be compulsory for the Commissioners to insure against loss by fire, on account of whom it may concern, all grain received in their elevators, and pay the premium therefor on the following conditions:—

No charge will be made by the Commissioners for the premium of insurance paid by them to cover such loss during the free storage periods mentioned in this by-law.

After the expiry of the said free storage periods, the premium of insurance at the current rate, will be a charge on the grain while stored, and shall be payable to the Commissioners before delivery thereof by the holders of warehouse receipts, or other documents issued in lieu of warehouse receipts.

Certified.

(Sgd.) M. P. FENNELL,
Secretary.

Montreal, 20th August, 1918.

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HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL.

EXTRACTS from the minutes of a meeting of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, held on the 5th August, 1918.

Resolved that By-law No. 96 "Tariff and Conditions for handling Cars," be amended by striking out paragraphs Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 16, 17 and 18 and substituting therefor the following:—

1. For every loaded car brought to the Harbour and moved on the Harbour tracks, between sections 12 and 46, both inclusive, $3.50.

2. For every loaded car forwarded from the Harbour tracks between sections 12 and 46, both inclusive, $3.50.

3. For every loaded car brought to the Harbour and moved on the Harbour tracks between sections 47 and 62, both inclusive, $4.00.

4. For every loaded car forwarded from the Harbour tracks between sections 47 and 62, both inclusive, $4.00.

16. No charge will be made for the empty movement of freight cars upon which a charge of $3.50 or more has been made.

17. For every loaded car placed at more than two sections or sheds within a distance of ten sections, a further charge of $3.50 for each such additional movement; additional movements beyond ten sections a charge of $4.00 for each such movement.

18. For every car loaded within the Harbour and moved from one shed or section to another, upon orders of a Railway Company, for each movement between sections 12 and 46, $3.50; for each movement between sections 47 and 62, $4.00; for each movement between sactions 63 and 74, $5.00; for each movement between sections 75 and 102, $7.00.

Certified a true copy.

Sgd. M. P. FENNELL,
Secretary.

13–2

[2242.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, 13th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and under the powers conferred by the Military Service Act, 1917, the War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise existing in that behalf, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The Consolidated Military Service Regulations sanctioned by order of the Governor in Council of 2nd March, 1918, are hereby amended by adding immediately after Section 93 thereof, the following sections:—

"93A. If any person wilfully return a false or misleading answer to any question submitted to him by any questionaire issued to him by the registrar, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year."

"93B. If any person who shall have received a questionnaire issued to him by the registrar under the authority of sections 92 and 93 of these regulations, neglect or fail without reasonable excuse, the proof whereof shall lie upon the person receiving the questionnaire, to answer in writing the questions stated therein fully and truly, or to return the questionnaire with his answers written therein to the registrar by registered post within the time limited by section 93 of these regulations, or within such extended time as the Minister of Justice or the registrar may authorize in writing, he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the magistrate hearing the case, and moreover he shall incur a penalty of ten dollars for each day after the time when or within which he should have so returned the questionnaire until the same shall have been returned."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
12-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2243]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 13th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and under the powers conferred on the Governor in Council, by the War Measures Act, 1914, the Military Service Act, 1917, or otherwise existing in that behalf, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 105 of the Consolidated Regulations approved by the Governor in Council on 2nd March, 1918, is hereby repealed and the following is substituted in place thereof:—

105. (*a*) Every person is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years and not less than one year, who makes any offer, proposal, gift, loan or promise, or gives or offers any compensation or consideration directly or indirectly, to a member of any tribunal constituted or provided for by or under the Act, or to any officer or clerk of any such tribunal, or to any member, officer or clerk of any medical Board, or to any military representative, or to any officer or person concerned in the administration of the Act or regulations or having any duties to perform thereunder, with intent corruptly to obtain from or by means of the authority, jurisdiction, agency or influence of any such tribunal, board, officer, clerk or other person, for himself or any other person, a certificate of exemption, or the extension, modification or renewal of any certificate of exemption already granted, or a certificate of physical unfitness, or any extension of time, advantage, benefit or assistance to procure or assist in the procuring of exemption from military service for himself or any other person or in other that he or any other person shall escape military service or liability for military service, or be enabled to leave Canada.

(*b*) Every person is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term, not exceeding five years and not less than one year, who makes any offer, proposal, gift, loan or promise or gives or offers any compensation or consideration directly or indirectly to any person with the intent and for the purpose of inducing such person to contravene, attempt to contravene, or aid or assist in contravening the provisions of paragraph (a) of this regulation: Provided that no person accused of any offence under this subsection shall be convicted upon the evidence of one witness, unless such witness is corroborated in some material particular by evidence implicating the accused.

(*c*) Every member of any tribunal constituted or provided for under the Act, officer or clerk thereof, member, officer or clerk of any medical board, military representative, or officer or person concerned in the administration of the Act or regulations, or having any duties to perform thereunder, who corruptly uses or exercises his authority, jurisdiction, agency or influence for the purpose of aiding or assisting any person liable for military service to secure a certificate of exemption or the extension, modification or renewal of any certificate of exemption already granted, or a certificate of physical unfitness, or any extension of time, advantage, benefit or assistance to procure or assist in the procuring of exemption from military service for himself or any other person, or in order that he or any other person shall escape military service or liability for military service, or be enabled to leave Canada, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment for a term, not exceeding five years and not less than one year.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
12-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2241]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Friday, 13th day of September 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and under and in virtue of the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that The Defence of Canada Order 1917, dated 10th April, 1917 (P.C. 987), shall be and the same is hereby amended by inserting the following regulation numbered 32A, immediately after paragraph 32 of the said Order:

32A. (1) No person shall, except for lawful purpose, the proof whereof shall lie upon him, wilfully injure or destroy or attempt to injure or destroy any war material, war premises, or war utilities as hereinafter defined, or wilfully make, or cause to be made in a defective unauthorized or secretive manner, or attempt to make or cause to be made in a defective unauthorized or secretive manner, any war material as hereinafter defined, or any tool, implement, machine, utensil or receptacle used or employed in making, producing, manufacturing or repairing any such war material as hereinafter defined.

(2) Unless there be something repugnant in the subject matter or context,—

(*a*) The words "War Material" in this Order shall include arms, armament, ammunition, livestock, stores of clothing, food, foodstuffs and fuel, and shall also include supplies, ammunition and all other articles of whatever description, and any part or ingredient thereof intended for, adapted to or suitable for the use of the Government in connection with the conduct of the war.

(*b*) The words "War Premises" in this Order shall include all buildings, grounds, mines or other places wherein war material is being produced, manufactured, repaired, stored, mined, inspected, extracted, distributed, loaded, unloaded, or transported, together with all machinery and appliances therein contained; and all forts, arsenals, navy yards, camps, prisons, or other military or naval stations of the Government.

(*c*) The words "War Utilities" in this Order shall include any railroad, railway, electric line, road of whatever description, railroad, or railway fixture, canal, lock, dam, wharf, pier, dock, bridge, building, structure, engine, machine, mechanical contrivance, car, vehicle, boat or aircraft, or any other means of transportation whatsoever, whereon or whereby war material or any troops of the Government are being or may be transported; and all dams, reservoirs, aqueducts, water and gas mains and pipes, structures and buildings whereby or in connection with which water or gas is being furnished, or may be furnished to any war premises, or to the military or naval forces of the Government; and all electric light and power, steam or pneumatic power, telephone and telegraph plants, poles, wires, and fixtures and wireless stations, and the buildings connected with the maintenance and operation thereof used to supply water, light, heat, power or facilities of communication to any war premises or to the military or naval forces of the Government.

(*d*) The word "Government" in this Order shall be deemed to mean the Government of Canada, or of any of the provinces thereof, or the Imperial Government, or the Government of any portion of the British Empire, or of any nation at war with any nation with which Great Britain is at war.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
12-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2198]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.
Thursday, the 12th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Naval Service and under the authority of section 45 of The Fisheries Act, chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1914, is pleased to order as follows:—

Section 5 of the Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of Britis h Columbia, adopted by Order in Council of the 9th February, 1915, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

(*d*) The export from Canada of clams in a raw or fresh state, taken in the Province of British Columbia, is prohibited.

(*e*) No one shall dig for or take clams, except for use as bait, in deep-sea fishing, or for domestic use, but not for sale or barter, from the 1st day of June to the last day of July, in each year, both days inclusive.

Section 21 of the Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of British Columbia, as amended, is hereby rescinded, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

Sec. 21.—Net Fishing in Certain Non-Tidal Waters.

(*a*) Fishing with nets in non-tidal waters, outside the Railway Belt, specified in this section is permissible under licènse from the Provincial Commissioner of Fisheries.

(*b*) Net fishing in such waters shall be confined to the use of gill-nets and drag-seines.

(*c*) In the fresh water lakes of the Fort George and Omineca Districts, gill-nets only may be authorized for the capture of whitefish, char and lake trout, and fish of all other species except salmon and sturgeon, provided that in any of the said lakes that are less than four miles in length, no nets shall be used, and provided further that gill-nets may be used in Babine, Fraser, Stuart and Francois lakes, for the capture of sturgeon, and that gill-nets and drag-seines may be used for the capture of little Red-fish or so-called Kokanee, in Okanagan, Arrow and Kootenay lakes.

(*d*) A gill-net license for the capture of fish other than sturgeon, shall authorize the use of not more than five hundred yards in length of gill-net. The mesh of such net shall not be less than three inches extension measure when in use, and the fee on such license shall be one dollar.

(*e*) A gill-net license for the capture of sturgeon shall authorize the use of not more than one hundred and fifty fathoms in length of gill-net. The mesh of such net shall not be less than twelve inches extension measure, when in use, and the fee on such license shall be two dollars and fifty cents.

(*f*) A drag-seine license shall authorize the use of not more than two hundred yards in length of net. The mesh of such net shall not be less than two inches extension measure when in use, and the fee on such license shall be one dollar.

(*g*) No lake trout weighing less than two pounds dressed shall be retained out of the water nor shall be bought, sold or exposed for sale.

(*h*) In the Fort George, Omineca and Cariboo districts, trout or char weighing not less than one-half pound dressed, may be sold, except during the months of March and April of each year, until one year after the termination of the war, and subsection 2 of section 18 of the Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of British Columbia, adopted by Order in Council of February 9th, 1915, is hereby amended accordingly.

(*i*) The use of gill-nets in any lake in the Fort George and Omineca Districts is prohibited during the months of March and April, and from the first day of July to the fifteenth day of October, both days inclusive, in each year.

(*j*) The use of gill-nets or drag-seines in Okanagan, Arrow or Kootenay lake, is prohibited from the first day of January to the fifteenth day of August, both days inclusive in each year.

(*k*) The weekly close time for gill-net or drag-seine fishing shall be from Sunday at six o'clock a.m., to Monday noon, during which time no nets shall be left or placed in any of the waters specified in this section.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
12-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2161]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.
Thursday, the 5th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the provisions with regard to the improper wearing of uniforms require certain amendments for the purpose of extending them to uniforms of forces of His Majesty's allies; of permitting the wearing of uniforms on certain occasions to which the existing provisions do not extend; of increasing the penalty for a breach of the regulations, and for other purposes;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, and with the concurrence of the Minister of the Naval Service is pleased, under and by virtue of the powers conferred on the Governor

in Council by the War Measures Act, 1914, and otherwise, to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The Orders in Council (P.C. 17) dated 4th January, 1918, and (P.C. 1072) dated 2nd May 1918, making Regulations with regard to the wearing of military and naval uniforms, decorations and medals by persons not authorized or entitled to wear the same are hereby cancelled and the following regulations are hereby made, enacted and substituted therefor:—

Regulations.

1. Except as hereinafter provided no person who is not an officer, warrant officer, man, soldier or air-man of His Majesty's naval, land or air forces shall wear the uniform of any of the said forces, or any uniform of which any part is so similar to the uniform of any of the said forces as to be likely to cause any person to believe that such person is an officer, warrant officer, man, soldier or air-man of any of the said forces.

2. The next preceding paragraph shall not apply,

(*a*) To any person being an officer or warrant officer of any of the said forces who has been honourably retired therefrom, or a man, soldier or air-man of any of the said forces who has been discharged therefrom otherwise than with disgrace as defined by section 32 of the Army Act, who wears the uniform of the rank or grade which he held at the time of his retirement or discharge.

(*i*) Within one month from the date of his retirement or discharge; or,

(*ii*) On occasions of ceremony approved by the Senior Naval Officer or the District Officer Commanding, or,

(*iii*) When permission in writing has been obtained from the Senior Naval Officer or the District Officer commanding the District in which said uniform is worn.

(*b*) To any officer or man of the Mercantile Marine who wears a uniform authorized by custom or otherwise for the use of such officers or men.

3. Any person not an officer, warrant officer, soldier or man of any of the naval or land forces of His Majesty, who wears uniform in violation of the provisions of paragraph 1 or pursuant to paragraph 2 (a) of these regulations shall, if the uniform is that or similar to that of any land force, be subject to military law as if he were a man on the strength of any corps in the district in which the uniform is worn, or if the uniform worn is that or similar to that of any naval force. shall be subject to the Naval Discipline Act and the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions as if he were borne on the books of any one of His Majesty's Canadian ships.

4. Any such person shall, if he wears uniform in violation of the provisions of these regulations, be liable as for an offence under section 40 of the Army Act, or for an offence under section 43 of the Naval Discipline Act, as the case may be.

5. No person in Canada shall wear the uniform of any of the naval, land or air forces of any of His Majesty's allies, or any uniform of which any part is so similar to the uniform of any of the said forces as to be likely to cause any person to believe that such person is an officer or man of any of the said forces, unless he is authorized to wear such uniform in Canada by the law and regulations in force in the country of that one of His Majesty's allies the uniform of one of the naval, land or air forces of which the uniform worn is or appears to be.

6. No person shall wear any distinctive mark relating to wounds received or service performed in war or any military medal, ribbon, decoration, badge or chevron which he is not by law entitled to wear or to wear anything in the same way as or so similar to any such mark, medal, ribbon, decoration, badge or chevron, as to cause any person to believe that the person wearing the same is by law entitled to wear such mark, medal, ribbon, decoration, badge or chevron.

7. No officer or man of the militia shall wear uniform except on occasions upon which he is authorized so to do by the Militia Act, or upon such other occasions as may be permitted by any order or regulation in force from time to time.

8. No officer or man of the Royal Canadian Navy shall wear his uniform unless he is borne on the books of one of His Majesty's Canadian ships or other ship of war, and no officer or man of the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve shall wear his uniform unless borne on the books of one of His Majesty's Canadian ships or other ship of war or unless he is called up for drill, unless he has special permission in writing from the Director of the Naval Service.

9. In any prosecution under these regulations the onus shall be upon the accused of showing that the wearing of the uniform, mark, medal, ribbon, decoration, badge or chevron with respect to which the charge is laid, was justified in the circumstances.

10. Any person guilty of a violation of any of these regulations shall, whether or not he is liable to any other punishment be liable on summary conviction to a fine of three hundred dollars ($300) or to six months imprisonment, or to both fine and imprisonment.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
12–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[The following Order in Council was first publishen in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *12th September, 1918.*]

[2155]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 5th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Agriculture, pursuant to the advice of the Canada Food Board, and under and by virtue of the powers conferred by the provisions of The War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise vested in the Governor General in Council, is pleased to order that the Regulations respecting Seed Corn, established by Order in Council (P.C. 470), dated 28th February, 1918, shall be and the same are hereby amended as follows:—

The word "July" in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) in the first paragraph, and the word "April" in the second paragraph of the said regulations, are hereby struck out therefrom and the word "November" is inserted in each place in lieu thereof.

F. K. BENNETTS,
12–2 Asst. Clerk of the Privy Council.

[The following Order in Council was first published in an *Extra of the* CANADA GAZETTE, dated the *16th September, 1918.*]

[2006]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 12th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and under the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise, is pleased to make the following Regulation, and the same is hereby made and enacted accordingly:—

Regulation.

Section 749 of the Criminal Code shall have application to regulations and orders of the Governor General in Council under The War Measures Act, 1914, as if the words "special Act," in the first line, were defined to include regulations passed under The War Measures Act, 1914.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
12–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2337]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 23rd day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, by a resolution passed at a meeting of their board, held on the 15th day of August, 1918, repealed present by-law No. 93, which fixes a scale of charges for services in the Grand Trunk Railway Company's elevators in Montreal harbour in accordance with an agreement between the latter company and the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, and approved of the attached new by-law No. 93 to be substituted therefor;

The effect of the new by-law is to make a slight increase in the charges previously in force for these same services, making them the same as the charges provided in the new by-Law recently approved for similar services in the elevator system of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal;

And whereas the Minister of Marine and Fisheries submits that the officer of the Marine Department who is entrusted with the supervision of the departmental affairs of the various Harbour Commissions in Canada, reports that this by-law is similar in its principles to the original by-law passed for this same purpose, which was submitted to the Department of Justice for an opinion as to its legality and was favourably reported upon by that Department, and recommends that the present by-law be approved without the formality of a further opinion from the Department of Justice, and in this recommendation the Deputy Minister of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, concurs;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is pleased to approve the attached by-law of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, No. 93, and the same is hereby approved accordingly.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of an Ordinary Meeting held on the 15th August, 1918.

Resolved, that By-law No. 93 be repealed and replaced by the following:—

BY-LAW No. 93.

Whereas clause 9 of the agreement dated 4th July, 1902, between the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal and the Grand Trunk Railway Company in connection with the erection of a grain elevator at Windmill Point in the Harbour of Montreal, which agreement was made under power conferred by by-law No. 81, which clause amongst other things provides that: the rates for unloading, storing and loading grain and for handling the principal commodities shall be posted in the elevators and elsewhere as the commissioners shall require, and shall not exceed the rates for similar services in effect at elevators at other Atlantic ports in the United States and Canada. They shall be subject to the approval of the commissioners and the Governor in Council, and may be revised as often as found necessary, and

Whereas the Grand Trunk Railway Company have submitted the following rates for approval:

On Grain ex Steamer or Barge.

	Cent per bush.
Elevating into elevator and weighing (payable by vessel	$\frac{4}{10}$
Delivery to vessel alongside elevator	$\frac{4}{10}$
Storage in elevator up to ten (10) days free storage for each succeeding 10 days or part thereof	$\frac{1}{4}$
Shovelling grain ex steamer or barge by power or hand as steamer or barge will permit $3.00 per 1,000 bushels, to be paid by steamer or barge.	

On domestic grain ex car.

	Cent per bush.
Oats, elevation and weighing (storage in elevator up to 10 days free	$\frac{3}{4}$
All other grain, elevation and weighing, (storage in elevator up to 10 days free)	1
Storage for each succeeding 10 days or part thereof	$\frac{1}{4}$

On export grain ex cars.

Elevation into elevators and weighing	$\frac{6}{10}$
Storage in elevator up to 10 days free, storage for each succeeding 10 days or part thereof	$\frac{1}{4}$
Delivery to ocean steamer through carrier	$\frac{4}{10}$

For Other Services.

Cleaning grain	1
Turning grain	$\frac{4}{10}$

A charge of $10.00 per hour will be made to steamers or barges loading or unloading grain after 7 p.m. and on Sundays and holidays.

WINTER STORAGE ON GRAIN.

(Begins 15th November and expires 15th May).

After the 15th November, when charges at regular rates for storage and local delivery amount to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel, no further charge will be made except over grain conveyor for which the regular rate of $\frac{4}{10}$ cent per bushel for delivery will be charged.

Grain stored during the winter months and remaining in elevator after 15th of May will be charged $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per bushel for each succeeding ten (10) days or portion thereof in addition to the charges already accrued.

In addition to the above elevations will be charged, as winter rates apply only to storage and delivery.

Inspection.

All grain ex cars will be subject to inspection by the Official Grain Inspector.

Insuranve.

All grain is at owner's risk of loss by fire or heating.

Resolved that the levying of the said rates be approved.

Certified true copy.

M. P. FENNELL,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 20th, 1918. 13–2

[2257]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 13th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Naval Service, and under and in virtue of the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to make the following regulation and the same is hereby made and enacted accordingly:—

Regulation.

1. Section twenty-two A of the "Defence of Canada Order, 1917," enacted by Order in Council of the 11th day of May, 1918, P.C. 1129, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

22A. These orders shall apply to vessels of every description, other than H.M. ships, and H.M.C. ships and hospital ships, with the exception of those ships employed exclusively in lake and, or river service.

A. IN AREAS IN WHICH SUBMARINES AND/OR RAIDERS ARE LIKELY TO BE MET, WHICH AREAS ARE DEFINED IN WAR INSTRUCTIONS FOR BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS OR WITHIN SUCH LIMITS AS MAY BE DEFINED BY OFFICERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ISSUE OF ROUTE INSTRUCTIONS IN CANADA OR ABROAD, AND

B. IN AREAS OTHER THAN THOSE ABOVE MENTIONED, WHENEVER INFORMATION IS RECEIVED BY WAR WARNINGS, OR OTHERWISE, THAT SUBMARINES AND/OR RAIDERS ARE OPERATING:

1. Vessels are to be carefully darkened from Sunset to Sunrise. No lights of any description shall be

exposed in any vessel so as to be visible outboard or to reflect upwards other than navigation Lights at such times and in such circumstances as they are authorized to be shown by this Order, and lights which are necessary for signalling purposes.

Any Naval Officer whom the Senior Naval Officer of the Port may appoint for the purpose, may board any vessel entering the port to inspect the means provided for the screening and shading of lights as this Order requires. The Master of such vessel shall give facilities for such inspection, and shall, if the Inspecting Officer so requires sign a certificate to the effect that adequate means of screening lights are provided on board.

2. *Navigation Lights* must be dimmed to a visability not exceeding two miles.

Subject to any directions given under Paragraph 8 hereof, they are only to be exhibited (a) for avoiding collision, in which case they are to be extinguished as soon as the danger of collision has passed (b) when exceptional circumstances make their use absolutely necessary.

They must be so arranged that they can be instantly shown when required to be exhibited.

3. *Masthead Lights.* No masthead light of a brilliancy exceeding 2½ candle power at its source is to be exhibited dioptric lenses and reflectors are to be removed from the lanterns and lights are to be shaded with plain opal glase.

One masthead light only is to be used and this light is never to be used unless the master considers it absolutely necessary.

The use of masthead lights is to be discontinued until provision has been made for their being reduced in accordance with this Order.

4. *Side Lights.* No Side Light of a brilliancy exceeding 8-candle power at its source shall be exhibited. Dioptric Lenses and reflectors are to be removed from the lanterns and the lights are to be shaded with plain coloured glass.

Ships with electric lamps are to carry 5-candle power bulbs for use when especially ordered.

Oil Side lamps are only to be exhibited if electric lights are not available.

5. *Stern Lights.* No Stern Light of a brilliancy exceeding 2½ candle power at its scurce shall be exhibited. Dioptric Lenses and reflectors are to be removed from the lanterns, and lights are to be shaded with plain opal glass.

Stern Lights are to be electric where electric light is installed, and are to be controlled from the bridge.

In vessels where electric light is not installed, an oil lamp or electric torch of equivalent brilliancy may be substituted.

Stern Lights are not to be exhibited when Navigation Lights are ordered to be shown unless Stern Lights are definitely mentioned in the Order.

Stern Lights are only to be exhibited (a) for the purpose of avoiding collision in which case they are to be extinguished as soon as the danger of collision is passed, or (b) in accordance with any directions given under paragraph 9 hereof.

Vessels in convey when ordered to exhibit a Stern Light are to have such light screened so as to show not more than three points from right astern on each quarter.

6. *Dimmers.* In ships fitted with dimmers, bulb of higher candle power may be used, but lights are not to be shown of a brilliancy exceeding that stated in this Order, except in special circumstances, such as imminent danger of collision, thick weather, or while navigating in and entering or leaving any harbour; such ships are to be supplied with bulbs of the prescribed candle power, which are to be inserted and used in the lamps should the dimmers fail from any cause.

7. *Anchor Lights.* The visibility of Anchor Lights is not to exceed one mile.

No electrically lit lanterns are to be used as Anchor Lights, except in vessels carrying volatile oil or spirits in bulk.

All Anchor lanterns are to be fitted with over-head screens, so arranged as to cut off the light at an angle of between 20 and 25 degrees above the horizontal.

8. Vessels carrying volatile oil or spirits in bulk shall exhibit (in lieu of oil lamps) electrically lit lanterns not exceeding in brilliancy fifty per cent of the brilliancy of the normal oil lamps.

9. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this order, the Senior Naval Officer or Naval Officer in charge at any port in Canada may give instructions, either general or special, for the showing of such navigation, anchor or other lights in waters within his jurisdiction, as he may consider necessary for the safety of shipping in such waters.

In waters other than those last mentioned, the Senior Naval Officer present on board any of H. M. ships' or any Naval Officer appointed for the purpose may give directions either general or special for the exhibition of any lights he may require to be shown.

10. The owner of every vessel shall provide for fitting and maintaining on board the vessel the equipment of lights prescribed hereby, including adequate means of controlling, shading, and screening navigation and anchor lights and all other lights on board which require to be screened to enable the vessel to be thoroughly darkened, and if any owner fails so to provide he shall be guilty of an offence against the Defence of Canada Order.

The master, officer, member of the crew, passenger, or any other person on board any vessel who is affected by any of the provisions of this Order and fails to comply therewith shall likewise be guilty of an offence.

11. For the purpose of these orders paragraph A shall be deemed to include all waters of the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the River St. Lawrence so far west as the Port of Quebec, and Bay of Fundy.

12. For the purposes of these orders, vessels employed on the River St. Lawrence, which do not proceed eastward of Point des Monts, shall be deemed to be employed exclusively in River Service.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
13-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2320]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.
Thursday, 19th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and under and by virtue of the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to amend and doth hereby amend the regulation approved by Order in Council of 27th July, 1918 (P. C. 1852), with regard to the powers of the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police, by striking out the figures 1918 where they occur therein and substituting therefor the figures 1917.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
13-2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2122]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.
Thursday, 19th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS certain difficulties have arisen in the administration of the Military Service Act Regulations promulgated in Order in Council, (P.C. 1013) of the 30th April, 1918, as amended by Order in Council, (P.C. 1226) of the 20th May, 1918, relating to proof of identity and right of search particularly as regards clauses (a), (b) and (c) of section I thereof, and by Order in Council, P.C. 1490 of 15th June, 1918, adding a clause to precede paragraph (a) of section 1.

And whereas the alternative certificates provided for in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) regarding age and matrimonial status are said to be unsatisfactory by reason of the fact that they impose upon the police or other officer engaged in the enforcement of the Military Service

Act the duty of deciding whether or not the citizens giving the certificates are, in fact, reputable citizens who have knowledge of the age and matrimonial status of the man concerned ; and, further, because they are difficult of verification when the bearer thereof has moved from the community in which he ordinarily resides. Moreover, these certificates give rise to the possibility of deception ;

And whereas clause (c) of Section (I) of the said Regulations is said to be unsatisfactory by reason of the fact that in many cases aliens are unable to produce either a Consular certificate or a passport ;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and in virtue of the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by the War Measures Act, 1914, and otherwise, is pleased to annul and replace Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Regulations ertablished by Order in Council (P.C. 1013) of the 30th April, 1918, whereby persons apparently or reasonably suspected to be within the description of Class (1) under the Military Service Act, 1917, but claiming not to be within the said Class, are required to have upon their person or the premises in which they are, certain evidence of their condition as amended by Orders in Council (P.C. 1226) of the 20th May, 1918, and (P.C. 1490) of the 15th June, 1918, by the following :

Regulations.

"1. Upon and after the 1st day of September, 1918, every male person who is on active service in any of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces or in the Naval or Military Forces of any of His Majesty's Allies, and who apparently may be, or is reasonably suspected to be within the description of Class 1 under the Military Service Act, 1917, by whom or on whose behalf it is at any time affirmed, claimed or alleged that he is not, whether by reason of age, status, nationality, exception or otherwise, within Class 1 under the Military Service Act, 1917, as defined for the time being; or that, although within the said Class 1, he is exempted from or not liable to military service; shall have with him upon his person at all times or in or upon any building or premises where he at any time is, written evidence establishing *prima facie* that he is not within the said class or that he is exempted from or not liable to military service, and without limiting the generality of this provision as to the character of the evidence which may be produced, it is provided that the man shall be deemed to have satisfied this requirement if he produce a certificate or documents as as follows, that is to say—"

(*a*) If it be claimed that he is not within the Class by reason of his age, an official certificate of the date of his birth, or in lieu thereof a certificate by a Sustice of the Peace, to the effect that satisfactory evidence has been submitted to the said Justice, as to his age and year of birth which shall be given in the certificate ; or

(*b*) If it be claimed that he is not within the Class by reason of marriage, a certificate either official, or signed by a Justice of the Peace, certifying to the fact that he was married prior to the 6th Suly, 1917, and that his wife is still living, or

(*c*) If it be claimep that he is not within the class by reason of his nationality, a certificate signed by a Consul or vice-consul of the foreign state or which he claims his allegiance is due or a passport issued under the authority of such foreign state or country establishing his nationality, or a certificate from a magistrate to the effect that satisfactory evidence has been submitted to him of the man's nationality, which shall be stated therein—prfvided that until the 30th November, 1918, within the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, a certificate of nationality issued by any duly authorized Canadian Government Agent in the United States shall be accepted in lieu of a Consular Certificate.

(*d*) If it be claimed that he is excepted as a member of any of His Majesty's Forces as having since 4th August, 1914, served in the military or naval forces of Great Britain or her allies in any theater of actual war and has been honorably discharged therefrom, official documents or an official certificate evidencing the fact ; or

(*e*) If it be claimed that he is excepted as a member of the clergy, or of any recognized order of an exclusively religious character, or as a minister of a religious denomination existing in Canada on 29th August, 1917, or as being a member of any other society or body, a certificate of the fact signed by an office-holder competent so to certify under the regulations of the church, order or denomination, society or body, to which he belongs ; or

(*f*) If it be claimed that he is exempted from or not liable to military service by reason of any exemption granted or claimed, or application pending under the Military Service Act, 1917, or the regulations thereunder, his exemption papers or a certificate of the registrar or deputy registrar of the district to which he belongs evidencing the fact ; or

(*g*) If it be claimed that he is not within the class, or that he is not liable or excepted upon any other ground, a certificate from a magistrate certifying that evidence has been produced establishing the facts on which the claim is based.

"2. Justices of the Peace and Magistrates are hereby authorized to investigate the crses and issue the certificates described in Clauses (a) and (b) and (c) and (d) respectively.

"3. If upon or after the first day of September, 1918, any male person be found without the requisite evidence of certificate upon his person or in or upon the building or premises in which he is, he shall *prima facie* be presumed to be a person at the time liable for military service, and to be a deserter or absentee without leave, and he shall also be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month, or to both such fine and imprisonment ; and moreover any such person may forthwith be taken into military custody and may be there detained and required to perform military duty in the Canadian Expeditionary Force so long as his services shall be required, unless or until the fact be established to the satisfaction of competent authority that he is not liable for military duty.

"4. The use, signing or giving of any such certficate as hereinbefore mentioned shall, if the certificate bnw, any material respect false or misleading to the knoesi ledge of the person using, signing, or giving the samei be an offence punishable upon summary conviction by a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and by imprisonment jor any term not exceeding six months and not less than one month.

"5. Any officer or non-commissioned officer may, when thereunto generally or specially authorized in writing by the officer or general officer commanding the district in which he is serving, or by the provost marshal or the assistant provost marshal for such district, if he have reasonable ground to suspect that any deserter or absentee without leave is being har boured or concealed within or upon any building or premises, at any time, upon reasonable demand for admission, and upon producing his authority in writing aforesaid, enter into or upon the said building or premises for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not any such deserter or absentee without leave be therein, and make such search of the building or premises as may be necessary ; and moreover he may, if admission to the building or premises or any part thereof be refused, break into the same, using such force for the breaking and for carrying out the search as may be reasonable necessary.

The said sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the aforesaid regulations of 30th April, 1918, as amended, are hereby annulled and replaced accordingly with effect upon and after the 1st day of September, 1918 ;

And the regulation enacted by the Order in Council of the 5th day of September, 1918 (P.C. 2138), is hereby rescinded.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
13–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2283]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday the 19th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order that the regulations governing the granting of yearly licenses and permits to cut timber on Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories, the railway belt in the Province of British Columbia, and the tract of three and one-half million acres controlled by the Dominion Government in the Peace River district in the Provsnce of British Columbia, established by order in council of the 1st July, 1898, and subsequent orders in council, shall be and the same are hereby amended as follows, in order to conform to the amendments made in the Dominion Lands Act at the last session of Parliament :—

Clause 12 is rescinded and the following is substituted :

"When, in the opinion of the Minister, any portion of a timber berth has not a sufficient quantity of the kind and dimensions of timber specified in the license for such berth to make it profitable to remove the timber upon such portion of the berth, and when, in the opinion of the Minister, such portion of the berth is not necessary for the proper working of the remainder of the berth, the Minister may withdraw such portion from the berth ;

Provided that no withdrawal shall be made unless the licensee or his legal representative has had sixty days' notice thereof, and that upon such withdrawal the ground rent shall be reduced in proportion to the area withdrawn."

Sub-clause (c) of clause 17 is rescinded and the following is substituted :—

"When, in the opinion of the Minister, any portion of a timber berth has not a sufficient quantity of the kind and dimensions of timber specified in the license for such berth to make it profitable to remove the timber upon such portion of the berth, and when, in the opinion of the Minister, such portion of the berth is not necessary for the proper working of the remainder of the berth, the Minister may withdraw such portion from the berth ;

Provided that no withdrawal shall be made unless the licensee or his legal representative has had sixty days' notice thereof, and that upon such withdrawal the ground rent shall be reduced in proportion to the area withdrawn."

The word "thirty" in the sixth and twelfth lines of sub-clause (m) of clause 17 is eliminated and the word "ninety" is substituted.

The words "one-quarter of a" in the third line of sub-clause 2 of clause 41 are eliminated, and the word "one" is substituted; and the words in the fourth line "a rental of twenty-five dollars ($25)" are eliminated, and the following words are substituted :—"rental at the rate of one hundred dollars ($100) per square mile per annum".

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

13–4

[2303]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 21st day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS section 1 of the Coal Mining Regulations, established under authority of section 37, chapter 20 of 7-8 Edward VII, by Order in Council dated the 20th of April, 1910, and amended by subsequent Orders in Council, provides that the term of the lease shall be twenty-one years, renewable for a further term of twenty-one years, provided the lessee furnishes evidence satisfactory to the Minister of the Interior to show that during the term of the lease he has complied with the conditions of such lease and with the provisions of the regulations regarding the disposal and operation of coal mining rights which may have been made from time to time by the Governor in Council ;

And whereas the initial expenditure involved in the development of a coal mine and in the installation of the machinery and equipment necessary for its operation would appear to justify the continuance of the lease for a greater period than that specified in the regulations ;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order that section 1 of the above-mentioned regulations shall be and the same is hereby rescinded and the following is substituted therefor and made to apply to all coal mining leases already issued under the provisions of the regulations :

"The term of the lease shall be twenty-one years, renewable for a further term of twenty-one years, provided the lessee furnishes evidence satisfactory to the Minister to show that during the term of the lease, he has complied fully with the conditions of such lease and with the provisions of the regulations regarding the disposal and operation of coal mining rights which may have been made from time to time by the Governor in Council, and subject to renewal for additional periods of twenty-one years on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council."

And whereas section 13 of the said Coal Mining Regulations provides that all leases of coal mining rights, issued under the regulations, shall be subject to the provision that actual settlers shall be entitled to buy at the pits mouth whatever coal they may require for their own use, but not for barter or sale, at a price not to exceed $1.75 per ton, and the lease issued for coal rights shall be made subject to such provision ;

And whereas the above provision was first made by Order in Council dated the 23rd of March, 1904, and all coal mining rights have since been disposed of, subject to that provision ;

And whereas representations have been made to the Department of the Interior that, as the cost of coal production has very materially increased, it is no longer possible for the mine operators to profitably produce and sell coal at the price fixed, and the request has been made that the maximum charge be very materially increased ;

Therefore, in view of the changed conditions of coal production, His Excellency in Council is further pleased to order that the maximum charge of $1.75 per ton specified in the above section of the Coal Mining Regulations, shall be and the same is hereby increased to $2.75, and made to apply to coal mining rights already disposed of ;

And whereas Section 24 of the same regulations provides that the lease shall include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may, upon application, be permitted to purchase at the rate of $10 an acre, whatever area of the available surface rights thereof the Minister may consider necessary for the efficient and economical working of the coal mining rights granted under such lease ;

And whereas section 8 of chapter 27 of 4-5 George V., being an Act to amend The Dominion Lands Act, provides that lands containing coal and other minerals may be leased under regulations made by the Governor in Council, but provision is no longer made for the sale of lands under such regulations ;

And whereas no regulations exist for the leasing of lands for coal mining purposes ;

Therefore, His Excellency in Council is further pleased to order that Section 24 of the Coal Mining Regulations shall be and the same is hereby rescinded, and the following is substituted therefor :

"The lease shall in all cases include the coal mining rights only, the property of the Crown, but the lessee may, upon application, be granted a yearly lease at a rental of $1 per acre per annum, payable yearly in advance, of whatever area of the available surface rights of the tract described in the coal mining lease, the Minister may

consider necessary for the efficient and economical working of the rights granted under such lease."

And whereas representations have been made to the Department of the Interior that coal mining lessees frequently adopt unskilful and improper methods in the opening up and operation of coal seams on the locations leased to them under the regulations, which methods are not in the interests of economy and production ;

Therefore, in order that supervision may be exercised over the methods adopted for the conservation and recovery of coal, His Excellency in Council is further pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the following provision be inserted in the said Coal Mining Regulations :—

"The lessee shall, before opening any mine on the lands described in the lease, and before extracting any coal therefrom, submit to the Minister plans and specifications showing in detail the manner in which it is proposed to open up, develop and operate such mine, and if the location contains more than one seam of coal, detailed information shall be furnished as to the particular seam which it is proposed to develop. No work shall be commenced for the recovery of coal, and no coal shall be extracted until such plans and specifications have been approved by the proper officer of the Department. The procedure to be adopted in opening up and operating a mine on the lands leased, as well as the particular seam of coal which shall first be operated shall at all times be in accordance with the provisions of regulations duly approved by the Minister, and failure to comply with the requirements of such regulations shall render the lease subject to cancellation in the discretion of the Minister."

And whereas coal mining lessees in their mining operations frequently create centres of population in isolated districts where educational facilities for persons of school age have not been established ;

Therefore, His Excellency in Council is further pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the following provision for the establishment of such facilities be inserted in the said Coal Mining Regulations :

"Whenever the coal mining lessee, by reason of his mining operations on the lands described in the lease, creates a centre of population comprising persons who, under the provisions of the regulations of the province in which the lands are situated, are considered to be of school age, and in case a school district is organized under the regulations of the province, owing to such centre of population having been so created, and including it, the lessee shall erect and maintain, during the currency of the lease, a school house for the accommodation of all such persons of school age, in accordance with the regulations of the Provincial Department of Education, and shall engage and pay a teacher or teachers, properly qualified and approved by the Provincial Department of Education."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
13-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS

CANADIAN MILITIA AND CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

1918

HEADQUARTERS,
OTTAWA, 8th August, 1918.

No. 98.

The following appointments, promotions, retirements and confirmations of rank in the

(A) Canadian Militia (permanent and non-permanent)

(B) Canadian Expeditionary Force

have been approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council and are promulgated to the Militia by the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence in Militia Council:—

(A) CANADIAN MILITIA.

ARTILLERY.

Canadian Garrison Artillery.

5TH (BRITISH COLUMBIA) REGIMENT.—To be provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary): Fred Des-Brisay Mathers, gentleman. 15th April, 1918.

CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

To be provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary):
Kenneth Roger Ayer, gentleman. 28th June, 1918.

INFANTRY.

5TH REGIMENT (ROYAL HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA).—Lieutenant A. E. Ogilvie is seconded for service with the Imperial Army. 1st August, 1918.

9TH REGIMENT (VOLTIGEURS DE QUEBEC).—To be Major: Captain and Brevet Major J. R. Trudel. 15th July, 1918.

12TH REGIMENT (YORK RANGERS).—The period of tenure of appointment of Captain and Brevet Major A. Elliott as Musketry Instructor is further extended to the 1st November, 1918.

15TH REGIMENT (ARGYLL LIGHT INFANTRY).—To be Lieutenant (supernumerary): Lieutenant J. F. Templeton, from the Reserve of Officers. 31st July, 1918.

17TH REGIMENT.—Captain J. H. Soucy is seconded for service with the Royal Air Force. 15th June, 1918.

20TH REGIMENT (HALTON RIFLES).—The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire: Provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary)
G. W. Murison,
F. A. Jones. 26th July, 1918.
Provisional Lieutenant W. B. Wheeler is retired. 30th July, 1918.

33RD HURON REGIMENT.—Lieutenant (supernumerary) C. A. Thompson is seconded for service with the Royal Air Force. 29th July, 1918.

46TH DURHAM REGIMENT.—Lieutenant (supernumerary) M. C. Lane is dismissed the service by sentence of a General Court-Martial. 2nd March, 1918.

48TH REGIMENT (HIGHLANDERS).—Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) A. C. Heighington is permitted to retire. 31st July, 1918.

62ND REGIMENT (ST. JOHN FUSILIERS).—Lieutenant (supernumerary) E. A. March is permitted to resign his commission. 9th July, 1918.

67TH REGIMENT (CARLETON LIGHT INFANTRY).—The period of tenure of appointment of Lieutenant F. Ross as Signalling Instructor is further extended to the 1st June, 1919.

71ST YORK REGIMENT.—The period of tenure of appointment of Lieutenant D. W. Clarkson, M.C., as Musketry Instructor is extended to the 24th June, 1919.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.

Army Medical Corps.

The undermentioned officer is granted temporary local rank, as stated, under the provisions of General Order 121, 1917, with pay and allowances for days actually employed:—

Military District No. 11.

To be temporary local Captain: Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) H. J. M. Adams. 31st July, 1918.

Lieutenant (supernumerary) A. T. Mathers is permitted to resign his commission. 1st August, 1918.

To be provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary):
*Herbert William Wadge, gentleman. 13th January, 1916.
Henry John MacKay Adams, gentleman. 25th March, 1918.
Robert Willson Breuls, gentleman. 1st May, 1918.
*George Richard Devey Farmer, gentleman. 6th May, 1918.
*Joseph Desjardins, gentleman. 27th May, 1918.
Herbert William Baker, gentleman. 25th June, 1918.
George Henry Malcolmson, gentleman. 1st July, 1918.
James Grant Strachan, gentleman. 2nd July, 1918.
John Alexander Lundie, gentleman. 3rd July, 1918.
*Harold Francis Hope Eberts, gentleman. 8th July, 1918.
*George Raymond Deveau, gentleman. 24th July, 1918.

*Subject to qualification under the provisions of Militia Order 65, 1913.

Nursing Sister (supernumerary) K. A. Cole is permitted to retire. 31st July, 1918.

To be Nursing Sisters (supernumerary):
Bessie Amelia Silcox,
Mayme Isobel Edey. 1st June, 1918.
Alberta Snyder. 14th June, 1918.
Mildred Allene Clinch. 8th July, 1918.
Anna Elsa Rutherford Dickson. 9th July, 1918.
Lizzie Ramsay Aikman. 15th July, 1918.
Isabel Grace Cunningham. 16th July, 1918.
Clara Vincent,
Mary Evelyn Scholes. 17th July, 1918.
Helen MacDougall. 18th July, 1918.

MEMORANDA.

Major R. T. D. Aitken, No. 14 Company, Canadian Army Service Corps, is detailed for duty, temporarily, as Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, Military District No. 13. 8th May, 1915.

To be Chaplains with the honorary rank of Captain:
The Reverend Lewis Wilfred Moffit. 22nd September, 1914.
The Reverend John Elmore Mothersill. 4th May, 1917.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) R. H. Bruce, 3rd (New Brunswick) Regiment, Canadian Garrison Artillery, relinquishes the temporary rank of Captain conferred upon him by General Order 99, 1917. 4th May, 1918.

General Order 109, 1917, in so far as it relates to the seconding of Provisional Lieutenant (supernumerary) J. J. O'Loughlin, 2nd (Ottawa) Battery, 8th Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, for service with the Royal Flying Corps, is hereby cancelled.

With reference to General Order 84, 1918, under "Army Medical Corps," delete the asterisk, denoting that officer is not fully employed, from opposite the names of Provisional Lieutenants (supernumerary) W. G. MacKechnie and J. A. McIntyre.

The date of appointment of Evelyn Clowes, as a Nursing Sister, Army Medical Corps, which appeared in General Order 80, 1918, is amended to read from the 4th April, 1918.

With reference to General Order 84, 1918, under "Army Medical Corps," for "C. B. Barker" substitute "C. B. Parker."

The undermentioned are granted temporary rank in the Canadian Militia as stated, whilst serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force. To be Lieutenants:—
Thomas Calomati Bamfield, gentleman. 25th September, 1914.
Ferdinand Herbert Marani, gentleman. 5th May, 1915.
Meyrick Bingham Whistler Smith-Rewse, gentleman, (since killed in action). 10th May, 1915.
Edward Hamilton Henry, gentleman. 29th May, 1915.
George Boyd Webster, gentleman. 11th November, 1915.
Percy Fremlin Scharschmidt,
Frederick Cyril John Wigham, gentlemen. 18th June, 1916.
William George Hazlett, gentleman. 20th June, 1916.

E. Robert V. Lloyd, gentleman. 26th June, 1916.
John Donald, gentleman (since died of wounds). 30th June, 1916.
Walter Hilton Curran, gentleman. 10th July, 1916.
Robert Reid Carroll, gentleman. 21st August, 1916.
William Black, gentleman. 27th December, 1916.
Herbert Boyd Symonds, gentleman (since killed in action). 7th January, 1917.
Colin Alexander Noble, gentleman. 25th January, 1917.
Edwin Ralph Langton, gentleman. 13th March, 1917.
R. T. Lomas-Smith, gentleman. 22nd March, 1917.
Leonard William Grainger Meikle, gentleman. 24th March, 1917.
Peter Austin Brennan, gentleman (since died of wounds). 2nd April, 1917.
John Patterson,
Charles Allan Yates, gentlemen. 5th April, 1917.
Thomas Henry Hewitt, gentleman. 6th April, 1917.
Stephen Joseph Freeman, gentleman. 7th April, 1917.
Frederick Richard Wells,
James McIvor,
Williard Apperley Porter, gentlemen. 9th April, 1917.
Martin Pollock, gentleman (since killed in action). 10th April, 1917.
Boyd Caldwell Grant,
Norman Alexander Keys, gentlemen. 13th April, 1917.
Alexander Robertson, gentleman. 14th April, 1917.
Richard Luther Geddes, (since died),
George Airey Jackson, gentlemen. 17th April, 1917.
Bernard Allan Rowe, gentleman. 27th April, 1917.
William Henry Murr, (since killed in action),
Charles McKillop Reid, (since killed in action),
Alexander McKay Gunn, (since killed in action),
Stanley Melville McNally, (since died of wounds),
Harold Edward Dolman, (since died of wounds),
Charles Edgar Swannell, (since killed, accidently),
Walter Grant, (since died),
Nelson Felix McKela,
Henry James Allen,
Henry Arthur Crane Hart,
Thomas Maxwell Duncan,
John Henry Barnes,
Frederick James Sampson,
Hugh Robertson,
David Wilson,
Walter Hunter,
William Ray Ridge,
Hubert John Walkden,
John Robert Zieman,
Hiram Walter Williams,
Cyril Garret Birms,
Ivie Meikle,
Frederick Browne Denison,
Wilfred Meredith Smith,
Alfred John Ballanger,
Ernest Streun,
Eric James Boughton,
Henry Thomas Poste,
Huntly Herman Gordon,
Edmund Smart Reynolds,
Arthur John Burridge,
John Edward Price.

John Grimshaw,
Thomas F. Silvester,
Allan Edward Wall,
Leslie Gerald Taylor,
George Leonard Murray,
Drimonte Ralph Vosburgh,
Alfred Bennet Hodges,
Rae Gordon,
George Ira Carr,
John Bernard Wood,
Allen Clayson Dickson,
Jack Cave,
Stanley Lorne Dowsell,
David Henderson,
John Whitford,
William Dobson,
Watson McClellan,
Alfred Gillatt,
Roland Guerrier Marshall,
Hugh Christie Manning,
William Edward Baker,
Wesley Strange Caldwell,
Joshua Emile Dorey,
Fred Henry Cantlon,
Alan Reeve,
Gilbert Douglas Cameron,
Herbert Edward Deer,
David D. Dall,
Herbert Richard Charles Booth,
George Reid Giles,
James Matthew Mackie, gentlemen. 28th April, 1917.

Harry Barker-Benfield, gentleman. 1st July, 1917.

James Rose, gentleman. 24th June, 1918.

To be Honorary Lieutenants:
David Watson Corbett,
George S. Dingle, gentlemen. 28th February, 1917.

Thomas Earl Heron, gentleman. 3rd March, 1917.

William R. Rider, gentleman. 26th April, 1917.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The undermentioned provisionally appointed officers having qualified themselves for the appointments, are confirmed in their rank from the dates set opposite their respective names:—

Lieutenant Supernumerary A. J. Fisher, A.M.C., 15th October, 1915.

Lieutenant Supernumerary H. W. Martin, A.M.C., 3rd December, 1915.

Lieutenant Supernumerary M. M. Crawford, A.M.C., 31st January, 1916.

Lieutenant Supernumerary J. E. Barry, A.M.C., 17th February, 1916.

Lieutenant Supernumerary L. R. Hill, A.M.C., 17th February, 1916.

Lieutenant Supernumerary H. B. Thomson, A.M.C., 7th March, 1916.

Lieutenant Supernumerary C. E. A. Trow, A.M.C., 28th March, 1916.

Lieutenant Supernumerary P. S. MacLaren, A.M.C., 15th May, 1916.

Lieutenant Supernumerary C. D. Rilance, A.M.C., 15th July, 1916.

Lieutenant Supernumerary F. H. MacCarthy, A.M.C., 30th June, 1917.

Lieutenant Supernumerary R. B. Cox, A.M.C., 23rd July, 1917.

(B) CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

INFANTRY.

2ND CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT, 1ST DEPOT BATTALION.—To be Quartermaster with the Honorary rank of Captain: Lieutenant Arthur Hastings Bankart, C.E.F. (C.M.). 18th July, 1918.

2ND DEPOT BATTALION.—To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant John Alexander Macdonald Parke, C.E.F. (C.M.). 25th July, 1918.

EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT, 1ST DEPOT BATTALION.—To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant William Edward Logue, C.E.F. (41st Regt.). 2nd July, 1918.

2ND QUEBEC REGIMENT, 1ST DEPOT BATTALION.—To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant Marie Jean Henri Leniere Taschereau, C.E.F. (R.C.R.). 26th July, 1918.

NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT, 1ST DEPOT BATTALION.—To be Lieutenant: *Lieutenant Harold Stanley Holloway (63rd Regt.). 3rd July, 1918.

NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT, 1ST DEPOT BATTALION.—To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant Myles Henry Mather (C.E.). 13th July, 1918.

SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT, 1ST DEPOT BATTALION.—To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant William Long Wray, C.E.F. (52nd Regt.). 2nd July, 1918.

OVERSEAS COMPANY, LAVAL UNIVERSITY, C.O.T.C.—To be Lieutenants: Lieutenants John de Gaspe Audette, C.E.F. (8th Regt.). 21st May, 1918.

William Alphonse MacKay, C.E.F. (61st Regt.). 1st July, 1918.

*Joseph Armand Parent (64th Regt.). 10th July, 1918.

*No. 3285946 Quartermaster-Sergeant Joseph Edouard Tellier (C.O.T.C.). 1st August, 1918.

CANADIAN GARRISON REGIMENTS.

2ND BATTALION—To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant Thomas Wallace Clarke, M.C., C.E.F. (12th Regt.). 10th July, 1918.

4TH BATTALION.—To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant William Ernest Ford, C.E.F. (C.M.). 29th July, 1918.

5TH BATTALION.—To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant Alain Joly de Lotbiniere (5th Regt.), from the Reserve of Officers, C.E.F. 28th June, 1918.

6TH BATTALION.—To be *Lieutenant-Colonel: Lieutenant-Colonel Clifford Ashton Mumford (63rd Regt.). 1st May, 1918.

To be Captain: Lieutenant George Herbert Mason C.E.F. (C.M.). 20th July, 1918.

12TH BATTALION.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel and command the battalion: Major Carey James Tretheway, C.E.F. (60th Regt.). 17th June, 1918.

*Temporary appointment.

DISTRICT DEPOTS.

No. 1 DISTRICT DEPOT.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.:

Majors Ernest Nelson Chesham. 18th April, 1918.
Andrew McLean Moffat. 1st August, 1918.

Captains Farquhar Shaw. 20th July, 1918.
James George Spencer,
Ivan Dolway Wilson,
Arthur Philip Malone. 23rd July, 1918.

No. 2 DISTRICT DEPOT.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.:

Lieutenant-Colonels William John Cressey. 31st July, 1918.
[redacted] Robert Stewart Wilson. 1st August, 1918.

Major Louis Edwin Marsh. 30th July, 1918.

Captains Alexander Donald Lapp. 1st April, 1918.
Edward Dobree Pennington. 18th July, 1918.
William Duncan Forrest. 29th July, 1918.

Lieutenants Ernest Frederick Corey. 29th July, 1918.
Cedric McDonald Browne. 30th July, 1918.

Chaplain and Honorary Captain, the Rev. William George White. 8th July, 1918.

No. 3 District Depot.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.:

Lieutenants Frank McAlpine,
Frank Thomas Wood,
John Felton Gilmour. 29th July, 1918.
Frederick Hansicker Booth. 31st July, 1918.
Allen Clarke Moses,
Duncan Malcolm Morrison. 1st August, 1918.
James Lewis Mitchell. 3rd August, 1918.

No. 4 District Depot.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.:

Captains William James Gerrard. 30th June, 1918.
Alan Gilmour Law. 19th July, 1918.
Roderick Augustus Coursol Kane. 26th July, 1918.

Lieutenants Stewart Troop. 1st July, 1918.
John Sutherland Brisbane. 7th July, 1918.
John Ritchie Coull. 2nd August, 1918.

No. 5 District Depot.—Nursing Sister Henrietta Albina MacKay is struck off the strength of the C.E.F. 25th July, 1918.

No. 6 District Depot.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.:

Lieutenant-Colonel Clifford Ashton Mumford. 19th July, 1918.

Captains John Erskine Read. 26th July, 1918.
Lloyd Owen Bentley. 30th July, 1918.

Lieutenants Alfred Medley Parsons, M.C. 19th July, 1918.
Owen Bell Jones,
Herbert James Freeman. 31st July, 1918.

Honorary Captain Francis William Whitney Doane. 1st August, 1918.

No. 7 District Depot.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.:

Captains William Henry Steeves. 17th April, 1918.
James Edward Jewett. 20th July, 1918.

Chaplain and Honorary Captain The Rev. Channing Gordon Lawrence. 19th July, 1918.

No. 11 District Depot.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.:

Lieutenant (acting Captain) John Waddington. 31st July, 1918.

Lieutenants George Francis Havers. 25th July, 1918.
Robert M. Chester,
Robert Brunton. 31st July, 1918.

Chaplain and Honorary Captain The Rev. Samuel Wilkinson. 25th July, 1918.

Nursing Sister Ethel Jones Cook. 29th July, 1918.

No. 12 District Depot.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the strength of the C.E.F.:

Lieutenants John Whistler Ellis. 1st June, 1918.
Harry Churchill Beet, V. C. 10th July, 1918.
Edward Michael Reid. 17th July, 1918.

Army Medical Corps.

To be Captains: Captain Clifford M. Keillor (A. M. C). 1st August, 1918.

Lieutenants:
Albert Franklin Mavety (A.M.C.). 26th June, 1918.
Frank White Stevenson (A.M.C.). 10th July, 1918.
Percy A. Scollick (A.M.C.). 17th July, 1918.

To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant Ludovic Lavallee (A.M.C.). 22nd July, 1918.

To be Nursing Sister: Nursing Sister Mae Armitt (A.M.C.). 31st May, 1918.

Army Veterinary Corps.

To be Lieutenants: Lieutenants Oscar Christian (C.A.V.C.). Henry Albert Eckert (C.A.V.C.) 29th July, 1918.

Reserve of Officers.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Lieutenant-Colonel Hector Bacon Verret, D.S.O., 4th Can. Ent. Btn. 1st August, 1918.

To be Majors: Majors Robert Frank Massie, D.S.O., 33rd Battery, C.F.A. 8th June, 1918.
Frank Elsworth Hicks, 58th Btn.
Henry Arthur Stewart, D.S.O., 2nd Res. Park C.A.S.C. 16th July, 1918.
Harold Stewart Cameron. 20th July, 1918.

To be Captains: Captains Robert Richard Sloan, 2nd Btn. 1st July, 1918.
Arthur Hawley Morphy, M.C., 73rd Btn. 19th July, 1918.
Ernal Bice, C.A.M.C. 24th July, 1918.
William Bowerbank Bartram. Attd. 24th Btn 31st July, 1918.

To be Lieutenants: Lieutenants Sydney Newby Lord, 11th Can. Trench Mortar Bty. 2nd September, 1917.
Loring Harrison Putnam, N.S. For. & Rly. Con. Draft. 1st November, 1917.
Charles John Curtain, 3rd Tunnelling Coy. 1st December, 1917.
William Frederick Welch, M.C., 20th Btn. 15th May, 1918.
John Walker McBride, C.F.C. 31st May, 1918.
Clarke William Gamble, 5th Btn., C.R.T. 8th June, 1918.
Francis John Hannibal, 2nd Bde., C.F.A.,
James Bennett, 26th Btn. 13th June, 1918.
George Bosworth Proctor, 102nd Btn. 15th June, 1918.
John Everett Pike, P.P.C.L.I. 25th June, 1918.
Walter Drew Hudson, Can. Siege Artillery. 11th July, 1918.
Philippe Ouellet, 22nd Btn. 12th July, 1918.
Albert Edward Scott, 14th Btn. 19th July, 1918.
Frederick Charles Hunter, 168th Btn. 24th July, 1918.

To be Honorary Captain: Honorary Captain Joseph George Tait, 173rd Btn. 30th June, 1918.

To be Honorary Lieutenant: Honorary Lieutenant Edmund Stanley Palmer, C.A.M.C. 19th July, 1918.

To be Nursing Sister: Nursing Sister Annie Olive Piercey, C.A.M.C. 8th July, 1918.

The undermentioned officers are transferred from the Reserve of Officers, C.E.F., to the Active List:—

Major James Grant MacKenzie. 2nd November, 1917.

Lieutenants John James Murphy. 26th June, 1918.
Alain Joly de Lotbiniere. 28th June, 1918.
John Frederick Blurton. 19th July, 1918.
Honorary Captain Isidore Paul Pacaud Caron. 25th June, 1918.

Memoranda.

Lieut.-Col. C. E. Doherty, C.A.M.C., (104th Regiment, C.M.) is detailed for duty, temporarily, as Assistant Director of Medical Services, Military District No. 11, *vice* Lieut.-Col. F. C. McTavish, who reverts to regimental duty. 1st August, 1918.

The undermentioned are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with pay and allowances, as stated:

Major R. W. Bishop, C.E., whilst performing the duties of Commanding Royal Canadian Engineer, Military District No. 1. 24th July, 1918.

Major and brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. St. B., Harrison, (C.O.T.C.) whilst performing the duties of A.A.G., Petawawa Camp, 1918. 1st June, 1918.

To be Director of Chaplain Services, with the temporary honorary rank of Colonel whilst so employed: Chaplain and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel The Rev. W. Beattie, C.M.G., C.E.F. (40th Regiment, C.M.). 1st July, 1918.

To be Assistant Director of Chaplain Services, Eastern Canada: Chaplain and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel The Rev. G. H. Williams, C.M. 1st August, 1918.

To be Assistant Director of Chaplain Services, (Roman Catholic), with the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst so employed: Chaplain and Honorary Major The Rev. L. A. Sylvestre, C.E.F. (65th Regiment, C.M.). 1st August, 1918.

To be Chaplain (supernumerary) with the honorary rank of Major: Chaplain and Honorary Major The Rev. N. Le Moine, C.M. 31st July, 1918.

To be Chaplain with the honorary rank of Captain: Chaplain and Honorary Captain The Rev. F. J Sawers, 3rd Dragoons, C.M. 5th August, 1918.

Major A. E. Jukes, C.E.F. (72nd Regiment, C.M.) is detailed for duty temporarily, as District Intelligence Officer, Military District No. 11. 1st August, 1918.

With reference to Draft Gazette No. 95, 1918, under Memoranda, in so far as it relates to the promotion of Captain George Edwin Chaffey, M.C., C.E.F., to temporary rank of Major, for "Without increased pay and allowances" substitute "with pay and allowances."

Captain R. L. Miller, C.E.F., (A.M.C., C.M.) is granted the temporary rank of Major, with pay and allowances, whilst performing the duties of Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services (Administration) Military District No. 11. 28th May, 1918.

To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant (supernumerary) R. B. Timberlake, McGill University Contingent, C.O.T.C. 8th July, 1918.

Lieutenant E. K. Carter, C.E.F. (106th Regiment, C.M.), is granted the honorary rank of Captain, with pay and allowances, whilst performing the duties of Paymaster, No. 10 District Depot. 8th July, 1918.

By Command.

E. C. ASHTON,
Major-General,
Acting Adjutant-General.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS.

Entered during the week ending 24th September, 1918, at the Department of Trade and Commerce.—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

34596. "The Ammunition Girl." Marching Song and One-Step. Words and Music by George Birch. Musgrave Bros., Toronto, Ont., 18th September, 1918.

34597. "Beautiful City, Good-Night." Song. Words and Music by Arthur L. Ashworth. Arthur L. Ashworth, Montreal, Que., 18th September, 1918.

34598. "It Might As Well Be You." Song. Words by Gus Kahn. Music by Egbert Van Alstyne. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 18th September, 1918.

34599. "Loyalty Waltz." By H. B. Blanke. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 18th September, 1918.

34600. "For Your Boy and My Boy." Song. Words by Gus Kahn. Music by Egbert Van Alstyne. Jerome H. Remick & Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 18th September, 1918.

34601. "I'se Feeling Awful Lonely Cause My Dady's Gone Away." Words and Music by Edwin J. Pull. Edwin J. Pull, Toronto, Ont., 18th September, 1918.

34602. "The Clash!" A Study in Nationalities. By William Henry Moore. (Book.) J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 19th september, 1918.

34603. "The Rah-Rah Comber's Band." Words and Music by Wm. H. Perrins. William H. Perrins, Toronto, Ont., 19th September, 1918.

34604. "Vancouver Series, No. 24." (Photograph.) Frank Gowan, Vancouver, British Columbia, 20th September, 1918.

34605. "Mecca of Rheims." Words by Sophia Louise McMillan. Music by Sophia Louise McMillan and Lillian Kennedy Adams. Sophia Louise McMillan, Winnipeg, Manitoba, 21st September, 1918.

34606. "Drums of the Empire." Words and music by Sophia Louise McMillan. Sophia Louise McMillan, Winnipeg, Manitoba, 21st September, 1918.

34607. "Beaver Boys of Canada." Words and music by Sophia Louise McMillan. Sophia Louise McMillan, Winnipeg, Manitoba, 21st September, 1918.

34608. "A School Geometry." By H. S. Hall, M.A., and F. H. Stevens, M.A. (MacMillan's Canadian School Series.) Revised Canadian edition. (Book.) The MacMillan Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 21st September, 1918.

34609. "Stallion Service Record Book." (Book.) William C. Young, Calgary, Alberta, 23rd September, 1918.

34610. "Poems Written at 'the Front'." By Bomb. Edgar W. McInnis. (Book.) Edgard W. McInnis, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, 23rd September, 1918.

34611. "Through 'Hell's Kitchen' in Germany." Windsorite Gives First-Hand Information on Conditions in "K 47" as Prisoner of War. By Pte. Richard Howitt. (Temporary copyright.) (Literary Work.) Richard Howitt, Windsor, Ont., 23rd September, 1918.

34612. "Pen Pictures from the Trenches." Lieut. Stanley A. Rutledge. (Book.) E. S. Rutledge, Fort William, Ont., 23rd September, 1918.

34613. "Graphica: The Meaning of Peace Number, September, 1918." (Book.) The Herald Press and Advertising Agency, Montreal, Que., 23rd September, 1918.

34614. "La Petite Canadienne." Par Jean Féron. Droit d'Auteur Temporaire. (Ouv. Litt.) Joseph Marc Lebel, Arborfield, Saskatchewan, 23 septembre 1918.

34615. "Official Telephone Directory, Hamilton, September, 1918. (Book.) The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal, Que., 24th September, 1918.

34616 "Victory Group." (Cut.) Daniel O'Connell, Montreal, Que., 24th September, 1918.

INTERIM COPYRIGHT.

2089. "The Cross." A Playlet in One Act. By S. Morgan and H. Napier Moore. (Playlet.) Morgan Powell and H. N. Moore, Montreal, Que., 21st September, 1918.

P. E. RITCHIE,
13–1 Registrar of Copyrights, etc.

GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF CANADA.

Decisions, August-September, 1918.

AIGUILLE; peak, 9840′, lat. 51° 48′, long. 116° 48′, Alberta and B.C.
Descriptive of formation.

ARIES; peak, 9900′, lat. 51° 47′, long. 116° 46′, Alberta and B.C.

BARBETTE; mountain, 10,080′, lat. 51° 43′, long. 116° 44′, Alberta and B.C.
Two high platform peaks rise from the mass of the mountain.

BAXTER; lake, Tps. 45 and 46-5 and 6-4, Alberta.
After driver of supply team for survey party.

BOMPAS; mount, 10,027′, lat. 61° 24′ 16″, long. 140° 36′ 13″, St. Elias mountains, Yukon.
After William Carpenter Bompas, D.D. (1834-1906), first bishop of Athabaska, 1874-84; first bishop of Mackenzie River, 1884-91; first bishop of Selkirk (Yukon), 1891-1906.

BREAKER ; mountain, 10,069′, lat. 51° 46′, long. 116° 47′, Alberta and B.C.
Snow formations on the mountain resemble breakers.

BRIDGLAND ; mount, lat. 52° 59′, long. 118° 32′ 30″, north of Yellowhead pass, Alberta.
After M. P. Bridgland, who has surueyed extensive tracts of the Rocky mountain.

BUFFALO ; park reserve and coulee, flowing into Battle river in Tp. 46-6-4, Alberta.

BUSKEGAU ; river, Frederick House river, Abitibi river, Timiskaming district, Ont. (Not Bushkegaw, Bushkegow, nor Buskegow.)

CHEPHREN ; mountain, 10,700′, lat. 51° 51′, long. 116° 45′, and lake, Alberta. (Not Pyramid.)
Name of second of three great pyramids of Egypt ; changed from Pyramid to avoid duplication with mountain in lat. 52° 57′, long. 118° 09′, Alberta.

CONSTANTINE ; mount, 10,295′ lat. 61° 24′ 29″, long. 140° 34′ 26″, St. Elias mountains, Yukon.
After Supt. Charles Constantine, R. N. W. Mounted Police ; joined, 1886 ; died, 1912 ; Yukon pioneer.

CONWAY ; mount, 10,170′, lat. 51° 46′, long. 116° 48′, Alberta and B.C. ; also glacier and creek, Howse river, Alberta.
After Sir Martin Conway, famous mountain climber.

EBON ; peak, 9,600′ lat. 51° 47′, long. 116° 46′, Alberta and B.C.
Shows black amid a line of snowclad peaks.

GRATTAN ; creek, tributary to Battle river in Tp. 45-8-4, Alberta.

KING ; peak, 16,971′, lat. 60° 34′ 50″, long. 140° 38′ 53″, St. Elias mountains, Yukon.
After late Dr. W. F. King, International Boundary Commissioner.

LAMBART ; mountain, 10,725′, lat. 61° 31′ 17″, long. 140°. 58′ 29″, St. Elias mountains, Yukon.
After F. H. J. Lambart, dominion land surveyor, who located it.

LILLIPUT ; mountain, lat. 51° 33′, long. 116° 25′, Alberta and B.C.
Rock pillars on it resemble a crowd of little people.

LUCANIA ; mountain, 17,147′, lat. 61° 01′ 16″, long. 140° 27′ 54″, St. Elias mountains, Yukon.
Named by Duke of the Abruzzi, 1897, after the Cunard liner on which he had crossed the Atlantic.

MCARTHUR ; peak, 14,253′, lat. 60° 36′ 28″, long. 140° 12′ 59″, St. Elias mountains, Yukon.
After J. J. McArthur, International Boundary Commissioner.

MIDWAY ; peak, 9,570′, lat. 51° 48′, long. 116° 47′, Alberta and B.C.

MISTAYA ; mountain, 10,100′, lat. 51° 43′, long. 116° 43′, Alberta and B.C. ; also lake, Alberta.
Indian name meaning " grizzly bear ".

NARAO ; peak, lat. 51° 25′, long. 116° 19′, and lakes, south of Hector railway station, Kootenay district, B.C.
Stoney Indian for " hit in the stomach ".

PATTERSON ; mount, 10,490′, lat. 51° 45′, long, 116° 42′, Alberta.
After J. D. Patterson, president, Alpine Club of Canada.

PEERS ; creek, Coquihalla river, Yale district, B.C. (Not Pierre).
After Henry N. Peers, Hudson's Bay Co. official, who advocated a route up the creek. (Letter from Gov. Douglas, 30th Oct., 1848.)

PEYTO ; peak, 9,805′, lat. 51° 41′, long. 116° 41 , Alberta
After Bill Peyto, guide.

Pierre river. See Peers.

Pyramid mountain and lake. See Chephren.

RIBSTONE ; lake, Tp. 44-5-4, Alberta.

SHORNCLIFFE ; lake, Tp. 40-6 and 7-4, and creek tributary to Ribstone creek in Tp. 40-6-4, Albert
After Canadian military camp in England.

SKAIST ; mountain and river, tributary to Skagit river in lat. 49° 12′, long. 120° 59′, Yale district, B.C.
Indian name meaning " peak standing between ridges ".

STAIRWAY ; peak, 9,840′, lat. 51° 48′, long. 116° 47′, Alberta and B.C.
Descriptive of formation.

STEELE ; mount, 16,644′, lat. 61° 05′ 33″, long. 140° 18′ 34″, St. Elias mountains, Yukon.
After Gen. Sir Sam. Steele ; joined R.N.W. Mounted Police 1873, retired 1903 ; Yukon pioneer.

STRICKLAND ; mount, 13,818′, lat. 61° 14′ 29″ long. 140° 45′ 14″, St. Elias mountains, Yukon.
After Inspector Darcy Edward Strickland, R.N.W. Mounted Police ; joined 1891, died 1908 ; Yukon pioneer.

TRAPPER ; peak, 9,790′, lat. 51° 41′, long. 116° 43′, Alberta and B.C.

Wah-Tay-Beg lake and river. See Watabeag.

WALSH ; mount, 14,498′, lat. 61° 00′, long. 140° 00′, St. Elias mountains, Yukon.
After Supt. James Morrow Walsh ; joined R.N.W. Mounted Police 1873, resigned 1883 ; Yukon pioneer.

WAPUTIK ; peak, 8,977″, lat. 51° 30′, long. 116° 19′, Alberta.
Stoney Indian for " white goat ".

WATABEAG ; lake and river, Black river, Abitibi river, Timiskaming district, Ont. (Not Wateibig, Wataybeag, Watahbeag, nor Wah-Tay-Beg.)

WOOD ; mount, 15,885′, lat. 61° 13′ 56″, long. 140° 30′ 37″, St. Elias mountains, Yukon.
After Commissioner Zachary Taylor Wood, R.N.W. Mounted Police ; joined 1885 ; died 1915 ; Yukon pioneer.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, under the provisions of section 27 of The Canada Shipping Act, has granted permission to change the name of the gasolene vessel "Escort," which has been purchased from foreigners, to that of " Lemon."

Ottawa, 23rd September, 1918. 13–2

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada :—

A Photographer in the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch at an initial salary of $1,200 a year. Candidates must be qualified to take charge of the photo reproduction work and should submit samples of their work. Returned soldiers receive preference.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 10th day of October next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

WM. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 19th September, 1918. 12–3

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners of Canada hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada :—

1. An Officer in the Department of the Secretary of State to supervise the administration of the Companies Act, at an initial salary of $2,100. Candidates must have a general knowledge of company law and a general appreciation of the principles of law underlying such documents or contracts and the papers in use in commercial transactions. Qualified solicitors would be preferred, though some accountant may have the necessary knowledge of company law required.

2. A Chief Clerk to the Secretary, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, at an initial salary of from $2,000 to $2,500 per annum, according to the qualifications of the appointee. Candidates must possess a good education and have some legal knowledge, in addition to office or business experience.

3. A Still Photographer in the Exhibits and Publicity Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, at Ottawa, at an initial salary of $1,200. Candidates must have a complete knowledge of still photography and should submit samples of both inside and outside work.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 1st day of October next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

11–3

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

THE Civil Service Commissioners of Canada hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada :—

1. An Assistant Chief Engineer in the Irrigation Branch of the Department of the Interior, with headquarters at Calgary, at a salary at the rate of $4,000 per annum. Candidates must have had a wide experience in the construction and operation of irrigation works.

2. An Ornithologist in Grade "C" of the First Division in the Dominion Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, at an initial salary of $2,200. Candidates are required to possess a first class knowledge of the birds of Canada, their distribution and habits, also the executive ability to assist in the administration of the Migratory Birds' Convention Act. Preference will be given to candidates with lecturing ability. Copies of any articles or original papers written by the candidate should be furnished, together with other evidence of fitness for a position combining administrative ability with a sound knowledge of Canadian birds.

3. A pressman in the lithographic office of the Topographic Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior, at a salary of $24 per week. Candidates should be able to set type as well as run the press.

4. A Motion Picture Editor in the Exibits and Publicity Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce at an annual salary to be determined at a later date. Candidates must state the salary they expect.

The work will consist of editing all industrial and scenic motion pictures of Canada and will involve a general knowledge of Canada from an industrial and scenic point of view.

5. An Artist in the Exhibits and Publicity Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, at an initial salary of $1,300 per annum. Candidates should have a complete knowledge of the theory of colour, a wide experience in the colouring of lantern slides, and a knowledge of drawing pictorial composition, etc.

6. An Officer in the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture in Grade "C" of the First Division, at an initial salary of $2,000 per annum. Candidates must be graduates of an Agricultural school and of outstanding ability so as to be able to take full charge of the seed production work of the Department.

7. An assistant to take charge of auditing of requisitions for medical stores in the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, at an initial salary of $1,800 per annum. Applicants must be graduates of some Canadian College of Pharmacy, with three years' practical experience as druggists and must have a thorough knowledge of drugs, medical supplies, surgical instruments and operating room equipment.

8. An Accountant in the Department of Railways and Canals, Welland Canal, at an initial salary of $1,500 per annum. An examination will be held on the 3rd October in theoretical and practical bookkeeping and commercial arithmetic. A fee of $8 will be required, except in the case of returned soldiers, who are exempt from paying the fee. Application forms must be filed not later than the 27th instant. Candidates will be notified of the examination centres.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 17th day of October next. The time will be extended one week for candidates from British Columbia. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 5th September, 1918. 10–4

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

SUCCESSFUL candidate for the position of clerk, Grade "F," of the First Division, in the Department of Naval Service ; initial salary $1,200 per annum.

Oscar Vezina.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, September 24, 1918. 13–1

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

Ottawa, Sept. 21, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that License No. 753 has this day been issued to the Niagara Fire Insurance Company authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Explosion Insurance in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

13–4 G. D. FINLAYSON,
Superintendent of Insurance.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

OTTAWA, 21st September, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that License No. 752 has this day been issued to the Dominion Gresham Guarantee and Casualty Company authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Burglary, Accident, Sickness, Automobile, Plate Glass Insurance and Guarantee Insurance, excluding the guaranteeing and becoming security for the due performance of any contract or agreement or of the duties of any office.

G. D. FINLAYSON,
13–4 Superintendent of Insurance.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, by M. & F. Order No. 121 in 1918, dated the 17th September, 1918, has granted permission to the Government of British Columbia, represented by the Honourable The Provincial Secretary, for the time being, to change the name of the gasoline vessel "Faloma" of New Westminster, B.C., Official Number 126,781, to that of "Sanita".

Ottawa, 18th September, 1918. 12–2

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA

GENERAL ORDER.

A General sitting of "The Exchequer Court of Canada," under the provisions of rule 166, for the trial of cases, etc., will be holden at the Court House, in the City of Quebec, P.Q., commencing on Monday, the 21st day of October, A.D., 1918, at 11 a.m.

Dated at Ottawa, this 3rd day of September, A.D. 1918.

L. A. AUDETTE,
J.E.C.

10–4

CENSORSHIP NOTICE.

CONSOLIDATED ORDERS RESPECTING CENSORSHIP.

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

OTTAWA, 21st September, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, dated the 21st day of May, 1918, passed under the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, a pamphlet entitled "Anarchism and Communism," printed in the Russian language, the place of publication and identity of publishers and printers being unknown; a pamphlet entitled "To the Young Workers," by A. Karelyn, printed in the Russian language and published by the Union of Russian Workmen, at the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, and a pamphlet entitled "Kolokol" (The Bell), printed in the Russian language, the place of publication and the indentity of the publishers and printers being unknown, have been declared by the Secretary of State of Canada to contain objectionable matter, as defined by the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, and that the possession within Canada of any issue or copy of the said pamphlets "Anarchism and Communism," "To the Young Workers," and "Kolokol" (The Bell), whether heretofore or hereafter published, has been prohibited by a warrant of the Secretary of State of Canada, dated the 13th day of September, 1918, and that, as provided by paragraph 3 (1) of Order III of the said Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, any person guilty of an offence against the said Orders shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

13–2

CENSORSHIP NOTICE.

CONSOLIDATED ORDERS RESPECTING CENSORSHIP.

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

OTTAWA, 21st September, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, dated the 21st day of May, 1918, passed under the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, a weekly newspaper entitled "Defense News Bulletin," published by the General Defense Committee of the Industrial Workers of the World, at 1001 West Madison Street, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, has been declared by the Secretary of State of Canada to contain objectionable matter, as defined by the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, and that the possession within Canada of any issue or copy of the said "Defense News Bulletin," whether heretofore or hereafter published, has been prohibited by a Warrant of the Secretary of State of Canada, dated the 13th of September, 1918, and that, as provided by paragraph 3 (1) of Order III of the said Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, any person guilty of an offence against the said Orders shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

13–2

CENSORSHIP NOTICE.

CONSOLIDATED ORDERS RESPECTING CENSORSHIP.

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

OTTAWA, 21st September, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, dated the 21st day of May, 1918, passed under the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, "Rabotchyj Narod" (The Working People), published in the Russian language, at 664 Pritchard Avenue, in the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, and "Robotchyj Narod" (The Working People), a newspaper printed in the Ukrainian language and published semi-weekly at 664 Pritchard Avenue, in the said City of Winnipeg, has been declared by the Secretary of State of Canada to contain objectionable matter, as defined by the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, and that the possession within Canada of any issue or copy of the said "Rabotchyj Narod" or "Robotchyj Narod" whether heretofore or hereafter published, has been prohibited by a Warrant of the Secretary of State of Canada, dated the 9th day of September, 1918, and that, as provided by paragraph 3 (1) of Order III of the said Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, any person guilty of an offence against the said Orders shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

13–2

The Marvel Drug Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, and amending Acts, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 23rd day of September, 1918, incorporating William Cooper, druggist, William Alexander Dietrich and Hiram Douglas Hall, managers, James Edgworth, Esquire, and William Huntley Kirkpatrick, barrister, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—

(*a*) To manufacture, buy and sell medicinal preparations, and generally carry on wholesale business as manufacturers, buyers and vendors of all kinds of medicines and chemicals;

(*b*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, licenses and the like, also any trade names or trade marks, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use any secret or other information as to any invention or otherwise which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account, the property rights or information so acquired.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Marvel Drug Company, Limited," with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, divided into 400 shares of fifty dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 24th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

13–1

Hargraft & Sons, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 20th day of September, 1918, incorporating John Ross Hargraft, Gordon Grant Hargraft and Alan Arthur Hargraft, merchant, Francis Harvey Snyder, solicitor, and

Fenton Sneed, accountant, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :

(*a*) To manufacture, import, export, buy, sell and deal in goods, wares and merchandise of all kinds whatsoever and without restricting the general powers of the foregoing to manufacture, purchase, sell, trade and deal in cigars, cigarettes, tobaccos, pipes, cigar holders, cigarette holders and all other smokers sundries of all kinds whatsoever ; and to act as the agent of any manufacturer or merchant in the buying, selling and dealing in all goods, wares and merchandise as above set out ;

(*b*) To purchase, take over, lease or otherwise acquire as a going concern or otherwise the business, property, undertakings, good-will and assets of any person, firm or corporation carrying on business, in whole or in part similar to that which the company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company, and more particularly the business, assets and undertaking of Hargraft & Sons, a partnership carrying on business in the City of Toronto, as merchants and manufacturers agents, and to assume and undertake the liabilities of such person, persons, firm or corporation, and to pay or partly pay for such business, property, undertaking, good-will and assets so acquired, purchased and taken over or leased and taken over in fully paid-up preference or common or ordinary shares of the company or in the bonds, debentures or other securities of the company;

(*c*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*d*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired ;

(*e*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company. and to sell, hold, reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*f*) To take or otherwise acquire and hold, shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company;

(*g*) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the companp's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions;

(*h*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or gnarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object ;

(*i*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company ;

(*j*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any real personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade;

(*k*) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons ;

(*l*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*m*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company ;

(*n*) To apply for, secure, acquire by assignment, transfer, purchase, or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any charter, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, rights or privilege, which any government or authority or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to grant and to pay for, aid in and contribute towards carrying the same into effect, and to appropriate any of the company's shares, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof.

(*o*) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered, or to be rendered, in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares in the company's capital, or any debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business ;

(*p*) To procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country and to designate persons therein according to the laws of such foreign country to represent this company and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit ;

(*q*) To raise and assist in raising money for, and to aid, by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or other securities, or otherwise, any other company or corporation and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such company, corporation or by any other person or persons with whom the company may have business relations ;

(*r*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations ;

(*s*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company ;

(*t*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, brokers, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others:

(*u*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

(*v*) The business or purpose of the company is from time to time to do any one or more of the acts and things herein set forth and any power granted in any paragraph hereof shall not be limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Hargraft & Sons, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 24th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

13–1

Ascot Tile & Brick Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 19th day of September, 1918, incorporating, Edouard Louis Darche, François Xavier Darche, Louis Philippe Darche and Jean Darche, traders; all of the Municipality of Ascot Corner, in the Province of Quebec, and George Arthur Darche, of the City of Sherbrooke, in the said Province of Quebec, gentleman; for the following purposes, viz:—

(*a*) To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in brick, tile and all kinds of clay products, and all kinds of goods, wares and merchandises, products and property that can be manufactured and dealt in;

(*b*) To buy, sell and deal in farming and timber lands; to develop, improve, farm, till and otherwise exploit the same; to buy, sell and deal in any products and by-products thereof, and to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in lumber, timber, and the products and by-products thereof;

(*c*) To lease, purchase or otherwise acquire water powers, construct and acquire works, plants, buildings, machinery for the production of electric, pneumatic, hydraulic or other power or force and sell, distribute or otherwise dispose of the same or any portion thereof, in the District of St. Francis, provided that such sale and distribution or transmission of such power or force shall be made subject to any provincial, municipal or other local regulation;

(*d*) To erect, acquire, manage and develop machinery, mills, manufactories and other plant necessary for the business of the company;

(*e*) To acquire and carry on the business now carried on at the village of Ascot Corner, in the District of St-Francis by "E. L. Darche et Fils" a registered partnership and to acquire and carry on the business now carried on at Sherbrooke, in the said District of St-Francis by the Sherbrooke Tile and Brick Company an incorporated Company;

(*f*) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, and to pay for the same in shares of stock of this company or otherwise;

(*g*) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit this company;

(*h*) To amalgamate with other campanies;

(*i*) To issue paid-up shares, debentures, stock, bonds or other securities of the company in payment or part payment of any property or rights which may be acquired by this company, or for any services rendered or for work done or agreed to be done for the company, or in or towards the payment and satisfaction of debts and liabilities owing to the company;

(*j*) To distribute in kind any assets or property of the company among its shareholders, and particularly the shares or other securities of any other company formed to take over the whole or any part of the assets and liabilities of this company;

(*k*) To do all and everything relating or tending to the accomplishment of the aforementioned objects;

(*l*) To invest the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Ascot Tile & Brick Company, Limited," with a capital stock of seventy-five thousand dollars, divided into 750 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the Municipality of Ascot Corner, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 24th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

13-1

Canadian Feed Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

[CORRECTED NOTICE.]

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," and its amendments, letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 4th day of September, 1918, incorporating John Russell Smith, Harry J. Sterling and George Gustave Riegger, grain merchants, Frederick Royden Morris, barrister-at-law, and Mabel Mary Parish, stenographer, all of the City of Fort William, in the province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—

(*a*) To purchase, acquire and take over the whole or any part of the assets of Canadian Feed Manufacturing Company, and to assume the whole or any part of the liabilities of the Canadian Feed Manufacturing Company;

(*b*) To purchase, sell, produce, raise, transport, store, ship, dry, clean, bag, export, import, mill, trim, load into and out of cars and ships, and otherwise deal in and with grain of every description, and the by-products thereof; to carry on a grain elevator, storage, cold storage flour milling, feed manufacturing and warehousing business; to carry on the business of a cold storage tannery and pork packing company in all their respective branches; to conduct abbatoirs, and to slaughter all kinds of animals;

(*c*) To build, equip, furnish, fit, purchase, take in exchange, or otherwise acquire and hold, ships, vessels and boats of any description, or any shares or interests in ships, vessels or boats; and also shares, stock and securities of any companies possessed of or interested in any ships, vessels or boats, and to operate, navigate, maintain, repair, improve, alter, sell, exchange or let out to hire, or charter or otherwise deal with and dispose of, any ships, vessels, boats or shares or securities aforesaid, and to engage in domestic and foreign commerce by water;

(*d*) To acquire, build, maintain, manage and otherwise deal with warehouses, factories, cold storage plants, wharves, quays, piers, docks and other plants and conveniences;

(*e*) To acquire, develop, manage farm, till and otherwise deal with farming, ranching and grazing lands, and to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in the products and by-products thereof;

(*f*) To buy, own, export, import, cart, dray, transport, produce, raise, store, lease, repair, improve, manufacture, and sell goods, wares and merchandise of every description;

(*g*) To purchase, lease, take in exchange or otherwise acquire lands or interests therein, together with any buildings or structures that may be on the said lands or any of them, and to sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of the whole or any part of the lands, and all or any buildings and structures that are now or may hereafter be erected thereon, and to improve, alter, and manage the said lands and buildings;

(*h*) To take or hold mortgages for any unpaid balance of the purchase money on any of the lands, buildings or structures so sold, and to sell or otherwise dispose of said mortgages:

(*i*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights;

(*j*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company;

(*k*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or

grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired ;

(*l*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, or other person or company with whom the company has business dealings ;

(*m*) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*n*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions. funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object ;

(*o*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring or taking over all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company ;

(*p*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights, or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock in trade ;

(*q*) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores, dwelling houses, buildings and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof ;

(*r*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments.

(*s*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company if authorized so to do by the vote of a majority in number of the shareholders, present or represented by proxy at a general meeting duly called for considering the matter, and holding not less than two-thirds of the issued capital stock of the company;

(*t*) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44 of the Companies Act, to purchase, take or acquire by original subscription or otherwise, and to hold, sell, or otherwise dispose of shares, stock, whether common or preferred, debentures, bonds and other obligations in any other company having objects similar in whole or in part to the objects of this company, or carrying on any other business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company and to vote all shares so held through such agent or agents as the directors may appoint, and to issue in exchange therefor its own stock, bonds or other obligations ;

(*u*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company;

(*v*) To do all or any of the above things and all things authorized by the letters patent or supplementary letters patent, as principal, agent, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others;

(*w*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, and of the objects set out in the letters patent or supplementary letters patent.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Canadian Feed Manufacturing Company, Limited," with a capital stock of one million dollars, divided into 10,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Fort William, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 9th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
13 1 Under-Secretary of State.

Canadian Aviation Fund.

(CORRECTED NOTICE.)

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," and amending Acts, letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 16th day of September, 1918, incorporating Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Brock, Colonel William Hamilton Merritt, Lieutenant-Colonel James Galloway, Frederick Charles Ritchie, Esquire, and Angus Compton Heighington, barrister, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—

To give aid to the firing line at as early a date as possible through (*a*) trained aviators, if possible ; (*b*) aeroplanes ; and after the war, if desired by the members, to continue the organization for the benefit of the Canadian Air Forces.

The operations of the corporation to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Canadian Aviation Fund," and the chief office of business of the said corporation to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 18th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
13–1 Under-Secretary of State.

Brantford Computing Scale Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 23rd day of September, 1918, incorporating Archibald Leonard McPherson and Edward Cutmore, manufacturers, Dufferin Turnbull Williamson, commercial traveller, Charles Henry Herod, machinist, Frederick Henry Gott, merchant, Malcolm McGregor and Arthur Benjamin Burnley, capitalists, all of the City of Brantford, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To manufacture, purchase, sell and deal in goods, wares and merchandise and in scales and slicers, and in hardware, brass, iron, steel and wood articles, and in all articles composed or manufactured in whole or in part of any metal, mineral, wood, leather, rubber, or other material, substance or element and in all by-products any product which the company may manufacture, sell and deal in.

(*b*) To act as selling agents for manufacturers of goods, wares and merchandise dealt in by the company to form and promote selling organizations and to employ selling agents for the purposes aforesaid;

(*c*) To acquire existing manufacturing and selling organization and the business assets and the wood-will thereof and to issue fully paid shares in payment thereof ;

(*d*) To use its funds from time to time in the purchase of stock in any other corporation upon a resolution therefor being sanctioned by the vote of share-

holders holding fifty per cent in value of the outstanding stock of the company at any general or special meeting of the company, provided that no resolution for said purpose shall be passed at any special meeting of the company unless notice thereof has been given in the notice calling such special meeting;

(*e*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*f*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company ;

(*g*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive, or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired ;

(*h*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession, or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*i*) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*j*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object ;

(*k*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring or taking over all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company ;

(*l*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade ;

(*m*) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof ;

(*n*) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons ;

(*o*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*p*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company ; if authorized so to do by the vote of the shareholders present or represented by proxy at a general meeting duly called for considering the matter, and holding not less than two-thirds in value of the issued capital stock of the company.

(*q*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations ;

(*r*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company ;

(*s*) To do all or any of the above things, and all things authorized by its letters patent or supplementary letters patent as principals, agents, contractors, or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others ;

(*t*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects and of the objects set out in its letters patent and supplementary letters patent ;

(*u*) To construct, maintain and alter any buildings or works necessary or convenient for the purposes of the corporation.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of " Brantford Computing Scale Company, Limited," with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into 5,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Brantford, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 25th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
13–1 Under-Secretary of State.

United Cheese, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 17th day of September, 1918, incorporating Andrew Wentworth Hunter, Charles Henry Kemp, solicitors; George Roy Sproat, accountant ; Lorena McConnell and Laura Turner, law clerks, all of the City of Toronto in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :

(*a*) To manufacture, import, export, trade in, produce, purchase, sell and deal in cheese and all other kinds of dairy and food products, grocery supplies and all kinds of foreign and domestic goods ; to carry on the business of evaporating and aerating liquids and other substances ; purifying the same by the use of ozone, oxygen and other gases, and by other means ; disintegrating caseine and other substances by the use of electricity, and in other ways ; crystalizing salt and other substances ; improving, purifying and preserving liquids and other substances ; separating solids and liquids ; and for such purposes to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, chemical manufacturers and analysts ;

(*b*) To act as manufacturers-agents, commission merchants, brokers, forwarders and warehousemen, in any articles manufactured or dealt in by the company ;

(*c*) To manufacture, buy, sell, exchange, alter and otherwise deal in all kinds of plant, machinery, apparatus, tools, implements, utensils, substances, materials and things used in connection with all or any of the aforesaid purposes ;

(*d*) To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of any of the company's property or rights ;

(*e*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liability of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company ;

(*f*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired ;

(*g*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to acquire by purchase, subscription or otherwise the stocks, bonds, shares or other securities or obligations of any such company, and to sell, hold, reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*h*) To take, or otherwise acquire and hold, shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*i*) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*j*) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its precedessors in business), or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances and to make payments toward insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object ;

(*k*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring or taking over all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company ;

(*l*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade ;

(*m*) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof ;

(*n*) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons ;

(*o*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*p*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company, if authorized so to do by the vote of a majority in number of the shareholders present, or represented by proxy at a General Meeting duly called for considering the matter, and holding not less than two-thirds of the issued Capital Stock of the company ;

(*q*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals, and by granting prizes, rewards and donations ;

(*r*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company ;

(*s*) To remunerate any person or persons or corporation for services rendered, or to be rendered, in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares of the company or any bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business ;

(*t*) To do all or any of the above things and all things authorized by the Letters Patent, as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others ;

(*u*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, and of the objects set out in the Letters Patent.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "United Cheese, Limited," with a capital stock of one million dollars, divided into 10,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 24th day of September, 1918

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

13-1

Dominion Windshield Cleaner Corporation, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 19th day of September, 1918, incorporating Stanley Howard Slater, barrister-at-law, George Archibald Hancock, insurance agent, Perle Wesley Springer, student-at-law, Edith May Hogan and Ella Weir, stenographers, all of the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a*) To carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in accessories and parts of automobiles, vehicles and machinery ;

(*b*) To acquire particularly the right to manufacture or have manufactured, to buy, sell or deal in what is known as the Cleanall Windshield Cleaner ;

(*c*) To purchase and deal in inventions, trade marks, designs, trade names, copyrights and patents relating to any of the above mentioned ;

(*d*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property, liabilities of any other person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purpose of the company ;

(*e*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise and either alone or in conjunction with others ;

(*f*) To issue and allot fully paid-up shares of any of the capital stock of the company in payment or part payment of any property, real, personal, movable or immovable, and to any rights, patents or concessions purchased or acquired by the company ;

(*g*) To draw, make, use, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments ;

(*h*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company, having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company ;

(*i*) To do all things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects ;

(*j*) To adopt such means of making known the products dealt in by the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circular, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Dominion Wind-shield Cleaner Corporation, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 24th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
13–1 Under-Secretary of State.

The Canadian Lady Dress Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 23rd day of September, 1918, incorporating Andrew William Feick, manufacturer, Clayton Walter Feick and Edward Winkler Voelker, accountants, Henry Oliver Feick, salesman, and Albert Winkler Voelker, insurance clerk, all of the City of Kitchener, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

To manufacture, buy and sell ladies', misses' and children's dresses, ladies' waists and skirts, whitewear, and all kinds and descriptions of garments and clothing.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Canadian Lady Dress Company, Limited," with a capital stock of forty thousand dollars, divided into 400 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Kitchener, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 24th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
13–1 Under-Secretary of State.

The Canadian Nursery Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 16th day of September, 1918, extending the powers of "The Canadian Nursery Company (Limited)," to include the following objects and purposes :—

(*a*) To lay out, improve, develop and otherwise exploit the lands of the company ;

(*b*) To erect, construct, improve and alter houses, buildings and other structures and to deal in building materials ;

(*c*) To purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, own, sell or otherwise dispose of lands, buildings and other properties, movable or immovable, or any interest therein, and generally to deal and traffic in such property in any manner whatsoever ;

(*d*) To develop, improve and lay out any such property in subdivision lots, streets, squares, lanes or otherwise, and to erect houses, buildings and other constructions on the property acquired by the company or any part of it, and generally to develop and turn to account any land or other property acquired by or in which the company is interested ;

(*e*) To dispose of any streets, squares or lands, and to make or enter into any agreement or contract for paving, grading, repairing, cleaning or watering streets and highways, and for the construction, opening and repairing of conduits, water pipes and drains ;

(*f*) To advance money by way of loan to the purchaser or purchasers or lessee of any part of the company's property for the purpose of building or other improvements thereon. To aid by the advance of money or otherwise the construction and maintenance of roads, streets, lawns, waterworks, drains, sewers, and other works calculated to give better access to the property of the company and to enhance its value ;

(*g*) To invest any surplus moneys of the company in the purchase of or in first mortgage on real estate or in such other securities as the company may decide ;

(*h*) To carry on any other business which may seem to the company capable of being carried on in connection with its business or calculated, directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's rights or property ;

(*i*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, or undertake or hold the whole or any part of the business, property or liability of any person, firm or company, of the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any company carrying on any business in whole or in part similar to that carried on by this company, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company ;

(*j*) To pay for any property or rights acquired by the company or services rendered or to be rendered to the company, either in cash or in fully paid-up shares of the company or by any securities which the company has power to issue, or partly in one mode and partly in another and generally on such terms and conditions as the company may determine ;

(*k*) To enter into arrangements for the sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any government, municipal authority or with any person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in any business which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit this company, and to guarantee the contracts of or to lend money to or otherwise assist any such person or company to build on or to improve any property in which this company is interested ;

(*l*) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the entire undertaking, property and assets of the company or any part thereof for such consideration, and on such terms and conditions as the company may see fit, and in particular for the shares debentures and securities of any other company ;

(*m*) To distribute among the shareholders in specie, by way of dividend or bonus or in any other manner deemed advisable any property of the company or any proceeds of the sale or disposal of any property of the company ;

(*n*) To do all things necessary or conducive to carrying out the purposes of the company.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 25th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
13–1 Under-Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 66 of 1918.

(*Atlantic No. 38.*)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degree 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(175) Pictou harbour—East river—Dredged channel—Lock and other improvements.

Navigation of East river, Pictou county, from Pictou harbour to Trenton, a large steel manufacturing centre which has recently sprung up, has been improved by dredging a channel 150 feet wide by 21 feet deep from Pictou river to Narrows point and 15 feet deep thence to Trenton. The dredged channel is in long tangents that do not follow the bends of the original channel. The axes of the three tangents, on which it is laid out, may be located on the chart as follows:—

(1) From deep water in Pictou river on a bearing of 144° 30′ (S. 12° 15′ E. mag.) to a point 2350 feet 303° 30′ (N. 33° 15′ W. mag.) from the north extreme of Coal Loading Place.

In this reach there is a portion 200 feet long where the depth is only 16 feet. This portion lies about ¾ mile below the turn in the channel.

(2) From the last mentioned point, on a bearing 119° 30′ (S. 37° 15′ E. mag.) 1·85 miles, to the turn at the entrance to the lock between the piers.

In this reach the depth in some spots is only 19 and 20 feet.

(3) From the turn below the lock, through the axis of the lock, on a bearing of 161° 30′ (S. 4° 45′ W. mag.), to the south side of Shipyard point.

In this reach the depth from the turn below the lock to the lock is only 16 feet.

At the turns the channel has been widened by removing the projecting angles.

Turning basin.—Above Shipyard point a turning basin has been dredged in front of the town of Trenton. The west limit of this bears 155° 30′ (S. 1° 15′ E. mag.) for 2130 feet and the width varies from 150 feet at Shipyard point to 400 feet at the widest point, 1100 feet above Shipyard point. East of the basin the front has been faced with a retaining wall and spoil has been used to fill the bay.

Lock.—A lock has been built through Stonehouse point (Narrows point on the chart) on a bearing of 161° 30′ (S. 4° 45′ W. mag.) in the axis of the third cut above described. Guide piers have been constructed at the north and south entrances to the lock. This lock is not yet in operation. When used it will raise the level of the river so that a depth of 21 feet will be available.

Dam.—A dam has been constructed across the natural channel of the river from a point 400 feet west of the east extreme of Stonehouse point to Cantley point bearing 156° 45′ (S. mag.)

Sluiceway.—A sluiceway used in connection with the lock cuts through Stonehouse point 225 feet east of the lock.

N. to M. No. 66 (175) 29-8-18.

Variation in 1918: 23° 15′ W.
Authority: Report from Mr. A. Bernasconi, Acting District Engineer, P. W. Dept.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 1989, 2034 and 1651.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, page 203.
Departmental Files: Nos. 3 432 and 39187.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(176) Miramichi river—Loggieville—Dredging.

Dredging.—Along the front face of the public wharf at Loggieville and the approach, for a length of 360 feet and width of 70 feet, dredging was done to a depth of 10 feet; and a berth 110 feet

long by 70 feet wide on the east side of the public wharf wa dredged to a depth of 10 feet.

At the upper end of the adjoining A. & R. Loggie wharf a small berth 100 feet long by 50 feet wide was dredged to a depth of 9 feet.

N. to M. No. 66 (176) 29-8-18.

Authority: Report from Mr. Geoffrey Stead, District Engineer, P. W. Dept.
Admiralty chart: No. 1712.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, page 285.
Departmental File: No. 47410.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(177) East coast—North Tracadie—Change in position of front range light.

Change in position of front light.—North Tracadie front range light has been moved northeastwardly and is now shown from a temporary mast established 130 feet eastwardly from the main or back light.

No information is at hand with regard to the bearing of the alignment, but the two lights in one lead to the red conical buoy on the outside of the bar and show the channel for about 300 feet inside of that buoy, to a point north of a sand bar outside of the south beach. The channel is marked by red conical buoys on the starboard hand and black spar buoys on the port hand.

N. to M. No. 66 (177) 29-8-18.

Authority: Report from N. B. Supt. of Lights.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 1715 and 2516.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, page 291.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No 897
Departmental File: No. 20898 R.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(178) North coast—Malpeque harbour—Fish island—Change in position of outer range lighthouse.

Change in position of outer range light.—The front lighthouse of Fish island outer range has been moved 16 feet southward, and now bears 93° (S. 64° E. mag.) from the back (main) light.

Bearing of inner range lights.—The back light of Fish island inner range (shown from the same lighthouse as the front light of the outer range is shown) now bears 41° (N. 64° E. mag.) 340 feet from the front light of the inner range.

N. to M. No. 66 (178) 29-8-18.

Variation in 1918: 23° W.
Authority: Report from Agent of Dept. of Marine, Charlottetown
Admiralty charts: Nos. 1983, 2034, 1651, 2516 and 2666.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, page 186.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 784.
Departmental File: No. 20783 R.

QUEBEC.

(179) Restigouche river—Indian point—Champoux wharf—Dredging.

Position of Champoux wharf.—On north side of Restigouche river at Indian point, above Campbellton.

Dredging.—A berth 450 feet long by 100 feet wide has been dredged on the south (outer) side of the **L**, which extends eastward from the angle in the wharf, to depths of from 19 to 23 feet; and a berth 250 feet long by 75 feet wide has been dredged on the north (inner) side of the **L** of the wharf to depths of from 13 to 15 feet.

N. to M. No. 66 (179) 29-8-18.

Authority: Report from Mr. Geoffrey Stead, District Engineer, P. W. Dept.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 3636 and 1715.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, page 323.
Departmental File: No. 45904

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 29th August, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 67 of 1918.

(Atlantic No. 39.)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(180) North coast—Northumberland strait—Entrance to Pictou—Skinner reef gas and bell buoy temporarily withdrawn.

Skinner reef gas and bell buoy will not be on its station for the remainder of this season of navigation.

N. to M. No. 67 (180) 30-8-18.

Authority: Memo. from Commissioner of Lights.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 2034, 1651, 2516 and 2666.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 572.5.
Departmental File: No. 26593.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(181) Northumberland strait—Whistle buoys, gas and whistle buoys, and gas buoy, temporarily withdrawn.

The following buoys will not be on their stations for the remainder of this season of navigation:—

Number in List of Lights	NAME
675	East point reef whistle buoy.
696	Bear reef whistle buoy.
703	Indian rocks gas and whistle buoy.
706	Prim reefs gas and whistle buoy.
713	Fitzroy rock gas and whistle buoy.
731	Tryon shoal whistle buoy.
738	Miscouche shoal gas buoy.
744	West reef gas and whistle buoy.
751	North point reef whistle buoy.

N. to M. No. 67 (181) 30-8-18.

Authority: Memo. from Commissioner of Lights.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 2034, 1651, 2516 and 2666.
Departmental File: No. 26593.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(182) Northumberland strait—Shediac harbour—Zephyr rock gas buoy temporarily withdrawn.

Zephyr rock gas buoy will not be on its station for the remainder of this season of navigation.

N. to M. No. 67 (182) 30-8-18.

Authority: Memo. from Commissioner of Lights.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 2034, 1651 and 2516.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 821.
Departmental File: No. 26593.

QUEBEC.

(183) Gulf of St. Lawrence—Magdalen islands—Bell buoys, and whistle buoy, temporarily withdrawn.

The following buoys will not be on their stations for the remainder of this season of navigation:—

Number in List of Lights	NAME
1031.5	Alright reef bell buoy.
1037	Entry island whistle buoy.
1038	Pearl reef bell buoy.

N. to M. No. 67 (183) 30-8-18.

Authority: Memo. from Commissioner of Lights.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 1134, 2516 and 2666.
Departmental File: No. 26593.

QUEBEC.

(184) Gulf of St. Lawrence—Moisie river—Outer range lights discontinued—Change in position of buoy.

Previous notice.—No. 102 (265) of 1917.

Range lights discontinued.—Moisie outer range lights on the point on the east side of mouth of Moisie river have been discontinued.

Change in position of buoy.—The black barrel buoy, heretofore moored 100 feet west of alignment of Moisie outer range lights, has been moved to a new position 100 feet south of alignment of Moisie inner range lights, on edge of channel over the bar.

Lat. N. 50° 12′ 12″, Long. W. 66° 3′ 6″

N. to M. No. 67 (184) 30-8-18.

Authority: Report from Supt. of Lights, Quebec.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 1135, 307 and 2516.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 1, 1916, page 212.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: Nos. 1066 and 1066.1.
Departmental Files: Nos. 21066M, 21066R and 27106.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 30th August, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 68 of 1918.

(*Atlantic No. 40.*)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(185) South coast.—Bay of Fundy—Passamaquoddy bay—St. Andrews approach—Two buoys discontinued.

(*1*) *Buoy discontinued.*—The black spar buoy heretofore moored 0·21 mile 126° (S. 34° E. mag.) from the southeast extreme of Navy island has been discontinued.

(*2*) *Buoy discontinued.*—The red spar buoy heretofore moored on south extreme of bar, 0·46 mile 44° (N. 64° E. mag.) from Navy bar lighthouse, has been discontinued.

N. to M. No.68 (185) 5-9-18.

Variation in 1918 : 20° W.
Authority : Departmental records.
Admiralty charts : Nos. 1743, 464, 2013 and 352.
Publication : Nova Scotia and Bay of Fundy Pilot, 1911, pages 290 and 291.
Departmental File : No. 19389.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(186) South coast—Bay of Fundy—Point Lepreau—Intended change in character of light.

Position.—On point Lepreau.

Lat. N. 45° 3′ 30″, Long. W. 66° 27′ 39″

Alteration.—The revolving white light will be replaced by a flashing white catoptric light, showing three flashes, at 4-second intervals, every twenty-four seconds, thus:

Flash; 4 seconds interval; flash; 4 seconds interval; flash; 16 seconds interval.

For half the time of revolution, or 12 seconds, the light will be totally eclipsed; for the other half a light of 500 candlepower will be visible, through which the stronger flashes will show.

Power.—Naked light 500 candles; flashes 40000 candles.

Illuminant.—Petroleum vapour, burned under an incandescent mantle.

Date.—No definite time for making this change has yet been fixed; further notice specifying date will be published.

N. to M. No. 68 (186) 5-9-18.

Authority: Departmental records.
Admiralty charts : Nos. 2013, 352, 1651 and 2670.
Publication : Nova Scotia and Bay of Fundy Pilot, 1911, page 304.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918 : No. 48.
Departmental File : No. 20048A.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(187) East coast—Northumberland strait—Vicinity of cape Tormentine—Gas and bell buoy to be established—Spar buoy to be established.

(*1*) *Gas and bell buoy to be established.*—The red conical buoy marking the east end of the shoal extending eastward from Jourimain islands, will, without further notice, be replaced by a combined gas and bell buoy.

Lat. N. 46° 8′ 52″, Long. W. 63° 44′ 45″

Description.—Steel cylindrical buoy, surmounted by a steel frame supporting the bell and lantern.

Colour.—Red.

Character of light—Red light, automatically occulted at short intervals.

Illuminating apparatus.—A lens lantern.

Illuminant.—Acetylene, generated automatically.

Depth.—6 fathoms.

(2) *Spar buoy to be established.*—A spar buoy will, without further notice, be established at a distance of 1250 feet 97° (S. 60° E. mag.) from cape Tormentine pier front range lighthouse, to mark a rock shoal.

Lat. N. 46° 8′ 7″, Long. W. 63° 45′ 55″

Description.—Wooden spar buoy, painted black.

Depth.—2½ fathoms.

N. to M. No. 68 (187) 5-9-18.

Variation in 1918: 23° W.
Authority: Departmental records.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 2034, 1651, 2516 and 2666.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 2, 1916, pages 227 and 228.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 817.8.
Departmental File: No. 29558.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(188) Southwest coast—West of Mud island—Mud island shoal—Uncharted rock.

The Commanding Officer of H.M.C.S. "Festubert" reports the existence of an uncharted rock at Mud island shoal, on which the United States Steamship "Alcor" stranded.

Position of rock.—2⅛-miles 289° (N. 52° W. mag.) from Noddy island.

Lat. N. 43° 28′ 31″, Long. W. 66° 2′ 4″

The following sextant angles fix the position of the rock:—

West tangent of Flat island	0°
House on northern end of Mud island	32° 15′
Middle of Noddy island	44 30
West tangent of Seal island	63 30

Description.—The rock has 18 feet water over it at L.W.O.S. The bow of the ship rests on the rock with deeper water amidships and at the main mast.

Name.—The rock will be known as Alcor rock.

N. to M. No. 68 (188) 5-9-18.

Variation in 1918: 19° W.
Authority: Report from Commanding Officer of H.M.C.S. "Festubert."
Admiralty charts: Nos. 339, 352, 1651, and 2670.
Publication: Nova Scotia Pilot, 1911, page 218.
Departmental File: No. 45851.

QUEBEC.

(189) Gulf of St. Lawrence—River St. John—Change in position of back range light.

Former notice.—No. 80 (197) of 1917.

Change in position of back range light.—River St. John back range light has been moved 28 feet eastward of its old position. It is now distant 395 feet 3° 23′ (N. 31° 8′ W. mag.) from the front range light.

N. to M. No. 68 (189) 5-9-18.

Variation in 1918: 27° 45′ W.
Authority: Report from Supt. of Lights, Quebec.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 1133, 1621 and 2516.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 1, 1916, page 206
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 1055.6.
Departmental File: No. 21055.5R.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 5th September, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 69 of 1918.

(*Inland No. 19.*)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water and all depths are at mean low water.

ONTARIO.

(190) Lake Ontario—Port Credit—Light to be discontinued.

Position.—On outer end of north pier, Port Credit.

Lat. N. 43° 33′ 2″, Long W. 79° 34′ 58″

Light to be discontinued.—On 1st November, 1918, the maintenance of the fixed white light will be discontinued without further notice.

N. to M. No. 69 (190) 10-9-18.

Authority: Memo. from Commissioner of Lights.
Admiralty chart: No. 797.
Canadian Naval charts: Nos. 63 and 70.
Publications: U. S. H. O. Publication No. 108D, 1907, page 135; and U. S. Lake Survey Bulletin No 27, page 189
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 1822.
Departmental File: No. 21822 K.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(191) Lake Erie—Buffalo approach—Gas buoy established.

Previous notice.—No. 64 (168) of 1918.

Position.—In about 10 fathoms water, about 11 miles southwestward of Buffalo harbour, in the position formerly occupied by Buffalo lightvessel.

Lat. N. 42° 45′ 30″, Long. W. 79° 5′ 45″

Description.—Conical buoy, with skeleton superstructure.

Colour.—Black and white vertical stripes.

Character of light.—Occulting white light, visible 10 seconds and eclipsed 10 seconds alternately.

Elevation.—10 feet.

Power.—120 candles.

N. to M. No. 69 (191) 10-9-18.

Authority: U. S. Dept. of Commerce N. to M. No. 34 of 1918.
Publications: U. S. H. O. Publication No. 108D, 1907, page 30; and U S. Lake Survey Bulletin No 27, page 395.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 10th September, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS

No 70 of 1918.

(*Atlantic No. 41.*)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

QUEBEC.

(192) River St. Lawrence—Pointe des Monts—Fog alarm established.

Previous notice.—No. 59 (154), of 1918.

Date of establishment.—On or about 15th September, 1918, without further notice.

Position.—On Pointe des Monts, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles southwestward of the lighthouse.

Lat. N. 49° 18′ 46″, Long. W. 67° 23′ 28″

Description.—Diaphone, operated with air, compressed by an oil engine. It will give a double blast every minute, thus:

Blast	Silent	Blast	Silent interval
$3\frac{1}{2}$ secs.	4 secs.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ secs.	49 secs.

Structure.—Rectangular wooden building, with a gable roof; on concrete foundation.

Colour.—White.

Remarks.—The horn, elevated 32 feet above high water mark, points 155° (S. mag.)

Note.—When the diaphone fog alarm is put in operation the explosive fog signal at Pointe des Monts lightstation will be permanently discontinued.

N. to M. No. 70 (192) 11-9-18.

Variation in 1918: 25° W.
Authority: Records, Chief Engineer's Office, Dept of Marine.
Admiralty charts: Nos. 307 and 2516.
Publication: St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 1, 1916, pages 224 and 225.
Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1918: No. 1077.
Departmental File: No. 21077 F.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 11th September, 1918.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. Such communications can be mailed free of Canadian postage.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 50 of 1918.

(*Atlantic No. 29.*)

EAST COAST OF CANADA.

(129) Regulations with regard to Vessels' Lights.

Section 22A. of "Defense of Canada Order, 1917," relating to Ships' Lights, has been amended to read as follows:—

"22A. These orders shall apply to vessels of every description, other than H.M. Ships, H.M.C. Ships and Hospital Ships, with the exception of those ships employed exclusively in Lake and/or River service.

(A) IN AREAS IN WHICH SUBMARINES AND/OR RAIDERS ARE LIKELY TO BE MET, WHICH AREAS ARE DEFINED IN WAR INSTRUCTIONS FOR BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS OR WITHIN SUCH LIMITS AS MAY BE DEFINED BY OFFICERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ISSUE OF ROUTE INSTRUCTIONS IN CANADA OR ABROAD, AND

(B) IN AREAS OTHER THAN THOSE ABOVE MENTIONED, WHENEVER INFORMATION IS RECEIVED BY WAR WARNINGS, OR OTHERWISE, THAT SUBMARINES AND/OR RAIDERS ARE OPERATING:

1. Vessels are to be carefully darkened from Sunset to Sunrise. No light of any description shall be exposed in any vessel so as to be visible outboard or to reflect upwards, other than Navigation Lights at such times and in such circumstances as they are authorized to be shown by this Order, and lights which are necessary for signalling purposes.

Any Naval Officer whom the Senior Naval Officer of the Port may appoint for the purpose, may board any vessel entering the port to inspect the means provided for the screening and shading of lights as this Order requires. The Master of such vessel shall give facilities for such inspection, and shall, if the Inspecting Officer so requires, sign a certificate to the effect that adequate means of screening lights are provided on board.

2. Navigation Lights must be dimmed to a visibility not exceeding two miles.

Subject to any directions given under Paragraph 8 hereof, they are only to be exhibited (a) for avoiding collision, in which case they are to be extinguished as soon as the danger of collision has passed, (b) when exceptional circumstances make their use absolutely necessary.

They must be so arranged that they can be instantly shown when required to be exhibited.

3. Masthead Lights.—No Masthead Light of a brilliancy exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$-candle power at its source is to be exhibited. Dioptric Lenses and reflectors are to be removed from the lanterns, and lights are to be shaded with plain opal glass.

One Masthead Light only is to be used, and this light is never to be used unless the Master considers it absolutely necessary.

The use of Masthead Lights is to be discontinued until provision has been made for their being reduced in accordance with this Order.

4. Side Lights.—No side light of a brilliancy exceeding 8-candle power at its source shall be exhibited. Dioptric Lenses and reflectors are to be removed from the lanterns and the lights are to be shaded with plain coloured glass.

Ships with electric lamps are to carry 5-candle power bulbs for use when specially ordered.

Oil Side Lamps are only to be exhibited if electric lights are not available.

5. Stern Lights.—No Stern light of a brilliancy exceeding 2½-candle power at its source shall be exhibited. Dioptric Lenses and reflectors are to be removed from the lanterns, and lights are to be shaded with plain opal glass.

Stern Lights are to be electric where electric light is installed, and are to be controlled from the bridge.

In vessels where electric light is not installed, an oil lamp or electric torch of equivalent brilliancy may be substituted.

Stern lights are not to be exhibited when Navigation Lights are ordered to be shown unless Stern Lights are definitely mentioned in the Order.

Stern Lights are only to be exhibited (a) for the purpose of avoiding a collision, in which case they are to be extinguished as soon as the danger of collision is passed, or (b) in accordance with any directions given under Paragraph 9 hereof.

Vessels in convoy when ordered to exhibit a Stern Light are to have such light screened so as to show not more than three points from right astern on each quarter.

6. Dimmers.—In ships fitted with dimmers, bulbs of a higher candle power may be used, but lights are not to be shown of a brilliancy exceeding that stated in this Order, except in special circumstances, such as imminent danger of collision, thick weather, or while navigating in and entering or leaving any harbour; such ships are to be supplied with bulbs of the prescribed candle power, which are to be inserted and used in the lamps should the dimmers fail from any cause.

7. Anchor Lights.—The visibility of anchor lights is not to exceed one mile.

No electrically lit lanterns are to be used as Anchor Lights, except in vessels carrying volatile oil or spirits in bulk.

All Anchor Lanterns are to be fitted with overhead screens, so arranged as to cut off the light at an angle of between 20 and 25 degrees above the horizontal.

8. Vessels carrying volatile oil or spirits in bulk shall exhibit (in lieu of oil lamps) electrically lit lanterns not exceeding in brilliancy fifty per cent of the brilliancy of the normal oil lamps.

9. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Order, the Senior Naval Officer or Naval Officer in Charge at any port in Canada, may give instructions either general or special for the showing of such Navigation, Anchor, or other Lights in waters within his jurisdiction, as he may consider necessary for the safety of shipping in such waters.

In waters other than those last mentioned, the Senior Naval Officer present on board any of H.M. Ships or any Naval Officer appointed for the purpose, may give directions either general or special for the exhibition of any lights he may require to be shown.

10. The owner of every vessel shall provide for fitting and maintaining on board the vessel the equipment of lights prescribed hereby, including adequate means of controlling, shading, and screening Navigation and Anchor Lights and all other lights on board which require to be screened to enable the vessel to be thoroughly darkened, and if any owner fails so to provide, he shall be guilty of an offence against the Defence of Canada Order.

The Master, Officer, member of the crew, passenger, or any other person on board any vessel who is affected by any of the provisions of this Order and fails to comply therewith shall likewise be guilty of an offence.

11. For the purposes of these orders Paragraph A shall be deemed to include all waters of the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the River St. Lawrence as far west as the Port of Quebec, and Bay of Fundy.

12. For the purposes of these orders, vessels employed on the River St. Lawrence, which do not proceed eastward of Point des Monts, shall be deemed to be employed exclusively in River Service."

N. to M. No. 50 (129) 25-7-18

Authority: Dept. of the Naval Service.
Departmental File: No. 30545

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 25th July, 1918.

NOTICE.

Government of Canada Publications.

THE following list of recent Government publications is inserted in the *Canada Gazette* in conformity with Order in Council (P.C. 1522) of 28th October, 1915, which calls for the publication of such lists from week to week.

Where a publication is marked with an asterisk (*) requests for the volume or report in question should be made to the department affected. In all other cases, applications should be addressed to the Chief of Distribution, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa. When the title appears in English it will be understood that the volume is printed in English ; when the title is in French, it means that the report is printed in the French language. The price quoted for publications should in every case accompany the application.

AVIS.

Publications du Gouvernement du Canada.

LA liste suivante des récentes publications du gouvernement est insérée dans la *Gazette du Canada*, en conformité de l'arrêté en conseil (C.P. 1522) du 28 octobre 1915, qui exige que ces listes soient publiées d'une semaine à l'autre.

Lorsqu'une publication est marquée d'un astérisque (*) les demandes au sujet du volume ou du rapport en question devront être adressées au Ministère qui la publie. Dans tous les autres cas, il faudra s'adresser au Chef de la Distribution, département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques, Ottawa. Lorsque le titre est publié en anglais, il est entendu que c'est la version anglaise du volume qui est imprimée ; lorsque le titre est en français, cela signifie que c'est la version française qui est imprimée. Le prix indiqué pour les publications devra dans chaque cas accompagner la demande.

AGRICULTURE.

Annual Report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1918, 96 pp. 0.05
* Agricultural Gazette of Canada for August, 1918 ..... 0.10
* La Gazette Agricole du Canada, août 1918 ..... 0.10
* Patent Office Record and Register of Copyrights and Trade Marks, May, 1918 ..... 0.20
* Seasonable Hints (Prairie edition), July, 1918, 16 pp. Free.
* Tuberculosis : plain statement of facts regarding the disease, prepared especially for farmers and others interested in live stock, 24 pp. Free.
* Labour Saving Devices on the Irrigated Farm (Dominion Experimental Farms). Exhibition Circular No. 72, 4 pp. Free.
* Advice to the Beginner in the Selection of Breeding Stock (Live Stock Branch). Pamplet No. 4, 14 pp. Free.
* Fruit Crop Report No. 3 (August 1918), 8 pp. Free.
* Pure-Bred Dairy Cattle, the Canadian record of performance (Live Stock Branch). Report No. 10, 88 pp. Free.
* A new plan for Cow Testing (Dairy and Cold Storage Branch). Circular No. 24, 8 pp. Free.
* List of Cheese Factories, Creameries, Skimming Stations, etc. (Dairy Commissioner), 96 pp. Free.
* The Self Feeder for Hogs (Dominion Experimental Farms). Special Circular No. 15, 4 pp. Free.
* La trémie à porcs (nourrisseur automatique). (Fermes Expérimentales du Dominion). Circulaire Spéciale No. 15, 4 pp. Gratuit.
* Meat Inspection Circular No. 23 (Health of Animals Branch), 8 pp. Free.

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

Judgments, Orders, Regulations, and Rulings (fortnightly edition). Vol. VIII, No. 12. (Sept. 15th.)
Single numbers 0.20
Annual subscription 3.00

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Rapport de la Commission pour l'exercice terminé le 31 août 1917, 120 pp 0.10

CUSTOMS.

Rapport du Ministère (tableaux des importations et des exportations) pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 900 pp 0.80

FINANCE.

* Budget Speech delivered by Hon. A. K. Maclean, M.P., Acting Minister of Finance, Tuesday, April 30, 28 pp. Free.

INLAND REVENUE.

Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of Canada for year ending March 31, 1918, Part II—Weights and Measures, Gas and Electricity—40 pp. 0.05
* Witch Hazel : Bulletin No. 402, 8 pp. Free.
* Ground Allspice : Bulletin No. 403, 24 pp. Free.
* Phosphate de soude : Bulletin No. 393, 32 pp. Gratuit.
* Vins et liqueurs : Bulletin No. 392, 24 pp. Gratuit.
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* Sucre : Bulletin No. 397, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Marmelade : BulletinNo. 399, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Grape Juice : Bulletin No. 405, 20 pp. Free.
* Piment moulu : Bulletin No. 403, 24 pp. Gratuit.
* Condensed Milk : Bulletin No. 406, 20 pp. Free.
* Liquor Arsenicals : Bulletin No. 401, 20 pp. Free.
* Molasses : Bulletin No. 407, 24 pp. Free.
* Arsenic in Baking Materials : Bulletin No. 411, 16 pp. Free.
* Bran : Bulletin No. 412, 24 pp. Free.

INTERIOR.

Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch, 1916-17, 110 pp. 0.10
* Forest Fires in Canada, 1914-15-16, 46 pp. Free.
* Peace River District (its resources and opportunities), 48 pp. Free.
* Immigration—Facts and Figures, 24 pp. Free.
* Wood-Using Industriesof Quebec (Forestry Branch, Bulletin No. 63), 90 pp. Free.
* Decisions of the Geographic Board of Canada for June-July, 1918, 4 pp. Free.
* Nomenclature of the Mountains of Western Canada, approved by the Geographical Board, 4 pp. Free.
* Forest Products of Canada, 1917—Poles and Cross-Ties (Forestry Branch). 8 pp. Free.
* Regulations for the disposal of Petroleum and Natural Gas rights, the property of the Crown in Canada, 12 pp. Free.

JUSTICE.

Report of the Inspectors of Penitentiaries for year ending March 31, 1917, 28 pp. 0.05
Rapport de l'inspecteur des Pénitenciers pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 28 pp. 0.05

LABOUR.

Tenth report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation for year ending March 31, 1917, 112 pp. 0.10
Labour Organization in Canada for calendar year 1917, 226 pp. 0.25
Labour Legislation in Canada for calendar year 1917, 96 pp. Free.
* Labour Legislation in Canada as existing December 31, 1915, 750 pp. Free.

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA PUBLICATIONS —*Continued.*

LABOUR—*Continued.*

* Labour Gazette, September, 1918, 97 pp..... 0.03
* La Gazette du Travail, août 1918, 104 pp..... 0.03
* Report on the operations of Flour-milling Companies in Canada 40 pp. Free.

MARINE.

List of Vessels on the Registry Books of the Dominion of Canada on December 31, 1917, 290 pp..... 0.20

MILITIA.

* Pension Regulations for those serving in the Naval Forces of Canada and the Canadian Expeditionary Force 16 pp. Free.

MINES.

* Preliminary Report of the Mineral Production of Canada during year 1917, 20 pp. Free.
* Museum Bulletin No. 27, Contributions to the Mineralogy of Black Lake area, Quebec, by Eug. Poitevin and R. P. D. Graham. Free
* Memoir 103. Timiskaming County, Quebec, by M. E. Wilson. Free.
* Analyses of Canadian Fuels—Part I.—Maritime Provinces. Free.
* " " Part II.—Quebec and Ontario. Free.
* " " Part III.—Manitoba. Free.
* " " Part IV.—Alberta and the Northwest. Free.
* " " Part V.—British Columbia and the Yukon. Free.
* Annual report on the Mineral Production of Canada during the calendar year 1916, 346 pp. Free.
* Summary Report, 1917, Part B (Geological Survey), 48 pp. Free.
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* Report on the Clay Resources of Southern Saskatchewan, 100 pp. Free.
* Mineral Springs of Canada (Part II). Bulletin No. 20, 184 pp. Free.
* List of Metal Mine Operators in Canada, 16 pp. Free.

NAVAL SERVICE.

Rapport annuel de la direction des pêcheries pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 500 pp 0.30
International Radiotelegraph Convention of London, 1912, 44 pp..... 0.10
* Tide Tables for the Eastern Coasts of Canada for year 1919, 84 pp. Free.
* Tide Tables for the Pacific Coast of Canada for year 1919, 64 pp. Free.

PUBLIC INFORMATION BUREAU.

* Revelations of Prince Lichnowsky, 24 pp. Free.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Annual report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1917, 94 pp..... 0.10

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Statutory List—Containing the names of all persons residing and carrying on business in neutral countries with whom persons in Canada are prohibited from trading, 74 pp..... 0.20
Rapport annuel du secrétaire d'Etat pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 180 pp..... 0.15

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

* Judgment and Reasons in the matter of an application on behalf of George Edwin Gray for a writ of habeas corpus, 24 pp. Free.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1918, 40 pp..... 0.05
Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada, July, 1918 ..... 0.20
Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, report of the, for year ending August 31, 1917, 144 pp..... 0.10
Census of Prairie Provinces (Population and Agriculture), 422 pp..... 0.30
* Monthly Bulletin of Agric. Statistics, August, 1918. Free.
* Bulletin mensuel de la Statistique Agricole, Juillet 1918. Gratuit.
* Trade Bulletin, No. 765. Free.
* Canada's Opportunity for Exports of Food (by R. J. McFall, Ph.D.), 16 pp. Free.
* Report of Trial Shipment of Bulk Wheat from Vancouver via the Panama Canal to the United Kingdom (Bulletin No. 1, May 1918), 20 pp. Free.
* Report of Conference on Vital Statistics between representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, 48 pp. Free.

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS.

War Purchasing Commission, second report of the—Jan. 1st, 1917, to March 31st, 1918, 164 pp..... 0.15
* **Atlas of Canada.** 124 pp. 17 x 12, 80 maps, 64 diagrams. 12 pp. statistics, cloth and leather binding..... 3.00
Debates of Senate of Canada, 1918 (English), one volume, bound (in the press)..... 3.00
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Statuts du Canada, 1918 " " 2.50
* **Tables of Values,** of Bonds for $100 yielding 5% to 8%, correct to the nearest sixth decimal, 125 pp, issued by the Department of Insurance..... 5.00
Women's War Conference, report of the, February 28-March 2, 1918, 48 pp. Free.
'Labour and the War": Speeches delivered in the Canadian House of Commons, April 26, 1918, and before the Canadian Club, Ottawa, April 27, 1918, by Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, 12 pp. Free.

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

OFFICE : RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA.

Fish recipes, Vegetable recipes and **Bread recipes,** each..... 0 05
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* **Can for Victory:** Pamphlet No. 2, 16 pp. Free.
* **Food Service:** hand-book for speakers, 16 pp. Free.
* **La victoire par les conserves:** Feuillet No. 2, 16 pp. Gratuit.
* **Canadian Food Bulletin,** August 24, 1918, No. 18, 12 pp. Free.
* **Food Laws:** Manual of Orders in Council and Orders of the Canada Food Board relating to the Production, Conservation and Distribution of Food, 72 pp. Free.
* **Glucose for Household Use:** Use available substitutes, 8 pp. Free.

COAL.

"Coal Resources of the World," per set of 3 vols., with large Atlas accompanying 12.50
(NOTE:—This publication, which was intended for world-wide distribution, is now, consequent upon the stock on hand and the difficulty in disposing of copies on the continent of Europe, offered at half the original cost.)

1918-19 **1918-19**

STATEMENT

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the Dominion of Canada, as by returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st August, 1917 and 1918.

PUBLIC DEBT.			1917	1918.
LIABILITIES.			$ cts.	$ cts.
FUNDED DEBT—				
Payable in Canada			468,819,067 88	891,394,588 44
do in London			362,703,312 40	362,703,312 40
do in New York			75,873,000 00	75,873,000 00
Temporary Loans			353,268,141 34	314,334,797 38
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund			5,836,161 74	5,906,486 72
Dominion Notes			182,291,576 04	286,008,199 30
SAVINGS BANKS—	1917.	1918.		
Post Office Savings Banks	$42,681,630 22	$42,202,691 39		
Dominion Government Savings Banks	13,566,466 11	12,502,366 54		
			56,248,096 33	54,705,057 93
Trust Funds			10,615,224 48	11,138,587 42
Province Accounts			11,920,481 20	11,920,481 20
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts			36,261,886 04	26,803,384 89
Total Gross Debt			1,563,836,947 45	2,040,787,895 68
ASSETS.				
INVESTMENTS—				
Sinking Funds			14,035,525 12	16,818,396 17
Other Investments			142,574,037 32	288,564,149 21
Province Accounts			2,296,327 90	2,296,327 90
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts			540,787,466 88	536,869,676 36
Total Assets			699,693,357 22	844,548,549 64
Total Net Debt. to August 31			864,143,590 23	1,196,239,346 04
do do to July 31			860,377,227 77	1,172,323,489 58
Increase of Debt			3,766,362 46	23,915,856 46

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Month of August, 1917.	Total to August 31, 1917.	Month of August, 1918.	Total to August 31, 1918.
REVENUE—	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Customs	13,034,434 34	69,039,477 49	13,863,402 73	67,791,779 36
Excise	2,154,642 40	9,773,514 78	2,389,395 28	10,994,338 77
Post Office	1,306,113 00	7,750,000 00	1,450,000 00	7,750,000 00
Public Works, including Railways and Canals	3,932,740 42	12,418,671 31	4,912,741 10	14,936,825 09
Miscellaneous	2,153,019 60	6,803,937 05	3,780,308 55	16,877,077 01
Total	22,580,949 76	105,785,600 63	26,395,847 66	118,350,020 23
EXPENDITURE	16,275,639 84	40,968,685 96	19,086,853 86	51,981,756 44
EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.				
War	7,738,631 27	51,427,162 04	19,571,723 00	63,580,275 37
Public Works, including Railways and Canals	2,479,192 46	5,178,165 94	4,801,819 44	6,496,281 07
Railway Subsidies	40,042 56	40,042 56		
Total	10,257,866 29	56,645,370 54	24,373,542 44	70,076,556 44

The above statement represents only the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance

Certified correct,
J. G. MACFARLANE, Chief Accountant and Dominion Bookkeeper.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, September 9, 1918. 11-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE

Provincial	$ 27,746 25	Gold held July 31st, 1918, by the Minister of Finance	$120,273,691 52
Fractional	1,162,700 55		
$1	15,481,655 50		
$2	12,247,928 50		
$4	40,735 00		
$5	4,079,177 50	Gold reserve to be held on Savings Banks Deposits—	
$50	4,500 00		
$100		10 p.c. on $52,656,016.73 under The Savings Banks Act	5,265,601 67
$500	2,174,500 00		
$1,000	3,518,000 00		
$500 Legal Tender Notes for Banks	149,500 00	Gold held for redemption of Dominion Notes	$115,008,089 85
$1,000 " " "	941,000 00		
$5,000 " " "	247,835,000 00		
	$ 287,662,443 30	Dominion Notes outstanding against deposits of approved securities, under Finance Act, 1914	$ 114,837,500 00

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

$1	$ 11,296 50
$2	6,060 00
$5	4,219 75
$10	2,180 00
$20	840 00
$50	650 00
$500	2,500 00
	$ 27,746 25

J. E. ROURKE,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. C. SAUNDERS,
Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th of August, 1918

8-t

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of July, 1918.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
EXCISE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	312,667 60	
Malt Liquor	3,344 40	
Malt	150,496 41	
Tobacco	1,768,967 77	
Cigars	110,158 57	
Manufactures in Bond	9,963 45	
Acetic Acid	584 75	
Seizures	353 40	
Other Receipts	4,650 65	
Total Excise Revenue		2,391,187 00
Methylated Spirits		26,101 40
Ferry		
Inspection of Weights and Measures		16,059 67
Gas Inspection		4,088 15
Electric Light Inspection		7,130 75
Law Stamps		315 95
Other Revenues		1,093 42
War Tax		982,779 35
Grand Total Revenue		3,428,755 69

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Asst. Deputy Minister.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, August 2, 1918

9-tf

POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of June, 1918.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Savings Bank Act, Chap. 30, Rev. Stat. Can., 1906.)

DR. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE in hands of Minister of Finance on 31st May, 1918	41,614,884 88	WITHDRAWALS during the month	770,794 63
DEPOSITS in Post Office Savings Bank during the month	1,000,545 92		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month:—			
PRINCIPAL $			
INTEREST accrued from 1st April to date of transfer			
DEPOSITS transferred from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada	5,120 59		
INTEREST allowed to depositors on accounts closed during month	2,347 08	BALANCE at the credit of depositor's accounts on 30th June, 1918	41,852,103 84
	42,622,898 47		42,622,898 47

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.

Certified,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER,
Superintendent Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 7th August, 1918.

8-ft

STATEMENT of the Balance at Credit of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks on the thirtieth of March, 1918. Published in accordance with Revised Statutes, Chapter 30, Section 39.

BANKS.	Balance on February 28, 1918.	Deposits March, 1918.	Total.	Withdrawals for March, 1918.	Balance on March 30, 1918
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba:—					
Winnipeg	507,993 84	4,077 00	512,070 84	3,807 20	508,263 64
British Columbia:—					
Victoria	1,096,883 91	26,103 81	1,122,987 72	24,036 55	1,098,951 17
Prince Edward Island:—					
Charlottetown	1,823,301 36	27,452 00	1,850,753 36	30,311 93	1,820,441 43
New Brunswick:—					
Newcastle	237,966 65	1,864 00	239,830 65	7,977 83	231,852 82
St. John	4,591,535 24	57,835 44	4,649,370 68	71,534 82	4,577,835 86
Nova Scotia:—					
Barrington	102,122 19	145 00	102,267 19	404 85	101,862 34
Guysboro'	95,007 03	1,311 00	96,318 03	1,165 67	95,152 36
Halifax	2,328,592 88	51,113 02	2,379,705 90	35,775 22	,343,930 68
Kentville	237,554 23	3,149 00	240,703 23	6,013 62	234,689 61
Lunenburg	435,643 74	3,072 00	438,715 74	10,292 81	428,422 93
Port Hood	71,400 45	541 00	71,941 45	25 00	71,916 45
Shelburne	218,534 89	1,360 86	219,895 75	2,745 12	217,150 63
Sherbrooke	78,788 81	289 10	79,077 91	664 68	78,413 23
Totals	11,825,325 22	178,313 23	12,003,638 45	194,755 30	11,808,883 15

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th April, 1918.

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48149—4

RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1918.

LIABILITIES.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand. 1	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand. 2	Other deposits payable on demand. 3	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day. 4	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day. 5	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day. 6	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust. 7	Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads. 8	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank	2,000,000 00	1,458,705 00	316,831 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,235,715 65	180,000 00	101,913 47	32,834,460 60
Caisse d'Économie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	.....	.....	.....	140,000 00	.....	9,358,555 07	83,000 00	477,105 73	10,058,660 80
Total	3,000,000 00	2,458,705 00	316,831 48	.....	.....	140,000 00	.....	41,594,270 72	263,000 00	579,019 20	42,893,121 40

ASSETS.

	Dominion, Provincial and other public securities. 1	Cash in hand and on deposit in chartered banks. 2	Canadian municipal bonds or securities, school bonds or debentures and securities approved by Treasury Board. 3	Other bonds, debentures and securities. 4	Loans to governments, municipal corporations, fabriques de paroisses, syndics pour l'érection d'églises and corporations on resolutions of their boards of directors. 5	Loans for which bank stocks are held as collateral security. 6	Loans for which stocks, bonds, debentures or securities other than bank stocks are held as collateral security. 7	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund investments. 8	Investments in bank stock made previous to the incorporation of the bank. 9	Bank premises. 10	Other assets not included under the foregoing heads. 11	Total Asset.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank	5,751,838 27	5,475,523 03	14,713,563 67	1,305,928 36	.....	881,921 39	6,673,078 12	180,000 00	.....	570,000 00	282,321 45	35,834,174 29
Caisse d'Économie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,239,287 33	1,732,572 46	4,251,433 53	1,825,746 67	.....	364,501 21	1,950,119 37	83,000 00	9,600 00	165,000 00	181,469 26	11,802,729 83
Total	6,991,125 60	7,208,095 49	18,964,997 20	3,131,675 03	.....	1,246,422 60	8,623,197 49	263,000 00	9,600 00	735,000 00	463,790 71	47,636,904 12

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 23rd September, 1918.

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TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules:

1. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3. **The rates are as follows: Notices, first insertion, ten cents per agate line (fourteen to the inch); subsequent insertions, five cents per line. Translation of documents, forty cents per one hundred words.**

A provisional remittance should accompany the copy; the amount of which should be calculated as follows:

First insertion:
Flat charge for title and signature..... $1 00
Add two cents per word actual count.....
Translation, if any, to be made, at 40 cents per 100 words.....
Other insertions:
Flat charge for title and signature..... 0 50
Add one cent per word actual count.....
Multiply by number of such other insertions.....

Total.....

After the first insertion an invoice will be made showing the exact amount due, the amount received and any difference over or under in the remittance will be adjusted.

NO ADVERTISEMENT IS INSERTED FOR A LESS CHARGE THAN ONE DOLLAR.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions:—

Notices of applications for divorce—14 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—3 calendar months.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—5 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent under Loan Companies Act (per O. in C. published in *Gazette* of 15th June, 1901)—2 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Interim Copyrights—1 insertion.

The Companies Act—Change of chief place of business, of by-laws, etc.—1 insertion.

Works in navigable waters, approval of plans, c.—5 insertions.

Notices received up to 12 o'clock noon on Thursdays will be inserted in the following Saturday morning's *Gazette*.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

J. de LABROQUERIE TACHE,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery.
Ottawa, 24th December, 1914.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

As Revised and brought in force 22nd March, 1916.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during at least three months before the consideration by the Committee on Divorce of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the district in Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia or the Northwest Territories, or in the county or union of counties in other provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining district or county or union of counties.

Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the district, but otherwise shall be published in one newspaper in both languages. If a notice given for any session of Parliament is not completed in time to allow the petition to be dealt with during that session the petition may be presented and dealt with during the next ensuing session, without any further publication of such notice.

A copy of the said notice and a copy of the petition to be presented shall, at the instance of the applicant, and not less than two months before the consideration by the Committee of the petition, be served personally, when that can be done, on the person from whom the divorce is sought, who is hereinafter called "the respondent."

If the residence of the respondent is not known or personal service cannot be effected, then, if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Committee that all reasonable efforts have been made to effect personal service, and, if unsuccessfull, to bring such notice and petition to the knowledge of the respondent, what has been done may be deemed and taken by the Committee sufficient service.

No petition for a bill of divorce shall be presented to the Senate after the first sixty days of the Session.

The petition of an applicant for bill for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, the names in full of the parties thereto, their ages and occupations, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the domicile and residence of each of the parties at the time of the marriage, their matrimonial domicile, residence, and any change thereof, the material facts upon which the petitioner relies as the grounds on which relief is asked, and the nature of the relief prayed for.

The petition should also negative connivance at, or condonation of the wrong complained of and collusion in the application for divorce.

The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the petitioner, under *The Canada Evidence Act, 1893*.

The copy of the petition served upon the respondent shall have endorsed thereon, or appended thereto, he following information:—

(*1*) The petitioner's residence at the time of service.

(*2*) A Post Office address in Canada at which letters and notices for the petitioner may be delivered.

(*3*) The name and address of the solicitor, if any, acting for the petitioner.

(*4*) If such solicitor's address is not at Ottawa, the name and address of some agent for him at Ottawa, upon whom all notices and papers may be served.

(*5*) That if the respondent desires to oppose the granting of the divorce and to be heard by the Senate Committee on Divorce, the respondent must send a notice to that effect to the Clerk of the Senate at the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, within two months from the date of service upon the respondent, and must in the notice to the Clerk of the Senate give:—

(*a*) The respondent's residence at the time of sending such notice.

(*b*) A Post Office address in Canada at which letters and notices for the respondent may be delivered.

(*c*) The name and address of the solicitor, if any, acting for the respondent.

(*d*) If such solicitor's address is not at Ottawa, the name and address of some agent for him at Ottawa upon whom all notices and papers may be served.

(*6*) That, if the respondent does not so notify the Clerk of the Senate, the petition may be considered, and a bill of divorce founded thereon may be passed, without any further notice to the respondent.

(*7*) When the petition is one by a husband for a divorce from his wife, that, if the wife shows to the

satisfaction of the Senate Committee on Divorce that she has, and is prepared to establish upon oath, a good defence to the charges made by the petition, and that she has not sufficient money to defend herself, the Committee may make an order that her husband shall provide her with the necessary means to sustain her defence, including the cost of retaining Counsel and the travelling and living expenses of herself and of witnesses summoned to Ottawa on her behalf.

No petition for a bill of Divorce shall be considered by the Committee unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred and ten dollars, ($210).

The petition when presented to the Senate shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy of the notice and of a copy of the petition.

A copy of every petition for a Bill of Divorce, or relating to any matter arising out of an application for divorce, and of every document and paper accompanying such petition or produced in evidence before the Committee, shall be furnished to the Committee by the person on whose behalf the petition, document or paper is presented or produced.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Clerk of the Senate.

THE SENATE.

Notices for Private Bills.

EXTRACTS FROM THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE.

107. All applications to Parliament for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever, shall be advertised by a notice published in the *Canada Gazette*, such notice shall clearly and distinctly state the nature and object of the application, and shall be signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same; and, when the application is for an Act of Incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice.

In addition to the notice in the *Canada Gazette* aforesaid a similar notice shall be given as follows:—

A. When the application is for an Act to incorporate,—

1. *A Railway or Canal Company:*—In some leading newspaper published in the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal is to be constructed.

2. *A Telegraph or Telephone Company:*—In a leading newspaper in the principal city or town in each Province or Territory in which the company proposes to operate.

3. A company for the *construction of any works* which in their construction or operation might specially affect a particular locality; or for obtaining any *exclusive rights or privileges;* or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others:—In a leading newspaper in the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

4. A Banking Company; An Insurance Company; A Trust Company; A Loan Company; or an Industrial Company, without any exclusive powers:—In the *Canada Gazette* only.

5. And, if the works of any company (incorporated or to be incorporated) are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, such intention shall be specially mentioned in the notice; and the applicants shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered letter to the clerk of each county council and of each municipal corporation which may be specially affected by the construction or operation of such works, and also to the Secretary of the Province in which such works are, or may be located; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

B. When the application is for the purpose of amending an existing Act.

1. For an extension of any line of railway, or of any canal; or for the construction of branches thereto;—the same *mutatis mutandis* as for an Act incorporate a Railway or Canal Company.

2. For an extension of the time for the construction or completion of any line of railway, or of any canal, or of any telegraph or telephone line, or of any other works already authorized:—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company, or is authorized to be.

3. For the extension of the powers of a company (when not involving the granting of any exclusive rights); or for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of any company; or for increasing or altering its bonding or other borrowing powers; or for any amendment which would in any way affect the rights or interests of the shareholder or bondholders or creditors of the company:—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company is situated.

C. All such notices, whether inserted in the *Canada Gazette* or in a newspaper shall be published at least once a week for a period of five consecutive weeks; and, when published in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, shall be in both the English and French languages; and *Marked* copies of each issue of all newspapers containing any such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate, endorsed "Private Bill Notice"; or a statutory declaration as to due publication may be sent in lieu thereof.

Every notice by registered letter shall be mailed in time to reach the Secretary of the Province and the Clerk of each County Council and municipal corporation not less than five weeks before the consideration of the petition by the Committee on Standing Orders; and a statutory declaration establishing the fact of such mailing shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate.

108. No petition praying for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or of a Canal Company, or for an extension of the line of any existing or authorized railway or canal, shall be considered by the Standing Orders Committee, until there has been filed with the Committee a map or plan, showing the proposed location of the works, and each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal, or any branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed.

109. Before any petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a toll bridge is presented to the Senate the person or persons intending to petition for such bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding rules, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, and the intervals between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels; and shall also mention whether they intend to erect a drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of the same.

110. No petition for any Private Bill (except a Bill of Divorce) is received by the Senate after the first three weeks of each Session; nor may any Private Bill be presented to the Senate after the first four weeks of each Session; nor may any Report of any Standing or Special Committee upon a Private Bill be received after the first six weeks of each Session.

114. Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, if it is intended that the Bill shall originate in the Senate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for the translation of the same by the officers of the Senate, and the printing of 600 copies in English and 200 in French. The applicant shall also pay the Clerk of the Senate, immediately after the second reading and before the consideration of the Bill by the Committee to which it is referred, a sum of $200, with the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt for the same with the Clerk of such Committee.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Clerk of the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RULES RELATIVE TO PETITIONS AND PRIVATE BILLS.

Petitions for Private Bills.

88. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House if presented within the first six weeks of the session, and every Private Bill shall be pre-

sented to the House within two weeks after the petition therefor ha been favourably reported upon by the Examiner or by the Committee on Standing Orders, and no motion for the suspension of this Rule shall be entertained unless a report has been first made by the Committee on Standing Orders recommending such suspension and giving their reasons therefor.

Instruction to Committees.

97. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called on two separate occasions for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

Deposit of Bills and Fees.

89. (1) Any person desiring to obtain any Private Bill, shall deposit with the Clerk of the House, at least eight days before the meeting of the House, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same; the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the Department of Public Printing, and if such Bill is not deposited by the time above specified the applicant shall, in addition to the charges for printing and translation pay the sum of five dollars for each and every day which intervenes between the said eighth day before the meeting of the House and the date of the filing of the Bill; but such additional charge shall not exceed in the aggregate in any one case the sum of two hundred dollars.

2. After the second reading of a Bill and before its consideration by the Committee to which it is referred, the applicant shall in every case pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and a fee of two hundred dollars.

Additional charges.

3. The following charges shall also be levied and paid in addition to the foregoing, viz.:—

(*a.*) When any Rule of the House is suspended in reference to a Bill or the Petition therefor, for each such suspension	$100 00
(*b.*) When a Bill is presented in the House after the eighth week of the session and before the end of the twelfth week	100 00
(*c.*) When a Bill is presented in the House after the twelfth week of the session	200 00
d.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $250,000 and does not exceed $500,000	100 00
(*e.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $500,000 and does not exceed $750,000	150 00
(*f.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $750,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000	200 00
(*g.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $1,000,000 and does not exceed $1,500,000	300 00
(*h.*) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over $1,500,000 and does not exceed $2,000,000	400 00
(*i.*) For every additional million dollars or fractional part thereof	100 00

4. When a Bill increases the capital stock of an existing company, the additional charge shall be according to the foregoing tariff upon the amount of the increase only.

5. When a Bill increases or involves and increase in the borrowing powers of a company without any increase in the capital stock the additional charge shall be $300.

6. If any increase in the amount of the proposed capital stock or borrowing powers of a company be made at any stage of a Bill, such Bill shall not be advanced to the next stage until the charges consequent upon such change have been paid.

7. In this Rule the term "proposed capital stock" includes any increase thereto provided for in the Bill; and where power is taken in a Bill to increase at any time the amount of the proposed capital stock, the additional charge shall be levied on the maximum amount of such proposed increase which shall be stated in the Bill.

8. The additional charges provided for in this Rule shall also apply to Private Bills originating in the Senate; provided, however, that if a petition for any such Bill has been presented in this House within the first six weeks of the session, the additional charge made under paragraphs *b* or *c* of subsection 3 shall not be levied thereon.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Clerk House of Commons.

RULES RELATIVE TO NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

91. All applications to Parliament for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever, shall be advertised by a Notice published in the *Canada Gazette;* such Notice shall clearly and distinctly state the nature and objects of the application, and shall be signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same; and when the application is for an Act of incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice. If the works of any company (incorporated, or to be incorporated) are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, such intention shall be specifically mentioned in the notice; and the applicants shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered letter to the Clerk of each county or municipality which may be specially affected by the construction or operation of such works, and also to the Secretary of the Province in which such works are or may be located; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

In addition to the notice in the *Canada Gazette* aforesaid, a similar notice shall also be published in *some leading newspaper*, as follows:—

A. When the application is for an Act to incorporate:

1. *A Railway or Canal Company:*—In the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal is to be constructed.

2. *A Telegraph or Telephone Company:*—In the principal city or town in each Province or Territory in which the company proposes to operate.

3. A company for the *construction of any works* which in their construction or operation might specially affect the particular locality; or for obtaining any *exclusive rights or privileges:* or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation affect the rights or property of others:—In the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

4. A Banking Company; An Insurance Company; A Trust Company; A Loan Company; or an Industrial Company without any exclusive powers:—In the *Canada Gazette* only.

B. When the application is for the purpose of amending an existing Act:

1. For an extension of any line of railway, or of any canal, or for the construction of branches thereto:—In the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which such extension or branch is to be constructed.

2. For the continuation of a charter or for an extension of the time for the construction or completion of any line of railway, or of any canal, or of any telegraph or telephone line, or of any other works already authorized; or for an extension of the powers of a company (when not involving the granting of any exclusive rights); or for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of any company, or for increasing or altering its bonding or other borrowing powers; or for any amendment which would in any way affect the rights or interests of the shareholders or bondholders or creditors of the company:—In the place where the head office of the company is situated, or is authorized to be.

(C.) When the application is for the purpose of obtaining for any person or existing corporation any exclusive rights or privileges or the power to do any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others:—In the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

All such notices, whether inserted in the *Canada Gazette* or in a newspaper, shall be published at least once a week, for a period of five consecutive weeks; and when published in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, shall be in both the English and French languages; and if there be no newspaper in a locality where a notice is required to be given, such notice shall be given in the next nearest locality wherein a newspaper is published; and proof of the due publication of notice shall be established in each case by statutory declaration; and all such declarations shall be sent to the Clerk of the House endorsed, "Private Bill Notice."

(D.) Every such notice by registered letter shall be mailed in time to reach the Secretary of the Province and the Clerk of such County Council and Municipal Corporation not less than two weeks before the consideration of the petition by the Examiner or the Committee on Standing Orders, and a statutory declaration establishing the fact of such mailing shall be sent to the Clerk of the House.

(E.) All private bills for Acts of incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such bills;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the bill indicating the provisions thereof in which the *General Acts* is proposed to be departed from;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any committee passes upon the *clauses*.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Clerk House of Commons.

The attention of Applicants to Parliament for Railway Charters is hereby drawn to the following Rules of the House of Commons with regard to the filing of maps:—

MAP OR PLAN, WITH PETITION.

93. "No petition praying for the incorporation of a "railway company, or of a canal company, or for an "extension of the line of any existing or authorized "railway or canal, shall be considered by the Examiner "or by the Standing Orders Committee until there "has been filed with that committee a map or plan, "showing the proposed location of the works, and "each county, township, municipality or district "through which the proposed railway or canal, or any "branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed."

MAPS, PLANS AND EXHIBITS, WITH BILLS.

94. "No bill for the incorporation of a railway "or canal company or for changing the route of the "railway or of the canal of any company already "incorporated shall be considered by the Railway "Committee until there has been filed with the com- "mittee, at least one week before the consideration "of the bill:—'

(*a*.) "A map or plan drawn upon a scale of not "less than half an inch to the mile, showing the "location upon which it is intended to construct "the proposed work, and showing also the lines of "existing or authorized works of a similar character "within, or in any way affecting the district, or any "part thereof, which the proposed work is intended "to serve; and such map or plan shall be signed "by the engineer or other person making the same;"

(*b*.) "An exhibit showing the total amount of "capital proposed to be raised for the purpose of the "undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed "to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, "bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the "amount of each, respectively."

NOTICE is hereby given that Eva St. Lawrence Cronk, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a bill of divorce from her husband, Robert Cecil Cronk, of the said City of Ottawa, telegraph operator, on the grounds of bigamy, adultery and desertion.

Dated at Ottawa this 10th day of July, A.D. 1918.

EVA ST. LAWRENCE CRONK.
BRAY & RETALLACK,
Canada Life Building,
75 Sparks Street, Ottawa,
7–14 Her solicitors

NOTICE is hereby given that Rodolphe Boudreau, of No. 147 A Church Street, in the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, wireman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Rose Adeline Boudreau, of No. 512 St. Timothe Street, in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, this 26th day of August, 1918.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Per EDWARD MEEK,
106 Bay Street, Toronto,
10-14 His Solicitor.

NOTICE is hereby given that Lillian North, formerly Lillian Thompson, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, married woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Frank North, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

Dated at Toronto this 18th day of June, A.D. 1918.

LILLIAN NORTH,
by her solicitors,
ROBINETTE, GODFREY, PHELAN & LAWSON,
52–14 76 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

NOTICE is hereby given that William Lewis Evans, of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, manager, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, for the purpose of obtaining a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Meta Rogers, of New York, in the United States of America, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 7th day of July, 1918.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Solicitors for Applicant,
2–14 169 St. James Street, Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Burton Mattin, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, munition worker and formerly Sergeant 75th Battalion, C.E.F., will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Lillie Mattin, formerly residing at 569A St. Clarens Avenue, Toronto, and now believed to be residing in the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Toronto, Province of Ontario, the 7th day of July, 1918. } FLETCHER KERR,
156 Yonge Street,
Toronto.
2–14 Solicitor for Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Greensward, of the Town of Brampton, in the County of Peel, shoemaker, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Annie Frances Cousins, formerly residing at Brantford aforesaid, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

JOHN A. HORNING,
997, 2nd Ave. East,
Owen Sound, Ont.
9–14 Solicitor for Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Claudius Henry Sherk, of the Village of Humberstone, in the County of Welland in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill annulling his marriage with his wife, Mary Booth Sherk, now residing in the City of Buffalo, in the County of Erie, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, and at present living at 349 Landon Street, in the said City of Buffalo, on the ground of refusal to procreate or to consumate the marriage.

Dated at the Town of Port Colborne, in the County of Welland, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1918.

LOUIS KINNEAR,
Solicitor for Claudius Henry Sherk.

SMITH AND JOHNSON,
Barristers, Ottawa Agents. 4-14

NOTICE is hereby given that John Edwin Scott, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, mechanic, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Harriet Henrietta Fegan Scott, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, this 1st day of August, A.D 1918

W. H. HODGES,
2 Toronto St,
Toronto,
6-14 Solicitor for the Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Lillian Innes Yates, of the Town of Hespeler, in the County of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario, married woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, John William Yates, of the said Town of Hespeler, spinner, on the ground of adultery

Dated at Galt, Province of Ontario, 29th day of July, 1918.

JOHN H. HANCOCK,
Galt, Ontario,
8-14 Sollicitor for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mildred Layton, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, married woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, John George Layton, of the said City of Toronto, machinist, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Toronto this 20th day of August, A.D. 1918.

W. H. HODGES,
2 Toronto Street, Toronto,
8-14 Solicitor for the applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that William Rogers Latimer, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, Captain, Canadian Expeditionary Force, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a bill of divorce from his wife, Adeline Gladys Latimer, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Ottawa, this 19th day of August, A.D. 1918.

BETHUNE, LARMONTH & DICK,
8-14 Solicitors for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Samuel Burgoyne, of the Township of East Whitby, in the County of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Alice Maud Clarke, of the Town of Hilton, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, married woman, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at the Town of Oshawa, in the County of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario, the 15th day of August, A.D. 1918.

SAMUEL BURGOYNE,
By his solicitor, W. E. N. SINCLAIR,
8-14 Oshawa, Ont.

NOTICE is hereby given that Eleanor Margaret Webster, formerly Eleanor Margaret Prickett, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and Province of Ontario, married woman will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from her husband Henry Boulton Webster, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and Province of Ontario, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

Dated at Toronto this 11th day of September, A.D. 1918.

ELEANOR MARGARET WEBSTER,
By her solicitors,
Robinette, Godfrey, Phelan & Lawson,
76 Adelaide Street West,
12-14 Toronto.

NOTICE is hereby given that William Miller of the Township of Sommerville, in the County of Victoria, and Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Sarah Miller, of the Township of Verulam, in the County of Victoria, formerly of the said Township of Sommerville, on the grounds of adultery and desertion and unnatural offences.

Dated at Lindsay, this twenty-fifth day of June, 1918.

WILLIAM MILLER,
by I. E. Weldon, Lindsay,
13-14. His Solicitor.

NOTICE is hereby given that Trefflé Grenier, of the City and District of Montreal, railway employee, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Dame Eva Leplaine Grenier, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this twentieth day of September, 1918.

ELLIOT, DAVID & MAILHOT,
Solicitors of Applicant,
13-13 189 St. James Street, Montreal, P.Q.

NOTICE is hereby given than Annie Proderick, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario, married woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Frank W. Proderick, formerly of the City of Ottawa but now residing in the City of Rochester, in the State of New York, United States, upon the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Ottawa, Province of Ontario, the 24th day of September, 1918.

McCORMICK & DUNLEVIE,
48 Sparks Street, Ottawa,
13-14 Solicitors for Applicant.

NOTICE his hereby given that Gretna Harris Hawkins, of the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, clerk, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Edward George Hawkins, formerly of the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, and now in that part of Great Britain called England or in the Republic of France in His Majesty's Forces, and for custody and possession of the child of the petitioner and respondent, on the grounds of adultery, desertion and non-support.

Dated at Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, this 24th day of August, A.D. 1918.

13-14 GRETNA HARRIS HAWKINS.

NOTICE is hereby given that James Robert Archer, of the Township of West Gwillinbury, in the County of Simcoe, in the Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Laura Monica Blanch Archer (formerly Sawyer) of the said Township of West Gwillinbury, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Bradford this 23rd day of September 1918.

JAMES ROBERT ARCHER,
By his Sollicitor D. C. Murchison,
13-14 Barrie, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SULPHUR MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

By-law No. Two.

A BY-LAW of the Sulphur Mining Company, Limited, passed by the Directors pursuant to the powers conferred upon them by The Companies Act.

It is hereby enacted that the chief place of business in Canada of The Sulphur Mining Company, Limited, now situated at the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, be, and the same is hereby changed to Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada.

Done and passed by the Board of Directors at a meeting of the Board of Directors held at the City of Ottawa this twenty-first day of August, 1918.

F. H. CHRYSLER,
President.
[L.S.]
J. B. WATSON,
Secretary.

We, Francis Henry Chrysler, president, and James Beaton Watson, secretary, of The Sulphur Mining Company, Limited, do hereby certify that the above writing is a true copy of By-law number two of The Sulphur Mining Company, Limited, duly passed at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the company held on the thirty-first day of August, 1918, and approved by the vote of more than two-thirds in value of the stock represented by the shareholders present at a special general meeting duly called and held on the said thirty-first day of August, 1918, for considering the By-law.

[L.S.] F. H. CHRYSLER,
President.
J. B. WATSON,
Secretary.

13-1

BRITISH CONTROLLED OIL FIELDS, LIMITED.

Special By-law Number One,

Entitled "A by-law to increase the number of the company's directors."

WHEREAS the number of the directors of the company is five and it is expedient that the number should be increased;

Now, therefore, the said British Controlled Oil Fields, Limited, enacts as follows:—

That the Board of Directors of the said company be and the same is hereby increased from five to seven, of whom three shall form a quorum.

I, the undersigned, secretary of British Controlled Oil Fields, Limited, do hereby certify under the seal of the company that the foregoing by-law was duly passed at a meeting of the directors of the company held on the 15th day of March, 1918, and that the same was duly approved by the unanimous vote of all the shareholders of the company present at a special general meeting duly called for considering said by-law and held on the said 15th day of March, 1918.

13-1 L.S.] JAMES S. CARTWRIGHT.

McKINNON COLUMBUS CHAIN, LIMITED.

Resolution in Minutes of McKinnon Columbus Chain, Limited, Special General Meeting, held at the Office of the Company, St. Catharines, on the 17th day of September, 1918.

"(4) Upon Motion duly made and seconded it was unanimously—

Resolved that By-law No. IV passed by the Directors at a meeting held in St. Catharines on the 26th March, 1918, be and the same his hereby in all respects approved and confirmed, and more particularly the provision of Clause (1) of said By-law by which the number of the Directors is increased from six to seven." 13-1

H. G. SMITH, LIMITED.

A By-law to increase the number of the Compang's Directors from three to five.

IT was moved, seconded and resolved, and enacted as a by-law of the company, that the number of directors of this company be and the same is hereby increased from three to five, of whom three shall form a quorum

I, the undersigned, Secretary H. G. Smith, Limited, do hereby certify that the foregoing by-law was duly passed at a meeting of the directors of the company, held on the 24th day of June, 1918, and that the same was duly approved, sanctioned and confirmed by the unanimous vote of all the shareholders of the company present at a special meeting duly called for considering such by-law and held on the 24th day of June, 1918.

N. S. ROBERTSON,
13-1 Secretary.

MONTREAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the principal office of Montreal Transportation Company, Limited, has been changed from No. 14, Place Royale, to No. 286, St. James Street, Montreal.

SMITH, MARKEY, SKINNER,
PUGSLEY & HYDE,
Solicitors for the company.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1918. 13-1

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R. S. C. Chapter 115.

THE William Lyall Shipbuilding Company, Limited, hereby give notice that they have under Section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District of New Westminster, at Vancouver, B.C., a description of the site and the plans of a wharf proposed to be built in Burrard Inlet at North Vancouver, in front of District Lots 265 and 265-4, Block 22 at the foot of Bewicke Avenue.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, The William Lyall Shipbuilding Company, Limited, will under Section 7 of the said Act apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa for approval of the said site and plans, and for leave to construct the said wharf.

Dated at North Vancouver, this 29th day of August, 1918. 10-4

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R. S. C. Chapter 115

MICHIGAN ALKALI COMPANY of the City of Wyandotte, in the State of Michigan, hereby gives notice that it has under Section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa and in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Essex, at Sandwich, Ontario, a description of the site and the plan of a pipe line proposed to be laid under the River Detroit from a point in the State of Michigan to Fighting Island in the said County of Essex.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, the said Michigan Alkali Company will under Section 7 of the said Act apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa for approval of the said site and plan, and for leave to construct the said pipe line.

Dated at Windsor, Ontario, this 4th day of September, 1918.

MICHIGAN ALKALI COMPANY,
By its Solicitors,
Bartlet, Bartlet & Urquhart,
10-5 311 Davis Bldg., Windsor, Ontario.

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

IN THE MATTER of the petition of Sprott-Shaw Business Institute, Limited, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia,

and

IN THE MATTER of the registration of the Trade Mark "Sprott-Shaw" as applied to the business of business and commercial educational tuition and the merchandising of books, forms, systems, and office and commercial labour saving devices, in pursuance of the provisions of the Trade-Mark and Designs Act.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the fifth day of September, 1918, there was filed in the Exchequer Court of Canada the petition of Sprott-Shaw Business Institute, Limited, of the City of Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia, a body corporate, praying that an order might be made directing that the Trade Mark "Sprott-Shaw" may be registered as a general trade mark as applied to the business of business and commercial educational tuition including the merchandising of books, forms, systems, and office and commercial labour saving devices.

Any person desiring to oppose the said petition must within fourteen days from the date of the last insertion of the present notice in the *Canada Gazette* (the date of last mentioned insertion being the twenty-eighth day of September, 1918,) file a statement of his objections with the Registrar of the Exchequer Court at Ottawa and serve a copy thereof on the petitioner or his solicitors.

Dated this fifth day of September, 1918.

PRINGLE, THOMPSON, BURGESS & COTE.
122 Wellington Street, Ottawa,
10-4 Solicitors for Petitioner.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice that an interim dividend for the half year ended 31st May last, of forty shillings per share, less income tax, being at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, will be paid on the 5th day of October next to the proprietors of shares registered in the Dominion of Canada.

The dividend will be payable at the legal par of exchange on the 5th day of October next.

No transfers can be made between the 21st inst. inclusive and the 4th prox. inclusive, as the books must be closed during that period.

JACKSON DODDS,
Secretary.

No. 5 Gracechurch street,
London, E.C., 5th September, 1918. 10-4

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company will be held at the head office of the company, 1 Toronto street, Toronto, on Friday the 25th day of October, 1918, at the hour of 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, of approving of the directors' report and the consolidated balance sheet and profit and loss account of The Canadian Northern Railway System for the year ending June 30th, 1917, also for the purpose of electing the board of directors of the company and the appointment of auditors; also for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving and confirming a by-law respecting the appointment of an executive committee; also for the purpose of considering and dealing with such other matters as may properly be brought before the meeting.

Dated at Toronto, this 19th day of September, 1918.

By order of the board of directors,

R. P. ORMSBY,
12-5 Assistant-secretary.

Re BRITISH CROWN ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of The Insurance Act, 1917, that the British Crown Assurance Corporation, Limited (Registered Office, Glasgow, Scotland), hereinafter called the Old Company has applied to the Minister of Finance of Canada for the release, on the 27th day of December, 1918, of its securities deposited with him under the said Act, and Canadian policy holders of the said Old Company opposing such release are required to file their opposition with the Minister on or before the said 27th day of December, 1918.

The purpose of the said application for the release of the securities of the Old Company is to transfer the sums to the new company incorporated under the same name to take over the business of the Old Company, The Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, Limited, a company licensed under the Insurance Act, 1917, having acquired the business of the Old Company, the policies and liabilities of the Old Company, are guaranteed by the said Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, Limited, which will guarantee also the policies of the new company.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, August 27th, 1918.

THE BRITISH CROWN ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

J. H. RIDDEL,
10-13 Manager for Canada.

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R. S. C. CHAPTER 115.

THE Port Arthur Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, hereby gives notice that it has, under section 7 of the said Act and Amending Acts, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa and in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the Registry Division of the District of Thunder Bay at Port Arthur a description of the site and plans for additional booming ground and for boom piers proposed to be built in the area in front of water lot 5P and lying between the southerly boundary of the said water lot, owned by the said company, and the breakwater constructed by the Dominion Government. And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, the Port Arthur Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, will under section 7 of the said Act apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa for approval of the said site and plans and for leave to construct the said boom piers.

Dated at Port Arthur this 12th day of September, 1918.

THE PORT ARTHUR PULP AND PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED. 12-4

THE BANK OF MONTREAL & THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is the intention of The Bank of Montreal and The Bank of British North America, to apply to the Governor in Council of the Dominion of Canada, for approval of an Agreement between the said Banks for the purchase by The Bank of Montreal of the entire assets of The Bank of British North America.

This notice is given pursuant to section 106 of the Bank Act of the Dominion of Canada, and such application will be made after this notice has been published for at least four weeks, as required by the said section.

Dated this tenth day of September, 1918.

FOR THE BANK OF MONTREAL,
FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager.

FOR THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
H. B. MACKENZIE,
11-4 General Manager.

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

IN THE MATTER OF the petition of Sidway Mercantile Company, a body corporate having its head office and principal place of business at the City of Elkhart, in the State of Indiana, one of the United States of America, and its chief place of business for the Province of Ontario at the City of Toronto and

IN THE MATTER OF the trade mark consisting of the word "Sidway."

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 26th day of September, 1918, there was filed, in the Exchequer Court of Canada, a petition of Sidway Mercantile Company, a body corporate having its head office and principal place of business at the City of Elkhart, in the State of Indiana, one of the United States of America, and its chief place of business for the Province of Ontario at the City of Toronto, that a certain trade mark described in the said petition as consisting of the word "Sidway" as applied to stationary baby carriages, collapsible baby carriages, sidewalk sulkies, bedside tables and folding card tables, be registered as a specific trade mark in the Register of Trade Marks in the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Any person desiring to oppose the said petition must, within fourteen days after the last insertion of the present notice in the *Canada Gazette* (the date of the last insertion being the 19th day of October, 1918), file a statement of his objections with the Registrar of the Exchequer Court of Canada, at Ottawa, and serve a copy thereof upon the petitioner or the solicitor.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1918.

CHARLES GARROW,
Goderich, Ontario,
Solicitor for the petitioner.

ORDE, POWELL, LYLE & SNOWDON,
48 Sparks Street, Ottawa,
Agents. 13–4

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA

IN THE MATTER OF the petition of Sidway Mercantile Company, a body corporate having its Head Office and principal place of business at the City of Elkhart, in the State of Indiana, one of the United States of America, and its chief place of business for the Province of Ontario at the City of Toronto and

IN THE MATTER OF the Trade Mark consisting of the word "Allwin".

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 26th day of September, 1918, there was filed in the Exchequer Court of Canada, a petition of Sidway Mercantile Company, a body corporate having its head office and principal place of business at the City of Elkhart, in the State of Indiana, one of the United States of America, and its chief place of business for the Province of Ontario at the City of Toronto, that a certain trade mark described in the said petition as consisting of the word "Allwin" as applied to stationary baby carriages, collapsible baby carriages and sidewalk sulkies, be registered as a specific trade mark in the Register of Trade Marks in the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Any person desiring to oppose the said petition must, within fourteen days after the last insertton of the present notice in the *Canada Gazette* (the date of the last insertion being the 19th day of October, 1918), file a statement of his objections with the Registrar of the Exchequer Court of Canada, at Ottawa, and serve a copy thereof upon the petitioner or its solicitor.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1918.

CHARLES GARROW,
Goderich, Ontario,
Solicitor for the petitioner.

ORDE, POWELL, LYLE & SNOWDEN,
48 Sparks Street, Ottawa,
Agents. 13-4

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

IN THE MATTER of the petition of American Federation of Labor, a Voluntary Association of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, and

IN THE MATTER of a General Trade Mark consisting of the words American Federation of Labor.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 20th day of September A.D., 1918, there was filed in the Exchequer Court of Canada, the petition of American Federation of Labor, of the City of Washigton, D.C. United States of American, praying that an order might be made directing that their trademark American Federation of Labor may be registered as a General Trademark.

Any person desiring to oppose the said petition must, within fourteen days from the date of the last insertion of the present notice in the *Canada Gazette* (the date of the last insertion being 19th October, A.D. 1918), file a statement of his objections with the Registrar of the Exchequer Court at Ottawa, and serve a copy thereof upon the petitioner or his solicitor.

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.,
5 Elgin Street, Ottawa, Canada,
13–4 Solicitor for the petitioner.

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.
R.S.C. CHAPTER 115.

THE City of St. Boniface, Manitoba, hereby gives Notice that it has, under Section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District of Winnipeg, (Land Titles Office, Winnipeg,) in Manitoba, a description of the site and the plans of the laying of Submerged Conduits for carrying electric wires across the lift span of the Provencher Bridge, connecting Water Street, Winnipeg, to Provencher Ave., St. Boniface, proposed to be laid under water in the Red River, the said conduits to be located between piers three (3) and four (4) on the north side of the bridge, under sidewalk.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, the City of St. Boniface will, under Section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works at his Office in the City of Ottawa, for approval of the said site and plans and for leave to lay the said submerged conduits.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 19th day of September A.D. 1918.

BERNIER, BLACKWOOD & BERNIER,
13-4 Solicitors for the City of St. Boniface.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

ON and after Saturday, the 2nd day of November next, this Bank will pay to its shareholders a dividend of two and a quarter per cent (being at the rate of nine per cent per annum) upon its paid-up capital, for the quarter ending on the 31st of October next.

This dividend will be paid according to the list of shareholders of record on the 16th of October next.

By order of the board of directors,

N. LAVOIE,
General manager.

Quebec, 17th September, 1918. 12–5

THE ÆTNA CASUALTY AND SURETY CO.

THE Aetna Casualty & Surety Company, of Hartford, Conn., hereby gives notice that it has applied to the Minister of Finance for the release of its securities on the 23rd day of December, 1918, and Canadian policyholders of the company opposing such release are required to file their opposition with the Minister on or before the said 23rd day of December, 1918.

T. H. CHRISTMAS,
Chief agent.

Montreal, September 18, 1918. 12-13

THE AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Automobile Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., hereby gives notice that it has applied to the Minister of Finance for the release of its securities on the 23rd day of December, 1918, and Canadian policyholders of the company opposing such release are required to file their opposition with the Minister on or before the said 23rd day of December, 1918.

T. H. CHRISTMAS,
Chief Agent.

Montreal, September 18, 1918. 12–13

THE MOLSONS BANK.

152ND DIVIDEND.

THE shareholders of the Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a dividend of two and three-quarters per cent (being at the rate of eleven per cent per annum) upon the capital stock has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at the branches, on and after the first day of October next, to shareholders of record on 15th September, 1918. The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the bank will be held at its banking house, in this city, on Monday, the 4th of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the board,

EDWARD C. PRATT,
General manager.

Montreal, 21st August, 1918. 8–6

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

DIVIDEND No. 195.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of fourteen per cent per annum on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th September, and that the same will be payable on and after Tuesday, the first day of October next, at any of the offices of the Bank.

The stock transfer book will be closed from the 16th to the 30th proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board,

H. A. RICHARDSON,
General manager.

Halifax, N.S., 23rd August, 1918. 9–5

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 59.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾ %), being at the rate of *seven per cent* (7 %) per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the three months ending September 30, 1918, and that same will be payable at the head office and branches of the bank, on and after the first day of October, 1918, to the shareholders of record on the 20th of September.

By order of the Board,

TANCRÈDE BIENVENU,
Vice-president and general manager.

Montreal, 30th August, 1918. 11-1—13-1

ATLANTIC, QUEBEC & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Atlantic, Quebec & Western Railway Company will be held at the company's offices, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, England, on Wednesday, the 30th October, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the transaction of the general business of the company.

By order,

E. S. ELVEY,
Secretary-treasurer.

London, England, 31st August, 1918. 12–4

THE DOMINION BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the quarter ending 30th September, 1918, being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, and that the same will be payable at the head office of the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1918, to shareholders of record of 20th September, 1918.

By order of the Board,

C. A. BOGERT,
General manager.

Toronto, 24th August, 1918 9–5

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent for the current quarter, being at the rate of ten per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and will be payable at its banking house in this city and at its branches, on and after the 1st day of November next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of October.

By order of the Board,

D. C. MACAROW,
General manager.

Montreal, 24th September, 1918. 13–5

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 113.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of twelve per cent (12 %) per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the three months ending 31st October, 1918, and that the same will be payable at the head office and branches, on and after Friday, the first day of November next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st October, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. HAY,
General manager.

Toronto, 18th Sept., 1918. 13–5

SÉNATEURS APPELÉS.

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE POUR LE CANADA.

OTTAWA, le 23 septembre 1918.

Il a plu à SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL d'appeler au Sénat, par lettres patentes, sous le grand sceau, en date du vingt-troisième jour de septembre 1918 :

JOHN G. TURRIFF, de Regina, Saskatchewan, comme membre du Sénat et Sénateur pour la province de Saskatchewan.

FRANCIS CHADWICK,
Greffier adjoint de la Couronne en Chancellerie
13-1 pour le Canada.

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Il a plu à SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire les nominations suivantes :

OTTAWA, 12 septembre 1918.

JESSEN ANDERSON, de la ville de Lunenburg, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse : Inspecteur mesureur des navires et inspecteur des logements pour les marins, dans le port de Lunenburg, dans la dite province.

La démission de J. CECIL SMITH, inspecteur des pêcheries pour la province de Colombie-Britannique, nommé pour faire l'intérim pendant l'absence outremer de l'inspecteur des pêcheries A. F. Lloyd, a été acceptée à la date du 31 mars 1918.

EDWARD L. PEERS, de la cité de Vancouver, dans la province de la Calombie-Britannique : Inspecteur des pêcheries pour ladite province, pendant l'absence outre-mer de l'inspecteur des pêcheries A. F. Lloyd, ledit Edward L. Peers ayant les pouvoirs d'un juge de paix, pour toutes fins de la *Loi des pêcheries*, pendant son terme d'office comme inspecteur.

JOHN WILLCOT de La Batière, dans la province de Québec, officier des pêcheries dans et pour le comté du Saguenay, dans la dite province, avec les pouvoirs d'un juge de paix pendant son terme d'office comme officier des pêcheries, pour toutes fins de la *Loi des pêcheries*, au lieu et place de E. W. Evans, démissionnaire.

—

19 septembre 1918.

L'honorable JEAN BAPTISTE GUSTAVE LAMOTHE, juge de la cour Supérieure dans et pour la province de Québec : Juge-en-chef de la cour du Banc du Roi pour la dite province avec le titre de Juge-en-chef de la province de Québec, au lieu et place de l'honorable Sir Horace Archambault, décédé.

ALBERT EMMANUEL DE LORIMIER, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, conseil de Sa Majesté pour la dite province : Juge puîné de la cour Supérieure dans et pour la province de Québe, au lieu et place de l'honorable Jean Baptiste Gustave Lamothe, nommé Juge-en-chef de la cour du Banc du Roi pour la dite province.

LOUIS JOSEPH MAURICE LORANGER, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, conseil de Sa Majesté pour la dite province : Juge puîné de la cour Supérieure, dans et pour la province de Québec, au lieu et place de l'honorable François Octave Dugas, décédé.

JOHN EDWARD MARTIN, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Ecuyer, conseil de Sa Majesté pour la dite province : Juge puîné de la cour du Banc du Roi dans et pour la province de Québec, au lieu et place de l'honorable Norman Trenholme, retraité.

PROCLAMATIONS.

DEVONSHIRE.

L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A tous ceux à qui ces présentes parviendront ou qu'il celles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Sous-ministre de la Justice, Canada. } ATTENDU qu'il a plu au Dieu Tout-Puissant dans sa bonté extrême, d'accorder au Canada cette année une abondante moisson et d'autres bienfaits,—

En conséquence, croyant que ces bienfaits que partage Notre population par tout le Dominion, doivent être reconnus d'une manière publique et solennelle, Nous avons jugé à propos, par et avec l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada, de fixer et Nous fixons par la présente lundi, le quatorzième jour d'octobre prochain, comme jour d'actions de grâces générales pour remercier le Dieu Tout-Puissant de l'abondante moisson et autres bienfaits qu'il Lui a plu d'accorder au Canada durant la présente année, et Nous invitons tous Nos bien-aimés sujets par tout le Canada d'observer le dit jour comme jour d'actions de grâces.

De ce qui précède, Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis de prendre connaissance et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes, et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller, Victor-Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière ; membre de Notre très honorable Conseil privé ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant-en-chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce CINQUIÈME jour de SEPTEMBRE, en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit, et de Notre Règne la neuvième

Par ordre,

THOMAS MULVEY,
11-3 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

DEVONSHIRE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE CINQ, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs du Dominion du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dit Dominion, à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé à mardi, le dix-septième jour du mois de septembre courant, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa. SACHEZ MAINTENANT, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et à chacun de vous, de vous trouver avec Nous, en Notre Parlement du Canada, en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, LUNDI, le VINGT ET UNIEME jour du mois de D'OCTOBRE prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dit Dominion du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN : Notre très fidèle et très aimé cousin et conseiller Victor Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, marquis d'Hartington, comte de Devonshire, comte de Burlington, baron Cavendish de Hardwicke, baron Cavendish de Keighley, chevalier de Notre très noble Ordre de la Jarretière ; membre de Notre très honorable Conseil Privé ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges ; chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, en Notre dit Dominion, ce DOUZIÈME jour de SEPTEMBRE, en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-huit, et de Notre Règne la neuvième.

Par ordre,

FRANCIS CHADWICK,
Greffier adjoint de la Couronne en
11-tf Chancellerie pour le Canada.

CANADA.

Par Son Excellence le Très Honorable Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, C.P., G.C.M.G., LLD., etc., etc., etc., Juge en chef du Canada et Administrateur du Gouvernement du Dominion du Canada.

A tous ceux à qui ces présentes parviendront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU qu'il a gracieusement plu à Sa Majesté le Roi George Cinq par commission sous le seing royal, daté au Château de St. James, le huitième jour d'août 1916, et dans la septième année de Son Règne, de nommer le très noble Victor-Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, Gouverneur général et commandant en chef du Dominion du Canada ;

ET ATTENDU que par l'article VII des lettres patentes datées le quinzième jour de juin 1905, constituant la charge de Gouverneur général et commandant en chef du Dominion du Canada, il est statué qu'advenant l'absence du Dominion du Canada du Gouverneur général, tous les pouvoirs et autorités conférés au dit Gouverneur général par les dites lettres patentes seront donnés à telle personne qui sera nommée, sous les sceau et seing royaux, lieutenant-gouverneur du dit Dominion, durant le bon plaisir royal ; ou s'il n'y a pas de lieutenant-gouverneur dans le dit Dominion, alors à telle personne ou personnes ainsi nommées sous les seing et sceau de Sa Majesté pour administrer le dit gouvernement, et dans le cas où il n'y aurait pas de telle personne ou personnes ainsi nommées dans le dit Dominion, alors au juge en chef alors en exercice de la cour Suprême du dit Dominion, ou dans le cas de mort, incapacité, déplacement ou absence du Canada du dit juge en chef alors en exercice, alors au juge le plus ancien en exercice de la dite cour Suprême résidant dans le dit Dominion, et ne souffrant pas d'incapacité ;

ET ATTENDU que, pour cause de l'absence du Canada du dit le très noble Victor-Christian-William, duc de Devonshire, et par et en vertu des lettres patentes susdites, tous les pouvoirs et autorités accordés au Gouverneur général par les dites lettres patentes me sont dévolus comme étant le juge en chef de la cour Suprême du dit Dominion du Canada, et après avoir dûment prêté le serment nécessaire tel que requis par les dites lettres patentes, j'ai jugé convenable d'émettre la présente proclamation pour ce faire connaître ; et par icelle ordonne et commande que tous, officiers et ministres de Sa Majesté, dans le dit Dominion du Canada, continuent à exercer les devoirs respectifs de leurs places et emplois, et que les féaux sujets de Sa Majesté et tous autres que les présentes pourront concerner, en prennent connaissance et se conduisent en conséquence.

Donné sous mon seing et le sceau de mes armes, à MURRAY BAY, ce NEUVIÈME jour du mois de SEPTEMBRE, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil neuf cent dix-huit, et du règne de Sa Majesté la neuvième.

C. FITZPATRICK,
Administrateur du gouvernement.

DÉPÊCHES, ETC.

[*Extrait de la* LONDON GAZETTE *du 15 août 1918.*]

WAR OFFICE,
13 août 1918.

DÉCRET SUPPLÉMENTAIRE ACCORDANT LA RÉCOMPENSE DE LA "MÉDAILLE MILITAIRE" AUX SOUS-OFFICIERS BREVETÉS.

GEORGE R.I.

ATTENDU que par décret royal, sous notre Sceau Manuel en date du 25 mars 1916, Nous avons institué et créé une médaille d'argent désignée la "Médaille Militaire," pour être accordée aux sous-officiers et soldats pour bravoure en campagne ;

Et attendu que Nous sommes désireux que les sous-officiers brevetés soient appelés à recevoir ladite médaille.

Et c'est Notre bon plaisir et Nous ordonnons maintenant que la "Médaille Militaire" soit accordée aux sous-officiers brevetés, classe I et classe II, pour actes de bravoure en campagne, dans les mêmes conditions que celles prescrites pour les autres rangs.

DONNÉ à Notre cour à Saint-James, le premier jour d'août 1918, dans la neuvième année de Notre règne.

Par ordre de Sa Majesté.
12-3 MILNER.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
30 mai 1918.

Il a plu au Roi d'approuver que :

Señor Don César A Barranco y Fernandez soit nommé consul de Cuba à Toronto. 13-1

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[L'arrêté en conseil suivant a paru dans un *Extra* de la GAZETTE DU CANADA, daté *le 16 septembre 1918.*]

[2006]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 12e jour de septembre 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et en vertu des pouvoirs conférés par la *Loi des mesures de guerre de 1914*, ou autrement, d'établir le règlement suivant, qui est par les présentes établi et promulgué en conséquence :

Règlement.

L'article 749 du Code Criminel s'appliquera aux règlements et ordonnances du Gouverneur général en conseil sous le régime de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, comme si les mots "Loi spéciale," dans la première ligne, étaient définis de manière à inclure les règlements établis sous le régime de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914.*

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
12–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2242]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 13e jour de septembre 1918.

PRESENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et en vertu des pouvoirs conférés par la *Loi du service militaire, 1917*, la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, ou existant autrement à cet effet, de décréter par les présentes ce qui suit :

Le Code des règlements du service militaire sanctionné par un arrêté du Gouverneur en conseil du 2 mars 1918, est par les présentes modifié en ajoutant immédiatement après l'article 93 les articles suivants :

"93*a*. Si une personne quelconque fait volontairement une réponse fausse ou trompeuse à une question posée par un questionnaire qui lui a été adressé par le registraire, elle est coupable de délit et passible sur conviction sommaire à l'emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas un an.

"93*b*. Si une personne qui a reçu un questionnaire qui lui a été adressé par le registraire sous l'empire des articles 92 et 93 des présents règlements, néglige ou refuse sans excuse raisonable, dont la preuve est à charge de la personne qui reçoit le questionnaire, de répondre par écrit, et pleinement et franchement, aux questions qui y sont posées, ou de retourner au registraire par la poste chargée le questionnaire avec ses réponses écrites dans le délai fixé par l'article 93 des présents règlements, ou dans tel autre délai que le ministre de la Justice ou le registraire peut autoriser par écrit, elle est coupable de délit et passible sur conviction sommaire d'une amende n'excédant pas cinq cents dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas six mois, ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement, à la discrétion du magistrat qui informe, et de plus d'une amende de dix dollars pour chaque jour après le temps où elle aurait dû retourner ainsi le questionnaire jusqu'à ce que le questionnaire ait été retourné."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
12–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2243]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 13e jour de septembre 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plait à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et en vertu des pouvoirs conférés au Gouverneur général en conseil par la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, la *Loi du Service Militaire, 1917*, ou autrement, de décréter par les présentes ce qui suit :

L'article 105 du code de règlements approuvé par le Gouverneur en conseil le 2 mars 1918, est par les présentes rescindé et l'article suivant lui est substitué :

105. (*a*) Est coupable de délit et passible d'emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas cinq ans et d'au moins un an quiconque fait une offre, proposition, cadeau, prêt ou promesse, ou qui offre de donner ou donne compensation ou rémunération, soit directement soit indirectement, à un membre de tout tribunal, constitué ou établi par ou en vertu de telle loi, ou à tout fonctionnaire ou greffier de tout tel tribunal, ou à tout membre, fonctionnaire ou greffier de toute commission médicale ou à tout représentant militaire ou à tout fonctionnaire ou toute personne concernée dans l'administration de la loi ou des règlements ou ayant certains devoirs à remplir sous leur empire, dans l'intention d'obtenir pour lui-même ou un autre, par corruption ou au moyen de l'autorité, juridiction, intercession ou influence de tel tribunal, commission, fonctionnaire, commis ou autre personne, un certificat d'exemption, ou l'extension, la modification ou le renouvellement d'un certificat d'exemption déjà accordé, ou un certificat d'incapacité physique, ou une extension de délai, ou un avantage ou secours quelconque pour obtenir ou aider à obtenir l'exemption du service militaire pour lui-même ou toute autre personne, ou afin que lui-même ou une autre personne puisse échapper au service militaire ou à l'obligation au service militaire, ou puisse quitter le Canada.

(*b*) Est coupable de délit et passible d'emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas cinq ans et d'au moins un an quiconque fait une offre ou proposition, un don, un prêt ou une promesse, ou donne ou offre une compensation ou considération, directement ou indirectement, à une personne quelconque avec l'intention ou dans le but d'induire telle personne à enfreindre, essayer d'enfreindre ou aider à enfreindre les dispositions du paragraphe (*a*) du présent règlement. Toutefois, aucune personne accusée de délit sous l'empire du présent paragraphe ne sera déclarée coupable sur la déposition d'un seul témoin, à moins que telle déposition ne soit corroborée sur un point important par une preuve incriminant l'accusé.

(*c*) Est coupable de délit et passible d'emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas cinq ans et d'au moins un an, tout membre d'un tribunal constitué ou établi sous le régime de la loi, ou tout fonctionnaire ou greffier de tel tribunal, membre, fonctionnaire ou commis d'un bureau médical, représentant militaire, fonctionnaire ou personne concernée dans l'administration de la loi ou des règlements, ou ayant certains devoirs à remplir sous leur empire, qui emploie ou exerce illégitimement son autorité, juridiction ou entremise ou influence pour aider quiconque est sujet au service militaire à obtenir un certificat d'exemption, ou l'extension, la modification ou le renouvellement d'un certificat d'exemption déjà accordé, ou un certificat d'incapacité physique, ou une extension de délai, ou un avantage ou secours quelconque pour obtenir ou aider à obtenir l'exemption du service militaire pour lui-même ou une autre personne, ou enfin que lui-même ou une autre personne puisse échapper au service militaire, ou puisse quitter le Canada.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
13–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1722]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 18e jour de juillet 1916.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que l'attention des autorités a été attirée sur la demande anormale de beurre due aux conditions de la guerre et sur la très grande probabilité que cette demande anormale et les prix élevés de ce produit qui en résultent prévaudront encore quelque temps;

Et attendu qu'il est de l'intérêt public dans les conditions particulières précitées que d'autres substances grasses soient disponibles en Canada comme substituts du beurre, subordonnément à des conditions strictes et raisonnables:—

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre suppléant de l'Agriculture, et en vertu des dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, de faire et établir par les présentes, mais comme mesure de guerre seulement, les règlements suivants concernant l'importation au Canada et la permission de fabriquer, vendre et posséder en Canada de l'oléomargarine, et déterminant les conditions de telle importation, fabrication, vente et possession, ces règlements devant demeurer en vigueur durant la période que dureront les conditions anormales actuelles, la fin de cette période devant être déterminée par le ministre de l'Agriculture avec l'approbation du Gouverneur en conseil, ainsi que prescrit dans les dits règlements.

Il plaît, de plus, à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, sur la même recommandation, de décréter que l'arrêté en conseil du 23 octobre 1917 (C.P. 3044) et l'arrêté en conseil du 10 novembre 1917 (C.P. 3236) soient par les présentes rescindés.

RÈGLEMENTS.

Le et après le 1er jour de novembre 1917, et jusqu'à ce que le Gouverneur en conseil ait déclaré par décret que les conditions anormales actuelles ont cessé, l'alinéa (*a*) de l'article 5 de la *Loi de l'industrie laitière*, Statuts de 1914, chapitre 7, sera suspendu en ce qu'il prescrit que personne ne fabriquera, n'importera au Canada, ou n'offrira, vendra ou aura en sa possession pour la vente de l'oléomargarine, ainsi que définie ci-après, et l'importation, la fabrication, l'offre en vente et la possession pour la vente de toute telle oléomargarine seront permises, sujet, cependant, aux règles et règlements suivants:

2. Pour les fins des présents règlements "oléomargarine" signifiera et comprendra l'oléomargarine, la margarine, la butyrine ou tous autres subtituts du beurre qui sont partiellement ou en entier fabriqués de gras ou d'huiles autres que ceux tirés du lait ou de la crème, qui ne contiennent aucune substance colorante artificielle, et pas plus que seize pour cent d'eau.

3. Personne ne fabriquera ou importera d'oléomargarine avant d'avoir obtenu un permis qui pourra être annulé en aucun temps si le permissionnaire contrevient aux dispositions des présents règlements ou de tous autres règlements faits par le Gouverneur général en conseil ou par la Commission des vivres du Canada.

4. Les permis pour l'importation et la fabrication de l'oléomargarine émaneront du bureau du vétérinaire général, seront signés par lui et contresignés par tel fonctionnaire dudit bureau que désignera la Commission des vivres du Canada.

5. Toute oléomargarine importée au Canada et contenant du gras animal et de l'huile animale sera accompagnée du certificat d'exportation de l'inspecteur du pays de production, et tout importateur devra, à l'entrée de tel produit en Canada, présenter tel permis d'importation au percepteur des douanes et lui remettre le certificat de l'inspecteur du pays de production. Les permis d'importation seront en duplicata et une copie déposée aux douanes lors de la première inscription.

6. Les importateurs d'oléomargarine faite entièrement de gras végétaux et d'huiles végétales, fourniront au percepteur des douanes au port d'entrée un certificat d'inspection en la forme que prescrira la Commission des vivres du Canada.

7. L'oléomargarine fabriquée en entier d'huiles végétales sera désignée comme telle sur ses étiquettes, marques de commerce ou autres signes distinctifs.

8. Les permis pour la fabrication de l'oléomargarine ne seront accordés qu'à tous tels requérants qui ont établi, à la satisfaction du vétérinaire général, que le local ou les locaux où ils se proposent de fabriquer l'oléomargarine sont bien éclairés et ventilés; construits de matériaux convenables et hygiéniquement aménagés pour les employés; qu'il n'y a pas de contamination à redouter du fait d'odeurs infectes provenenant des abattoirs, salaisons, fabriques d'engrais artificiels et autres sources; que les machines et l'outillage sont modernes et peuvent être facilement et complètement nettoyés, et que le rendement probable de l'établissement projeté sera de nature à nécessiter l'emploi d'un inspecteur.

9. L'oléomargarine ne sera fabriquée au Canada que sous la surveillance d'inspecteurs nommés par le ministre de l'Agriculture.

10. L'oléomargarine ne sera pas fabriquée au Canada dans un local où se fabrique le beurre ou attenant à une fabrique de beurre.

11. Toute matière entrant dans la composition de l'oléomargarine sera sujette à inspection et ne sera ainsi employée qu'avec le consentement de l'inspecteur. L'inspecteur aura droit en tout temps de prendre des échantillons de toute telle matière pour analyse. Nulle huile oléique ou saindoux neutre n'entrera dans la fabrication de l'oléomargarine s'ils ne proviennent d'un abattoir inspecté par les fonctionnaires du département de l'Agriculture du Canada et ne portent le sceau d'inspection du gouvernement, ou sans que le ministre soit satisfait de l'inspection qui en a été faite au pays de production, et qu'à la date d'importation ils portent les sceaux ou marques officiels et le certificat de l'inspection faite lors de l'expédition du pays de production. Nul lait n'entrera dans la fabrication de l'oléomargarine s'il ne provient de vaches soumises à l'épreuve de la tuberculine ou s'il n'est pasteurisé, et nul beurre ne sera employé s'il a un goût rance ou émet une odeur désagréable.

12. Nul préservatif autre que le sel ne sera employé dans la fabrication de l'oléomargarine, sauf sur permis écrit de la Commission des vivres du Canada.

13. Personne autre qu'un fabricant d'oléomargarine ne mélangera ce produit à du beurre.

14. Nulle substance destinée à colorer l'oléomargarine sera importée au Canada sous une enveloppe contenant de l'oléomargarine, et nul fabricant, marchand en gros ou détaillant faisant le commerce de l'oléomargarine ne fera le commerce de telle substance, ni n'en vendra ou en délivrera.

15. Nulle oléomargarine ne sera vendue en Canada, sauf conformément aux conditions suivantes;

(*a*) contenue dans les paquets d'origine marqués et libellés en conformité des présent règlements;

(*b*) chaque petit paquet sera sous enveloppe séparée et le mot "oléomargarine" sera imprimé ou écrit sur l'étiquette ou l'enveloppe de manière à en être le mot le plus en vue;

(*c*) les étiquettes, enveloppes et paquets porteront le sceau d'inspection du pays de production ainsi que le nom et l'adresse du fabricant.

16. Dans toutes les places publiques où l'on donne à manger, les hôtels et les restaurants où l'on sert de l'oléomargarine il sera exposé dans un endroit bien en vue un placard contenant les mots "on sert ici de l'oléomargarine", en lettres capitales de pas moins de un pouce et demi de hauteur,

17. Nulle étiquette ou marque de commerce ne sera employée sans avoir été approuvé par le vétérinaire général.

18. Personne ne vendra, n'offrira en vente, n'exposera pour la vente ou n'aura en sa possession pour la vente de l'oléomargarine pressée ou coupée en pains, à moins que chaque pain soit du poids de une demi-livre ou de une livre au temps de la vente, de l'offre en vente, de l'étalage ou de l'emmagasinage.

19. Le Commissaire de l'industrie laitière et de l'ene treposage frigorifique du Canada aura charge de la mise en vigueur des dispositions des présents règlements,

ainsi que de tous autres règlements faits par Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil ou par la Commission des vivres du Canada, en autant que ces règlements s'appliquent à la vente et à l'emploi de l'oléomargarine.

20. Les inspecteurs nommés par le ministre de l'Agriculture auront accès, à toute heure raisonable, à tout endroit ou local en Canada où de l'oléomargarine est fabriquée ou emmagasinée.

21. Quiconque importe, fabrique ou vend en gros de l'éléomargarine tiendra un registre où il inscrira la date de chaque importation, achat, vente et consignation d'oléomargarine, et la quantité ainsi importée, vendue ou expédiée, le nom de la personne à laquelle le produit a été acheté, vendu ou expédié, l'endroit duquel ou auquel il a été importé, acheté ou expédié ainsi que le nom de la compagnie de chemin de fer ou de navigation par laquelle cette oléomargarine a été transportée, et ce registre sera en tout temps accessible à la Commission des vivres du Canada ou à toute autre personne autorisée par elle ou par le ministre de l'Agriculture à l'examiner.

22. Il ne sera pas perçu de droits de douane sur l'oléomargarine importée au Canada en conformité des présents règlements.

23. Quiconque enfreint les dispositions des présents règlements sera coupable de délit et passible, sur conviction sommaire, d'une amende de pas moins de cinquante et de pas plus de cinq cents dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour une période de pas plus de six mois ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

24. Les arrêtés en conseil du 23 octobre 1917 (C.P. 3044) et du 19 novembre 1917 (C.P. 3236) sont par les présentes rescindés.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
12-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2198]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 12e jour de septembre 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en Conseil, à la recommandation du ministre du Service Naval et sous l'empire de l'article 45 de la *Loi des Pêcheries*, chapitre 8 des Statuts de 1914, de décréter ce qui suit :

L'article des règlements de pêche spéciaux pour la province de la Colombie-Britannique, adoptés par un arrêté en conseil du 9 février 1915, est par les présentes mod fié en y ajoutant les paragraphes suivants :

(*d*) Est prohibé l'exportation du Canada de maetres à l'état cru ou frais pris dans la province de la Colombie-Britannique.

(*e*) Nul ne prendra demactres, sauf pour les employer comme boitte dans la pêche de haute mer ou pour des fins domestiques, mais non pour la vente ou l'échange, du 1er jour de juin au dernier jour de juillet de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

L'article 21 des règlements de pêche spéciaux pour la province de la Colombie-Britannique, ainsi que modifié, est par les présentes rescindé et l'article suivant lui est substitué:

Article 21.—Pêche aux rêts dans les eaux autres que les eaux de marée:

(*a*) La pêche aux rets dans les eaux autres que les eaux de marée hors de la zone des chemins de fer et spécifiées dans le présent article est autorisée sur un permis du Commissaire provincial des pêcheries.

(*b*) La pêche aux rets dans lesdites eaux sera limitée à l'emploi des rets travaillés et de dragues.

(*c*) Dans les lacs d'eau douce des districts de Fort-George et Omineca les rets travaillés seuls peuvent être employés pour la pêche du poisson blanc, de l'umble, de la truite de lac et de poissons de toutes espèces, sauf le saumon et l'esturgeon ; toutefois nuls rets ne seront employés dans lesdits lacs qui ont moins de quatre milles de longueur. Cependant les rets travaillés peuvent être employés pour la pêche de l'esturgeon dans les lacs Babine, Fraser, Stuart et François, et les rets travaillés et les dragues peuvent être employés pour la pêche du petit poisson rouge ou *kohanee* dans les lacs Okanagan, Arrow et Kootenay.

(*d*) Un permis de pêche autre que la pêche à l'esturgeon n'autorise l'emploi que de cinq cents verges au plus de rets tramaillés. Les mailles de ces rets n'auront pas moins que trois pouces d'extension lorsqu'ils seront en usage ; le droit à payer pour tel permis est un dollar.

(*e*) Un permis pour la pêche de l'esturgeon aux rets tramaillés n'autorise l'emploi que de cent cinquante brasses au plus de tels rets. Les mailles de ces rets n'auront pas moins que douze pouces d'extension lorsqu'ils seront en usage ; le droit à payer pour tel permis est de deux dollars et cinquante cents.

(*f*) Un permis de pêche à la drague n'autorise l'emploi que de deux cents verges au plus de tel filet. Les mailles de tel filet n'auront pas moins que deux pouces d'extension lorsqu'ils seront en usage ; le droit à payer pour tel permis est de un dollar.

(*g*) Nulle truite de lac qui pourrait peser moins que deux livres après avoir été préparée ne sera retenue hors de l'eau ni achetée, vendue ou offerte en vente.

(*h*) Dans les districts de Fort-George, Omineca et Caribou, de la truite ou de l'umble ne pesant pas moins d'une demi-livre après avoir été préparés peuvent être vendus, excepté durant les mois de mars et avril de chaque année, jusqu'à un an après la fin de la guerre, et le paragraphe 2 de l'article 18 des règlements de pêche spéciaux pour la province de la Colombie-Britannique, adoptés par un arrêté en conseil du 9 février 1915, est par les présentes modifié en conséquence.

(*i*) L'emploi de rets tramaillés dans un lac quelconque des districts de Fort-George et Omineca est défendu durant les mois de mars et avril et du premier jour de juillet au 15e jour d'octobre de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

(*j*) L'emploi de rets tramaillés ou de dragues dans les lacs Okanagan, Arrow et Kootenay est défendu à partir du premier jour de janvier au quinzième jour d'août de chaque année, ces deux jours compris.

(*k*) La période hebdomadaire prohibée pour la pêche au rets tramaillés ou à la drague est à partir de six heures du matin le dimanche jusqu'à midi le lundi, et durant ce temps aucuns filets ne seront laissés ou tendus dans aucunes des eaux spécifiées dans le présent article.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
12-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2159]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 6e jour de septembre 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le département des Affaires des Sauvages a demandé la mise en réserve pour ce département du lot 65 de l'établissement dit "Fort Smith Settlement" pour les fins de l'Agence des sauvages à cet endroit;

Et attendu que ce lot, contenant 156 acres, n'a pas été aliéné et est disponible d'après les archives du département de l'Intérieur,—

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur, de décreter que le lot 65 de l'établissement de Fort Smith, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, d'après un plan d'arpentage du dit établissement approuvé et confirmé à Ottawa le 31e jour de janvier 1914, par Edouard Neville, arpenteur général des terrss fédérales, et déposé au département de l'Intérieur, et comprenant 156 acres, à l'exception du chemin arpenté

qui traverse ledit lot, soit par les présentes mis en réserve pour le département des Affaires des Sauvages; sauf, cependant, que si la région où est situé ledit lot devenait à l'avenir un parc fédéral ou une réserve pour la conservation du gibier, ce lot deviendrait sujet aux règles et règlements régissant ces parcs ou réserves.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
12-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2161]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 5e jour de septembre 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que les prescriptions au sujet du port illégitime d'uniforme exige certaines modifications afin de les appliquer aux uniformes des forces des alliés de Sa Majesté, de permettre le port d'uniformes en certaines occasions auxquelles les prescriptions actuelles ne s'appliquent pas, d'augmenter la peine pour infraction des règlements et pour d'autres fins.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre suppléant de la Milice et de la Défense, et avec la recommandation du ministre du Service Naval, en vertu des pouvoirs conférés au Gouverneur en conseil par la *Loi des mesures de guerre de 1914* et autrement, de décréter par les présentes ce qui suit :

Les arrêtés en conseil (C.P. 17), daté le 4 janvier 1918 et (C.P. 1072), daté le 2 mai 1918, établissant des règlements concernant le port d'uniformes de l'armée et de la marine, de décorations et de médailles militaires ou navales par des personnes non autorisées à les porter sont par les présentes resceindés, et les règlements suivants sont par les présentes établis et leur sont substitués :

Règlements.

1. Sauf ainsi que ci-après prescrit, nul qui n'est pas un officier, sous-officier, marin, soldat ou aviateur dans les forces navales, militaires ou aériennes de Sa Majesté ne portera l'uniforme d'une de ces forces, ou tout uniforme dont une partie quelconque ressemble tellement à l'uniforme d'une des dites forces que d'autres en seraient portés à croire que cette personne est un officier, sous-officier, marin, soldat ou aviateur dans une des dites forces.

2. Le paragraphe précédent ne s'applique pas à

(*a*) Quiconque étant un officier ou sous-officier d'une des dites forces en a été honorablement congédié, ou marin ou soldat ou aviateur d'une des dites forces qui en a été congédié autrement qu'en disgrâce ainsi que défini par l'article 32 de " l'Army Act ", qui porte l'uniforme du rang ou grade qu'il occupait à la date de sa retraite ou de son congé.

(*i*) Dans un délai d'un mois de la date de sa retraite ou de son congé, ou

(*ii*) Dans des occasions de cérémonie approuvées par le premier officier naval ou l'officier commandant le district, ou

(*iii*) Quand permission par écrit en a été obtenue du premier officier naval ou de l'officier commandant le district dans lequel le dit uniforme est porté.

(*b*) A un officier ou marin de la marine marchande qui porte un uniforme autorisé par la coutume ou autrement pour tels officiers ou marins.

3. Toute personne qui n'est pas un officier, sous-officier, soldat ou marin des forces de mer ou de terre de Sa Majesté, qui porte un uniforme en contravention avec les prescriptions du paragraphe 1 ou conformément au paragraphe 2 (a) des présents règlements, si l'uniforme est celui ou ressemble à celui d'un corps militaire quelconque, est sujette à la loi militaire comme si elle était soldat appartenant à l'effectif d'un corps quelconque dans le district où l'uniforme est porté, ou si l'uniforme est celui ou ressemble à celui d'un corps naval quelconque cette personne est sujette à la loi de la discipline navale et aux règlements du Roi et instructions de l'Amirauté comme si elle était inscrite au livre de bord d'un des navires canadiens de Sa Majesté.

4. Toute telle personne qui porte l'uniforme en contravention avec les prescriptions des présents règlements, est punissable comme pour une contravention sous l'empire de l'article 40 de *l'Army Act*, ou pour une contravention sous l'empire de l'article 43 de la *Loi de la discipline navale*, selon le cas.

5. Nul en Canada ne portera l'uniforme d'une des forces navales militaires ou aériennes d'un des alliés de Sa Majesté, ou un uniforme dont une partie quelconque ressemble tellement à l'uniforme desdites forces que d'autres seraient portés à croire que cette personne est un officier, marin ou soldat d'une desdites forces, à moins qu'il ne soit autorisé à porter cet uniforme en Canada par la Loi et les règlements en vigueur dans le pays de celui des alliés de Sa Majesté dont l'uniforme d'une des forces navales, militaires ou aériennes est ou semble être celui porté.

6. Nul ne portera de marque de distinction indiquant qu'il a été blessé ou a accompli quelque service dans la guerre ou une médaille, ruban, décoration ou insigne militaire ou chevron que la loi ne l'autorise pas à porter, ni ne portera quoique ce soit de la même manière qu'est portée cette marque de distinction, médaille, ruban, décoration, insigne ou chevron ou leur ressemblant tellement que d'autres seraient portés à croire que la personne qui les porte est autorisée par la loi à porter cette marque de distinction, médaille, ruban, décoration, insigne ou chevron.

7. Nul officier ou soldat de la milice ne portera d'uniforme, excepté dans les occasions où il est autorisé à le faire par la *Loi de la Milice*, ou en telles autres occasions où la permission lui en est donnée par un ordre ou règlement de temps à autre en vigueur.

8. Nul officier ou marin de la Marine Royale Canadienne ne portera son uniforme à moins qu'il ne soit inscrit sur le livre de bord d'un des navires canadiens de Sa Majesté ou autre navire de guerre, et nul officier ou marin de la Réserve Volontaire de la Marine Royale Canadienne ne portera son uniforme à moins qu'il ne soit inscrit sur le livre de bord d'un des navires canadiens de Sa Majesté ou autre navire de guerre ou à moins qu'il ne soit appelé pour l'exercice, sauf s'il en a la permission spéciale par écrit du Directeur du Service Naval.

9. Dans toute poursuite sous le régime des présents règlements il incombe à l'accusé de prouver que le port de l'uniforme, marque de distinction, médaille, ruban, décoration, insigne ou chevron, au sujet desquels l'accusation est portée, était justifiable dans les circonstances.

10. Toute personne coupable d'infraction des présents règlements, qu'elle soit passible ou non d'autres peines, est passible sur conviction sommaire d'une amende de trois cents dollars ($300.00) ou de six mois d'emprisonnement, ou des peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
12-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2220]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 12e jour de septembre 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que les Commissaires du havre de Montréal, par une résolution adoptée à une assemblée de la Commission tenue le 5e jour d'août 1918, ont modifié le règlement numéro 96 actuel, qui prescrit un tarif et des conditions pour le mouvement des wagons sur les voies ferrées du havre, en substituant les articles modifiés dont copie est annexée aux mêmes articles de l'ancien règlement numéro 96 ; aussi, par une résolution passée à leur assemblée du 15 août 1918, les Commissaires rescindent le règlement numéro 104 et approuvent le nouveau règlement numéro 104 ci-annexé, qui doit être substitué au premier, et soumettent le tout pour approbation ;

Et attendu que le ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries déclare que le fonctionnaire du département de la Marine qui a charge de l'inspection et de la supervision des diverses commissions de havre fait rappor

que les règlements originaux ont été soumis au département de la Justice pour son avis quant à leur légalité, et que ce département a fait rapport que l'adoption des dispositions de ces règlements était du domaine des Commissaires, d'après les lois en vigueur ; que les modifications aux règlements originaux n'apportent aucun changement à l'effet général des anciens règlements, mais prescrivent seulement l'augmentation des droits. Il n'a donc pas été jugé nécessaire de soumettre ces modifications au département de la Justice pour plus ample avis quant à leur légalité, et le fonctionnaire susdit recommande que ces modifications soient approuvées ainsi que soumises, et le sous-ministre du département de la Marine et des Pêcheries agrée cette recommandation.

A ces causes, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries, d'approuver les règlements modifiés numéros 96 et 104 des Commissaires du havre de Montréal, dont copie est ci-annexée, et ces règlements sont par les présentes approuvés en conséquence

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

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COMMISSAIRES DU HAVRE DE MONTRÉAL.

EXTRAIT des minutes d'une assemblée ordinaire tenue le 15 août 1918 :

Résolu que le No 104 " Tarif pour les élévateurs à grain Nos 1 et 2 " soit abrogé et remplacé par le suivant :

RÈLEMENT N° 104.

De et après la date de la mise en vigueur du présent règlement on percevra les droits mentionnés ci-après sur les articles suivants lorsque manutentionnés aux élévateurs à grain des Commissaires dans le havre de Montréal.

Sur grain et steamers ou barges.

Pour élever dans l'élévateur et peser (payable par le navire), quatre dixièmes de un cent par minot ; livraison, quatre dixièmes de un cent par minot ; emmagasinage dans les élévateurs, pendant dix jours, gratis.

Sur le grain d'exportation ex wagons de chemin de fer.

Pour l'élever dans l'élévateur et le peser, six dixièmes de un cent par minot ; emmagasinage dans les élévateurs, pendant dix jours, gratis.

Sur le grain du pays ex wagons de chemin de fer.

Avoine, pour l'élever, trois quarts de un cent par minot. Tous autres grains, pour les élever, un cent par minot. Emmagasinage dans les élévateurs, pendant dix jours, gratis.

Emmagasinage.

Sur tout grain, ex steamers, barges ou wagons de chemin de fer, après l'expiration de la période d'emmagasinage de gratuité, un quart de un cent par minot pour chaque période suivante de dix jours ou fraction de période de dix jours.

Pour autres services.

Nettoyage du grain, un cent par minot. Pour retourner le grain, quatre dixièmes de cent par minot.

Emmagasinage d'hiver du grain.

Après le 15 novembre lorsque d'après les taux réguliers on charge pour l'emmagasinage et la livraison locale, un cent et demi par minot, aucune charge supplémentaire ne sera exigible jusqu'au 15 mai, excepté quant au système de transporteur de grain pour lequel on exigera le tarif régulier de quatre dixièmes de cent par minot pour la livraison du grain.

Après le 15 mai on appliquera le tarif régulier de un quart de cent par minot pour l'emmagasinage du grain, et ce pour chaque période ou fraction de période suivante de dix jours, excepté que le droit à payer pour la dernière période d'emmagasinage sera de quatre dixièmes de un cent par minot, y compris la livraison.

En outre de ce qui précède on chargera un droit pour élever le grain attendu, que le tarif d'hiver ne concerne que l'emmagasinage et la livraison.

Séchage du grain.

Quand les propriétaires demandent que le grain soit séché dans le séchoir Hess, annexe de l'élévateur n° 2, en outre du tarif exigé pour élever et emmagasiner le grain, on appliquera les taux et règles suivants :

Le droit à payer pour élever et pour faire sécher le grain sera fixé d'après le poids lorsque pris dans l'élévateur ; tout autre droit subséquent d'emmagasinage sera fixé d'après le poids du grain après son séchage, la perte de poids au séchage devrait être supportée par le propriétaire du grain.

Les Commissaires du havre ne garantiront pas le séchage du grain des limites de temps spécifiées et ils ne seront pas responsables de la détérioration du grain qui résulterait du retard de celui-ci à passer dans le séchoir. Le grain qui devra être séché sur commande sera mentionné aussi rapidement que possible à tour de rôle régulier.

Le droit de séchage du grain, excepté pour le grain provenant de sauvetage, sera de deux et demi cents (2½ cents par minot).

Le droit pour le grain de sauvetage sera de cinq cents (5 cents) par minot.

Le droit pour le traitement du grain par courant d'air froid sera de un cent par minot.

Le droit minimum pour le séchage du grain sera perçu pour au moins mille minots.

Le grain ne sera pas délivré en quantité de moins de 1,000 minots.

Dans tous les cas où le grain restera emmagasiné plus de quatre-vingt-dix jours, le droit exigé pour l'élever devra être payé sur demande et celui pour l'emmagasinage du grain tous les trois mois.

Un grain de nature ou de qualité quelconque exigeant un emmagasinage séparé et occupant tout un silos devra, après avoir été emmagasiné pendant trente jours au taux du tarif, payer un emmagasinage supplémentaire proportionné à la capacité du silos dans lequel il est ensilé.

Le grain mis en sacs doit être enlevé des élévateurs durant les quatre jours suivant la mise en sacs ; après ce délai un droit de pénalité de cinq cents par sac et par jour sera exigible et les commissaires ne seront responsables ni de l'état ni du nombre des sacs restant dans l'élévateur après l'achèvement de la mise en sacs.

Le droit pour le pelletage du grain ex steamer ou barge, soit par machine soit à bras, selon que le permettra le steamer ou la barge, sera de $3.00 par mille (1,000) minots, à être payé par le steamer ou la barge.

Chargement et déchargement des navires.

Un droit supplémentaire de $10.00 par heure sera exigé des paquebots, steamers ou barges chargeant ou déchargeant du grain après 7 heures du soir les dimanches et jours de fête.

Assurances.

Les commissaires seront obligés d'assurer contre les pertes par le feu et au coût de qui de droit tout grain reçu à leurs élévateurs et ils paieront les primes à cet effet aux conditions suivantes :

Les commissaires ne chargeront pas la prime d'assurance qu'ils paieront pour couvrir toute perte par le feu durant les périodes d'emmagasinage de gratuité mentionnées dans ce règlement.

Après l'expiration desdites périodes d'emmagasinage de gratuité les primes d'assurance aux taux courants seront chargées sur le grain emmagasiné et elles devront être payées aux commissaires avant livraison : par les détenteurs de reçus d'emmagasinage ou autres documents délivrés à la place des reçus d'emmagasinage.

Certifié
M. P. FENNELL,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, le 20 août 1918.

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COMMISSAIRES DU HAVRE DE MONTRÉAL.

EXTRAIT des minutes d'une assemblée des Commissaires du havre de Montréal tenue le 15 août 1918 :

Résolu que le règlement n° 96 " Tarif et conditions concernant la manutention des wagons de chemin de fer " soit amendé en annulant les paragraphes Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 16, 17 et 18 auxquels on substituera les suivants :

1. Pour chaque wagon chargé amené dans le havre et déplacé sur les voies du havre, entre les sections 12 et 46, toutes deux comprises, $3.50.

2. Pour tout wagon chargé expédié des voies du havre, entre les sections 12 et 46, toutes deux comprises, $3.50.

3. Pour chaque wagon chargé amené dans le havre et déplacé sur les voies du havre, entre les sections 47 et 62, toutes deux comprises, $4.00.

4. Pour tout wagon chargé expédié des voies du havre, entre les sections 47 et 62, toutes deux comprises, $4.00.

16. Le gratuité est accordée quant au déplacement des wagons de marchandises vides pour lesquels on aura payé $3.50 ou plus.

17. On devra payer une somme supplémentaire de $3.50 pour chaque déplacement additionnel de chaque wagon chargé que l'on laisserait stationné à plus de deux sections ou hangars compris dans les limites de la distance de 10 sections ; pour tous déplacements additionnels au delà de 10 sections on devra payer $4.00 pour chaque tel déplacement.

18. On devra payer $3.50 pour chaque déplacement entre les sections 12 et 46 effectué par chaque wagon chargé dans les limites du havre et déplacé d'un hangar ou d'une section à une autre, d'après des ordres donnés par une compagnie de chemin de fer ; dans ces conditions pour chaque déplacement, entre les sections 47 et 62, $4.00 ; pour chaque déplacement, entre les sections 63 et 74, $5.00 ; pour chaque déplacement, entre les sections 75 et 102, $7.00.

Copie conforme à l'original,

M. P. FENNELL,

12-2 Secrétaire

[2088]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 27e jour d'août 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

AU comité du Conseil privé a été soumis un rapport du Ministre de l'Intérieur, daté le 20 août 1918, représentant que le 11 décembre 1913, M. William Marshall Vance a fait une inscription de homestead pour le quart nord-ouest de la section 23, township 3, rang 28, à l'ouest du 3e méridien.

Le Ministre représente que le dit William Marshall Vance, le ou vers le 4 février 1914, a eu le malheur de se geler les deux pieds, nécessitant l'amputation. Une déclaration statutaire, corroborant ce fait, des médecins et chirurgiens qui ont fait l'opération dans la ville de Havre, comté de Hill, Montana, Etats-Unis d'Amérique, a été soumise.

Par conséquent, le ministre recommande que l'autorisation soit accordée, en vertu du paragraphe 2 de l'article 20 de la *Loi des terres fédérales, 1908*, d'exempter cet inscrit des obligations de résidence imposées par la dite loi et d'émettre les lettres patentes en sa faveur dès qu'il aura été prouvé de la manière ordinaire que les autres conditions de la loi ont été remplies.

Le comité agrée cette recommandation et la soumet pour approbation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

10-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[56-2207]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 12e jour de septembre 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur et en vertu des dispositions de l'article 76 de la *Loi des terres fédérales*, de décréter par les présentes la mise en réserve pour des fins d'églises de cinq acres de terrain compris dans le quart nord-est de la section 10, township 2, rang 8, à l'ouest du 3e méridien, dans la province de Saskatchewan.

Il plaît de plus à Son Excellence d'autoriser la concession du dit terrain aux syndics de la congrégation dite "Evangelical Lutheran St. Johns Congregation of the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and other states," de McEachern, pour les dites fins.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

13-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2320]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 19e jour de septembre 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et en vertu des pouvoirs conférés par la *Loi des mesures de guerre de 1914*, de modifier par les présentes le règlement approuvé par un arrêté en conseil du 27 juillet 1918 (C.P. 1852), au sujet des pouvoirs du Commissaire en chef de la police fédérale, en biffant les chiffres 1918 partout où ils se trouvent dans ce règlement et leur substituant les chiffres 1917.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

13-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2241]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 13e jour de septembre 1918.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et en vertu des dispositions de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, de décréter par les présentes que l'ordonnance concernant la défense du Canada, datée le 10 avril 1917 (C.P. 987), soit par les présentes modifiée en insérant le réglement suivant, numéroté 32A, immédiatement après le paragraphe 32 de la dite ordonnance ;

32A. (1) Personne, sauf dans un but légitime dont la preuve est à sa charge, n'endommagera ou détruira ou tentera d'endommager ou détruire du matériel, des locaux ou utilités de guerre, ainsi que définis ci-dessous, ou fabriquera volontairement ou fera fabriquer de matière défectueuse, inautorisée ou secrète, ou tentera de fabriquer ou de faire fabriquer de matière défectueuse, inautorisée ou secrète du matériel de guerre, ainsi que défini ci-dessous, ou un outil, un instrument, une machine, un ustensile ou réceptacle quelconque employé dans la production, la fabrication ou la réparation de tel matériel de guerre.

(2) A moins d'incompatibilité du sujet ou du texte:

(*a*) Les mots "matériel de guerre" dans le présent arrêté comprennent les armes, munitions, bétail, vêtements, aliments, produits alimentaires et combustible; ils comprennent aussi les approvisionnements, munitions et tous autres articles de nature quelconque, ainsi que toute partie ou ingrédient de tels articles destiné, adapté ou propre à l'usage du gouvernement en rapport avec la conduite de la guerre.

(*b*) Les mots "locaux de guerre" dans le présent arrêté comprennent tous bâtiments, terrains, mines ou autres endroits où du matériel de guerre est produit, fabriqué, réparé, emmagasiné, miné, inspecté, extrait, distribué, chargé, déchargé ou transporté, ainsi que toutes machines et appareils qui s'y trouvent et tous forts, arsenaux militaires et maritimes, camps, prisons, ou autres stations militaires ou navales du gouvernement.

(*c*) Les mots "utilités de guerre" dans le présent arrêté comprennent tout chemin de fer, tramway, chemin quelconque, voie ferrée, canal, écluse, digue, quai, jetée, dock, pont, bâtiment, construction, locomotive, machine, appareil mécanique, wagon, véhicule, bateau, aéroplane ou ballon ou autres moyens de trans-

port quelconque servant ou pouvant servir au transport du matériel de guerre ou des troupes du gouvernement ; et tous barrages, réservoirs, aqueducs, conduites d'eau ou de gaz, constructions et bâtiments pouvant servir à fournir l'eau ou le gaz à des locaux de guerre ou aux forces militaires ou navales du gouvernement ; et tout appareil d'éclairage ou d'énergie électrique, de génération de la vapeur ou de la force pneumatique, les stations de téléphone ou de télégraphe, poteaux, fils, outllage et station de radiotélégraphie, et les constructions en rapport avec leur entretien et leur opération et servant à fournir l'eau, l'air, la chaleur, la force motrice ou les facilités de communication à des locaux de guerre ou aux forces militaires ou navales du gouvernement.

(*d*) Le mot "gouvernement" dans le présent arrêté signifie le gouvernement du Canada ou d'une des provinces du Canada, ou le gouvernement impérial, ou le gouvernement d'une partie de l'Empire britannique ou d'une nation en guerre avec un pays quelconque avec lequel la Grande-Bretagne est en guerre.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
13-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2122]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 19 septembre 1918.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que certaines difficultés ont surgi dans l'administration des règlements du service militaire promulgués dans un arrêté en conseil (C.P. 1013) du 30 avril 1918), ainsi que modifiés par un arrêté en conseil (C.P. 1226) du 20 mai 1918, concernant la preuve d'identité et le droit de perquisition, particulièrement en ce qui concerne les paragraphes (*a*), (*b*) et (*c*) de l'article 1 de ces règlements, et par l'arrêté en conseil (C. P. 1490) du 15 juin 1918, ajoutant une clause avant le paragraphe (*a*) de l'article 1;

Et attendu qu'il est allégué que les certificats alternatifs prescrits dans les paragraphes (*a*) et (*b*) concernant l'âge et l'état matrimonial ne sont pas satisfaisants, en raison du fait qu'ils imposent à la police ou autre officier chargé de l'application de la *Loi du service militaire* le devoir de décider si oui ou non les citoyens qui donnent les certificats sont de fait des citoyens respectables qui connaissent l'âge et l'état matrimonial de l'homme concerné ; et de plus, parce que ces certificats sont difficiles à vérifier quand le porteur a quitté l'endroit où il réside ordinairement. De plus, ces certificats se prêtent à la déception ;

Et attendu qu'il est allégué que le paragraphe (*c*) de l'article 1 desdits règlements n'est pas satisfaisant en raison du fait que dans nombre de cas des aubains sont dans l'impossibilité de présenter un certificat consulaire ou un passeport,—

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et en vertu des pouvoirs conférés au Gouverneur en conseil par la *Loi des mesures de guerre de 1914*, et autrement, d'annuler et remplacer par ce qui suit les articles 1, 2, 3 et 4 des règlements établis par l'arrêté en conseil (C.P. 1013) du 30 avril 1918, par lequel les personnes appartenant apparemment ou raisonnablement soupçonnées d'appartenir à la classe 1 décrite par la *Loi du service militaire de 1917*, mais qui prétendent ne pas appartenir à la dite classe, sont requises d'avoir sur leur personne ou dans l'endroit où elles se trouvent la preuve de leur condition, ainsi que modié par les arrêtés en conseil (C.P. 1226 du 20 mai 1918) et (C.P. 1490 du 15 juin 1918 :

Règlements.

1. Le et après le premier jour de septembre 1918, toute personne du sexe masculin qui n'est pas en service actif dans une des forces navales ou militaires de Sa Majesté ou dans les forces navales ou militaires d'un des alliés de Sa Majesté, et qui en apparence peut appartenir ou que l'on peut raisonnablement soupçonner d'appartenir à la classe 1 définie par la *Loi du service militaire, 1917*, par qui ou au nom de qui il est en aucun temps affirmé, réclamé ou prétendu que soit à raison de son âge, de son status ou de sa nationalité, soit qu'elle tombe sous les exceptions soit autrement, elle n'appartient pas à la classe 1 telle que définie par la *Loi du service militaire, 1917;* ou que, quoique appartenant à la classe 1 susdite, elle est exempte du service militaire ou n'y est pas assujettie, doit avoir en sa possession sur sa personne en tout temps ou dans toute maison ou local où elle se trouve dans le moment, la preuve écrite établissant *prima facie* qu'elle n'appartient pas à la dite classe ou qu'elle est exempte du service militaire ou n'y est pas sujette; et sans limiter la généralité de cette disposition quand à la nature de la preuve qu'il doit fournir, il est prescrit qu'un homme sera censé s'être conformé à cette prescription s'il présente un certificat ou document comme suit, savoir:

(*a*) S'il réclame qu'il n'appartient pas à cette classe à cause de son âge, un certificat officiel de la date de sa naissance ou à défaut de tel certificat un certificat du juge de paix à l'effet que l'âge et l'année de naissance donnés dans le certificat ont été prouvés à la satisfaction dudit juge de paix ; ou

(*b*) S'il réclame qu'il n'appartient pas à cette classe à raison de son mariage, un certificat, soit officiel soit signé par un juge de paix, attestant le fait qu'il s'est marié avant le 6 juillet 1917 et que sa femme vit encore ; ou

(*c*) S'il réclame qu'il n'appartient pas à cette classe à raison de sa nationalité, un certificat signé par un consul ou vice-consul de l'Etat ou du pays étranger auquel il prétend devoir allégéance ou un passeport émis par les autorités de tel Etat ou pays étranger attestant sa nationalité, ou un certificat d'un magistrat à l'effet que la nationalité de l'homme concerné a été prouvée à sa satisfaction, la nationalité étant spécifiée. Toutefois, jusqu'au 30 novembre 1918, dans les provinces de Manitoba, Saskatchewan et Alberta, un certificat de nationalité émis par un agent dûment autorisé du gouvernement canadien aux Etats-Unis sera accepté au lieu d'un certificat consulaire.

(*d*) S'il réclame qu'il est excepté comme étant membre d'une des forces de Sa Majesté ou comme ayant depuis le 4 août 1914 servi dans les forces militaires ou navales de la Grande-Bretagne ou de ses alliés sur l'un des théâtres de la guerre, ayant honorablement reçu son congé, des documents officiels ou un certificat officiel attestant le fait ;

(*e*) S'il réclame qu'il est excepté à titre de membre du clergé, ou d'un ordre reconnu d'un caractère exclusivement religieux, ou à titre de membre d'une dénomination religieuse existant au Canada le 29 août 1917, ou à titre de membre d'une autre société ou d'un autre corps quelconque, un certificat du fait signé par un fonctionnaire compétent à le certifier d'après les règles de l'église, ordre ou dénomination, société ou corps, auquel il appartient ; ou

(*f*) S'il réclame qu'il est exempté du service militaire et n'y est pas obligé en raison d'une exemption quelconque accordée ou demandée, ou d'une demande pendante sous le régime de la *Loi du service militaire, 1917*, ou des règlements établis sous l'empire de cette loi, ses papiers d'exemption ou un certificat du registraire du district auquel il appartient ; ou

(*g*) S'il réclame qu'il n'appartient pas à cette classe, ou qu'il est exempté, non tenu ou excepté pour une autre raison quelconque, un certificat d'un magistrat attestant que lui a été fournie la preuve des faits sur lesquels l'allégation est basée.

2. Les juges de paix et les magistrats sont par les présentes autorisés à examiner les cas divers et à émettre les certificats décrits dans les paragraphes (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) et (*d*) respectivement.

3. Si le ou après le premier jour de juin 1918 une personne quelconque du sexe masculin est découverte sans la preuve requise ou le certificat requis sur sa personne ou dans le bâtiment ou sur les lieux où elle se trouve, elle sera *prima facie* réputée être alors assujettie au service militaire et être un déserteur ou un absent sans congé ; elle sera aussi passible sur conviction sommaire d'une amende n'excédant pas cinquante dollars, ou d'emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas un mois, ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'empri-

sonnement ; et de plus toute telle personne peut immédiatement être arrêtée et mise sous la garde de l'autorité militaire et être détenue et contrainte à faire le service militaire dans le corps expéditionnaire canadien tant que ses services seront requis, à moins et jusqu'à ce que le fait soit établi à la satisfaction de l'autorité compétente qu'elle n'est pas assujettie au service militaire.

4. Le fait de se servir, de signer ou donner un certificat quelconque, tel que ci-dessus mectionné, si le certifiicat, sous quelque rapport important, est faux ou trompeur à la connaissance de la personne qui s'en sert, le signe ou le donne, sera un délit passible, sur conviction sommaire, d'une amende n'excédant pas cinq cents dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas six mois et d'au moins un mois.

5. Tout officier ou sous-officier, lorsqu'il est généralement ou spécialement autorisé par écrit à le faire par l'officier ou l'officier général commandant le district où il est en service, ou par le grand prévôt ou l'aide grand prévôt de ce district, s'il a raisonnablement lieu de soupçonner qu'un déserteur ou un absent sans congé est hébergé ou caché dans un bâtiment ou un endroit quelconque, peut en tout temps, après demande raisonnable d'admission et présentation de l'autorision par écrit susdit, entrer dans ce bâtiment ou pénétrer dans cet endroit afin de constater si le déserteur ou l'absent sans congé s'y trouve ou non, et faire toute perquisition qui peut être nécessaire dans ce bâtiment ou cet endroit ; et de plus, si l'admission à ce bâtiment ou cet endroit ou à une partie quelconque d'iceux lui est refusée, il peut y faire irruption, employant pour cela et pour la perquisition telle force qui peut être raisonnablement nécessaire.

Les dits articles 1, 2, 3 et 4 des règlements susdits du 30 avril 1918, ainsi que modifiés, sont par les présentes annulés et remplacés en conséquence, la mise en vigueur datant du premier jour de septembre 1918.

Le règlement établi par l'arrêté en conseil du 5e jour de septembre 1918 (C.P. 2138) est par les présentes rescindé.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
13–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2337]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 23e jour de septembre 1918.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que les Commissaires du havre de Montréal, par une résolution adoptée à une assemblée de la Commission tenue le 15e jour d'août 1918, ont rescindé le règlement numéro 93 actuel qui fixe un tarif de droits pour les services des élévateurs de la compagnie du chemin de fer Grand-Tronc dans le havre de Montréal, conformément à une convention entre cette dernière compagnie et les Commissaires du havre de Montréal, et ont approuvé et substitué le nouveau règlement numéro 93 ci-annexé.

L'effet du nouveau règlement est de faire une légère augmentation dans les droits antérieurement en vigueur pour lesdits services, les rendant les mêmes que les droits prescrits dans le nouveau règlement récemment approuvé pour les mêmes services dans les élévateurs des Commissaires du havre de Montréal ;

Et attendu que le ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries représente que le fonctionnaire du département de la Marine qui est chargé de la supervision des affaires départementales des diverses commissions de havre en Canada a fait rapport que ce règlement est semblable dans ses principes au premier règlement passé pour cette même fin, qui a été soumis au département de la Justice pour un avis quant à sa légalité et sur lequel ce département a fait un rapport favorable, et il recommande que le présent règlement soit approuvé sans la formalité d'un autre avis du département de la Justice, recommandation que le sous-ministre du département de la Marine et des Pêcheries agrée.

Par conséquent, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries, d'approuver le règlement numéro 93 ci-annexé des Commissaires du havre de Montréal, et ce règlement est par les présentes approuvé en conséquence.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

COMMISSION DU HAVRE DE MONTRÉAL.

EXTRAIT du procès-verbal d'une assemblée régulière tenue le 15 août 1918.

Résolu que le règlement numéro 93 soit abrogé et remplacé par le règlement numéro 93 suivant :

RÈGLEMENT NUMÉRO 93.

Attendu que la clause 9 de la convention datée le 4 juillet 1902, conclue entre les Commissaire du havre de Montréal et la Compagnie de chemin de fer Grand-Tronc concernant la construction d'un élévateur à grain à la pointe du Moulin-à-Vent, dans le havre de Montréal, laquelle convention a été conclue en vertu du pouvoir conféré en vertu du règlement numéro 95, qui prescrit entre autres choses que les droits pour décharger, emmagasiner et charger le grain et pour manier les principales denrées seront affichés dans les élévateurs et ailleurs, selon que les Commissaires le désireront, et n'excèderont pas les taux pour semblable service en vigueur aux élévateurs à d'autres ports de l'Atlantique aux Etats-Unis et le Canada. Ces taux seront soumis à l'approbation des Commissaires et du Gouverneur en conseil, et pourront être revisés aussi souvent que la chose sera jugée nécessaire ; et

Attendu que la compagnie de chemin de fer Grand-Tronc a soumis les taux suivants pour approbation :

Sur le grain venu par vapeur ou barge.

	Par boisseau.
Mise en élévateur et pesage (payable par le vaisseau)	4/10
Livraison au vaisseau à l'élévateur	4/10
Emmagasinage dans l'élévateur jusqu'à dix jours, gratis.	
Emmagasinage pour chaque jour ou partie de chaque jour subséquent	1/4
Pelletage du grain venu par vapeur ou barge à la machine ou à bras au gré du vapeur ou de la barge : $3 par 1,000 boisseaux, payable par le vapeur ou la barge.	

Sur le grain domestique venu par wagon.

	Par boisseau.
Avoine mise en élévateur et pesage (emmagasinage dans l'élévateur jusqu'à dix jours, gratis)	3/4
Tous autres grains, mis en élévateur et pesage (emmagasinage dans l'élévateur jusqu'à dix jours, gratis)	1
Emmagasinage pour chaque dix jours subséquents ou partie de ces dix jours	1/4

Sur le grain d'exportation venu par wagon.

Mise en élévateur et pesage	6/10
Emmagasinage dans l'élévateur jusqu'à dix jours, gratis	
Emmagasinage pour chaque dix jours ou partie de chaque dix jours subséquents	1/4
Livraison au transatlantique par transbordeur	4/10

Pour autres services.

Nettoyage du grain	1
Retourner le grain	4

10

Un droit de $10.00 par heure sera imposé aux vapeurs ou barges chargeant ou déchargeant du grain après 7 heures du soir et les dimanches et jours de fête.

Hivernage du grain.

(Commence le 15 novembre et finit le 15 mai.)

Après le 15 novembre, lorsque les droits aux taux réguliers pour l'emmagasinage et la livraison locale se chiffrent à 1½ cent le minot, il ne sera pas imposé de droit additionnel, sauf pour le transbordeur à grain sur lequel le droit régulier de $\frac{4}{10}$ de cent par boisseau sera imposé.

Sur le grain emmagasiné durant les mois d'hiver et restant dans l'élévateur après le 15 mai, il sera imposé un droit de ¼ de cent par boisseau pour chaque dix (10) jours ensuivants ou partie de dix jours, en sus des droits déjà dus.

En outre des droits ci-dessus, une taxe sera exigée pour l'élévation du grain, car les taux d'hiver ne s'appliquent qu'à l'emmagasinage et la livraison.

Inspection.

Tout le grain venu par wagons sera soumis à l'inspection de l'inspecteur officiel du grain.

Assurance.

La perte par le feu ou la chaleur est au risque du propriétaire.

Résolu que la perception des dits droits soit approuvée.

Vraie copie certifiée.

M. P. FENNELL,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, le 20 août 1918. 13–2

NOMINATIONS, PROMOTIONS ET RETRAITES.

MILICE CANADIENNE.

ET

TROUPES EXPÉDITIONNAIRES CANADIENNES

1918.

QUARTIER GÉNÉRAL,
OTTAWA, 8 août 1918.

No 98.

Les nominations, promotions, retraites et confirmations de grade qui suivent dans la

(A) Milice canadienne (permanente et non-permanente),

(B) Les Troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes,

ont été approuvées par Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil et elles sont promulguées pour l'usage de la milice par l'honorable ministre de la Milice et de la Défense en conseil de la milice.

ARTILLERIE.

Artillerie de place canadienne.

5E RÉGIMENT (BRITISH COLUMBIA).—Est nommé lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) : Fred DesBrisay Mathers, gentilhomme. 15 avril 1918.

GÉNIE CANADIEN.

Est nommé lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) : Kenneth Roger Ayer, gentilhomme. 28 juin 1918.

INFANTERIE.

5E RÉGIMENT (ROYAL HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA).—le lieutenant A. E. Ogilvie est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans l'armée impériale. 1er août 1918.

9E RÉGIMENT (VOLTIGEURS DE QUÉBEC).—Est nommé major : le capitaine major à brevet J. R. Trudel. 15 juillet 1918.

12E RÉGIMENT (YORK RANGERS).—La durée de la nomination du capitaine et major à brevet A. Elliott, en qualité d'instructeur de mousqueterie, est de nouveau prorogée jusqu'au 1er novembre 1918.

15E RÉGIMENT (ARGYLL LIGHT INFANTRY).—Est nommé lieutenant (surnuméraire) : le lieutenant J. F. Templeton, de la réserve des officiers. 31 juillet 1918.

17E RÉGIMENT.—Le capitaine J. H. Soucy est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 15 juin 1918.

20E RÉGIMENT (HALTON RIFLES).—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés ont la permission de se retirer : les lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires) :

J. W. Murison,
F. A. Jones. 26 juillet 1918.

Le lieutenant provisoire W. B. Wheeler est retraité. 30 juillet 1918.

33E RÉGIMENT DE HURON.—Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) C. A. Thompson est hors cadre pour prendre du service dans les troupes royales de l'air. 29 juillet 1916.

46E RÉGIMENT DE DURHAM.—Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) M. C. Lane est renvoyé du service par jugement d'une cour martiale générale. 2 mars 1918.

48E RÉGIMENT (HIGHLANDERS).—Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) A. C. Heighington a la permission de se retirer. 31 juillet 1918.

62E RÉGIMENT (ST. JOHN FUSILIERS).—Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) E. A. March a la permission de démissionner. 9 juillet 1918.

67E RÉGIMENT (CARLETON LIGHT INFANTRY.)—La durée de la nomination du lieutenant Ross, en qualité d'instructeurs des signaleurs, est de nouveau prorogée jusqu'au 1er juin 1919.

71E RÉGIMENT D'YORK.—La durée de la nomination du lieutenant D. W. Clarkston, C.M., en qualité d'instructeur de mousqueterie, est prorogée jusqu'au 24 juin 1919.

SERVICES DE SANTÉ DE L'ARMÉE.

Personnel du service de santé militaire.

Un grade local temporaire, tel que ci-après, est conféré aux officiers ci-dessous mentionnés en vertu des dispositions de l'ordre général 121, 1917, avec la solde et les allocations pour les jours durant lesquels ils sont réellement employés :

DISTRICT MILITAIRE N° 11.

Est nommé capitaine local temporaire : le lieutenant provisoire surnuméraire H. J. M. Adams. 31 juillet 1918.

Le lieutenant (surnuméraire) A. T. Mathers a la permission de démissionner. 1er août 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires):

*Herbert William Wadge, gentilhomme. 13 janvier 1916.

Henry John MacKay Adams, gentilhomme. 25 mars 1918.

Robert Wilson Breuls, gentilhomme, 1er mai 1918.

*George Richard Devey Farmer, gentilhomme. 6 mai 1918.

*Joseph Desjardins, gentilhomme. 27 mai 1918.

Herbert William Baker, gentilhomme. 25 juin 1918.

George Henry McIcolnson, gentilhomme. 1er juillet 1918.

James Grant Strachan, gentilhomme. 2 juillet 1918.

John Alexander Lundie, gentilhomme. 3 juillet 1918.

*Hapold Francis Hope Eberts, gentilhomme. 8 juillet 1918.

*George Raymond Deveau, gentilhomme. 24 juillet 1918.

*Pourvu qu'ils subissent les examens requis en vertu des dispositions de l'ordre de la milice n° 65, 1913.

La sœur hospitalière (surnuméraire) K. A. Cole a la permission de se retirer. 31 juillet 1918.

Sont nommées sœurs hospitalières (surnuméraires) :

Bessie Amelia Silcox,
Mayme Isabel Edey. 1er juin 1918.
Alberta Snyder. 14 juin 1918.
Mildred Allene Clinch. 8 juillet 1918.
Anna Elsa Rutherford Dickson. 9 juillet 1918.
Lizzie Ramsay Aikman. 15 juillet 1918.

Isabel Grace Cunningham. 16 juillet 1918.
Clara Vincent,
Mary Evelyn Scholes. 17 juillet 1918.
Helen MacDougall. 18 juillet 1918.

MEMORANDA.

Le major R. T. D. Aitkin, compagnie n° 4, intendance militaire canadienne, est détaché pour faire du service, temporairement, en qualité de sous-directeur des approvisionnements et du transport, district militaire n° 13. 8 mai 1915,

Sont nommés aumôniers avec le grade honorifique de capitaine :

Le révérend Lewis Wilfred Moffit. 22 septembre 1914.

Le révérend John Elmore Mothersil. 4 mai 1917.

Le lieutenant (capitaine temporaire) R. H. Bruce, (3e régiment du Nouveau-Brunswick, artillerie de place canadienne, renonce au grade temporaire de capitaine qui lui a été conféré par l'ordre général 99, 1917. 4 mai 1918.

L'ordre général 109, 1917, en tant qu'il s'agit de la mise hors cadre du lieutenant provisoire (surnuméraire) J. J. O'Loughlin, 2e batterie d'Ottawa, 8e brigade, artillerie de campagne canadienne, pour prendre du service dans le corps royal d'aviation, est cancellé par le présent.

Relativement à l'ordre général 84, 1918, *sous* "Service de santé de l'armée," retranchez l'astérique indiquant que l'officier n'est pas en service continu, vis-à-vis les noms des lieutenants provisoires (surnuméraires) W. G. MacKenzie et J. A. McIntyre.

La date de la nomination d'Evelyn Clowes, en qualité de sœur hospitalière, services de santé de l'armée, publiée dans l'ordre général 80, 1918, est modifiée de manière à se lire : "4 avril 1918."

Relativement à l'ordre général 84, 1918, *sous* "Services de santé de l'armée," *pour* "C. B. Barker," *substituez* "C. B. Parker."

Un grade temporaire dans la milice canadienne tel que ci-après, est conféré aux messieurs ci-dessous mentionnés tant q 'ils feront du service dans les troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes :

Sont nommés lieutenants :

Thomas Calomati Bamfield, gentilhomme. 25 septembre 1914.

Ferdinand Herbert Marani, gentilhomme. 5 mai 1915.

Meyrick Bingham Whistler Smith-Rewse, gentilhomme, (depuis mort au front). 10 mai 1915.

Edward Hamilton Henry, gentilhomme. 29 mai 1915.

George Boyd Webster, gentilhomme, 11 novembre 1915.

Percy Fremlin Scharschmidt,

Frederick Cyril John Whigham, gentilshommes. 18 juin 1916.

William George Hazlett, gentilhomme. 20 juin 1916.

E. Robert V. Loyd, gentilhomme. 26 juin 1916.

John Donald, gentilhomme, (mort de blessures depuis). 30 juin 1916.

Walter Hilton Curran, gentilhomme. 10 juillet 1916.

Robert Reid Carroll, gentilhomme. 21 août 1916.

William Black, gentilhomme. 27 décembre 1916.

Herbert Boyd Symonds, gentilhomme, (tué à l'ennemi depuis). 7 janvier 1917.

Colin Alexander Noble, gentilhomme. 25 janvier 1917.

Edwin Ralph Langdon, gentilhomme. 13 mars 1917.

R. T. Lomas-Smith, gentilhomme. 22 mars 1917.

Leonard William Granger Meikle, gentilhomme. 24 mars 1917.

Peter Austin Brennan, gentilhomme, (tué à l'ennemi depuis). 2 avril 1917.

John Patterson,

Charles Allan Yates, gentilshommes. 5 avril 1917.

Thomas Henry Hewitt, gentilhomme. 6 avril 1917.

Stephen Joseph Freeman, gentilhomme. 7 avril 1917.

Frederick Richard Wells,

James McIvor,

William Apperley Porter, gentilshommes. 9 avril 1917.

Martin Pollock, gentilhomme, (tué à l'ennemi depuis). 10 avril 1917.

Boyd Caldwell Grant,

Normand Alexander Keys, gentilshommes. 13 avril 1917.

Alexander Robertson, gentilhomme. 14 avril 1917.

Richard Luther Geddes, (mort depuis),

George Airey Jackson, gentilshommes. 17 avril 1917.

Bernard Allan Rowe, gentilhomme. 27 avril 1917.

William Henry Murr, (tué à l'ennemi depuis),

Charles McKillop Reid, (tué à l'ennemi depuis),

Alexander McKay Gunn, (tué à l'ennemi depuis),

Stanley Melville McNally, (mort de blessures depuis),

Harold Edward Dolman, (mort de blessures depuis),

Charles Edgar Swannell, (mort depuis accidentellement),

Walter Grant, (mort depuis),

Nelson Felix McKella,

Henry James Allen,

Henry Arthur Crane Hart,

Thomas Maxwell Duncan,

John Henry Barnes,

Frederick James Sampson,

Hugh Robertson.

David Wilson,

Walter Hunter,

William Ray Ridge,

Hubert John Walkden,

John Robert Zieman,

Hiram Walter Williams,

Cyril Garret Birms,

Ivie Meikle,

Frederick Browne Denison,

Wilfred Meredith Smith,

Alfred John Ballanger,

Ernest Streun,

Eric James Boughton,

Henry Thomas Poste,

Huntly Herman Gordon,

Edmund Smart Reynolds,

Arthur John Burridge,

John Edward Price,

John Grimshaw,

Thomas F. Silvester,

Allan Edward Wall,

Leslie Gerald Taylor,

George Leonard Murray,

Drimonte Ralph Vosburgh,

Alfred Bennet Hodges,

Rae Gordon,

George Ira Carr,

John Bernard Wood,

Allen Clayson Dickson,

Jack Cave,

Stanley Lorne Dowsell,

David Henderson,

John Whitford,

William Dobson,

Watson McClellan,

Alfred Gillatt,

Roland Guerrier Marshall,

Hugh Christie Manning,

William Edward Baker,

Wesley Strange Caldwell,

Joshua Emile Dorey,

Fred Henry Cantlon,

Alan Reeve,

Gilbert Douglas Cameron,

Herbert Edward Deer,

David D. Dall,

Herbert Richard Charles Booth,

George Reid Giles,

James Matthew Mackie, gentilshommes. 28 avril 1917.

Harry Barker-Benfield, gentilhomme. 1er juillet 1917.

James Rose, gentilhomme. 24 juin 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenants honoraires—

David Watson Corbett,

George S. Dingle, gentilshommes. 28 février 1917.

Thomas Earl Heron, gentilhomme. 3 mars 1917.

William R. Rider, gentilhomme. 26 avril 1917.

CONFIRMATION DE GRADE.

Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés, ayant passé l'examen exigé pour leurs nominations, sont confirmés dans leur grade à compter des dates apposées à leurs noms respectifs :

Le lieut.-surnuméraire A. J. Fisher, services de santé de l'armée. 15 octobre 1915.
Le lieut.-surnuméraire H. W. Martin, services de santé de l'armée. 3 décembre 1915.
Le lieut.-surnuméraire M. M. Crawford, services de santé de l'armée. 31 janvier 1916.
Le lieut.-surnuméraire J. E. Barry, services de santé de l'armée. 17 février 1916.
Le lieut.-surnuméraire L. R. Hill, services de santé de l'armée. 17 février 1916.
Le lieut.-surnuméraire H. B. Thomson, services de santé de l'armée. 7 mars 1916.
Le lieut.-surnuméraire C. E. A. Trow, services de santé de l'armée. 28 mars 1916.
Le lieut.-surnuméraire P. S. MacLaren, services de santé de l'armée. 15 mai 1916.
Le lieut.-surnuméraire, C. D. Rilance, services de santé de l'armée. 15 juillet 1916.
Le lieut.-surnuméraire F. H. MacCarthy, services de santé. 30 juin 1917.
Le lieut.-surnuméraire R. B. Cox, services de santé de l'armée. 23 juillet 1917.

(B)

TROUPES EXPÉDITIONNAIRES CANADIENNES.

INFANTERIE.

2E RÉGIMENT D'ONTARIO-CENTRE, 1ER BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.—Est nommé quartier-maître avec le grade honorifique de capitaine : le lieutenant Arthur Hastings Bankart, T. E. C. (M. C.) 18 juillet 1918.

2E BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.—Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant John Alexander Macdonald Parke, T. E. C. (M.C.) 25 juillet 1918.

RÉGIMENT D'ONTARIO-EST, 1ER BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.—Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant William Edward Logue, T. E. C. (41e régiment). 2 juillet 1918.

2E RÉGIMENT DE QUÉBEC, 1ER BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.—Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant Marie Jean Henri Linière Taschereau, T. E. C. (R. R. C.) 26 juillet 1918.

RÉGIMENT DE LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE, 1ER BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.—* Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant Harold Stanley Holloway (63e régiment). 3 juillet 1918.

RÉGIMENT DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK, 1ER BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT.—Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant Myles Henry Mather (G.C.) 13 juillet 1918.

RÉGIMENT DE SASKATCHEWAN, 1er BATAILLON DE DÉPÔT. — Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant William Long Wray, T.E.C. (52e régiment). 2 juillet 1918.

COMPAGNIE D'OUTRE-MER, UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL, C.D.O.C. —Sont nommés lieutenants : les lieutenants John de Gaspé Audette, T. E. C. (8e régiment). 21 mai 1918.

William Alphonse MacKay, T.E.C. (61e régiment). 1er juillet 1918.
*Joseph Armand Parent (64e régiment). 10 juillet 1918.
*No 3285946 le sergent fourrier Joseph Edouard Tellier (C.D.O.C.) 1er août 1918.

RÉGIMENTS DE PLACE CANADIENS.

2E BATAILLON.—Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant Thomas Wallace Clarke, C.M., T.E.C. (2e régiment). 10 juillet 1918.

4E BATAILLON.—Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant William Ernest Ford, T.E.C. (M.C.) 29 juillet 1918.

5E BATAILLON —Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant Alain Joly de Lotbinière (5e régiment), de la réserve des officiers, T.E.C. 28 juin 1918.

*6E BATAILLON.—Est nommé lieutenant-colonel : le lieutenant-colonel Clifford Ashton Mumford. (63e régiment). 1er mai 1918.
Est nommé capitaine : le lieutenant George Herbert Mason, T.E.C. (M.C.) 20 juillet 1818.

12E BATAILLON.—Est nommé lieutenant-colonel et commandant du bataillon : le major Carey James Tretheway, T.E.C. (60e régiment). 17 juin 1918.

* Nominations temporaires.

DÉPÔTS DE DISTRICTS.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 1.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C. :
Les majors Ernest Nelson Chesham. 18 avril 1918.
Andrew McLean Moffat. 1er août 1918.
Les capitaines Farquhar Shaw. 29 juillet 1918.
James George Spencer,
Ivan Dolway Wilson,
Arthur Philip Malone. 23 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 2.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C. :
Les lieutenants-colonels William John Cressey. 31 juillet 1918.
Robert Stewart Wilson, 1er août 1918.
Le major Louis Edwin Marsh. 30 juillet 1918.
Les capitaines Alexander Donald Lapp. 1er avril 1918.
Edward Dobree Pennington. 18 juillet 1918.
William Duncan Forrest. 29 juillet 1918.
Les lieutenants Ernest Frederick Corey. 29 juillet 1918.
Cedric McDonald Browne. 30 juillet 1918.
L'aumônier et capitaine honoraire le révérend William George White. 8 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 3.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C. :
Les lieutenants Frank McAlpine,
Frank Thomas Wood,
John Felton Gilmour. 29 juillet 1918.
Frederick Hansicker Booth. 31 juillet 1918.
Allen Clarke Moses,
Duncan Malcolm Morrison. 1er août 1918.
James Lewis Mitchell. 3 août 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 4.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C. :
Les capitaines William James Gerrard. 30 juin 1918.
Alan Gilmour Law. 19 juillet 1918.
Roderick Augustus Coursol Kane. 26 juillet 1918.
Les lieutenants Stewart Troop. 1er juillet 1918.
John Sutherland Brisbane. 7 juillet 1918.
John Ritchie Coull. 2 août 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 5.—La sœur hospitalière Henriette Albina MacKay est rayée des cadres des T.E.C. 25 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 6.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C.:
Le lieutenant-colonel Clifford Ashton Mumford. 19 juillet 1618.
Les capitaines John Erskine Read. 26 juillet 1918.
Lloyd Owen Bentley. 30 juillet 1918.
Les lieutenants Alfred Medley Parsons, M.C. 19 juillet 1918,
Owen Bell Jones,
Herbert James Freeman. 31 juillet 1918.
Le capitaine honoraire Francis William Whitney Doane. 1er août 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 7.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C.:
Les capitaines William Henry Steeves. 17 avril 1918.
James Edward Jewett. 20 juillet 1918.
L'aumônier et capitaine honoraire le rév. Channing Gordon Lawrence. 19 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 11.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C.:
Le lieutenant (capitaine suppléant) John Waddington. 31 juillet 1918.

Les lieutenants George Francis Havers. 25 juillet 1918.

Robert M. Chester,

Robert Brunton. 31 juillet 1918.

L'aumônier et capitaine honoraire le rév. Samuel Wilkinson. 25 juillet 1918.

La sœur hospitalière Ethel Jones Cook. 29 juillet 1918.

DÉPÔT DU DISTRICT N° 12.—Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés des cadres des T.E.C.:

Les lieutenants John Whistler Ellis. 1er juin 1918.

Harry Churchill Beet, C.V. 10 juillet 1918.

Edward Mitchael Reid. 17 juillet 1918.

CORPS DE L'ARMÉE MÉDICALE.

Sont nommés capitaines : capitaine Clifford N. Keilloi, (S. de S. de l'A.) 1er août 1918.

Les lieutenants Albert Franklin Movety, (S. de S. de l'A.) 26 juin 1918.

Frank White Stevenson, (S. de S. de l'A.) 10 juillet 1918.

Percy A. Scollick, (S. de S. de l'A.) 17 juillet 1918.

Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant Ludovic Lavallée, (S. de S. de l'A.) 22 juillet 1918.

Est nommée sœur hospitalière : la sœur hospitalière Mee Armitt, (S. de S. de l'A.) 31 mai 1918.

CORPS DES VÉTÉRINAIRES MILITAIRES.

Sont nommés lieutenants : le lieutenant Oscar Christian, (.CV.M.C.),

Henry Albert Eckert, (C.V.M.C.) 29 juillet 1918.

RÉSERVE DES OFFICIERS.

Est nommé lieutenant-colonel : le lieutenant-colonel Hector Bacon Verret, C.S.D., 4e bat. can. 1er août 1918.

Sont nommés majors : les majors Robert Frank Massie, C.S.D., 33e batterie, A. de C. C. 8 juin 1918.

Frank Elsworth Hicks, 58e bat.

Henry Arthur Stewart, O.S.D., 2e parc de réserve, I. M.C. 16 juillet 1918.

Herold Stewart Cameron. 20 juillet 1918.

Sont nommés capitaines : les capitaines Robert Richard Sloan, 2e bat. 1er juillet 1918.

Arthur Howley Morphy, C.M., 73e bat. 19 juillet 1918.

Ermel Bice, S. de S. de l'A. C. 24 juillet 1918.

William Bowerbank Bartram, attaché au 24e bat. 31 juillet 1918.

Sont nommés lieutenants : les lieutenants Sydney Newby Lord, 11e batterie de mortiers de tranchées can. 2 septembre 1917.

Loring Harrison Putnam, dét. de forestier et de const. de ch. de fer de la N.-E. 1er novembre 1917.

Charles John Curtain, 3e comp. de const. de tunnels. 1er décembre 1917.

William Frederick Welch, C.M., 20e bat. 15 mai 1918.

John Walker McBride, C.F.C. 31 mai 1918.

Clarke William Comble, 5e bat., C.T. du ch. de fer. 9 juin 1918.

Francis John Hannibal, 2e brigade, A. de C.C.

James Bennett, 26e bat. 13 juin 1918.

George Bosworth Proctor, 102e bat. 15 juin 1918.

John Everett Pike, I.L.C.P.P. 25 juin 1918.

Walter Drew Hudson, artillerie de siège can. 11 juillet 1918.

Philippe Ouellet, 22e bat. 12 juillet 1918.

Albert Edward Scott, 14e bat. 19 juillet 1918.

Frederick Charles Hunter, 168e bat. 24 juillet 1918.

Est nommé capitaine honoraire : capitaine honoraire Joseph George Tait, 173e bat. 30 juin 1918.

Est nommé lieutenant honoraire : le lieutenant honoraire Edmund Stanley Palmer, S. de S. de l'A. C. 19 juillet 1918.

Est nommée sœur hospitalière : la soeur hospitalière, Annie Olive Piercey, S. de S. de l'A. C. 8 juillet 1918.

Les officiers ci-dessous mentionnés sont transférés de la réserve des officiers T. E. C. à la liste des officiers en service actif :

Le major James Grant MacKenzie. 2 novembre 1917.

Les lieutenants John James Murphy. 26 juin 1918.

John Frederick Blurton. 19 juillet 1918.

Alain Joly de Lotbinière. 28 juin 1918.

Le capitaine honoraire Isidore Paul Pacaud Caron. 25 juin 1918.

MEMORANDA.

Le lieut.-col. C. E. Doherty, S. de S. de l'A. C. (104e régiment, C.M.), est détaché pour faire du service, temporairement, en qualité de sous-directeur des services de santé n° 11, *vice* le lieut.-col F. C. McTavish, qui reprend son service régimentaire. 1er août 1918.

Le grade temporaire de lieutenant-colonel, avec la solde et les allocations comme ci-après, est conféré aux officiers ci dessous mentionnés :

Au major R. W. Bishop, G. C., tant qu'il remplira les fonctions de commandant du génie royal canadien, district militaire No. 1. 24 juillet 1918.

Au major et lieutenant-colonel à brevet F. C. St. B. Harrison (C.D.O.C.), tant qu'il remplira les fonctions d'aide-adjutant général, camp de Petawawa, 1918. 1er juin 1918.

Est nommé directeur du service des aumôniers, avec le grade honorifique de colonel, tant qu'il sera employé en cette qualité : l'aumônier et lieutenant-colonel honoraire le révérend W. Beatlie, C.M.G., T.E.C. (40e régiment, M.C.). 1er juillet 1918.

Est nommé sous-directeur du service des aumôniers, Canada-Est : l'aumônier et lieutenant-colonel honoraire le révérend G. H. Williams, M.C. 1er août 1918.

Est nommé sous-directeur du service des aumôniers (catholique romain) avec le grade honorifique temporaire de lieutenant-colonel, tant qu'il sera employé en cette qualité, l'aumônier et major honoraire le révérend L. A. Sylvestre, T.E.C. (65e régiment, M. C.). 1er août 1918.

Est nommé aumônier (surnuméraire) avec le grade honorifique de major : l'aumônier et major honoraire le révérend N. LeMoine, M.C. 31 juillet 1918.

Est nommé aumônier avec le grade honorifique de capitaine : l'aumônier et capitaine honoraire le révérend F. J. Sawers, 3e dragons, M.C. 5 août 1918.

Le major A. E. Jukers, T.E.C. (72e régiment, M.C.) est détaché pour faire du service, temporairement, en qualité d'officier du service des renseignements de district, district militaire n° 11. 1er août 1918.

Relativement à la rédaction de la *Gazette* n° 95, 1918, *sous* "Memoranda," en tant qu'il s'agit de la promotion du capitaine George Edwin Chaffey, C.M., T.E.C., au grade temporaire de major, *pour* "sans augmentation de la solde et des allocations," *substituez* "avec la solde et les allocations."

Le grade temporaire de major, avec la solde et les allocations, est conféré au capitaine R. L. Miller, T.E.C. (S. de S. de l'A. M.C.), tant qu'il remplira les fonctions de sous-directeur adjoint des services de santé (administration), district militaire n° 11. 28 mai 1918.

Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant (surnuméraire) R. B. Timberlake, contingent de l'université McGill, C.D.O.C. 8 juillet 1918.

Le grade honorifique de capitaine, avec la solde et les allocations, est conféré au lieutenant E. K. Carter, T.E.C. (106e régiment, M.C.), tant qu'il remplira les fonctions de payeur, dépôt du district n° 10. 8 juillet 1918.

Par ordre,

E. C. ASHTON,

Major général,
Adjudant général suppléant.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

COUR DE L'ECHIQUIER DU CANADA.

ORDRE GÉNÉRAL.

UNE séance générale de la cour de l'Echiquier du Canada, sous les dispositions de la règle 166, pour l'instruction des causes, etc., sera tenue au Palais de Justice, dans la cité de Québec, P.Q., commençant lundi, le 21e jour d'octobre A.D. 1918, à 11 heures a.m.

Daté à Ottawa, ce 3e jour de septembre A.D. 1918.

10-4 L. A. AUDETTE, J.C.E.

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL.

LES commissaires du Service ci il donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir les situations suivantes dans le Service civil du Canada :

1. Un aide-ingénieur en chef dans la division de l'irrigation du Ministère de l'Intérieur, avec quartiers généraux à Calgary, à un traitement au taux de $4,000 par année. Les candidats doivent avoir une expérience variée dans la construction et la mise en opération de travaux d'irrigation.

2. Un ornithologiste dans la division des parcs du Dominion, au Ministère de l'Intérieur, à un traitement initial de $2,200. Les candidats doivent avoir une connaissance pratique des oiseaux du Canada, de leurs habitats et de leurs coutumes, ainsi que des aptitudes à l'administration, afin de pouvoir aider à la mise en pratique de la loi relative à la migration des oiseaux. Préférence sera donnée aux candidats pouvant faire des conférences. Les candidats devront soumettre les articles ou ouvrages qu'ils ont pu publier et les autres preuves qu'ils peuvent donner de leurs aptitudes à remplir une vacance exigeant des capacités administratives et une connaissance parfaite des oiseaux canadiens.

3. Un pressier dans le bureau de la lithographie de la division des arpentages topographiques du Ministère de l'Intérieur, à un salaire de $24.00 par semaine. Les candidats doivent être capables de composer et de faire fonctionner la presse.

4. Un éditeur de vues animées dans la division de l'exhibition et de la publicité du Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie, à un traitement annuel à être fixé plus tard. Les candidats doivent déclarer le salaire qu'ils exigent.

Le travail consistera dans la publication de toutes les vues animées industrielles et panoramiques du Canada et exigera une connaissance générale du Canada au point de vue industriel et panoramique.

5. Un artiste dans la division de l'exhibition et de la publicité du Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie, à un traitement initial de $1,300 par année. Les candidats doivent avoir une connaissance parfaite de la théorie de la couleur et une expérience variée dans la coloration des lanternes magiques, etc.

6. Un commis dans la division des graines de semence du Ministère de l'Agriculture dans le grade "C" de la première division, à un traitement initial de $2,000 par année. Les candidats doivent être gradués d'une école d'agriculture et être d'une habileté hors ligne de façon à être capables de prendre pleine charge du travail relatif à la production des graines de semence du département.

7. Un aide qui prendra charge de l'audition des requêtes de produits médicaux dans le département du rétablissement civil des soldats, à un traitement initial de $1,800 par année. Les candidats doivent être gradués d'un collège canadien de pharmacie avec trois ans d'expérience pratique comme pharmaciens et avoir une connaissance parfaite des drogues, des produits médécinaux, des instruments de chirurgie et des accessoires de chambre d'opération.

8. Un comptable au Ministère des Chemins de fer et Canaux, canal Welland, à un traitement initial de $1,500 par année. Un examen sera tenu le 3 octobre en tenue des livres théorique et pratique et en arithmétique commerciale. Un honoraire de $8.00 sera exigé, excepté dans le cas des soldats revenus du front qui n'ont pas à en payer. Les formules de demande doivent parvenir aux bureaux de la Commission pas plus tard que le 27 courant. Les candidats seront avertis des endroits de l'examen.

Les formules de demande d'inscription, dûment remplies, à l'exception de celles qui se rapportent à la posi, tion de comptable, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil pas plus tard que le 17 octobre prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules de demande du secrétaire de la Commission à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 5 septembre 1918. 10-4

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA.

LES Commissaires du Service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir les positions suivantes dans le Service civil du Canada :

1. Un fonctionnaire au Secrétariat d'Etat qui prendra charge de l'administration de la *Loi des compagnies*, à un traitement initial de $2,100. Les candidats doivent avoir une connaissance générale des lois relatives aux compagnies et être bien au fait des principes de loi qui s'appliquent aux documents ou contrats de cette nature et aux imprimés en usage dans les transactions commerciales. Préférence sera donnée aux avocats qualifiés, bien que certains comptables peuvent aussi posséder les connaissances nécessaires relativement aux lois concernant les compagnies.

2. Un commis en chef au secrétaire, au département du rétablissement civil des soldats, à un traitement initial pouvant varier de $2,000 à $2,500 par année d'après les aptitudes du titulaire. Les candidats doivent jouir d'une bonne instruction et avoir une certaine connaissance de la loi.

3. Un photographe dans la division de l'exhibition et de la publicité du Ministère du Commerce et de l'industrie à Ottawa, à un traitement initial de $1200 par année. Les candidats doivent avoir une connaissance parfaite de la photographie et doivent soumettre des échantillons de leur travail, tant d'intérieur que d'extérieur.

Les demandes d'inscription dûment remplies doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du Service civil pas plus tard que le 1er octobre prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules en s'adressant au Secrétaire de la Commission, à Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

W. FORAN,
Secrétaire.

11-4

COMMISSION DU SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA.

LES Commissaires du service civil donnent par le présent avis que des demandes seront reçues de la part de personnes capables de remplir la position suivante dans le service civil du Canada :

Un photographe dans le bureau de renseignement relatif aux ressources naturelles du ministère de l'Intérieur, à un traitement initial de $1,200 par année. Les candidats doivent avoir les aptitudes voulues pour prendre charge du travail de production de photographie. Les demandes doivent être accompagnées d'échantillons d'ouvrages des candidats. Préférence sera donnée aux soldats réformés.

Les formules d'inscription, dûment remplies, doivent parvenir au bureau de la Commission du service civil pas plus tard que le 10 octobre prochain. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique auront une semaine de plus. On peut obtenir ces formules d'inscription en s'adressant au Secrétaire de la Commission, Ottawa.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM FORAN,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, le 19 septembre 1918. 12-3

AVIS DE CENSURE.

CODE DES DÉCRETS CONCERNANT LA CENSURE.

Secrétariat d'Etat du Canada.

OTTAWA, 21 septembre 1918.

AVIS est donné par le présent, en conformité du Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, en date du 17e jour de janvier 1918, adopté en vertu des dispositions de l'article 6 de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, que le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a déclaré qu'un journal hebdomadaire intitulé "Defense News Bulletin", publié par le "General Defense Committee of the Industrial Workers of the World," au No 1001, rue

Madison, ouest, dans la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat de l'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, contenait de la matière censurable, telle que définie par le Code des Décrets concernant la Censure et que, par son mandat en date du 13 septembre 1918, le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a défendu que soit possédé au Canada tout exemplaire ou copie du dit " Defense News Bulletin ", et que, tel que stipulé au paragraphe 3 (1) du Décret III du dit Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, toute personne coupable d'une contravention aux dits décrets sera passible d'une amende n'excédant pas cinq mille dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour un terme n'excédant pas cinq ans ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

THOMAS MULVEY,
13–2 Sous secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS DE CENSURE.

CODE DES DÉCRETS CONCERNANT LA CENSURE.

Secrétariat d'Etat du Canada.

OTTAWA, 21 septembre 1918.

AVIS est donné par le présent, en conformité du Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, en date du 22e jour de mai 1918, adopté en vertu des dispositions de l'article 6 de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, que le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a déclaré qu'un pamphlet intitulé " Anarchism and Communism," imprimé en langue russe, le lieu de publication et l'identité des éditeurs et des imprimeurs étant inconnus; qu'un pamphlet intitulé "To the Young Workers," par A. Karelyn, imprimé en langue russe et publié par " The Union of Russian Workmen," dans la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, et qu'un pamphlet intitulé "Kolokol" (La Cloche), imprimé en langue russe, le lieu de publication et l'identité des éditeurs et des imprimeurs étant inconnus, contenaient de la matière censurable, telle que définie par le Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, et que par son mandat en date du 13 septembre 1918, le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a défendu que soit possédé au Canada tout exemplaire ou copie des dits pamphlets " Anarchism and Communism," " To the Young Workers" et " Kolokol" (La Cloche), et que, tel que signifié par le paragraphe 3 (1) du Décret III du dit Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, toute personne coupable d'une contravention aux dits décrets est passible d'une amende n'excédant pas cinq mille dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour un terme n'excédant pas cinq ans ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

THOMAS MULVEY,
13–2 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS DE CENSURE.

CODE DES DÉCRETS CONCERNANT LA CENSURE.

Secrétariat d'Etat du Canada.

OTTAWA, 21 septembre 1918.

AVIS est donné par le présent, en conformité du Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, en date du 22e jour de mai 1918, adopté en vertu des dispositions de l'article 6 de la *Loi des mesures de guerre, 1914*, que le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a déclaré que " Rabotchyj Narod " (The Working People), publié en langue russe, au n° 664, avenue Pritchard, dans la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province de Manitoba, et " Robotchyj Narod " (The Working People), un journal imprimé en langue ukranienne et publié deux fois par semaine, au n° 664, avenue Pritchard, dans la dite cité de Winnipeg, contenaient de la matière censurable, telle que définie par le Code des Décrets concernant la Censure et que, par son mandat en date du 9 septembre 1918, le Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada a défendu que soit possédé au Canada tout exemplaire ou copie des dits " Rabotchyj Narod ou Robotchyj Narod " et que, tel que stipulé au paragraphe 3 (1) du Décret III du dit Code des Décrets concernant la Censure, toute personne coupable d'une contravention aux dits décrets est passible d'une amende n'excédant pas cinq mille dollars ou d'emprisonnement pour un terme n'excédant pas cinq ans ou des deux peines de l'amende et de l'emprisonnement.

THOMAS MULVEY,
13–2 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

La Compagnie Dentaire Masson, Limitée.

[AVIS RECTIFIÉ.]

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 14e jour de septembre 1918, constituant en corporation Joseph Alfred Masson, employé civil; Joseph Laurent et William Quevillon, comptables; Jacques Alfred Bissonnette et Joseph Bruno Trudeau, huissiers, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes:

(*a*) Manufacturer et faire le commerce d'instruments et appareils se rapportant à la chirurgie et à la médecine et à toutes leurs spécialités, et aussi manufacturer et faire le commerce de membres artificiels de toute sorte et de tous appareils et objets de prothèse dentaire;

(*b*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir tout brevet d'invention et les vendre, les louer, ou en disposer autrement; manufacturer, acheter, vendre et faire l'exportation et l'importation, et en général le commerce de préparations brevetées de tout genre;

(*c*) Enregistrer des marques particulières d'objets de prothèse dentaire;

(*d*) Répandre par campagne de presse, annonces, pamphlets et tous autres moyens de publicité, la science de l'hygiène en général, et de l'hygiène dentaire en particulier, sur la médecine et toutes ses spécialités, et entr'autres la dentisterie;

(*e*) Promouvoir, organiser, gérer ou développer ou aider à promouvoir, organiser, gérer ou développer toute corporation, compagnie, syndicat, ou entreprise dans le but d'acquérir la totalité ou une partie quelconque de l'entreprise de la compagnie ou dans le but d'exercer toute autre industrie subsidiaire à celle de la présente compagnie;

(*f*) Exercer toute autre industrie manufacturière ou autre, que la compagnie jugera capable d'être convenablement exercée en rapport avec l'industrie de la compagnie, ou censée accroître directement ou indirectement la valeur des biens ou droits de la compagnie ou les rendre profitables;

(*g*) S'associer ou conclure des conventions au sujet du partage des profits, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques ou autres avec toute personne ou campagnie exerçant maintenant ou qui entreprendra plus tard toute industrie ou transaction censée profiter à la présente compagnie, directement ou indirectement;

(*h*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir à deniers comptants ou pour toute autre compensation, y compris les parts acquittées du capital-actions de la présente compagnie, la totalité ou une partie des affaires, franchises, entreprises, propriétés, droits, pouvoirs, privilèges, obligations et débentures, lettres patentes, contrats, immeubles, clientèle et actif et tous autres biens, meubles ou immeubles de toute personne, compagnie, corporation, et les vendre ou en disposer autrement, en totalité ou en partie, pour la compensation que la compagnie jugera raisonnable;

(*i*) Prendre, pour faire connaître les produits de la compagnie, les moyens qui sembleront convenables, et spécialement annoncer dans les journaux, par circulaires, par achat et exposition d'objets d'art ou de curiosité, par publication de livres et revues, par octroi de prix, récompenses et dons;

(*j*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir et détenir et posséder des valeurs, actions et obligations de toutes compagnies ou corporations engagées dans une industrie d'une nature semblable, et vendre ou autrement disposer de ces dites valeurs, actions et obligations;

(*k*) Distribuer aux actionnaires de la compagnie, en nature, tous biens de la compagnie et en particulier toutes actions, débentures ou autres valeurs d'autres compagnies appartenant à la présente compagnie ou dont la présente compagnie aurait pouvoir de disposer;

(*l*) Faire tous les actes et jouir de tous les pouvoirs et faire toutes les opérations avantageuses pour atteindre les objets pour lesquels la présente compagnie est constituée;

(*m*) Vendre ou céder la totalité ou une partie des biens meubles ou immeubles de la compagnie par la

compensation que la compagnie jugera acceptable, et en particulier pour les actions, obligations, débentures ou valeurs de toute autre compagnie ou corporation;

(*n*) Conclure tout arrangement avec toute autorité, municipale, locale ou autre qui semblera favoriser les objets de la compagnie ou aucun d'eux, et obtenir de toute autorité municipale, locale ou autre tous les droits, privilèges et concessions de nature à promouvoir les affaires et les intérêts de la compagnie ;

(*o*) Emettre des actions acquittées, des obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs en paiement total ou partiel de toute propriété réelle ou personnelle, mobilière ou immobilière, de services rendus ou à être rendus à la compagnie, de droits, baux, commerce, franchise, entreprise, pouvoirs, privilèges ou autres avantages que la compagnie pourra légalement acquérir.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "La Compagnie Dentaire Masson, Limitée," avec un capital-actions de dix mille dollars, divisé en 100 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 16e jour de septembre 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
13-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat

Pinard, Pierre & Grenier, Limitée.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies* et de ses amendements, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 16e jour de septembre 1918, constituant en corporation Joseph Henry Pinard, commerçant, Joseph Louis Alfred Grenier, voyageur de commerce, et William Thomas Heney, courtier, tous trois de la cité d'Outremont, dans la province de Québec ; Walter Pierre, voyageur de commerce, et Joseph Adolphe Pinard, commerçant, tous deux de la cité de Montréal, dans la dite province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Acheter, manufacturer, importer et exporter, vendre et disposer des vins et liqueurs de toutes sortes, des provisions, épices, tabacs, fruits, thés et cafés, de tous autres produits alimentaires, et faire le commerce en gros d'épiceries et toutes autres affaires qui peuvent être conduites en rapport avec tel commerce ; exercer en général et dans toutes ses branches le commerce et l'industrie de la viande ; acheter, vendre, raffiner ou préparer d'aucune manière, manufacturer des conserves de viandes, légumes, fruits et toutes autres conserves alimentaires ;

(*b*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir, en tout ou en partie, aucun commerce d'une nature semblable, et le payer en actions, obligations ou avec d'autres valeurs de la compagnie ; acheter, ou autrement acquérir et détenir des actions et obligations de toute compagnie exerçant ou exploitant un commerce de même nature, et les payer en deniers, actions libérées, obligations ou avec d'autres biens de la présente compagnie, nonobstant les dispositions contenues en l'article 44 de la dite loi ;

(*c*) Se fusionner avec d'autres compagnies autorisées à exercer un commerce semblable à celui de la présente compagnie ;

(*d*) Faire le commerce général d'entrepositaires ; émettre des certificats négociables ou non, ou des ordres pour les marchandises emmagasinées par la compagnie ; faire des prêts sur la garantie des marchandises en entrepôt et pour toutes autres fins nécessaires ;

(*e*) Etablir, louer, acheter, ériger, construire et exploiter des travaux, succursales, agences, bâtiments, entrepôts, machines et outillages nécessaires ou appropriés aux fins de la compagnie ;

(*f*) Agir comme marchand à commission et agent dans le commerce des effets ci-dessus décrits ;

(*g*) Solliciter, acheter, détenir, exploiter, vendre et disposer des marques de commerce, brevets d'invention, licences et autres privilèges similaires que la compagnie jugera utiles à servir aux fins corporatives ;

(*h*) S'associer ou conclure aucun arrangement pour le partage des bénéfices, l'union des intérêts, la coopération, le risque mutuel, la concession réciproque ou autre, avec toute personne ou compagnie exerçant ou sur le point d'exercer ou entreprendre aucun commerce ou genre d'affaires que la présente corporation est autorisée à exercer, de façon à profiter directement ou indirectement à la présente compagnie ;

(*i*) Faire des avances au moyen de prêts aux clients et autres ayant des relations d'affaires avec la corporation ; acheter ou autrement acquérir, utiliser, prendre et détenir des valeurs de toutes sortes, mobilières et immobilières, pour des dettes, obligations et hypothèques envers la compagnie ; engager, affecter, transporter, louer, échanger, vendre et disposer de toutes ou aucune des valeurs et propriétés mobilières et immobilières de la compagnie ;

(*j*) Distribuer aux actionnaires de la corporation aucun des biens de la compagnie, et particulièrement toutes actions ou autres valeurs dans d'autres corporations appartenant à la présente compagnie, ou dont elle peut disposer ;

(*k*) Faire tous actes, exercer tous pouvoirs et aucun commerce se rattachant à l'entier accomplissement des objets pour lesquels la compagnie est constituée en corporation.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Pinard, Pierre & Grenier, Limitée." avec un capital-actions de cent mille dollars, divisé en 1,000 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 24e jour de septembre 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
13-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

The Paris Store, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 11e jour de septembre 1918, constituant en corporation George Leonard Alexander, avocat, Alexander Burnett et Henry James Murphy, courtiers, et Agnès Frances Foley, sténographe, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Frederick Henry Manley, de la cité de Westmount, dans la dite province de Québec, courtier, pour les fins suivantes ;

(*a*) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre, trafiquer et disposer de toute espèce de vêtements, et exercer généralement dans toutes ses branches l'industrie de confectionneurs, drapiers, fourreurs, merciers, modistes, tailleurs, chapeliers, négociants en articles en cuir, meubles, lainages et articles de fantaisie ;

(*b*) Acquérir ou assumer tout ou partie des affaires, propriété et passif de toute personne ou compagnie exerçant une industrie que la compagnie est autorisée d'exercer, et les payer en espèces ou émettre en paiement comme libérés et non sujets à appel de fonds des actions, stock ou engagement de cette compagnie ;

(*c*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir des brevets, concessions et choses de même nature conférant le droit d'utiliser, ou tout secret ou autre information concernant toute invention pouvant être employée pour aucune des fins de la compagnie ;

(*d*) Vendre ou disposer de la totalité ou d'une partie de l'entreprise de la compagnie pour la compensation que la compagnie jugera à propos, et en particulier pour les actions, débentures ou valeurs de toute autre compagnie.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Paris Store, Limited," avec un capital-actions de vingt-cinq mille dollars, divisé en 250 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 14e jour de septembre 1918

THOMAS MULVEY,
13-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

The Canadian Section of the devasted Aisne.

La Section Canadienne de l'Aisne dévastée.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies* et ses amendements, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 16e jour de septembre 1918, constituant en corporation Marguerite Claire Gault, Bessie Pauline Thomas, Agnès Joly de Lotbinière et Charlotte Rosalind Macarow, femmes mariées, et Margarett Prentiss Stearns, fille majeure, toutes de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Obtenir et fournir des contributions en espèces et tous autres biens pouvant être utiles en rapport avec le soulagement des habitants et des réfugiés des villages en France, étant maintenant ou pouvant être dans l'avenir désignés à l'Association connue en France sous le nom de "Section Canadienne de l'Aisne dévastée", représenter au Canada, et transmettre à la Section Canadienne de l'Aisne dévastée, de Paris, France, tels fonds et tous autres biens qui pourront être obtenus au Canada ; aider de toute autre manière qui sera jugée utile la dite Section Canadienne de l'Aisne dévastée en rapport avec ses travaux de secours actuels parmi les réfugiés des villages lui étant désignés et travailler dans l'avenir à la rapatriation des réfugiés et la reconstruction des dits villages.

La corporation fera ses opérations par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "The Canadian Section of the devasted Aisne"—"La Section Canadienne de l'Aisne dévastée," sans capital-actions, et le bureau principal de la dite corporation sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 16e jour de septembre 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
13-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

Canadian Patent Hat Lining Company, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 11e jour de septembre 1918, constituant en corporation Maxwell Goldstein, conseil du Roi, Max Beinfeld, avocat et James Burnett Taylor, comptable, tous trois de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; David Ellsworth Loveland et Charles Danciger, de la cité de New-York, dans l'état de New-York, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, manufacturiers, pour les fins suivantes :—

(*a*) Exercer l'industrie de manufacturiers, marchands, importateurs, négociants en gros et en détail de tous genres de bandes de chapeaux et de doublures de chapeaux brevetées ou autres et de vêtements de tous genres ;

(*b*) Etablir, exploiter et conduire des magasins ou dépôts pour la vente de tous articles et marchandises disposés par la compagnie ;

(*c*) Exercer toute autre industrie ou entreprise que la compagnie jugera pouvoir convenablement et avantageusement exercer en rapport avec son industrie ou objets, ou qui sera de nature à augmenter la valeur ou rendre profitable aucune des propriétés ou droits de la compagnie ;

(*d*) Faire licencier, enregistrer et reconnaître la compagnie dans tout pays en dehors du Canada, et y désigner des personnes pour faire tels actes et choses qui seront conformes aux lois de tels pays pour représenter la compagnie et lui permettre d'exercer son industrie avec efficacité et de poursuivre ses affaires en tels pays;

(*e*) Acquérir, employer, louer et exploiter en tout ou en partie l'industrie, propriété ou entreprise d'aucune personne ou compagnie exerçant une industrie semblable ou similaire ou paraissant avantageuse pour la compagnie ;

(*f*) S'amalgamer ou conclure des arrangements pour le partage des bénéfices, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques ou autrement avec toute personne ou compagnie exerçant ou à la veille d'exercer une industrie semblable ou subsidiaire à celle de la compagnie ; avancer des fonds, garantir les contrats ou autrement aider toute personne ou compagnie ayant des engagements commerciaux avec cette compagnie ou lui étant endettée ;

(*g*) Nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la loi, souscrire, recevoir, placer, acheter ou autrement acquérir les actions ou valeurs d'aucune compagnie exerçant une industrie semblable ou les accepter en paiement ou en acquit total ou partiel du prix ou compensation de la vente, location, concession ou autre disposition de toute propriété, droits ou dettes pouvant être détenus, ou en jouissance de cette compagnie ou lui étant dus, détenir, voter en vertu de telles actions ou valeurs, les vendre, réémettre ou autrement en disposer comme la compagnie en jugera ;

(*h*) Etablir, supporter, aider à la formation et supporter les associations, institutions, fonds, fidéicommis et choses à profiter aux employés et ex-employés de la compagnie (ou de ses prédécesseurs en affaires), ou les personnes leur étant apparentées ou en dépendant ; octroyer des pensions et gratuités, faire des paiements pour assurances, rentes viagères, pensions, allocations et souscrire et garantir des fonds pour des objets charitables ou de prévoyance, pour aucune exposition ou pour aucun objet public général ou utile ;

(*i*) Promouvoir aucune compagnie ou compagnies dans le but d'acquérir toutes ou aucune des propriétés et engagements de la compagnie ou pour aucune autre fin qui semblera, directement ou indirectement, d'une nature avantageuse pour cette compagnie ;

(*j*) Tirer, faire, accepter, endosser, exécuter et émettre des billets à ordre, lettres de change, connaissements, mandats et autres effets négotiables et transférables ;

(*k*) Demander, obtenir, acquérir par cession, transfert, achat ou autrement, et exercer, exécuter, utiliser et jouir de toute charte, licence, pouvoir, autorité, franchise, concession, droits ou privilèges que tout gouvernement ou autorité ou corporation ou autre corps public est autorisé à accorder, et payer, aider et contribuer à les mettre à effet, et approprier toute partie des actions, obligations et biens de la compagnie à en défrayer les frais, charges et dépenses ;

(*l*) Acheter, louer, échanger ou autrement acquérir, posséder et disposer de toute propriété mobilière et immobilière que cette compagnie peut juger nécessaire ou utile pour les opérations de son industrie, y compris des marques de commerce, dessins industriels, brevets, droits de brevet, licences, franchises et autres droits et privilèges de quelque nature que ce soit ;

(*m*) Emettre, répartir, délivrer, comme complètement libérées et non sujettes à appel de fonds des actions ordinaires ou priorité, obligations, débentures ou autres valeurs de cette compagnie en paiement total ou partie d'aucune industrie, propriétés, contrats ou droits que de temps à autre cette compagnie peut acquérir pour les fins de son industrie, ou en règlement d'aucune dette de la compagnie ou l'approbation des actionnaires, pour services pouvant être rendus à la compagnie pour sa promotion ou autrement ;

(*n*) Vendre, échanger, louer ou autrement disposer d'aucune ou de toutes les entreprises, propriétés mobilières ou immobilières, des droits possédés ou en jouissance de cette compagnie, à tels termes et conditions qui seront jugés convenables ;

(*o*) Placer ou autrement disposer des fonds ou autre propriété de la compagnie non immédiatement requis de telle manière et dans telle propriété foncière ou personnelle, ou en telles valeurs qui pourront être déterminées de temps à autre, ou distribuer parmi ses actionnaires, en espèces ou autrement, comme il en sera résolu, toute propriété ou biens de la compagnie ;

(*p*) Faire tous les actes, exercer tous les pouvoirs et choses utiles et nécessaires permettant d'atteindre les objets ci-dessus, et exercer toute industrie se rapportant ou étant alliés aux objets de la compagnie ;

(*q*) Faire toute ou aucune des choses ci-dessus comme principaux, agents, entrepreneurs ou autrement, seuls ou conjointement avec d'autres.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "Canadian Patent

Hat Lining Company, Limited," avec un capital-actions de vingt mille dollars, divisé en 2,000 actions de dix dollars chacune, et le bureau principal de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

La compagnie sera censée être une compagnie privée, suivant les dispositions de la *Loi des compagnies* et ses amendements.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 14e jour de septembre 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
13-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

The Union Engine and Machine Works, Limited.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de la première partie du chapitre 79 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1906, désigné *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 13e jour de septembre 1918, constituant en corporation Walter Robert Lorimer Shanks, avocat, Francis George Bush, teneur de livres, George Robert Drennan, sténographe, Herbert William Jackson et Michael Joseph O'Brien, commis, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :

(*a*) Exercer l'industrie de marchands, manufacturiers et négociants en tous genres de métaux, matériaux et de fournitures qui en sont manufacturés ou qui s'y rapportent ; conduire les affaires et les travaux d'une fonderie, d'atelier de construction de machines, fabriques, machines motrices, structures métalliques, outils, construction de ponts et d'établissement de forge au marteau-pilon ; exercer l'industrie d'entrepreneurs et de constructeurs de travaux publics et privés, d'entreprises, faire, exécuter, exercer des contrats pour la construction, achèvement, amélioration de bâtiments et structures de tous genres, et pour cette fin exercer l'industrie de négociants en pierres et matériaux de construction de toutes descriptions, acheter, détenir et disposer de propriétés acquises dans le but d'y ériger des constructions ;

(*b*) Pour les fins ci-dessus mentionnées exercer généralement l'industrie des travaux d'ingénieur, dessiner, construire, augmenter, agrandir, réparer, compléter, démolir, enlever ou autrement s'engager dans tous les travaux de chemins de fer, ponts, jetées, bassins, fondations et autres travaux de tous genres, prendre ou revevoir tous contrats ou cessions de contrats s'y rapportant ou s'y reliant et recevoir en paiement des espèces, stock, obligations ou autres valeurs de toute corporation avec laquelle tels contrats auront été faits et toute autre propriété de quelque nature qu'elle soit et les détenir ou les vendre ;

(*c*) Acquérir par achat, location ou autrement, utiliser et développer des pouvoirs d'eau et autres pouvoirs pour la production de l'énergie ou force motrice électrique, pneumatique, hydraulique ou autres pouvoirs, construire et exploiter des usines pour la production de tels pouvoirs ;

(*d*) Acquerir par achat, location ou autrement, du pouvoir électrique ou autre de n'importe quelle nature pour l'éclairage, le chauffage, la force motrice ou autres fins, les vendre, louer ou autrement en disposer, ainsi que du pouvoir ou de l'énergie produit par la compagnie, pourvu cependant que toute distribution, transmission ou disposition du pouvoir électrique ou autre en dehors des terres de la compagnie soient soumises à tous les règlements locaux et municipaux les concernant ;

(*e*) Acquérir tout ou partie de l'achalandage, droits, propriété et actif, y compris toute option, concession brevets et choses de même nature de tout individu, firme, société ou corporation exerçant une industrie en tout ou en partie semblable à celle de la compagnie, les payer totalement ou partiellement en espèces ou en obligations, ou pour les payer, émettre et répartir comme complètement libérées et sujettes à appel de fonds des actions du capital-actions de la compagnie, qu'elles soient souscrites ou non ;

(*f*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir, tous brevets, licences, concessions et choses de même nature, conférant un droit exclusif ou non exclusif ou limité d'utiliser ou tout secret ou autre information concernant toute invention ou procédé et faire valoir, vendre, louer ou autrement disposer de tels brevets, licences et concessions ;

(*g*) Acquérir et détenir, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 44 de la dite loi, vendre ou autrement disposer du stock, actions, valeurs ou entreprises d'aucune autre compagnie ayant pour un de ses objets l'exercice d'aucun des pouvoirs de la compagnie, et transférer ses entreprises ou biens à telle compagnie ou s'amalgamer avec elle ;

(*h*) Conclure des arrangements au sujet du partage des profits, la fusion des intérêts, la coopération, les risques communs, les concessions réciproques ou autrement avec toute personne ou compagnie exerçant ou se proposant d'exercer une industrie que la présente compagnie est autorisée à exercer ou capable d'être conduite de façon à profiter directement ou indirectement à cette compagnie ;

(*i*) Exercer aucune autre industrie (manufacturière ou autre) que la compagnie jugera pouvoir convenablement exercer en rapport avec ses affaires ou de nature, directement ou indirectement, à augmenter ou rendre profitable aucune des propriétés ou des droits de la compagnie ;

(*j*) Acquérir ou assumer tout ou partie des affaires, propriété ou engagements de toute personne ou compagnie exerçant une industrie que la compagnie est autorisée d'exercer ou possédant des propriétés convenant aux fins de la compagnie ;

(*k*) Prendre ou autrement acquérir et détenir des actions de toute autre compagnie ayant des objets en tout ou en partie semblables à ceux de la compagnie ou exerçant une industrie capable d'être, directement ou indirectement, conduite avantageusement pour la compagnie ;

(*l*) Prêter des fonds aux clients et autres ayant des relations avec la compagnie, et garantir l'exécution des contrats par telles personnes ;

(*m*) Vendre ou disposer en tout ou en partie de l'entreprise de la compagnie, pour telle compensation que la compagnie jugera convenable, et en particulier pour des actions, débentures ou valeurs d'aucune autre compagnie ayant en tout ou en partie des objets semblables à ceux de la compagnie ;

(*n*) Faire toutes ou aucune des choses ci-dessus comme principaux, agents, entrepreneurs ou autrement et seuls ou conjointement avec d'autres ;

(*o*) Et généralement exercer toute industrie se rapportant à l'accomplissement normal des objets pour lesquels la compagnie est incorporée.

La compagnie exercera son industrie par tout le Canada et ailleurs, sous le nom de "The Union Engine and Machine Works, Limited," avec un capital-actions de trois cent mille dollars, divisé en 3,000 actions de cent dollars chacune, et le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 16e jour de septembre 1918.

THOMAS MULVEY,
13-1 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de juin 1918.

(Fourni au Ministre des Finances conformément à la Loi des caisses d'épargne, chap. 30, Statuts Revisés Can., 1906.)

Dt.	$ c.		$ c.	Av.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances au 31 mai 1918	41,614,884 88	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois	770,794 63	
DÉPÔTS à la caisse d'épargne des Postes durant le mois	1,000,545 92			
DÉPÔTS transférés des caisses d'épargne du gouvernement durant le mois :—		Différence *(en moins)* entre l'évaluation des intérêts et le montant actuellement accumulé et converti en principal au 31 mars 1917 :		
PRINCIPAL ..... $		Evaluation ..... $		
INTÉRÊT acquis au 1er avril jusqu'à la date du transfert		Actuel		
DÉPÔTS transférés de la caisse d'épargne des Postes du Royaume-Uni à la caisse d'épargne des Postes du Canada	5,120 59			
INTÉRÊT alloué aux déposants sur les comptes clos durant le mois	2,347 08	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 30 juin 1918	41,852,103 84	
	42,622,898 47		42,622,898 47	

Certifié,
J. H. FAIRWEATHER
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'épargne.

R. M. COULTER,
Sous-maître général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 7 août 1918.

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ETAT non revisé des revenus de l'Intérieur acquis durant le mois de juillet 1918.

Source des revenus.	Montants.	Total.
ACCISE.	$ c.	$ c.
Spiritueux	312,667 60	
Liqueur de malt	3,344 40	
Malt	150,496 41	
Tabac	1,768,967 77	
Cigares	110,158 57	
Fabrication en entrepôt	9,963 45	
Acide acétique	584 75	
Saisies	353 40	
Autres revenus	4,650 65	
Total du revenu de l'accise		2,391,187 00
Spiritueux pyroxyliques		26,101 40
Passages d'eau		
Inspection des poids et mesures		16,059 67
Inspection du gaz		4,088 15
Inspection de la lumière électrique		7,130 75
Timbres de pièces judiciaires		315 95
Autres revenus		1,093 42
Taxe de guerre		982,779 35
Grand revenu total		3,428,755 69

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Sous-ministre intérimaire.

MINISTÈRE DU REVENU DE L'INTÉRIEUR,
Ottawa, 2 août 1918.

9–tf

1918-19 **1918-19**

ÉTAT

DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE ET DU REVENU ET DES DÉPENSES de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 d'août 1917 et 1918.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.			1917	1918.
			$ c.	$ c
PASSIF.				
DETTE FLOTTANTE—				
Payable au Canada			468,819,067 88	891,394,588 44
Payable à Londres			362,703,312 40	362,703,312 40
Payable à New-York			75,873,000 00	75,873,000 00
Prêts temporaires			353,268,141 34	314,334,797 38
Fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques			5,836,161 74	5,906,486 72
Billets du Dominion			182,291,576 04	286,008,199 30
CAISSES D'ÉPARGNES—	1917.	1918.		
Caisses d'épargnes des Postes	$42,681,630 22	$42,202,691 39		
Caisses d'épargnes du Gouvernement	13,566,466 11	12,502,366 54		
			56,248,096 33	54,705,057 93
Fonds en fidéicommis			10,615,224 48	11,138,587 42
Comptes des provinces			11,920,481 20	11,920,431 20
Divers, et comptes de banques			36,261,886 04	26,803,384 89
Total de la dette brute			1,563,836,947 45	2,040,787,895 68
ACTIF.				
PLACEMENTS—				
Fonds d'amortissement			14,035,525 12	16,818,396 17
Autres placements			142,574,037 32	288,564,149 21
COMPTES DES PROVINCES			2,295,327 90	2,296,327 90
DIVERS, ET COMPTES DE BANQUES			540,787,466 88	536,869,676 36
Total de l'actif			699,693,357 22	844,548,549 64
Total de la dette nette au 31 d'août			864,143,590 23	1,196,239,346 04
" " 31 juillet			860,377,227 77	1,172,323,489 58
Augmentation de la dette			3,766,362 46	23,915,856 46

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois d'août 1917.	Total au 31 août 1917.	Mois d'août 1918.	Total au 31 août 1918.
REVENU :	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Douanes	13,034,434 34	69,039,477 49	13,863,402 73	67,791,779 36
Accise	2,154,642 40	9,773,514 78	2,389,395 28	10,994,338 77
Département des Postes	1,306,113 00	7,750,000 00	1,450,000 00	7,750,000 00
Travaux publics, y compris les chemins de fer et canaux	3,932,740 42	12,418,671 31	4,912,741 10	14,936,825 09
Divers	2,153,019 60	6,803,937 05	3,780,308 55	16,877,077 01
Total	22,589,949 76	105,785,600 63	26,395,847 66	118,350,020 23
DÉPENSES	16,275,639 84	40,968,685 96	19,086,853 86	51,981,756 44
DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Guerre	7,738,631 27	51,427,162 04	19,571,723 00	63,580,275 37
Travaux publics, y compris chemins de fer et canaux.	2,479,192 46	5,178,165 94	4,801,819 44	6,496,281 07
Subventions aux chemins de fer	40,042 56	40,042 56	.....	.....
Total	10,257,866 29	56,645,370 54	24,373,542 44	70,076,556 44

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du département des Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

T. C. BOVILLE,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,

J. G. MACFARLANE, comptable en chef et teneur de livres du Dominion.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES, Ottawa, 9 septembre 1918

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AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous:

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada.'
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. **Les taux sont comme suit: Avis, première insertion, dix cents la ligne agate (quatorze lignes au pouce); insertions subséquentes, cinq cents par ligne. Traduction de documents, quarante cents par cent mots.**

Une remise provisoire devra accompagner la copie dont la somme peut être computée comme suit:

Première insertion:	
Pour le titre et la signature.....	$1 00
Ajoutez deux cents par mot pour le reste.....	
Traduction, si elle doit être faite, à 40 cents par 100 mots.....	
Autres insertions:	
Pour le titre et la signature.....	0 50
Ajoutez un cent par mot pour le reste.....	
Multipliez par le nombre de ces insertions.....	
Total.....	

Une facture sera expédiée aussitôt après la première insertion indiquant le montant exact dû, le montant reçu, et toute différence dans la remise, en moins ou en plus, sera réglée.

AUCUNE ANNONCE N'EST INSÉRÉE POUR MOINS D'UN DOLLAR.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous:

Les avis de demandes de divorce—14 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—3 mois de calendrier.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes en vertu de l'*Acte des compagnies de prêt* (A. C. publié dans la *Gazette* 15 juin 1901)—2 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Droits provisoires d'auteurs—1 insertion.

Lois des compagnies—Changement du principal lieu d'affaires, du nombre de directeurs, etc.—1 insertion.

Protection des eaux navigables, approbation des plans des travaux, etc.—5 insertions.

Les avis reçus jusqu'à midi le jeudi, seront insérés dans la *Gazette* du samedi suivant.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cents, et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ,
Imprimeur du Roi et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques.
Ottawa, 24 décembre 1914.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

SENAT.

SUBSTANCES DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

Telles que revisées et mises en vigueur le 22 mars 1916.

Tout pétitionnaire en divorce doit annoncer son intention de demander un bill de divorce, par un avis spécifiant contre qui et pour quelle cause le divorce sera demandé; il fait insérer cet avis, pendant trois mois au moins avant la prise en considération par le comité des divorces de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux—du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de sa séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan, l'Alberta, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province; et à défaut de ce nombre de journaux, l'avis doit se publier dans le district, dans le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins.

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba, les insertions doivent se faire dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district; autrement, elles se font en anglais et en français au même journal. Si l'avis donné pour une session expire trop tard pour qu'il puisse être statué sur la pétition pendant cette session, la pétition pourra être présentée et accueillie à la session suivante sans nouvelle publication d'avis.

Une copie de cet avis et une copie de la pétition qui sera présentée doit, à la diligence du pétitionnaire et au moins deux mois avant la prise en considération de la pétition par le comité, être signifiée en main propre si cela est possible, à la personne contre laquelle le divorce sera demandé, ci-après appelée "partie défenderesse".

Si la résidence de la partie défenderesse n'est pas connue, ou que la remise de l'avis ne peut être faite en ses mains, s'il est prouvé, d'une manière jugée satisfaisante par le comité, que tous les efforts raisonnables ont été faits pour opérer la signification en main propre, et, en cas d'inutilité de ces efforts, pour porter l'avis et la pétition à la connaissance de la partie défenderesse, ces diligences peuvent être tenues pour une suffisante notification.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est recevable après l'expiration des soixante premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce doit être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énonce sommairement le fait du mariage, en indiquant les noms au long, l'âge et l'état des parties, en quel temps, en quel lieu et par qui a été faite la célébration; le domicile et la résidence de chacune des parties à l'époque du mariage, leur domicile conjugal, leur résidence et tout changement qui en aurait eu lieu; les traits essentiels sur lesquels est fondée la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé.

La pétition doit aussi contenir l'assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu ni connivence, ni pardon pour les torts qui donnent lieu à la plainte, ni collusion dans la demande en divorce.

Les allégations de la pétition doivent être appuyées d'une déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite conformément à l'*Acte de la preuve en Canada, 1893*.

La copie de la pétition signifiée à la partie défenderesse portera en endos ou en annexe les renseignements suivants:

(*1*) La résidence du étitionnaire à l'époque de la signification.

(*2*) Une adresse postale en Canada à laquelle les lettres et avis pour le pétitionnaire puissent être délivrés.

(*3*) Le nom et l'adresse de l'avocat, s'il y en a un, agissant pour le pétitionnaire.

(*4*) Si cet avocat n'a pas d'adresse à Ottawat le nom et l'adresse de quelque agent le représentan, à Ottawa à qui tous avis et pièces puissent être signifiés.

(*5*) Si la partie défenderesse veut s'opposer à la demande en divorce et être entendue par le comité des divorces du Sénat, elle doit adresser un avis à cet effet au greffier du Sénat aux édifices du Parlement, Ottawa, dans les deux mois de la signification faite à la partie défenderesse et donner dans cet avis au greffier du Sénat:

(*a*) La résidence de la partie défenderesse à l'époque de l'envoi de l'avis.

(*b*) Une adresse postale en Canada à laquelle les lettres et avis pour la partie défenderesse puissent être délivrés.

(*c*) Le nom et l'adresse de l'avocat, s'il y en a un agissant pour la partie défenderesse.

(*d*) Si cet avocat n'a pas d'adresse à Ottawa, le nom et l'adresse de quelque agent le représentant à Ottawa, à qui tous avis et pièces puissent être signifiés.

(*6*) Si la partie défenderesse ne notifie pas ainsi le greffier du Sénat, la pétition peut être prise en considération, et un bill de divorce basé sur cette pétition peut suivre son cours sans autre avis à la partie défenderesse.

(7) Lorsque la pétition est présentée par un mari pour obtenir le divorce contre sa femme, si celle-ci fait voir au comité d'une manière satisfaisante qu'elle peut opposer et qu'elle est prête à produire sous serment de bons moyens de défense contre les accusations portées dans la pétition, et qu'elle n'a pas l'argent nécessaire pour faire valoir ces moyens, le comité peut rendre un ordre que son mari ait à lui fournir la somme nécessaire pour qu'elle puisse présenter sa défense en retenant les services d'un conseil, payer ses frais de voyage et de séjour et ceux des témoins assignés de sa part à Ottawa.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est prise en considération par le comité que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $210.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation au Sénat doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis et d'une déclaration établissant qu'une copie de l'avis de la pétition a été signifiée.

Une copie de toute pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce, ou relative à quelque demande de divorce,—et une copie de tous documents et papiers accompagnant cette pétition, ou à produire devant le comité, devra être fournie par la personne au nom de laquelle la pétition, les documents ou les papiers seront présentés ou produits.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Greffier du Sénat.

SENAT.

Avis de bills privés.

EXTRAIT DES RÈGLES DU SÉNAT.

107. Toute demande au Parlement, pour obtenir un bill privé, de quelque nature qu'il soit, doit être annoncée par avis inséré à la *Gazette du Canada;* cet avis doit indiquer d'une manière claire et précise la nature et l'objet de la demande, être signé par les pétitionnaires ou en leur nom et contenir l'adresse des signataires; et si elle a pour objet l'obtention d'un acte constitutif, il faut donner aussi dans l'avis le nom de la compagnie projetée.

Outre l'avis à insérer dans la *Gazette du Canada,* il doit en être publié un semblable, comme il suit:—

A) Lorsque la demande a pour objet l'obtention d'un acte constituant en corporation,—

1. Une *compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal,* —dans un des principaux journaux de la principale cité ou ville ou le principal village de chaque comté ou district par où passerait le chemin de fer ou le canal dont la construction est projetée;

2. Une *compagnie de télégraphe ou de téléphone,* —dans un des principaux journaux de la principale cité ou ville de chaque province ou territoire où elle se propose d'opérer;

3. Une *compagnie pour la confection de travaux quelconques,* dont la confection ou l'exploitation intéresserait spécialement telle localité particulière; ou une compagnie tendant à obtenir des droits ou privilèges exclusifs, ou l'autorisation de faire une chose dont l'opération pourrait porter atteinte aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui,—dans un des principaux journaux de l'endroit ou des endroits que l'acte demandé intéresse;

4. Une *compagnie de banque;* une *compagnie d'assurance;* une *compagnie de crédit;* une *compagnie de prêt;* ou une *compagnie industrielle,* sans pouvoirs exclusifs,—dans la *Gazette du Canada* seulement.

5. Et si les travaux d'une compagnie (constituée ou à constituer) doivent être déclarés d'utilité générale pour le Canada, cette intention sera spécifiquement mentionnée dans l'avis; et les requérants feront envoyer par lettre enregistrée une copie de cet avis au secrétaire de chaque conseil de comté et de chaque corporation municipale spécialement intéressée dans la construction ou l'exploitation de ces travaux, ainsi qu'au secrétaire de la province dans laquelle ces travaux sont ou seront situés; et la preuve de l'accomplissement de cette prescription par les requérants devra s'établir par une déclaration statutaire.

B) Lorsque la demande a pour objet de modifier un acte existant,—

1. Afin de prolonger une ligne de chemin de fer ou un canal, ou de construire des embranchements qui s'y relient, l'avis sera e même, *mutatis mutandis,* que celui pour l'obtention d'un acte constituant en corporation une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal;

2. Afin de proroger le délai fixé pour la confection ou l'achèvement d'une ligne de chemin de fer, d'un canal, d'une ligne télégraphique ou téléphonique, ou d'autres travaux quelconques déjà autorisés,—dans un des principaux journaux de l'endroit où la compagnie a son siège ou est autorisée à avoir son siège;

3. Afin d'étendre les pouvoirs d'une compagnie (sans attribution de pouvoirs exclusifs); d'accroître ou de réduire le capital-actions d'une compagnie, ou d'augmenter ou modifier sa faculté d'émettre des obligations ou de faire des emprunts, ou d'effectuer des changements pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou intérêts des actionnaires, obligataires ou créanciers de la compagnie,—dans un des principaux journaux du lieu de la situation de son siège.

C) Dans tous ces cas, les avis insérés soit à la *Gazette du Canada* ou dans les journaux, doivent se publier au moins une fois par semaine pendant cinq semaines consécutives; et, lorsqu'ils se publient dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba, ils doivent être en langue anglaise et en langue française. Il faut envoyer au greffier du Sénat des exemplaires *marqués* de chaque numéro de tous les journaux contenant l'avis, avec, sur le pli de la feuille, les mots: *"Avis de bill privé"*; ou l'on peut transmettre, au lieu des journaux, une déclaration statutaire que l'avis a été dûment publié.

Tout avis par lettre enregistrée sera déposé à la poste à temps pour parvenir au secrétaire de la province et au greffier de chaque conseil de comté et de chaque corporation municipale cinq semaines au moins avant la considération de la pétition par le comité des Ordres permanents; et une déclaration statutaire établissant le fait du dépôt à la poste sera transmise au greffier du Sénat.

108. Nulle pétition pour la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou d'un canal existant ou autorisé, n'est prise en considération par le comité des Ordres permanents, à moins qu'il n'ait été déposé devant le comité une carte ou un plan indiquant le tracé proposé des travaux ainsi que les comtés ou les districts par où doit passer le chemin de fer, le canal, l'embranchement ou le prolongement qu'on veut construire.

109. Avant d'adresser au Sénat la pétition pour en obtenir la permission de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, la ou les personnes qui ont l'intention de faire cette pétition doivent, en donnant l'avis prescrit par les règles précédentes mentionner en même temps et de la même manière, les péages qu'elles se proposent de percevoir, l'étendue du privilège, la hauteur des arches, l'espace libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des trains de bois et des bateaux; en outre, mentionner si le pont sera mobile ou non, et indiquer les dimensions de la partie mobile.

110. Aucune pétition en obtention d'un bill privé n'est reçue par le Sénat après les trois premières semaines de la session; aucun bill privé ne peut lui être présenté après les quatre premières semaines de la session; aucun rapport d'un comité permanent ou spécial sur un bill n'est reçu après les six premières semaines de la session.

114. Toute personne qui voudra obtenir un bill privé, si elle se propose de la présenter au Sénat, devra déposer entre les mains du greffier de cette Chambre, huit jours avant la réunion du Parlement, une copie du bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française avec une somme d'argent suffisante pour en payer la traduction, laquelle sera faite par les traducteurs du Sénat, et payer l'impression de 600 exemplaires anglais et de 200 exemplaires français; elle aura pareillement à verser entre les mains du greffier du Sénat, aussitôt après la deuxième lecture du bill, et avant la prise en considération par le comité auquel il aura été renvoyé, une somme de $200, avec les frais d'insertion de l'acte au corps des Statuts; et elle remettra au commis-greffier du comité un reçu constatant le versement de ces sommes.

A. E. BLOUNT,
Greffier du Sénat.

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

RÈGLES RELATIVES AUX PÉTITIONS ET AUX BILLS PRIVÉS.

88. (1) Les pétitions pour bills privés ne sont reçues par la Chambre que si elles sont présentées pendant les six premières semaines de la session, Mettout bill privé sera présenté à la Chambre dans les deux semaines à compter de l'époque où l'examinateur ou le comité des ordres permanents auront fait un rapport favorable sur la pétition, et nulle motion à l'effet de suspendre cette règle ne sera acceptée, à moins qu'au préalable le comité des ordres permanents n'ait présenté un rapport recommandant cette suspension et exposant les raisons la motivant.

Instructions aux comités.

97. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être discutées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommendation que ces bills soient retirés.

Dépôt de bills et honoraires.

89. (1) Toute personne qui voudra obtenir un bill privé sera tenu de déposer entre les mains du greffier de la Chambre, au moins huit jours avant la réunion de la Chambre, un exemplaire de ce bill en anglais ou en français, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression, la traduction en devant être faite par les fonctionnaires de la Chambre, et l'impression par le département des impressions publiques, et si pareil bill n'est pas déposé dans le délai ci-dessus prescrit, le solliciteur devra, en sus des frais d'impression et de traduction, payer la somme de cinq dollars pour chaque jour qui s'écoulera entre le dit huitième jour avant la réunion de la Chambre et la date de la présentation du bill; mais ces taxes additionnelles ne devront pas dépasser en totalité la somme de deux cents dollars.

2. Après la deuxième lecture d'un bill et avant son examen par le comité auquel il a été renvoyé, celui qui en fait la demande doit dans tous les cas verser le prix de l'impression de la loi dans les statuts ainsi qu'un droit de deux cents dollar

Taxes supplémentaires.

3. Les taxes suivantes seront également imposées et payées, en sus de celles qui précèdent, savoir:—

(*a*) Lorsqu'une règle de la Chambre est suspendue relativement à un bill, ou à la pétition de ce bill pour chaque suspension.....	$100 00
(*b*) Lorsqu'un bill est présenté dans la Chambre après la huitième Semaine de la session et avant la fin de la douzième.....	100 00
(*c*) Lorsqu'un bill est présenté dans la Chambre après la douzième semaine de la session.....	200 00
(*d*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $250,000, et n'excède pas $500,000.....	100 00
(*e*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $500,000, et n'excède pas $750,000.....	150 00
(*f*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $750,000, et n'excède pas $1,000,000.....	200 00
(*g*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $1,000,000, et n'excède pas $1,500,000.....	300 00
(*h*) Lorsque le capital social projeté d'une compagnie dépasse $1,500,000, et n'excède pas $2,000,000.....	400 00
(*i*) Pour chaque million ou fraction de million de dollars additionnel....	100 00

4. Quand l'objet d'un bill est d'augmenter le capital social d'une compagnie existante, le droit additionnel est déterminé selon le tarif ci-dessus, mais n'est calculé que sur le montant de la majoration.

5. Quand un bill est à l'effet d'augmenter ou tend augmenter pour une compagnie sa faculté d'emprunter sans qu'il y ait augmentation du capital social, e droit additionnel est de $300

6. Si, à quelque phase d'un bill, il est apporté quelque augmentation au chiffre du capital social projeté d'une compagnie, ou à celui de sa faculté d'emprunter, le bill ne passe pas à la phase subséquente tant que les droits découlant de ce changement n'ont pas été versés.

7. Dans la présente règle, l'expression "capital social projeté" comprend toute augmentation de ce capital prévue dans le bill, et dans les cas où un bill accorde le pouvoir d'augmenter, à quelque date que e soit, le montant du capital social projeté, le droit additionnel sera prélevé sur le chiffre maximum de telle augmentation projetée, tel qu'il en est fait mention dans le bill.

8. Les taxes supplémentaires prescrites en la présente règle s'appliqueront aussi aux bills privés prenant naissance au Sénat, sauf, toutefois, que si une pétition demandant pareil bill privé a été présentée en cette Chambre dans les six premières semaines de la session, la taxe supplémentaire imposée sous l'empire des alinéas *b* ou *c* de l'article 3, ne sera pas exigée.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLES RELATIVES AUX AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

91. Toutes demandes, quelles qu'elles soient, adressées au Parlement pour bills privés, devront être précédées d'un avis dans la *Gazette du Canada;* le dit avis devra énoncer clairement et distinctement la nature et l'objet de la demande, et devra être signé par les postulants ou en leur nom avec les adresses des signataires; et lorsque la demande aura pour objet un acte constitutif, le nom de la compagnie projetée devra être donné dans l'avis. Et si les travaux de quelque compagnie (constituée ou à être constituée en corporation) doivent être déclarés à l'avantage général du Canada, cette intention sera spécifiquement mentionnée dans l'avis; et les postulants feront adresser une copie du dit avis, par lettre enregistrée, au greffier de chaque comté ou municipalité qui pourra être spécialement concernée dans la construction ou l'exploitation des dits travaux, et aussi au secrétaire de la province dans laquelle les dits travaux sont ou pourront être situés; et une déclaration conforme à la loi devra attester que cette formalité a été remplie par les postulants.

Outre l'avis susdit à publier dans la *Gazette du Canada,* un avis semblable devra aussi être publié dans *quelque journal important* comme suit:—

A) Lorsque la demande sera faite pour un acte constituant en corporation,—

1. *Une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal:*—Dans la principale cité et ville ou dans le principal village dans chaque comté où devront être construits le chemin de fer ou le canal projetés.

2. *Une compagnie de télégraphe ou de téléphone:*—Dans la principale cité ou ville dans chaque province ou territoire où la compagnie se propose de faire des opérations.

3. *Une compagnie pour la construction de travaux quelconques* de nature à produire un changement dans une localité particulière par suite de leur construction ou exploitation; ou pour obtenir quelques *droits ou privilèges exclusifs;* ou pour faire quelques opérations pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou à la propriété de particuliers:—Dans la localité ou les localités qui pourraient être atteintes par la législation projetée.

4. Une *compagnie de banque;* une *compagnie d'assurance;* une *compagnie de fidéicommis;* une *compagnie de prêt;* ou une *compagnie industrielle,* sans pouvoirs exclusifs quelconques:—Dans la *Gazette du Canada* seulement.

B) Lorsque la demande sera aux fins d'amender un acte existant,—

1. Pour le prolongement de quelque ligne de chemin de fer ou de quelque canal, ou pour la construction d'embranchements des dits chemin de fer ou canal:—Dans la principale cité, la principale ville ou le principal village dans chaque district ou comté devant être traversé par le prolongement ou cet embranchement.

2. Pour la prolongation d'une charte ou du délai fixé pour la construction ou l'achèvement d'une ligne de chemin de fer, d'un canal, ou d'une ligne de télé-

graphe ou de téléphone quelconques, ou de tous autres travaux déjà autorisés; ou pour l'extension des pouvoirs d'une compagnie (lorsque cela n'implique pas la concession de droits exclusifs); ou pour l'augmentation ou la réduction du capital social de quelque compagnie; ou pour augmenter ou modifier ses pouvoirs d'émettre des obligations ou de contracter des emprunts, ou pour tout amendement pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou intérêts des actionnaires ou des porteurs d'obligations ou des créanciers de la compagnie:—Dans la localité où le bureau principal de la compagnie est ou doit être autorisé à s'établir.

C) Lorsque la demande a pour objet d'obtenir pour une personne ou une corporation déjà constituée des droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou le pouvoir de faeir quelque chose dont l'accomplissement pourrait porter atteinte aux droits ou aux biens d'autres personnes dans la localité ou les localités particulières que l'acte projeté pourrait atteindre.

Tous ces avis, qu'ils soient insérés dans la *Gazette du Canada* ou dans un journal, devront être publiés au moins une fois par semaine pendant une durée de cinq semaines consécutives; et en ce qui concerne les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, ils devront y être publiés en anglais et en français; et dans le cas où il n'y aurait pas de journal dans une localité où l'avis doit être donné, cet avis sera donné dans la localité la plus rapprochée dans laquelle il se publie un journal; et la preuve de la publication régulière de l'avis sera établie dans chaque cas par une déclaration conforme à la loi; et toutes ces déclarations devront être transmises au greffier de la Chambre et être endossées "Avis de bill privé".

D) Tout pareil avis sera transmis par la poste par lettre enregistrée de manière à parvenir au secrétaire de la province, et au greffier du conseil de comté et de la corporation municipale, au moins deux semaines avant que l'Examinateur ou le comité des ordres permanents ne prennent la pétition en délibération, et une déclaration conforme à la loi et établissant ce dépôt à la poste, sera adressée au greffier de la Chambre.

E) Tous bills privés pour actes constitutifs devront être dressés de manière à incorporer, par mode de renvoi, les clauses des actes généraux se rapportant aux détails auxquels ces bills doivent pourvoir; l'on devra énoncer les raisons spéciales de toute déviation de ce principe, ou de l'introduction d'autres dispositions relatives à ces détails, et une note devra être annexée au bill pour indiquer les dispositions du bill au sujet desquelles l'on propose de s'écarter de l'*acte général;* les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette *règle*, devront être remodelés par les promoteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais avant qu'aucun comité passe à l'examen de leurs *clauses*.

W. B. NORTHRUP,
Greffier de la Chambre des Communes.

Quiconque désire obtenir du Parlement une charte de chemin de fer, devra observer les règles ci-dessous, établies par la Chambre des Communes, au sujet de la production de cartes:—

CARTE OU PLAN ACCOMPAGNANT LA PÉTITION.

93. "L'Examinateur ou le comité des Ordres permanents ne prendra connaissance d'aucune pétition demandant la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer, ou d'une compagnie ayant pour objet la construction d'un canal, ou demandant un prolongement de la ligne d'un chemin de fer ou d'un canal existant ou autorisé, avant que soit produit devant ce comité une carte ou un plan, indiquant l'emplacement projeté des ouvrages, et chaque comté, township, municipalité ou district à travers lesquels le chemin de fer, le canal, l'embranchement ou le prolongement projeté, doit être construit."

CARTES, PLANS ET PIÈCES ACCOMPAGNANT LES BILLS

. "Nul bill tendant à la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal ou à l'effet de changer le tracé du chemin de fer ou du canal d'une compagnie déjà constituée, ne sera mis à l'étude par le comité des Chemins de fer, à moins qu'il n'ait été produit devant le comité, au moins une semaine avant l'examen du bill—

(*a*) "Une carte ou un plan à une échelle d'au moins un demi-pouce au mille et indiquant le territoire sur lequel il est question de construire les ouvrages projetés, et indiquant aussi les ouvrages analogues existants ou autorisés, dans la région ou partie de la région que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou qui ont quelque effet sur la dite région; et cette carte ou ce plan doit porter la signature de l'ingénieur ou autre personne qui l'a fait;

(*b*) "Une pièce faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de consacrer aux fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de se le procurer, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, d'obligations, de débentures ou d'autres valeurs, et le montant respectif à réaliser de chacun de ces chefs."

AVIS est par le présent donné que Rodolphe Boudreau, 147A rue Church, dans la cité de Toronto, comté d'York, dans la province d'Ontario, homme de ligne, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse Rose Adeline Boudreau, 512 rue Saint-Timothé, dans la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour cause d'adultère et d'abandon.

Daté à Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, ce 26me jour d'août 1918.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
par EDWARD MEEK,
106 Bay Street, Toronto,
10-14 Son procureur.

AVIS est donné par le présent que William Lewis Evans, de la cité et du district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, gérant, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse, dame Meto Rogers, de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère et abandon.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, le septième jour de juillet 1918.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Procureurs du réquérant,
189, rue Saint-Jacques,
2-14 Montréal.

AVIS est par le présent donné que Trefflé Grenier, de la cité et du district de Montréal, employé de chemin de fer, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse, dame Eva Leplaine Grenier, pour cause d'adultère et abandon.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, ce vingtième jour de septembre 1918.

ELLIOTT, DAVID & MAILHIOT,
Procureur du requérant,
189 rue Saint-Jacques,
13-13 Montréal, P.Q.

AVIS DIVERS.

BANQUE MOLSONS.

152E DIVIDENDE.

AVIS.—Les actionnaires de la Banque Molsons sont notifiés par le présent qu'un dividende de deux et trois quarts pour cent (étant au taux de onze pour cent par année) sur le capital-actions a été déclaré pour le trimestre courant, et qu'il sera payable au bureau de la banque, à Montréal, et aux succursales, à compter du premier jour d'octobre prochain, aux actionnaires inscrits au registre le 15 septembre 1918.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau-chef de la banque, lundi, le quatrième jour de novembre prochain, à trois heures de l'après-midi.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

EDWARD C. PRATT,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 21 août 1918 8-6

BANQUE DES MARCHANDS DU CANADA.

DIVIDENDE TRIMESTRIEL.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de deux et demi pour cent pour le trimestre courant, étant au taux de 10 pour cent par année sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré, et sera payable à la banque en cette cité et à ses succursales, dès et après le 1er jour de novembre prochain, aux actionnaires enregistrés à la clôture des affaires le 15e jour d'octobre.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

D. C. MACAROW,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 24 septembre 1918. 13–5

MONTREAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

AVIS est donné par le présent que le bureau chef de la compagnie dite "Montreal Transportation Company, Limited" a été transféré du n°14, Place Royale, au n° 216, rue Saint-Jacques, Montréal.

SMITH, MARKEY, SKINNER,
PUGSLEY & HYDE,

Solliciteurs de la compagnie.

Daté le 24 septembre 1918. 13–1

THE AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AVIS est donné par la compagnie d'assurance dite "The Automobile Insurance Company de Hartford, Conn.", qu'elle demandera au ministre des Finances, le 23ème jour de décembre 1918, la restitution de ses valeurs déposées, et les porteurs de polices canadiennes opposés à telle restitution sont requis de présenter leur opposition au ministre le ou avant le dit 23ième jour de décembre 1918.

T. H. CRISTMAS,
Agent-chef.

Montréal, 18 septembre 1918. 12–13

ATLANTIC QUEBEC & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de "The Atlantic Quebec & Western Railway Company", aura lieu dans les bureaux de la compagnie Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, Londres, Angleterre, mercredi, le 30 octobre 1918, à midi, pour la transaction des affaires générales de la compagnie.

Par ordre
E. S. ELVEY,
Secrétaire-trésorier.

Londres, Angleterre, 31 août 1918. 12–4

THE ÆTNA CASUALTY AND SURETY COMPANY.

AVIS est donné par la compagnie d'assurance dite "The Ætna Casualty and Surety Company," de Hartford, Conn., qu'elle demandera au ministre des Finances, le 23e jour de décembre 1918, la restitution de ses valeurs deposées, et les porteurs de polices canadiennes de la compagnie opposés à telle restitution sont requis de présenter leur opposition au ministre le ou avant le dit 23e jour de décembre 1918.

F. H. CHRISTMAS,
Agent-chef.

Montréal, 18 septembre 1918. 12–13

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

SAMEDI, le deux novembre prochain, et après, cette banque paiera à ses actionnaires un dividende de deux et quart pour cent (étant au taux de neuf pour cent par année), sur son capital versé, pour le trimestre finissant le 31 octobre prochain.

Ce dividende sera payé suivant la liste des actionnaires inscrits à la date du 16 octobre prochain.

Par ordre du bureau de direction.

N. LAVOIE,
Gérant général.

Québec, le 17 septembre 1918. 12–5

LA BANQUE DE MONTRÉAL ET LA BANQUE DE L'AMÉRIQUE BRITANNIQUE DU NORD.

AVIS est par le présent donné que la Banque de Montréal et la Banque de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord ont l'intention de demander au Gouverneur en conseil de la Puissance du Canada d'approuver un arrangement entre les dites banques pour l'achat par la Banque de Montréal de tout l'actif de la Banque de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord.

Cet avis est donné en conformité de la section 106 de la *Loi des banques* de la Puissance du Canada, et telle demande sera faite après que cet avis aura été publié au moins pendant quatre semaines, tel que requis par la dite section.

POUR LA BANQUE DE MONTRÉAL,

FREDERIC WILLIAMS TAYLOR,
Gérant général.

POUR LA BANQUE DE L'AMÉRIQUE BRITANNIQUE DU NORD,

H. B. MACKENZIE,
Gérant général.

11–4

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OTTAWA.—Printed by J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1918.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

General Order No. 249.

THE BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

Saturday, the 31st day of August, A.D. 1918.

D'ARCY SCOTT,
Asst. Chief Commissioner.
S. J. MCLEAN,
Commissioner.

IN THE MATTER OF the application of the undermentioned railway companies for approval of their Standard Freight Tariffs of Maximum Mileage Tolls · File No. 28678.

THE said standard freight tariffs having been filed on the basis prescribed by Order in Council, P.C. 1863, dated 27th July, 1918,—

It is ordered that the following standard freight tariffs of maximum mileage tolls be, and they are hereby approved ; the rate scales of the said tariffs to be published in at least two consecutive weekly issues of *The Canada Gazette* and preceded by the following notice:—

"The undermentioned standard freight tariffs having been filed for the approval of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, and being found by the Board to be in accordance with Order in Council, P.C. 1863, dated 27th July, 1918, and having been approved by the General Order of the Board No. 249, dated 31st August, 1918, the rate scales thereof are hereby published as required by section 327 of The Railway Act."

Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway	C.R.C. No. 478
Algoma Eastern Railway	C.R.C. No. 223
Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway	C.R.C. No. 26
Boston & Maine Railroad	C.R.C. No. 1908
Canadian Northern Railway	C.R.C. No. W1132
Canadian Northern Railway	C.R.C. No. E1102
Canadian Pacific Railway	C.R.C. No. W2392
Canadian Pacific Railway	C.R.C. No. E3543
Central Vermont Railway	C.R.C. No. 1295
Dominion Atlantic Railway	C.R.C. No. 576
Edmonton, Dunveygan & British Columbia Railway	C.R.C. No. 86
Essex Terminal Railway	C.R.C. No. 484
Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway	C.R.C. No. 402
Glengarry and Stormont Railway	C.R.C. No. 93
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Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	C.R.C. No. 298
Great Northern Railway—	
Manitoba Great Northern Railway	C.R.C. No. 1424
Brandon, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay Railway	C.R.C. No. 1425
Crows Nest Southern Railway	C.R.C. No. 1423
New Westminster Southern Railway Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company Red Mountain Railway Kettle Valley Railway	C.R.C. No. 1430
Victoria and Sydney Railway	C.R.C. No. V54
Halifax and South Western Railway	C.R.C. No. F64
Kettle Valley Railway.	C.R.C. No. 174
Maine Central Railroad	C.R.C. No. C1566
Michigan Central Railroad	C.R.C. No. 2812
Napierville Junction Railway	C.R.C. No. 198
New York Central Railroad	C.R.C. No. 1650
New York Central Railroad	C.R.C. No. 1681
Père Marquette Railway	C.R.C. No. 2215
Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway	C.R.C. No. 661
Quebec Oriental Railway	C.R,C. No. 37
Temiscouata Railway	C.R.C. No. 328
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway	C.R.C. No. 1227

(Sgd.) D'ARCY SCOTT,
Assistant Chief Commissioner,
Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

THE undermentioned Standard Freight Tariffs having been filed for the approval of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, and being found by the Board to be in accordance with Order in Council P.C. 1863, dated July 27th, 1918, and having been approved by the General Order of the Board No. 249, dated August 31st, 1918, the rate scales thereof are hereby published as required by section 327 of The Railway Act.

Application of Rates. — Table Number.	Name of Carrier.	Tariff C.R.C. Number.
2	ALGOMA CENTRAL & HUDSON BAY RAILWAY	478
2	ALGOMA EASTERN RAILWAY	223
1	ATLANTIC, QUEBEC & WESTERN RAILWAY	26
1	BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD	1908
	CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY (Lines Westfort, Ont. and East thereof)	E—1102
1	Applies between stations Capreol, Ont. and East.	
2	Applies between stations Capreol, Ont. and West. Also on interchange between stations West of Capreol, Ont. and stations Capreol, Ont. and East.	
	CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY (Lines Port Arthur, Ont. and West thereof)	W—1132
3	Applies between stations Port Arthur, Ont. and west thereof, in the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, except west of Edson, Alta., also on interchange between stations in the above defined territory and stations on the Canadian Northern Railway, in the State of Minnesota, and on interchange between all stations west of Westfort, Ont., to and including Edson, Alta. and stations east of Port Arthur to and including Sudbury, Ont.	
4	Applies between stations Edson, Alta. and west thereof in the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia; also on interchange between stations west of Edson, Alta. and all stations east thereof to and including Sudbury, Ont.	
	CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY (Lines Fort William, Ont. and east thereof)	E—3543
1	Applies (Local and Interchange) between stations on the Lake Superior Division (Sudbury and East) Eastern Division, Ontario Division, Atlantic Division.	
2	Applies between stations on the Lake Superior Division (Sudbury and West) also on interchange between stations on the Lake Superior Division (West of Sudbury) and stations on the Lake Superior Division (Sudbury and East), Eastern Division, Ontario Division, Atlantic Division.	
	CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY (Lines Port Arthur, Ont. and West thereof)	W—2392
	Section 1—	
3	Applies (Local and Interchange) between stations in the Provinces of Ontario (East of Port Arthur, Ont. excepted), Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta (West of Canmore, Alta., excepted) also on interchange traffic between stations defined above and stations East of Port Arthur, Ont. to Sudbury, Ont.	
	Section 2—	
4	Applies (Local and Interchange) between stations in the Province of British Columbia including Columbia & Kootenay Ry. / Columbia & Western Ry. / Kootenay & Arrowhead Ry. / Nakusp & Slocan Ry. / Shuswap & Okanagan Ry. Alberta (East of Canmore, Alta. and Crowsnest, B.C. excepted). Applies on interchange traffic between rail stations in British Columbia defined above and Ports of Call in British Columbia defined in Section No. 3 also on interchange traffic between rail station and Ports of Call in British Columbia and stations east of Crowsnest, B.C. and Canmore, Alta., as defined in Sec. No. 1.	
	Section 3—	
5	Applies locally between Ports of Call on the Arrow Lake, Slocan Lake, Kootenay Lake, Okanagan Lake and Columbia River. Will not apply where a rail haul intervenes.	
1	CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY	1295
1	DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY	576
4	EDMONTON, DUNVEGAN & BRITISH COLUMBIA RAILWAY	86
4	ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY	402
1	ESSEX TERMINAL RAILWAY	484
1	GLENGARRY & STORMONT RAILWAY	93
1	GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM	E—3957
	GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY	298
	Section 1—	
3	Applies locally between Grand Trunk Pacific Railway stations (Main Line and Branches), (Winnipeg, Man. to Edson, Alta. inclusive), also on traffic interchanged between stations in the above territory and stations on the Canadian Government Railways (Lines Armstrong, Ont., Fort William, Ont. and West thereof).	
	Section 2—	
	Applies locally between Grand Trunk Pacific Railway stations (Main Line and Branches), Edson, Alta. to Prince Rupert, B.C. inclusive. On interchange traffic between Grand Trunk Pacific Railway stations (Main Line and Branches), Edson, Alta., to Prince Rupert, B.C., inclusive, and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway stations as defined in Section No. 1. On interchange traffic between Grand Trunk Pacific Railway stations (Main Line and Branches), Edson, Alta., to Prince Rupert, B.C., inclusive, and stations on Canadian Government Railways, as defined in Section No. 1.	
3	GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. Applies between stations on the Manitoba Great Northern.	1424
3	GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. Applies between stations on Brandon, Saskatchewan & Hudson Bay Ry.	1425
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Application of Rates. — Table Number.	Name of Carrier.	Tariff C.R.C. Number.
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	New Westminster Southern Ry. Co., Nelson & Fort Sheppard Ry., Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Ry. & Nav. Co., Red Mountain Railway Co., Kettle Valley Railway.	
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4	VICTORIA & SIDNEY RAILWAY.....	V—54

TABLE No. 1.

Distances, Miles.		Classes in cents per 100 lbs.									
Over	Not over	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	25	24	21	18	15	12	11	9	10	10	7½
25	30	25½	23	20	15½	13	11½	10	11½	10	9
30	35	29	25½	22	19	14½	13	10	11½	11½	9
35	40	32	27½	24½	20	15½	14½	11½	13	11½	10
40	45	34⅓	30	25½	22	17½	15½	11½	13	11½	10
45	50	34½	30	25½	22	17½	15½	13	14½	13	10
50	55	37⅓	33	29	23	19	17½	14½	14½	14½	11½
55	60	37⅓	33	29	23	19	17½	14½	15½	14½	11½
60	65	40	36½	30	25½	20	19	15½	15½	15½	13
65	70	40	36½	30	25½	20	19	15½	17½	15½	13
70	75	43	37½	33	27½	22	20	17½	17½	15½	14½
75	80	46½	40	34½	29	23	20	17½	19	17½	14½
80	85	46½	40	34½	29	23	20	17½	19	17½	14½
85	90	49	43	37½	30	24½	22	19	20	17½	15½
90	95	49	43	37½	30	24½	22	19	20	19	15½
95	100	52	46½	39	33	25½	23	19	20	19	15½
100	110	52	46½	39	33	25½	23	20	22	20	17½
110	120	54½	47½	42	34½	27½	24½	20	22	20	17½
120	130	54½	47½	42	34½	27½	24½	22	22	22	19
130	140	57½	50½	43	36½	29	25½	22	23	23	19
140	150	57½	50½	43	36½	29	25½	23	23	23	20
150	160	60½	53	46½	37½	30	27½	23	24½	24½	20
160	170	60½	53	46½	37½	30	27½	24½	24½	24½	22
170	180	63	56½	47½	40	32	29	24½	25½	25½	22
180	190	66½	57½	50½	42	33	30	24½	25½	25½	22
190	200	66½	57½	50½	42	33	30	25½	27½	27½	23
200	210	69	60½	52	43	34½	32	25½	27½	27½	23
210	220	69	60½	52	43	34½	32	25½	27½	29	23
220	230	72	63	54½	44½	36½	33	27½	29	30	24½
230	240	72	63	54½	44½	36½	33	27½	29	30	24½
240	250	75	66½	56½	47½	37½	34½	29	29	32	25½
250	260	77½	67½	59	49	39	36½	29	30	33	25½
260	270	77½	67½	59	49	39	36½	29	30	33	27½
270	280	80½	70½	60½	50½	40	37½	29	30	33	27½
280	290	83	73	63	52	42	39	30	32	34½	29
290	300	86½	76½	65	54½	43	40	30	32	34½	29
300	325	92	80½	69	57½	46½	43	32	33	36½	30
325	350	95	83	72	59	47½	44½	33	34½	37½	32
350	375	97½	86½	73	62	49	46½	33	34½	37½	32
375	400	100½	87½	76½	63	50½	47½	34½	36½	39	33
400	425	104	90½	77½	65	52	49	36½	37½	40	34½
425	450	109½	96½	82	69	54½	52	37½	39	42	36½

TABLE No. 1—*Concluded.*

Distances, Miles.		Classes in cents per 100 lbs.									
Over	Not over	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
450	475	112	99½	85	70½	56½	53	39	40	42	37½
475	500	115	100½	86½	72	57½	54½	40	42	43	39
500	525	118	104	89½	73	59	56½	42	43	43	40
525	550	120½	106½	90½	76½	60½	57½	43	44½	44½	42
550	575	124	108	94	77½	62	59	44½	46½	46½	43
575	600	129½	114	97½	80½	65	62	47½	49	50½	46½
600	625	135	118	102	85	67½	65	49	50½	52	47½
625	650	140½	124	106½	87½	70½	67½	52	53	54½	50½
650	675	147	128	110½	92	73	70½	53	54½	56½	52
675	700	152½	134	115	95	76½	73	54½	56½	57½	53
700	725	155	137	116½	96½	77½	75	56½	57½	59	54½
725	750	161½	140⅔	120½	100½	80½	77½	59	60½	62	57½
750	775	167	147	125	105	83	80½	60½	62	63	59
775	800	172½	151½	129½	108	86½	83	63	65	66½	62
800	825	178	155	134	112	89½	86½	65	66½	67½	63
825	850	184	161½	138	115	92	89½	66½	69	70½	65
850	875	190	167	142½	119½	95	92	67½	70½	72	66½
875	900	195½	171½	147	122½	97½	95	70½	73	75	69
900	925	201½	177	151½	126⅔	100½	97½	72	75	76½	70½
925	950	204½	178	154	128	102	99½	73	77½	79½	72
950	975	210	184	158	130½	105	102	75	79½	80½	73
975	1000	215½	188	162½	135	108	105	77½	80½	82	76½

TABLE No. 2.

Distances, Miles.		Classes in cents per 100 lbs.									
Over	Not over	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	20	24	21	18	15	12	11	9	10	10	7½
20	25	25½	22	18	15	12	11	9	10	10	7½
25	30	29	24½	19	15	13	11½	10	10	10	9
30	35	32	25½	22	15½	14½	13	10	10	10	9
35	40	34½	29	23	17½	15½	14½	11½	10	10	10
40	45	37½	32	24½	19	17½	15½	11½	10	10	10
45	50	40	33	27½	20	17½	15½	13	11½	11½	10
50	55	43	36½	29	22	19	17½	14½	11½	11½	11½
55	60	46½	39	30	23	19	17½	14½	11½	11½	11½
60	65	49	40	33	24½	20	19	15½	13	13	13
65	70	52	43	34½	25½	20	19	15½	13	13	13
70	75	54½	46½	36½	27½	22	20	17½	14½	14½	14½
75	80	57½	47½	39	29	23	20	17½	14½	14½	14½
80	85	60½	50½	40	30	23	20	17½	15½	15½	14½
85	90	63	53	42	32	24½	22	19	15½	17½	15½
90	95	66½	54½	44½	33	25½	23	19	17½	19	15½
95	100	69	57½	46½	34½	27½	24½	19	17½	19	15½
100	110	72	60½	47½	36½	29	25½	20	19	20	17½
110	120	75	62	50½	37½	30	27½	20	19	20	17½
120	130	77½	65	52	39	32	29	22	20	22	19
130	140	80½	67½	53	40	33	30	22	22	23	19
140	150	83	69	56½	42	33	30	23	23	23	20
150	160	83	69	56½	42	34½	32	23	24½	24½	20
160	170	86½	72	57½	43	34½	32	24½	24½	24½	22
170	180	86½	72	57½	43	36½	33	24½	25½	25½	22
180	190	89½	75	59	44½	36½	33	24½	25½	25½	22
190	200	92	76½	62	46½	37½	34½	25½	27½	27½	23
200	210	92	76½	62	46½	37½	34½	25½	27½	27½	23
210	220	95	79½	63	47½	39	36½	25½	27½	29	23
220	230	95	79½	63	47½	39	36½	27½	29	30	24½
230	240	97½	82	65	49	40	37½	27½	29	30	24½
240	250	100½	83	67½	50½	40	37½	29	29	32	25½
250	260	100½	83	67½	50½	40	37½	29	30	33	25½
260	270	104	86½	69	52	42	39	29	30	33	27½
270	280	104	86½	69	52	42	39	30	32	33	27½
280	290	106½	89½	70½	53	43	40	30	32	34½	29
290	300	109½	90½	73	54½	43	40	30	32	34½	29
300	310	109½	90½	73	54½	44½	42	32	33	36½	30
310	320	112	94	75	56½	44½	42	32	33	36½	30
320	330	112	94	75	56½	46½	43	32	33	36½	30
330	340	115	96½	76½	57½	46½	43	33	34½	37½	32
340	350	118	97½	79½	59	47½	44½	33	34½	37½	32
350	360	118	97½	79½	59	47½	44½	33	34½	37½	32
360	370	120½	100½	80½	60½	49	46½	34½	36½	39	33
370	380	124	104	82	62	49	46½	34½	36½	39	33
380	390	124	104	82	62	50½	47½	34½	36½	39	33
390	400	126½	105	85	63	50½	47½	36½	37½	40	34½
400	410	129½	108	86½	65	52	49	36½	37½	40	34½
410	420	132½	110½	87½	66½	52	49	36½	37½	40	34½
420	430	132⅔	110½	87½	66½	53	50½	37½	39	42	36½
430	440	135	112	90½	67½	53	50½	37½	39	42	36½
440	450	138	115	92	69	54½	52	37½	39	42	36½
450	460	138	115	92	69	54½	52	39	40	43	37½

TABLE No. 2—*Concluded.*

Distances, Miles.		Classes in cents per 100 lbs.									
Over	Not over	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
460	470	140½	118	94	70½	56½	53	39	40	43	37½
470	480	140½	118	94	70½	56½	53	40	42	44½	39
480	490	144	119½	96½	72	57½	54½	40	42	44½	39
490	500	144	119½	96½	72	57½	54½	40	42	44½	39
500	525	147	122½	97½	73	59	56½	42	43	46½	40
525	550	152½	128	102	76½	60½	57½	43	44½	47½	42
550	575	157	130½	105	79½	63	60½	46½	47½	50½	44½
575	600	161½	135	108	80½	65	62	47½	49	52	46½
600	625	165½	138	110½	83	66½	63	49	50½	53	47½
625	650	169½	140½	114	85	67½	65	50½	52	54½	49
650	675	174	145	116½	87½	70½	67½	53	54½	57½	52
675	700	178	148	119½	89½	72	69	54½	56½	59	53
700	725	182½	152½	122½	92	73	70½	56½	57½	60½	54½
725	750	187	155	125	94	75	72	57½	59	62	56½
750	775	191½	159½	128	96½	77½	75	60½	62	65	59
775	800	195½	162½	130½	97½	79½	76½	62	63	66½	60½
800	825	200	167	134	100½	80½	77½	63	65	67½	62
825	850	204½	169½	137	102	82	79½	65	66½	69	63
850	875	209	174	139½	105	83	80½	66½	67½	70½	65
875	900	212½	178	142½	106½	85	82	67½	70½	72	66½
900	925	217	181½	145	109½	87½	85	70½	72	75	69
925	950	221½	185½	148	110½	89½	86½	72	73	76½	70½
950	975	225½	188	151½	114	90½	87½	73	75	77½	72
975	1000	230	191½	154	115	92	89½	75	77½	79½	73
1000	1025	234½	195½	157	118	95	92	77½	79½	82	76½
1025	1050	239	198	158	119½	96½	94	79½	80½	83	77½
1050	1075	243	202½	162½	122½	97½	95	80½	82	85	79½
1075	1100	245½	205½	165½	124	99½	96½	80½	83	86½	79½
1100	1125	250	209	167	125	100½	97½	82	83	86½	80½
1125	1150	254½	212½	171½	128	102	99½	83	85	87½	82
1150	1175	259	215½	172½	129½	104	100½	85	86½	89½	83
1175	1200	262	219	175½	130½	105	102	85	86½	89½	83
1200	1225	266½	221½	178	134	106½	104	86½	87½	90½	85
1225	1250	270	225½	181½	135	108	105	87½	89½	92	86½
1250	1275	274½	229	182½	138	110½	108	90½	92	95	89½
1275	1300	277½	231½	185½	139½	112	109½	90½	92	95	89½
1300	1325	282	234½	188	140½	114	110½	92	94	96½	90½
1325	1350	286½	239	191½	144	115	112	94	95	97½	92
1350	1375	290½	241½	194½	145	116½	114	95	95	99½	94
1375	1400	293	244½	195½	147	118	115	95	96½	99½	94
1400	1425	297½	249	198	149½	119½	116½	96½	97½	100½	95
1425	1450	302	252	201½	151½	120½	118	97½	99½	102	96½
1450	1475	306½	254½	204½	154	124	120½	100½	102	105	99½
1475	1500	309½	257½	207	155	125	122½	100½	102	105	99½
1500	1550	317½	264½	211½	159½	128	125	104	105	108	102
1550	1600	325	270	215½	162½	129½	126½	104	106½	109½	102
1600	1650	334	277½	221½	167	134	130½	108	109½	114	106½
1650	1700	340½	284½	229	171½	137	134	109½	110½	115	108
1700	1750	349½	292	234½	175½	139½	137	112	114	118	110½
1750	1800	356½	297½	239	178	142½	139½	114	116½	120½	112
1800	1850	365	305	244½	182½	147	144	118	120½	125	116½
1850	1900	372½	310½	249	187	149½	147	119½	122½	128	118
1900	1950	381½	317½	254½	191½	152½	149½	122½	125	129½	120½
1950	2000	388	324	259	194½	155	152½	124	126½	130½	122½
2000	2050	395½	329½	263	198	158	155	126½	129½	134	125
2050	2100	402½	335	269	201½	161½	158	128	130½	135	126½
2100	2150	410	342	274½	205½	165½	162½	132½	135	139½	130½
2150	2200	417	348	279	209	167	164	132½	135	139½	130½
2200	2250	424½	354	283	212½	169½	167	135	138	142½	134
2250	2300	431½	359½	287½	215½	172½	169½	137	139½	144	135
2300	2350	439	365	292	220	175½	172½	139½	142½	147	138
2350	2400	445½	370½	297½	223	178	175½	140½	144	148	139½
2400	2450	453	378	302	227	181½	178	144	147	151½	142½
2450	2500	460	384	307½	230	184	181½	145	148	154	144
2500	2550	467½	389½	312	234½	187	184	148	151½	157	147
2550	2600	474½	395½	316½	237½	190	187	149½	152½	158	148
2600	2650	482	401½	320½	241½	192½	190	152½	155	161½	151½
2650	2700	489	407	325	244½	195½	192½	154	157	162½	152½
2700	2750	496½	412½	330½	249	198	195½	157	159½	165½	155
2750	2800	503	420	336½	252	201½	198	158	161½	167	157
2800	2850	510½	425½	340½	255½	204½	201½	161½	164	169½	159½
2850	2900	517½	431½	345	259	207	204½	162½	165½	171½	161½
2900	2950	525	437	349½	263	210	207	165½	168	174	164
2950	3000	532	442½	355	266½	212½	210	167	169½	175½	165½

TABLE No. 3.

Distances, Miles.	Classes in cents per 100 lbs.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	24	21	18	15	12	11	9	10	10	7½
10	24	21	18	15	12	11	9	10	10	7½
15	24	21	18	15	12	11	9	10	10	7½

TABLE No. 3—*Continued.*

Distances, Miles.	Classes in cents per 100 lbs.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20	24	21	18	15	12	11	9	10	10	7½
25	25	21½	18	15	12	11	10	11½	10	7½
30	29	25	19	15	14	11½	10	11½	11½	7½
35	31½	25	21½	16½	15	12½	11½	12½	11½	7½
40	32½	27½	22½	17½	16½	14	11½	12½	12½	9
45	35	30	24	17½	17½	14	11½	14	12½	9
50	37½	31½	25	19	17½	15	12½	14	14	10
55	39	32½	26½	20	17½	16½	14	14	14	10
60	41½	35	27½	21½	19	17½	14	15	15	11½
65	44	36½	29	22½	20	19	14	15	16½	11½
70	46½	39	31½	24	21½	19	15	16½	17½	11½
75	47½	40	32½	25	22½	20	15	16½	17½	12½
80	50	41½	32½	25	24	20	16½	17½	19	12½
85	52½	44	35	26½	25	21½	16½	17½	19	14
90	54	46½	36½	27½	25	21½	16½	17½	20	14
95	56½	46½	37½	27½	25	21½	17½	17½	20	14
100	57½	47½	39	29	26½	22½	17½	19	21½	15
110	60	51½	40	31½	27½	22½	17½	19	22½	15
120	64	54	42½	32½	29	24	17½	20	24	16½
130	67½	56½	45	32½	30	25	19	21½	25	16½
140	70	59	46½	35	32½	25	20	21½	25	17½
150	74	61½	49	37½	32½	26½	20	22½	26½	17½
160	76½	64	51½	39	34	27½	21½	24	27½	17½
170	79	66½	52½	39	35	29	22½	24	29	17½
180	81½	67½	54	40	36½	30	22½	25	30	19
190	82½	69	55	41½	37½	31½	24	25	31½	19
200	85	71½	57½	42½	39	32½	24	25	32½	20
210	89	74	59	44	39	32½	25	26½	32½	20
220	91½	76½	60	46½	40	34	25	26½	34	21½
230	94	79	62½	46½	41½	35	25	27½	35	21½
240	96½	80	64	47½	42½	35	26½	27½	35	21½
250	97½	81½	65	49	44	36½	26½	29	36½	21½
260	100	82½	67½	50	45	37½	27½	29	37½	22½
270	102½	85	67½	51½	46½	39	29	29	39	22½
280	105	87½	69	52½	46½	39	29	30	39	24
290	106½	89	70	54	47½	40	30	30	40	24
300	109	90	72½	54	49	41½	30	31½	41½	25
310	111½	94	75	56½	50	42½	31½	31½	42½	25
320	114	95	75	57½	51½	42½	31½	32½	42½	25
330	116½	96½	77½	59	52½	44	32½	32½	44	26½
340	117½	99	79	60	54	45	32½	32½	45	26½
350	120	100	80	60	54	46½	32½	34	46½	26½
360	122½	102½	81½	61½	55	46½	34	34	46½	27½
370	124	104	82½	62½	56½	47½	34	35	47½	27½
380	126½	105	85	64	57½	47½	34	35	47½	29
390	129	107½	86½	65	59	49	35	35	49	29
400	131½	110	87½	66½	60	50	35	36½	50	29
410	132½	110	89	67½	60	51½	36½	36½	51½	30
420	135	112½	90	67½	61½	51½	36½	37½	51½	30
430	137½	115	91½	69	62½	52½	37½	37½	52½	31½
440	139	116½	92½	70	64	54	39	39	54	31½
450	141½	117½	95	71½	64	54	39	39	54	31½
460	144	120	96½	72½	65	55	39	39	55	32½
470	145	121½	96½	74	66½	56½	39	39	56½	32½
480	147½	124	99	75	67½	56½	39	39	56½	32½
490	150	125	100	75	67½	57½	40	40	57½	34
500	152½	126½	101½	76½	69	59	40	40	59	34
525	157½	131½	105	79	71½	60	41½	41½	60	35
550	162½	136½	109	81½	72½	62½	44	42½	62½	36½
575	167½	140	111½	84	75	64	45	44	64	37½
600	172½	144	115	86½	77½	66½	46½	45	66½	39
625	177½	149	117½	89	79	67½	46½	46½	67½	40
650	182½	152½	122½	91½	81½	70	49	46½	70	41½
675	187½	156½	124	94	84	72½	50	47½	72½	42½
700	191½	160	127½	96½	86½	75	51½	49	75	44
725	196½	164	131½	99	89	76½	52½	50	76½	45
750	201½	167½	134	100	90	77½	54	51½	77½	46½
775	205	171½	137½	102½	92½	80	55	51½	80	46½
800	209	174	139	105	95	81½	56½	52½	81½	47½
825	214	179	142½	106½	96½	82½	57½	54	84	49
850	217½	181½	145	109	97½	85	60	54	85	50
875	222½	185	149	110	100	86½	60	55	86½	51½
900	226½	189	151½	112½	102½	89	61½	55	89	52½
925	230	192½	154	115	102½	90	62½	56½	90	54
950	235	195	156½	117½	105	92½	65	57½	92½	54
975	239	200	160	119	107½	94	66½	57½	94	55
1000	242½	202½	161½	121½	109	96½	67½	59	96½	56½
1025	246½	205	164	124	110	97½	67½	60	97½	56½
1050	251½	209	166½	125	112½	99	70	60	99	57½
1075	254	211½	167½	127½	115	101½	71½	61½	101½	59
1100	257½	214	171½	129	117½	102½	72½	61½	102½	60
1125	261½	217½	174	131½	117½	105	74	62½	105	61½
1150	266½	222½	177½	132½	119	106½	75	64	106½	61½
1175	270	226½	181½	135	121½	109	76½	64	109	64
1200	272½	227½	181½	136½	122½	110	77½	65	110	65
1225	276½	230	184	137½	124	112½	79	66½	112½	66½
1250	280	232½	186½	139	125	114	81½	67½	114	67½
1275	284	237½	189	141½	127½	115	81½	67½	115	67½
1300	287½	239	191½	144	130	117½	82½	69	117½	69
1325	290	242½	194	145	131½	119	84	70	119	70
1350	294	245	195	146½	131½	121½	85	71½	121½	71½

TABLE No. 3—*Concluded.*

Distances, Miles.	Classes in cents per 100 lbs.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1375	296½	249	197½	149	132½	122½	86½	72½	122½	72½
1400	301½	251½	201½	151½	137½	124	89	74	124	74
1425	304	254	204	152½	139	124	89	75	124	75
1450	307½	257½	206½	155	141½	126½	90	75	126½	75
1475	310	259	209	156½	142½	129	91½	76½	129	76½
1500	314	261½	209	157½	144	130	92½	76½	130	76½
1550	317½	264	211½	159	145	130	94	77½	130	77½
1600	321½	266½	212½	160	146½	131½	95	79	131½	79
1650	325	269	214	162½	147½	132½	96½	80	132½	80
1700	329	271½	215	164	149	134	97½	81½	134	81½
1750	332½	274	216½	166½	150	135	99	82½	135	82½
1800	336½	276½	217½	167½	151½	136½	100	84	136½	84
1850	340	279	219	170	152½	137½	101½	85	137½	85
1900	344	281½	220	171½	154	139	102½	86½	139	86½
1950	347½	284	221½	174	155	140	104	87½	140	87½
2000	351½	286½	222½	175	156½	141½	105	89	141½	89
2050	355	289	224	177½	157½	142½	106½	90	142½	90
2100	359	291½	225	179	159	144	107½	91½	144	91½

When rates are not shown in the Table for the exact distance, use the rates given for the next greater distance.

TABLE No. 4.

Distances, Miles.	Classes in cents per 100 lbs.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	24	21	18	15	12	11	9	10	10	7½
10	24	21	18	15	12	11	9	10	10	7½
15	25	21½	18	15	12	11	10	11½	10	7½
20	29	25	19	15	14	11½	10	11½	11½	7½
25	32½	27½	22½	17½	16½	14	11½	12½	12½	9
30	35	30	24	17½	17½	14	11½	14	12½	9
35	39	32½	26½	20	17½	16½	14	14	14	10
40	41½	35	27½	21½	19	17½	14	15	15	11½
45	45	37½	30	22½	20	19	14	15	16½	11½
50	47½	40	32½	25	22½	20	15	16½	17½	12½
55	52½	44	35	26½	25	21½	16½	17½	19	14
60	55	47½	37½	27½	25	21½	16½	17½	20	14
65	59	49	39	30	26½	22½	17½	19	21½	15
70	60	51½	40	31½	27½	22½	17½	19	22½	15
75	62½	52½	41½	31½	29	24	17½	20	24	16½
80	65	55	44	32½	29	24	17½	20	24	16½
85	67½	56½	45	32½	30	25	19	21½	25	16½
90	70	59	46½	35	32½	25	20	21½	25	17½
95	72½	60	47½	36½	32½	26½	20	22½	26½	17½
100	75	62½	50	37½	32½	26½	20	22½	26½	17½
110	79	66½	52½	39	35	29	22½	24	29	17½
120	81½	67½	54	40	36½	30	22½	25	30	19
130	85	71½	57½	42½	39	32½	24	25	32½	19
140	89	74	59	44	39	32½	25	26½	32½	20
150	94	79	62½	46½	41½	35	25	27½	35	21½
160	96½	80	64	47½	42½	35	26½	27½	35	21½
170	100	82½	67½	50	45	37½	27½	29	37½	22½
180	102½	85	67½	51½	46½	39	29	29	39	22½
190	106½	89	70	54	47½	40	30	30	40	24
200	109	90	72½	54	49	41½	30	31½	41½	25
210	114	95	75	57½	51½	42½	31½	32½	42½	25
220	116½	96½	77½	59	52½	44	32½	32½	44	26½
230	120	100	80	60	54	46½	32½	34	46½	26½
240	122½	102½	81½	61½	55	46½	34	34	46½	27½
250	126½	105	85	64	57½	47½	34	35	47½	29
260	129	107½	86½	65	59	49	35	35	49	29
270	132½	110	89	67½	60	51½	36½	36½	51½	30
280	135	112½	90	67½	61½	51½	36½	37½	51½	30
290	139	116½	92½	70	64	54	39	39	54	31½
300	141½	117½	95	71½	64	54	39	39	54	31½
310	145	121½	96½	74	66½	56½	39	39	56½	32½
320	147½	124	99	75	67½	56½	39	39	56½	32½
330	152½	126½	101½	76½	69	59	40	40	59	34
340	157½	131½	105	79	71½	60	41½	41½	60	35
350	160	134	106½	80	71½	60	42½	41½	61½	36½
360	162½	136½	109	81½	72½	62½	44	42½	62½	36½
370	167½	140	111½	84	75	64	45	44	64	37½
380	170	141½	112½	85	75	64	45	44	65	37½
390	172½	144	115	86½	77½	66½	46½	45	66½	39
400	175	146½	116½	87½	77½	66½	46½	46½	66½	39
410	177½	149	117½	89	79	67½	46½	46½	67½	40
420	180	151½	120	90	81½	70	47½	46½	69	40
430	182½	152½	122½	91½	81½	70	49	46½	70	41½
440	185	155	122½	92½	84	72½	50	47½	72½	42½
450	187½	156½	124	94	84	72½	50	47½	72½	42½
460	191½	160	127½	96½	86½	75	51½	49	75	44
470	195	162½	129	97½	89	76½	52½	50	76½	45
480	197½	165	131½	99	89	76½	54	51½	77½	45
490	201½	167½	134	100	90	77½	54	51½	77½	46½
500	204	170	136½	102½	90	77½	54	51½	80	46½
525	209	174	139	105	95	81½	56½	52½	81½	47½
550	214	179	142½	106½	96½	82½	57½	54	84	49
575	222½	185	149	110	100	86½	60	55	86½	51½
600	226½	189	151½	112½	102½	89	61½	55	89	52½
625	235	195	156½	117½	105	92½	65	57½	92½	54
650	239	200	160	119	107½	94	66½	57½	94	55

TABLE No. 4—*Concluded.*

Distances, Miles.	Classes in cents per 100 lbs.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
675	246½	205	164	124	110	97½	67½	60	97½	56½
700	251½	209	166½	125	112½	99	70	60	99	57½
725	257½	214	171½	129	117½	102½	72½	61½	102½	60
750	261½	217½	174	131½	117½	105	74	62½	105	61½
775	265	222½	177½	132½	119	107½	75	64	107½	61½
800	269	226½	181½	135	121½	109	76½	64	109	64
825	274	227½	181½	136½	122½	110	77½	65	110	65
850	277½	230	184	139	124	112½	79	66½	112½	66½
875	282½	234	187½	142½	125	114	81½	67½	114	67½
900	286½	237½	189	144	129	116½	82½	69	116½	69
925	290	242½	194	145	131½	119	84	70	119	70
950	295	245	195	147½	132½	121½	85	71½	121½	71½
975	299	250	197½	149	134	122½	86½	72½	122½	72½
1000	302½	251½	201½	151½	137½	124	89	74	124	74
1025	306½	255	204	154	140	125	90	75	125	75
1050	311½	259	209	156½	142½	129	91½	76½	129	76½
1075	314	261½	209	157½	144	130	92½	76½	130	76½
1100	316½	264	210	159	146½	132½	94	77½	132½	77½
1125	319	266½	211½	160	147½	135	95	79	135	79
1150	321½	269	212½	160	150	137½	96½	80	137½	80
1175	324	271½	214	161½	151½	140	97½	81½	140	81½
1200	325	272½	215	162½	152½	142½	99	82½	142½	82½
1225	329	275	216½	165	154	144	100	84	144	84
1250	332½	277½	217½	166½	155	145	101½	85	145	85
1275	336½	280	219	169	156½	146½	102½	86½	146½	86½
1300	340	282½	220	170	157½	147½	104	87½	147½	87½
1325	344	285	221½	171½	159	149	105	89	149	89
1350	347½	287½	222½	174	160	150	106½	90	150	90
1375	351½	290	224	175	161½	151½	107½	91½	151½	91½
1400	355	292½	225	177½	162½	152½	109	92½	152½	92½
1425	359	295	226½	179	164	154	110	94	154	94
1450	362½	297½	227½	181½	165	155	111½	95	155	95
1475	366½	300	229	182½	166½	156½	112½	96½	156½	96½
1500	370	302½	230	185	167½	157½	114	97½	157½	97½
1550	374	305	231½	186½	169	159	115	99	159	99
1600	377½	307½	232½	189	170	160	116½	100	160	100
1650	381½	310	234	190	171½	161½	117½	101½	161½	101½
1700	385	312½	235	192½	172½	162½	119	102½	162½	102½
1750	389	315	236½	194	174	164	120	104	164	104
1800	392½	317½	237½	196½	175	165	121½	105	165	105
1850	396½	320	239	197½	176½	166½	122½	106½	166½	106½
1900	400	322½	240	200	177½	167½	124	107½	167½	107½
1950	404	325	241½	201½	179	169	125	109	169	109
2000	407½	327½	242½	204½	180	170	126½	110	170	110
2050	411½	330	244	205	181½	171½	127½	111½	171½	111½
2100	415	332½	245	207½	182½	172½	129	112½	172½	112½
2150	419	335	246½	209	184	174	130	114	174	114
2200	422½	337½	247½	211½	185	175	131½	115	175	115

When rates are not shown in the Table for the exact distance, use the rates given for the next greater distance.

TABLE No. 5.

Distances, Miles.	Classes in cents per 100 lbs.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	24	21	18	15	12	11	9	10	10	7½
10	24	21	18	15	12	11	9	10	10	7½
15	24	21	18	15	12	11	9	10	10	7½
20	24	21	18	15	12	11	9	10	10	7½
25	25	21½	18	15	12	11	10	11½	10	7½
30	29	25	19	15	14	11½	10	11½	11½	7½
35	31½	25	21½	16½	15	12½	11½	12½	11½	7½
40	32½	27½	22½	17½	16½	14	11½	12½	12½	9
45	35	30	24	17½	17½	14	11½	14	12½	9
50	37½	31½	25	19	17½	15	12½	14	14	10
55	39	32½	26½	20	17½	16½	14	14	14	10
60	41½	35	27½	21½	19	17½	14	15	15	11½
65	44	36½	29	22½	20	19	14	15	16½	11½
70	46½	39	31½	24	21½	19	15	16½	17½	11½
75	47½	40	32½	25	22½	20	15	16½	17½	12½
80	50	41½	32½	25	24	20	16½	17½	19	12½
85	52½	44	35	26½	25	21½	16½	17½	19	14
90	54	46½	36½	27½	25	21½	16½	17½	20	14
95	56½	46½	37½	27½	25	21½	17½	17½	20	14
100	57½	47½	39	29	26½	22½	17½	17½	19	15
110	60	51½	40	31½	27½	22½	17½	19	22½	15
120	64	54	42½	32½	29	24	17½	20	24	16½
130	67½	56½	45	32½	30	25	19	21½	25	16½
140	70	59	46½	35	32½	25	20	21½	25	17½
150	74	61½	49	37½	32½	26½	20	22½	26½	17½

When rates are not shown in the Table for the exact distance, use the rates given for the next greater distance.

Dated this thirteenth day of September, nineteen hundred and eighteen.

G. C. RANSOM,
Agent for the Railway Companies above mentioned.

12-2

OTTAWA.—Printed by J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANADA GAZETTE, September 28th, 1918.

RETURN OF THE CHARTERED BANKS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

AUGUST 31st, 1918.

Made to the Minister of Finance in conformity with Section 112 of the Bank Act, Chapter 9, of the Statutes of 1913.

LIABILITIES—PASSIF.

	NAME OF BANK — NOM DE LA BANQUE	CAPITAL STOCK. Capital authorised. — Capital autorisé.	CAPITAL STOCK. Capital subscribed. — Capital souscrit.	CAPITAL STOCK. Capital paid up. — Capital versé.	Amount of rest or reserve fund. — Montant du fonds de réserve.	Rate per cent of last dividend declared. — Taux pour cent du dernier dividende déclaré.	Notes in circulation. — Billets en circulation.	Balance due to Dominion Government, after deducting advances for credits, pay-lists, etc. — Balance due au gouvernement fédéral, déduction faite des avances sur crédits ouverts, bordereaux de paie, etc.	Balances due to provincial governments. — Balance due aux gouvernements provinciaux.	Deposits by the public, payable on demand in Canada. — Dépôts du public remboursables à demande, en Canada.	Deposits by the public, payable after notice or on a fixed day in Canada. — Dépôts du public remboursables après avis ou à une date fixe en Canada.	Deposits elsewhere than in Canada. — Dépôts reçus ailleurs qu'en Canada.	Loans from other banks in Canada, secured, including bills rediscounted. — Emprunts faits à d'autres banques en Canada, garantis, y compris les billets renouvelés.	Deposits made by and balances due to other banks in Canada. — Dépôts faits par d'autres banques en Canada et balances dues à ces banques.	Due to banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom. — Balances dues à des banques et des correspondants de banques dans le Royaume-Uni.	Due to banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom. — Balances dues à des banques et des correspondants de banques ailleurs qu'au Canada et dans le Royaume-Uni.	Bills payable. — Billets à payer.	Acceptances under letters of credit. — Acceptations sur lettres de crédit.	Liabilities not included under foregoing heads. — Engagements non compris dans les articles qui précèdent.	Total Liabilities. — Total du passif.	Aggregate amount of loans to directors, and firms of which they are partners. — Montant collectif des prêts faits à des directeurs et à des maisons sociales dont ils forment partie.	Average amount of current gold and subsidiary coin held during the month. — Chiffre moyen des espèces possédées durant le mois	Average amount of Dominion notes held during the month. — Chiffre moyen des billets de la Puissance possédés durant le mois	Greatest amount of notes in circulation at any time during the month — Montant le plus élevé des billets en circulation à une date quelconque durant le mois.	
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13							
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1	Bank of Montreal	25,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	10	32,072,078	2,922,916	1,049,243	145,716,643	164,795,263	93,745,350		2,719,781		680,287	597,827	2,901,186	1,684,398	448,884,975	566,180	23,881,909	97,626,986	32,072,078	1
2	Bank of Nova Scotia	10,000,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	12,000,000	14	14,704,043	782,625	99,106	24,476,333	57,490,154	18,485,251		158,803	112,395	1,628,982		426,039	3,650	118,358,386	681,891	9,672,580	5,023,703	14,704,043	2
3	Bank of British North America	4,866,666	4,866,666	4,866,666	3,017,333	8	6,792,286	158,336	186,477	15,291,079	32,395,703	2,105,152	4,000,000	5,750	36,846	1,846,681	120,253	836,831	1,478,487	65,253,881		925,497	4,092,867	6,960,464	3
4	Bank of Toronto	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	11	5,404,830	1,141,101	131,152	20,430,422	38,105,610			195,347	440,935	642,787		1,317,110	138,630	67,947,937	123,060	947,498	6,033,860	5,544,900	4
5	Molsons Bank	5,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,800,000	11	7,607,600	7,621,693	200,552	13,241,178	34,894,850			165,238	22,754	119,007		90,010	512,644	64,475,838	382,769	557,324	5,723,345	7,607,600	5
6	Banque Nationale	5,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,100,000	9	4,944,445	5,628,757	263,003	5,673,757	21,777,071	1,340,434		2,356		3,176		62,300		39,695,303	549,728	259,900	2,061,610	4,944,445	6
7	Merchants Bank of Canada	10,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	10	13,687,278	14,241,113	4,601,172	34,229,232	65,978,134	1,310,629		1,801,907	82,980	2,029 933		408,065	7,385	138,459,734	655,015	5,710,802	10,763,469	13,582,765	7
8	Banque Provinciale du Canada	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000 000	750,000	7	1 209 943	2,525,330	239,225	2,925,355	12,644,653								46,993	19,591,505		121,578	290,913	1,250,728	8
9	Union Bank of Canada	8 000 000	5,000 000	5,000,000	3,400,000	9	8,543,803	541,539	3,653,132	28,681,838	56,978,653	3,670,174		249,434	608,779	1,079,695		2,399,828	154,643	105,956,522	622,902	954,213	6,859,463	8,761,407	9
10	Canadian Bank of Commerce	25,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	13,500,000	10	26,380,039	9,591,593	4,270,477	91,768,785	132,869,317	22,132,303		866,764	1,455,742	9,140,029	138,712	5,734,705	379,139	304,727,611	725,572	22,070,000	20,866,000	26,479,850	10
11	Royal Bank of Canada	25,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,500,000	12	33 102,737	20,754,624	1,426,328	71,059,053	135,833,259	77,007,755		87,344	90,719	5,192,867	319,777	6,391,309	426,944	351,692,722	409,918	12,260,669	17,611,512	33,102,737	11
12	Dominion Bank	10,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	7,000,000	12	8,386,253	118,078	14,376	25,299,648	58,138,526	327,367		256,227	4,905	940,127	154,656	289,171	456,084	94,385,422	565,548	1,919,000	8,781,000	8,691,782	12
13	Bank of Hamilton	5,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,300,000	12	3,902,106	3,084,179	412,226	13,020,040	34,938,763			41,500	698,587	1,036,670	486,666	95,036		57,715,786	441,889	870,649	2,650,989	3,902,100	13
14	Standard Bank of Canada	5,000,000	3,500,000	3,498,915	4,498,915	13	6,108,053	2,819,102	61,154	14,840,062	41,519,298			1,043,320	23,095	843,637		145,935		67,012,601	145,051	1,512,005	5,428,025	6,192,843	14
15	Banque d'Hochelaga	10,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	3,700,000	9	6,867,842	4,396,122	67,392	7,927,906	24,926,070			1,339	172,356	353,728		29,850		44,743,207	109,725	381,096	1,507,867	6,867,842	15
16	Bank of Ottawa	5,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,750,000	12	6,197,027	3,677,610	631,871	10,389,288	34,886,572			25,208	4,604	283,977		2,143	95,512	59,193,816	728,481	999,023	2,643,840	6,268,417	16
17	Imperial Bank of Canada	10,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	12	11,546,243	495,208	1,239,153	22,892,609	48,648,767			510,124	2,708	514,703		106,170		85,955,088	249,999	2,581,529	5,705,400	11,745,498	17
18	Home Bank of Canada	5,000,000	2,000,000	1,947,498	300,000	5	1,833,280	3,403,528	3,333,506	3,502,976	8,984,426			1,951		451,354		3,087	8,203	21,523,104	222,788	115,950	751,670	1,884,890	18
19	Sterling Bank of Canada	3,000,000	1,266,600	1,217,554	350,000	6	1,212,630	1,206,019	160,204	3,240,891	7,856,019			183,021				3,672	5,017	13,868,076	339,798	99,038	1,118,574	1,251,675	19
20	Weyburn Security Bank	1,000,000	648,200	421,330	175,000	5	337,135	684,203	6,699	890,422	1,055,148								67,800	3,041,409	24,065	17,881	152,928	392,965	20
	Total	183,866,666	111,781,466	111,451,963	114,141,248		200,839,660	85,393,676	22,037,448	554,906,517	1,014,711,865	220,124,417	4,000,000	8,406,023	3,757,405	26,778,640	1,817,891	21,244,247	5,465,722	2,169,483,583	7,544,298	85,808,338	207,814,241	202,489,039	

RETURN OF THE CHARTERED BANKS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, August 31st, 1918.

ASSETS—ACTIF

NAME OF BANK — NOM DE LA BANQUE	CURRENT GOLD AND SUBSIDIARY COIN — MONNAIE D'OR DE COURS ET MONNAIE SUBSIDIAIRE			DOMINION NOTES — BILLETS DU DOMINION.			Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the security of note circulation. — Dépôts entre les mains du Ministre des Finances pour garantie du fonds de circulation des billets.	Deposit in the central gold reserves. — Dépôts aux réserves centrales d'or.	Notes of other banks. — Billets d'autres banques	Cheques on other banks. — Chèques sur d'autres banques.	Loans to other banks in Canada, secured, including bills rediscounted. — Prêts faits à d'autres banques en Canada, garantis, y compris les billets renouvelés.	Deposits made with and balances due from other banks in Canada. — Dépôts faits dans d'autres banques en Canada et balances dues par ces banques.	Due from banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom. — Dû par des banques et correspondants de banques dans le Royaume-Uni.	Due from banks and banking correspondents, elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom. — Dû par des banques et correspondants de banques en dehors du Canada et du Royaume-Uni.	Dominion government and provincial government securities. — Obligations ou effets du gouvernement fédéral ou des gouvernements provinciaux.	Canadian municipal securities, and British, foreign and colonial public securities other than Canadian. — Effets des municipalités canadiennes, et effets publics britanniques, étrangers, ou coloniaux autres que des effets canadiens	Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks. — Obligations, débentures et actions de chemins de fer et autres.	Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans in Canada on stocks, debentures and bonds. — Prêts à demande, et à courte échéance, ne dépassant pas trente jours au Canada, sur actions, débentures et obligations.	Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans elsewhere than in Canada. — Prêts à demande, et à courte échéance, ne dépassant pas trente jours, ailleurs qu'au Canada.	Other current loans and discounts in Canada. — Autres prêts courants et escomptes au Canada.	Other current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada. — Autres prêts courants et escomptes ailleurs qu'au Canada.	Loans to the Government of Canada. — Prêts au gouvernement du Canada.	Loans to provincial governments. — Prêts aux gouvernements provinciaux.	Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts — Prêts à des cités villes, municipalités et circonscriptions scolaires.	Overdue debts. — Créances en souffrance	Real estate, other than bank premises. — Immeubles autres que les édifices de la banque.	Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank. — Hypothèques sur des immeubles vendus par la banque.	Bank premises at not more than cost, less amounts (if any) written off — Immeubles de la banque, au prix de revient, moins les sommes qu'il faut en déduire (s'il en est.)	Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as per contra. — Engagements des clients sur lettres de crédit par contre.	Other assets not included under the foregoing heads. — Autres créances non comprises dans les item précédents.	Total Assets. — Total de l'actif.	
	In Canada. — Au Canada	Elsewhere. — Ailleurs	Total	In Canada. — Au Canada	Elsewhere. — Ailleurs	Total																											
			1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26			
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$		
1 Bank of Montreal	17,989,344	1,610,475	19,599,819	84,270,431	53,903	84,333,334	700,000	16,500,000	2,520,452	14,315,511	4,000,000	.....	4,061,478	21,823,702	24,128,043	40,982,107	10,847,124	.....	98,975,894	105,197,505	9,689,858		576,396	19,121,550	456,279	69,130	44,224	4,000,000	2,901,170	6,038	485,227,750	1
2 Bank of Nova Scotia	7,781,561	1,871,161	9,653,022	6,546,901	4 191	6,551,095	325,711	8,250,000	1,965,365	4,924,708			2,021,315	2,172,183	10,458,565	14,965,636	3,453,860	4,352,382	12,007,698	44,209,082	8,688,292			436,465	108,102	89,600	2,612	2,978,315	426,034	82,774	138,114,107	2
3 Bank of British North America ..	801,976	14,429	816,405	4,748,480	21	4,748,510	248,167	3,420,000	500,638	2,754,479		7,072	297,101	810,521	5,320 000	10,250,334	1,123,503	2,684,934	2,938,667	28,471,922	2,809,964		8,052	1,458,973	406,074	32,365	7,481	2,504,146	836,841	282,559	76,141,054	3
4 Bank of Toronto	939,437		939,437	7,961,040		7,961,040	210,141	1,000,000	541,710	2,744,867				1,3 5,970	7,377,928	10,098,873	780,413	4,135,656		37,370,241				1,166,843	246,029	..	..	3,510,884	1,317,110		80,667,199	4
5 Molsons Bank..	539,655		539,655	6,421,011		6,421,011	230,000	2,750,000	498,697	2,116,330		15 559	79,723	1 932,240	5,736,517	9,507,033	777,495	3,990,618	...	35,123,142				1,377 065	36,517	101,780	9,024	2,326,247	90,910	284,021	74,156,148	5
6 Banque Nationale...	254,294	1,104	255,186	3,355,174	140	3,355,314	109,000	2,700,000	421,330	1,032,441			13,591	709,300	5,982,500	1,436,844	1,771,355	2,190,093		21,389,576				965,933	22,365	428,295	216,365	1,194,142	62,300	65,137	44,103,253	6
7 Merchants Bank of Canada..	3,746,861	1,001,522	4,748,384	5,055,519		5,055,519	365,000	7,000,000	961,397	4,584,045		3,523	168,067	1,110,629	20,130,494	15,198,764	3,913,795	4,931,551	2,905,777	81,979,342	169,732		1,510 146	1,858,519	310,428	320,111	319,711	5,012,117	408,965	102,732	153,139,997	7
8 Banque Provinciale du Canada.	119,550		119,550	301,707		301,707	62,859		351,658	1,209,413		1,976,260	11,740	76,864	1,330,843	3,712,585	1,221,277	2,127,396		7,386,438				114,014	100,391	144,888	20,108	347,995		210,910	21,161,904	8
9 Union Bank of Canada.	947,996	13,570	961,567	7,311,266	2	7,311,268	200,000	3,800,000	387,105	1,832,139		58,012	434,210	1,660,226	8,017,280	17,017,279	2,581,530	6,520,957	1,413,150	53,951,468	1,436,844		516 754	3,349,117	288,101	398,205	125,194	1,184,635	2,399,828	123,211	116,101,698	9
10 Canadian Bank of Commerce..	8,980,710	7,608,968	16,598,678	12,390,375	14,600	12,404,376	856,198	11,500,000	2,153,308	10,237,170		1,429	639,703	5,364,430	25,124,070	30,924,752	5,783,347	14,747,477	16,143,725	142,730,960	21,801,737		55,211	5,947,310	340,426	1,243,258	216,519	5,442,594	5,734,705	100,405	336,021,514	10
11 Royal Bank of Canada	5,927,130	6,653,998	12,581,128	18,148,517	2,570	18,141,088	742,818	18,950,000	10,991,028	12,251,308		23,656	634,207	8,525,198	25,804,985	30,710,855	16,289,288	9,630,317	24,502,993	118,416,348	36,892 309		77,022	1,772,678	495,496	1,136 121	120,544	6,827,378	6,391,304	118,768	385,643,013	11
12 Bank of Hamilton	878,183		878,183	3,121,429		3,121,429	158,500	600,000	451,557	1,740,033		74,453	...	647,666	4,291,837	5,775 780	501,890	3,036,105		50,752,518	33,894			511,097	177,325	18,528	22,641	5,496,518	289,171		108,135,480	12
13 Standard Bank of Canada.	1,408,642	53,000	1,461,642	4,797,424		4,797,324	175,000	3,000,000	311,859	2,435,659	....		75,881	411,185	5,284,401	8,438,841	362,074	2,502,956		37,586,281			25,712	1,902 739	199,991	408,791	50,128	2,757,814	95,096	247,647	64,581,530	13
14 Banque d'Hochelaga.	389,765		389,765	1,630,292		1,630,292	200,000	2,600,000	995,360	1,631,332		319,861	24,748	387,518	5,021,947	7,044,189	256,618	2,369,195		43,342,826				892,592	231,117	2,836	17,085	1,361,971	115,935	22,288	75,708,450	14
15 Bank of Ottawa..	995,634		995,634	2,656,351		2,656,351	211,000	2,100,00	387,710	2,053,856		1,009,607	10,084	1,027,125	10,197,104	12,685,975	398,927	2,075,092		25,240,953				1 582,806	436,213	545,917	127,912	2,140,251	29,850	395,657	53,283 451	15
16 Imperial Bank of Canada...	2,551,119		2,551,119	6,131,983		6,131,983	380,965	4,500,000	1,049,418	3,041,859		980,556	442,139	2,962,751	9,993,775	14,345,116	700,993	2,401,702		25,521,130				1,743,142	432,899	186,753	130,770	1 822,084	2,143	102,115	65,950,195	16
17 Home Bank of Canada.	115,473		115,473	2,555,166		2,555,166	105,000		169,921	345,510		113,680	23,433	333,121	2,737,845	2,492,452	923,172	820,211		41,588,171			3,7,000	5,197,504	378,342	499,058	504,643	3,180,551	106,170	69,256	101,436,075	17
18 Sterling Bank of Canada ..	70,208		70,208	1,221,515		1,221,515	61,880		152,345	516,013		5,830	35,939	248,218	2,220,464	3,142,055	437,766	109,788		11,785,744	29,226			255,602	67,645	75,426	76,994	876,658	3,987	87,294	23,992,976	18
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Column No. 4. Of this deposit $14,210,000 is in gold coin; the balance is in Dominion notes.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, September 23rd, 1918.

T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

OTTAWA: Printed by J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

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TO

THE CANADA GAZETTE

FOR THE

YEAR 1918-19

VOL. LII.

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McGuire, Kirkland Gold Mines, Ltd., head office.. 3325
McKinnon Columbus Chain. Ltd., number of directors.. 1231
McKinnon Industries, Ltd., number of directors.. 710
National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Ltd., number of directors..3571 (3609)
National & Foreign Corporation, Ltd., head office.. 504
National Real Estate and Investment Co. of Canada, Ltd.. .. ..2435 (2459)
Niagara River Bridge Co., annual meeting.. 3571
New Brunswick Provincial Department of Public Works, bridge at the mouth of Burnt Church River, plans deposited.. 3571
New Brunswick Provincial Department of Public Works, bridge over Milkish Creek, plans deposited.. 3229
New Brunswick Provincial Department of Public Works, bridge over the Oromocto River, plans deposited.. .. ..2224 3229
Newhall Chain Forge & Iron Co., specific trade mark.. 2367
New York Central Lines Equipment Trust of 1907—original counter part of agreement dated May 1, 1918—deposited.. 892
Niles Tool Works Co., specific trade mark.. 3054
Northern B.C. Fisheries, Ltd., use of part of harbour at Port Essington, B.C., for mooring of boats, etc., plans deposited.. 2432
Ocean Steamship Co., Ltd., head office.. .. ..3327 (3363)
Oldfield Apartments, Ltd., head office.... ....3144 (3175), 3228 (3263)
Ontario Power Co. of Niagara Falls, annual general meeting.. 1933
Ordre des Dominicains ou Frères prêcheurs du Canada—Convent at Notre-Dame de Grâce, in the city of Montreal, P.Q., extract from the minutes of the Council of administration—deposited.. .. .. (1003)
Ordre des Dominicains ou Frères prêcheurs au Canada—Convent in the City of Quebec, P.Q., extract from the minutes of the Council of administration deposited.. .. .. (1038)
Oshawa Railway Company, annual meeting.. 711
Oshawa Railway Co., discharges deposited.. 3326
Ottawa Artificial Ice Co., Ltd., number of directors.. 3229
Ottawa & New York Ry. Co., annual meeting.. 710
Ottawa Terminals Ry. Co., annual meeting.. .. ..808 (839)
Pacific Northern & Omineca Ry. Co., annual meeting.. 710
Paramount Phonograph & Record Co. of Canada, Ltd., number of directors.. .. ..3490 (3520)
Pathescope of Canada, Ltd., number of directors.. 287
Pembroke, Corporation of the Town of, water front to be filled in, in the Ottawa River, plans deposited.. 1775

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Perfection Manufacturing Co., Ltd., head office.. .. ..2127 (2142)
Plymouth Cordage Co., dock and warehouse in and on Kaministiquia River, plans deposited.. 3659
Port Arthur Pulp & Paper Company, Ltd.—additional booming ground and boom piers to be built at Port Arthur—plans deposited.. 1145
Port Edward Fisheries Ltd., cannery and wharf at Port Edward, B.C., plans deposited.. 1582
Portage la Prairie, Rural Municipality of, bridges on the Assiniboine River, plans deposited.. 2128
P. Q. Lumber Co., wharf in Restigouche River, plans deposited.. 2690
Provincial Life Assurance Co., application to the Treasury Board for the sanction of an agreement with the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.. .. ..2689 (2715)
Provincial Life Assurance Company, sanction of agreement.. ..1145 (1174)
Quebec Oriental Railway Co., annual meeting.. .. ..1540 (1556)
Quebec Paper Sales Co., Ltd., number of directors.. .. ..2071 (2086)
Quebec Railway, Light & Power Co., annual meeting.. .. ..710 (741)
Quinze and Blanche River Railway Company, annual general meeting.. 605
Regals Films, Limited, number of directors.. 505
Reg. N. Boxes Co., Ltd., number of directors.. 3954
Rimouski Fire Ins. Coy.—Liquidator's statement filed.. .. ..605 (645)
Rio de Janeiro Tramway Light and Power Co., Ltd., dividend.. .. .. ..403 (431)
Royal Bank of Canada, dividend.. .. .. ..288 (321) 1478 (1507) 2301 (2318) 3325 (3363) annual meeting 1933 (1971)
Rutlan & Noyan Ry. Co., annual meeting.. .. ..606 (645)
Saguenay Securities Co., Ltd., number of directors.. .. ..2555 (2576)
Sales, Ltd., number of directors.. 3872
Sao Paulo Tramway Light and Power Co., Ltd., dividend.. 402
Sarnia, Corporation of the City of, intake for the Sarnia waterworks, plans deposited.. 3141
Sault au Recollet Land & Powers Company, Inc. Dam, power house to be built at Sault au Recollect, plans deposited.. .. ..288 (321)
Scheuer & Co. of Canada, Ltd., head office.. .. ..1408 (1436)
Schöne, Edward Aubrey, name changed to Sherne, Edward Aubrey.. .. 1053
Seagram, Joseph E. & Sons, Ltd., number of directors.. 3872
Sewards, Ltd., number of directors.. .. ..1405 (1436)
Sidway Mercantile Company—specific trade mark.. 1233
Smith, E. R. Co., Ltd., number of directors.. .. ..2504 (2517)
Smith, H. R., Ltd., number of directors.. 1231
Smith & Walsh, Ltd., head office.. .. ..2505, number of directors 3325
Sprott-Show Business Institute, Ltd.—general trade mark.. .. ..893 968
Standard Bank of Canada, dividend.. .. .. ..1325 2979 4035, div. of meeting 2127
Standard Molybdenite Company, Ltd.—head office.. .. ..1145 (1174)
Standard Shipping Co., Ltd., head office.. .. ..2301 (2318)
Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., head office.. .. ..809 (839)
Sterling Bank of Canada, dividend.. .. ..177 1403 2223 meeting 3144
Sterling Bank of Canada, sale of forfeited shares.. 1775
Sulphur Mining Company, Ltd., head office.. 1231
St. Boniface, City of, laying of submerged conduits for electric wires, plans deposited.. 1233
St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company—annual meeting.. .. 809
St. Lawrence Bridge Co., Ltd., head office.. 3659
St. Lawrence River Power Company. Application for approval of permit granted by the Secretary of War of the United States to extend the Long Sault Island, the deflecting dike at the mouth of its power canal at Massena, N.Y.. .. ..808 (839)

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St. Maurice River Boom & Driving Co., Ltd., conductor booms in the St. Maurice River, plans deposited..2690 (2715)
Temiscouata Railway Co., annual meeting..808 (839)
Templeton, James Gilmour, specific trade mark.. 3871
Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd., number of directors.. 1480
Thomas Organ and Piano Co., Ltd., head office.. 2432
Thousands Islands Ry. Co., annual meeting.. 711
Three Rivers Shipyards, Ltd., piers in St. Lawrence River, plans deposited..1776 (1793)
Tolland Manufacturing Co., Ltd., head office..1053 (1087)
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Co., annual meeting.. 3408
Toronto Terminals Ry. Co., annual meeting..606 (645)
Transatlantic Steamship Co., Ltd., head office..3144 (3176) 3409 (3433)
Transparent Rubber Goods Co., Ltd., number of directors.. 3409
Travellers Life Assurance Co. of Canada, annual general meeting..2128 (2142)
Union Bank of Canada, application to Treasury Board for the approval of a by-law increasing its capital stock..2301 (2318)
Union Bank of Canada, dividend..403 (540) 1540 (1556) 2367 (2397) 3326 (3363)
United Columbia Investment Co., Ltd., number of directors and head office. 710
Valentine & Sons United Publishing Co., Ltd., head office.. 3325
Vancouver, Fraser Valley & Southern Ry Co., meeting.. 1325
Veterinary Speciality Company, Ltd.—head office.. 969
Victoria Brass and Iron Works, marine railway and wharf in Esquimalt Harbour, plans deposited.. 2886
Vulcan Knitting Mills of Canada, Ltd., number of directors.. .2623
Waterman, L. E., Company, Ltd.—number of directors..892 (929)
Wellington-Comox agency, Ltd., head office..1325 (1354)
Western Electric Co., Ltd., number of directors..2977 (3006)
Weyburn Security Bank, dividend..808, 2365
Wilberforce Molybdenite, Ltd., head office.. 1405
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Anderson, Jessen, Measuring Surveyor of Shipping and Surveyor of Accommodation for Seamen at the Port of Lunenburg..1177 (1235)
Annett, G. E., Inspector of Fish and Shellfish Canneries..2143 (2170)
Audette, John de Gaspé, Commissioner to administer oaths and to take and receive affidavits, etc..3523 (3573)
Bailey, Ernest S., Fishery Officer in the Fisheries Protection Service of Canada..1973 (2009)
Bales, J. N., Commissioner to Investigate into the Pilotage System..2143 (2170)
Bales, Captain James N., Port Warden for the Port of Montreal....211 (289)
Beaulieu, Gustave, Measuring Surveyor of Shipping and of Accommodation for Seamen..
Bell, W. H., Inspector of Fish and Shellfish Canneries..2143 (2170)
Bernier, W. J. E., Inspector of Fish and Shellfish Canneries..2143 (2170)
Bishop, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., Lieutenant Colonel William A., Honourary Aide-de-camp..1671 (1713)
Black, John, to discharge the duties of the Honourable Charles Daniel Macaulay, Judge of the Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory in his absence..1090 (1146)
Boudrot, A. S., Inspector of Fish and Shellfish Canneries..2143 (2170)
Boy, Louis John, Temporary Measuring Surveyor of Shipping and Accommodation for Seamen..543 (608)

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Boyce, Arthur Cyril, Member of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.. .. .. .

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Harkin, G. B., Commissioner to report upon the potentialities of the Artic regions as a grazing country..3761 (3800)
Harper, B., Inspector of Fish of Shellfish canneries..2143 (2170)
Harris, Lloyd, Chairman of the Canadian Mission in London..1671 (1713)
Harrison, Charles, member of the Royal Commission for the improvement of relations between employers and employees..3177 (3230)
Harrison, G. W., Commissioner to investigate into the Pilotage system 2143 (2170)
Hessey, William Vernon, transferred to the Inland Revenue Service at Edmonton..2828 (2888)
Hodgins, The Honourable Frank Egerton, Commissioner to investigate into and report upon the alleged ill-treatment of the men of the Canadian Expeditionary Force while on board the transport "Northland"..2187 (2225)
Horton, Nicholas P., Collector of Inland Revenue..211 (289)
House, Capt. C. G., Inspector of Fish of Shellfish canneries..2143 (2170)
Jenkins, Milton Elmer, Wharfinger..2929 (2980)
Johnson, The Honourable Thomas Herman, one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law..2228 (2888) 3010 (3056)
Johnson, G., Inspector of Fish of Shellfish canneries..2143 (2170)
Keefer, Francis Henry, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for External Affairs..1671 (1713)
Kennedy, G., Inspector of Fish of Shellfish canneries..2143 2170
Kennedy, Capt. W., Inspector of Fish of Shellfish canneries..2143 (2170)
Lafleche, Lieutenant-Colonel L. R., D.S.O., Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor General..3987 (4037)
Lamothe, The Honourable Jean Baptiste Gustave, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Quebec..1509 (1543)
Lamothe, The Honourable Jean Baptiste Gustave, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench for the province of Quebec..1177 (1255)
Landry, H. J., Inspector of Fish and Shellfish Canneries..2143 (2170)
Langley, Gilbert C., Fishery Officer..101, (178)
Lazier, Samuel Shaw, Deputy Judge of the County Court of the County of Hastings..3083 (3145)
Le Blanc, Amedee, Wharfinger..1973 (2009)
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Logie, W. A., Judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario..1357 (1409)
Loranger, Louis Joseph Maurice, Puisne Judge of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec..1178 (1236)
Maloney, Robert R., Port Warden..2653 (2692)
Marshall, H.H., Inspector of Fish and Shellfish Canneries..2143 (2170)
Martin, John Edward, Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench in and for the Province of Quebec..1178 (1236)
Mathers, the Hon. E. G., Chairman of the Royal Commission for the improvement of relation between employers and employees..3177 (3230)
Mathers, Hon. E. G., Chairman of the Commission to inquire into the grave friction existing between employers and their workmen in Winnipeg..1 (75)
Meagher, Captain Martin, Harbour Master..3987 (4037)
Mignault, Pierre Basile, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada..1599 (1645)
Minto, Captain V.G.L.G., the Earl of Minto, Scots Guards, to be an extra Aide-de-Camp, to H. E. the Governor General..1357 (1409)
Moore, George Francis, Shipping Master..1357 (1409)
Moore, Tom, Member of the Royal Commission for the improvement of relations between employers and employees..3177 (3230)

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Morgan, Elmer, Fishery Officer..543 (608)
Morrison, A. E., Measuring Surveyor of Shipping and Accommodation for Seamen..
Murphy, Hon. Denis, Commissioner to investigate into and report concerning the relations between the firm of J. Coughlan & Sons, and its employees..2519 (2558)
Macdonald, The Honourable James Alexander, Administrator of the Government of the Province of British Columbia..1973 (2009) 2399 (2436)
MacLennan, F. S., Commissioner to investigate into the unrest existing in the Province of Quebec in the shipbuilding industry..544 (608)
McCorkill, John Charles, retention of the title of Honourable, by..3010 (3056)
McDougall, J., Inspector of Fish and Shellfish Canneries..2143 (2170)
McGowan, J. Burton, Wharfinger..3266 (3410)
McKerchar, Daniel Willis, Juvenile Court Judge for the Eastern Judicial District of Manitoba, including the City of Winnipeg..951 (971)
McLaughlin, Walter D., Wharfinger..3987 (4037)
McLean, J. S., Commissioner to report upon the potentialities of the Arctic regions of Canada as a grazing country..3761 (3800)
McLean, Simon James, Member of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada..1671 (1713)
McMinn, Joseph, Wharfinger..3987 (4037)
O'Connor, William Francis, Special Counsel of the Soldier Settlement Board..2653 (2692)
Parker, Joseph H., Judge of the District Court of the Judicial District of Yorkton, Sask..1005 (1054)
Parsons, Colonel J. L. R., D.S.O., C.M.G., Aide-de-camp to H. E. the Governor General..3987 (4057)
Patterson, A. Dalzel, Measuring Surveyor of Shipping..211 (289)
Pauze, F. U., Member of the Royal Commission for the improvements of relations between employers and employees..3177 (3250)
Peel, P. R., Measuring Surveyor of Shipping and of Accommodation for Seamen..3761 (3800)
Peers, Edward L., Fishery Overseer..1177 (1235)
Prest, Levi, Harbour Master..2399 (2436)
Pybus, H., Commissioner to investigate into the Pilotage System..2143 (2170)
Riordan, Carl, Member of the Royal Commission for the improvement of relations between employers and employees..3177 (3230)
Robb, Major E., Commissioner to investigate into the Pilotage System 2143 (2170)
Robb, E. E., Commissioner to investigate into the unrest existing in the Province of Quebec in the shipbuilding industry..544 (608)
Roberston, The Honourable Gideon Decker, Minister of Labour..1671 (1713)
Robichaud, M. G., Inspector of Fish and Shellfish Canneries..2143 (2170)
Robson, Andrew, temporary Measuring Surveyor of Shipping..211 (289)
Rolph, Frank, Chairman of the Canadian War Mission in the United States of America..1671 (1713)
Roy, John Arthur, Wharfinger..2399 (2436)
Rutherford, G. G., Member of the Board of Railway Commissioners..1671 (1713)
Rutherford, G. G., Chairman of the Commission to report upon the potentialities of the Artic regions of Canada as a grazing country.3761 (3800)
Ryan, M. G., Wharfinger..
Saugstad, R., Inspector of Fish and Shellfish Canneries..2143 (2170)
Simister, John Francis, Temporary Wharfinger..1 (75)
Smith, G. C., Resignation of, as Fishery Overseer accepted..1177 (1235)
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Board of Pension Commissioners 134 (197).

Commission of Conservation 2963 (300).

Customs and Inland Revenue 677 (733), 1627 (1660).

Finances 260 (305), 585 (634).

House of Commons 2149 (2174).

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Labour 677 (733), 1566 (1589), 1753 (1785), 2272 (2313), 2477 (2509), 2671 (2706), 2853 (2911), 3835 (3897).

Marine and Fisheries 1627 (1660), 2963 (3000).

Mines 1297 (1346), 2671 (2706), 2963 (3000), 3028 (3075), 3376 (3427).

Naval Service 38 (91), 260 (305), 364 (421), 1700 (1730), 3929 (3968).

President of the Council 1753 (1785).

Public Works 134 (197), 2108 (2135), 2342 (2391), 2477 (2509), 2530 (2564), 2962 (3000), 3295 (3349), 3770 (3806).

Railways and Canals 945 (983), 2792 (2818), 3103 (3160), 3197 (3250).

Secretary of State 1032 (1076), 2108 (2135), 2792 (2818).

Soldiers Civil Re-establishment 134 (197), 482 (528), 945 (983), 2411 (2445), 2727 (2757), 2854 (2911).

Soldiers Settlement Board 1817 (1862), 2204 (2240), 2963 (3000), 3626 (3666), 3835 (3897).

Trade and Commerce 945 (983), 1032 (1076), 1566 (1589), 1627 (1660), 1983 (2015), 2530 (2564), 2671 (2706), 2727 (2757), 2853 (2911), 3028 (3075), 3197 (3250), 3376 (3427), 3456 (3515), 3691 (3745), 3929 (3968).

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1918

November 23rd, 1817; 30th, 1896.

December 7th, 1982; 14th, 2048; 21st, 2109; 28th, 2149.

1919

January 4th, 2203; 11th, 2272; 18th, 2338; 25th, 2411.

February 1st, 2477; 8th, 2531; 15th, 2597; 22nd, 2670.

March 1st, 2726; 8th, 2790; 15th, 2853; 22nd, 2945; 29th, 3026.

April 5th, 3102; 12th, 3196; 19th, 3294; 26th, 3375.

May 3rd, 3455; 9th, 3545; 17th, 3769; 19th to 31st, 3927.

June 2nd to 14th, 4003.

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1918

November 2nd, 1627; 9th, 1699; 16th, 1752; 23rd, 1816; 30th, 1896.

December 7th, 1982; 14th, 2048; 21st, 2109; 28th, 2149.

1919

January 4th, 2203; 11th, 2272; 25th, 2411.

February 1st, 2478; 8th, 2530; 15th, 2598; 22nd, 2670.

March 1st, 2726; 8th, 2791; 15th, 2851; 22nd, 2944; 29th, 3027.

April 5th, 3103; 12th, 3196; 16th, 3292; 26th, 3375.

May 9th, 3546; 17th, 3769; 19th to 31st, 3927.

June 2nd to 14th, 4002.

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1918

November 23rd, 1817; 30th, 1896.

December 7th, 1983; 14th, 2048; 28th, 2149.

1919

January 4th, 2203; 11th, 2272; 18th, 2338; 25th, 2413.

February 1st, 2478; 8th, 2531; 15th, 2597.

March 15th, 2853; 29th, 3027.

April 5th, 3103; 12th, 3196; 19th, 3294; 26th, 3376.

May 3rd, 3456; 9th, 3546; 17th, 3769.

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Marine and Fisheries, 772, 2671, 2727, 3545.

Mines, 944, 2204, 3376, 4005.

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Trade and Commerce 944, 1753, 2110, 2204, 2263, 2410, 2478, 3457, 3626, 3691, 3771, 4005.

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Canadian Home Canning Association, Ltd.—L'Association canadienne des Conserves domestiques, Limitée. 155 (313)
Canadian Incinerator and Furnace Company, Ltd. 2478
Canadian Incinerator Company, Ltd., name changed to that of "Canadian Incinerator and Furnace Company, Ltd.". 2478
Canadian Industrial Alcohol Company, Ltd. 1386 (1499)
Canadian International Corporation, Ltd. 1828 (1957)
Canadian Jewish Committee, Incorporated. 1308 (1430)
Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Ltd. 1305 (1425)
Canadian Kraft, Ltd. 2534 (2643)
Canadian Lady Dress Company, Ltd. 1209
Canadian Leather Products, Ltd. 262
Canadian Luckenbach Processes Company, Ltd. 3783
Canadian National Safety League. 1818
Canadian Northern Realties, Ltd., powers extended. 1529
Canadian Nursery Company, Ltd., extension of powers. 1209
Canadian Odorless Disinfectant Company, Ltd. 782
Canadian Odorless Disinfectant Company, Ltd., increase of capital stock and powers extended. 3121
Canadian Patent Hat Lining Company, Ltd. 1119 (1252)
Canadian Pioneer, Ltd. 2206
Canadian Pipe Organ Company, Ltd., increase of capital stock. . 2790 (2818)
Canadian Plant Equipment Company, Ltd. 1463 (1551)
Canadian Pneumatic Tool Company, Ltd., increase of capital. 1119
Canadian Potteries, Ltd. 2282 (2381)
Canadian Prisoners' Welfare Association. 2350 (2448)
Canadian Products, Ltd. 2672 (2707)
Canadian Railroader, Ltd. 2869 (2999)
Canadian Reconstruction Association. 3472
Canadian Records Press, Ltd. 2278
Canadian Refractories, Ltd. 53 (200)
Canadian Safety Fuse Company, Ltd. 3844 (3972)
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Compagnie dentaire Masson, Limitée.. .. ..(1165) (1250) 1381
Compagnie de Tabac fermenté, Ltée... .. ..679 (828)
Comptoir Industriel Franco-Canadien, Limitée.. .. ..(3807) 3839
Compagnie Nationale de Moulins à farmè, Limitée.. 163
Consolidated Machine and Tool Company, Ltd.. 1528
Consolidated Sales Agencies, Ltd.. .. ..2600 (2644)
Consolidated Wafer Company, Ltd.. 2675
Construction and Improvement Company, Ltd.—Construction et de Progrès, Limitée, Compagnie de.. .. ..(3600) 3637
Containers, Ltd.. 871
Continental Wood Products Company, Ltd.. 1120
Copeman, James, Ltd.. .. ..2855 (2996)
Copping, William, Lumber Company, Ltd.. .. ..3938 (4053)
Cornwall Terminal Company, Ltd.. .. ..161 (422)
Corundum, Ltd.. 3470
Côté, Jos., Limitée.. .. ..(2815) 2870
Crammond Machinery Company, Ltd.. .. ..2788 (2915)
Crandall, Carpenter and Read, Ltd.. 3635
Credit Clearing House of Canada, Ltd., powers extended.. 2049
Crescent Supply Co., Ltd.. .. ..3110 (3246)
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Croix de Gloire, La, The Cross of Glory.. 4007
Crowe's Iron Works, Ltd.. 3120
Cushman Motor Works of Canada, Ltd., increase of capital stock.. .. 1572
Cowan, John, Chemical Company, Ltd.. .. ..156 (311)
Dale and Company, Ltd., increase of capital stock.. 2342
Dalyte Electric Company, Ltd.. 2050
D'Auteuil Lumber Company, Ltd., increase of capital stock.. .. ..2413 (2445)
Davis Manufacturing Company, Ltd.. 2676
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Doherty Metal Plating Company, Ltd.. 2777
Dominion Advertisers, Ltd.. .. ..1307 (1430)
Dominion Appraisal Company, Ltd.. 3042
Dominion Chain Company, Ltd., increase of capital stock.. 1530
Dominion Council of Young Women's Christian Associations of Canada 4007
Dominion Dredging Company, Ltd., decrease of capital stock.. 2150
Domestic Engineering and Specialty Company, Ltd.. .. ..267 (422)
Dominion Exporters, Ltd.. .. ..2738 (2813)
Dominion Flax, Ltd.. 1031
Dominion Iron and Wrecking Company, Ltd., increase of capital.. 58
Dominion Printing Ink and Colour Company, Ltd.. 265
Dominion Refractories Company, Limited.. .. ..372 (532)
Dominion Rubber System, Ltd.. .. ..1907 (2017)
Dominion Rubber System (Alberta), Ltd.. 1908
Dominion Rubber System (Manitoba), Ltd.. 1910
Dominion Rubber System (Maritime), Ltd.. 1912

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Dominion Rubber System (Pacific), Ltd. 1915
Dominion Rubber System (Quebec), Ltd. 1916 (2018)
Dominion Rubber System (Saskatchewan), Ltd. 1918
Dominion Shipbuilding Company, Ltd. 149
Dominion Shipbuilding Company, turned into a public company. 2532
Dominion Shoe, Ltd., La Chaussure Dominion, Limitée. . . . . (200)
Dominion Stores, Ltd. 3838
Dominion Text Book Company, Ltd. 3118
Dominion Towing and Wrecking Company, Ltd. 3459
Dominion Windshield Cleaner Corporation, Ltd. 1208
Donald Shipping Company, Ltd. 3696 (3811)
Dover's Ltd. 2049
Duncan, John and Company, Ltd., name changed to that of "Carter, Macy and Company of Canada, Ltd." 1984
Dunnett and Stewart, Ltd. 3038 (3161)
Dupuis Frères, Ltd. 3466 (3595)
Duys Canadian Tobacco Company, Ltd. 680 (828)
Dwyer, P. J., Molybdenite, Ltd. 2536
Eadie-McNeilly Construction Company, Ltd. 2115 (2179)
Eastern Canada Motor Truck Company, Ltd. 2784
Eastern Produce and Fisheries, Ltd. 3692
Eastern Pulp Company of Canada, Limited. 589, 682, (734)
Eastern Theatres, Ltd. 3634
Eastern Title and Guarantee Company, Ltd. 3212
Eaton Toy Company, Ltd. 3296
Edgewood Shipping Company, Ltd. 1900 (2015)
Electric Bond and Share Company of Canada, Ltd. 3205
Electric Iron, Ltd. 1309
Electric Motor and Machinery Company, Ltd. 3457
Electric Repair and Contracting Company, Ltd., name changed to that of "Electric Motor and Machinery Company, Ltd. 3457
Electrics, Ltd. 780 (917)
Electro Tin Products, Ltd. 3033
Eldorado Steamship Company (Canada), Ltd. 3850 (3976)
Electrical Systems, Ltd. 1572
Ely Hosiery and Underwear Co. Ltd. 3701
Ely Shirt Co., Ltd. 2955
Empire Paper Box Company, Ltd. 681 (831)
English Electric Co., Ltd. 1986
Esplin, G. & T., Ltd. 1390 (1500)
Everlastic Corporation of Canada, Ltd. 3645 (3748)
Ever-Ready Safety Razor Co., Ltd. 2599
Excelsior Waist & Dress Co., Ltd. 2957 (3075)
Exhibitors Distributing Corporation, Ltd. 872
Factory Sites, Ltd., increase of capital. 874
Faro Investment Company, Ltd. . . . . (88)
Farrell, M. F., Ltd. 2486 (2567)
Fraser Pulp & Lumber Co., Ltd. 3773
Federal Lumber Co., Ltd. 1905
Federation of Zionist Societies of Canada. 3459 (3507)
Fenwick Battery Co. of Canada, Ltd. 3119
Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada. 3394 (3513)
Fireless Cooker Co. of Canada, Ltd. 2534 (2639)

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Flax Spinners, Ltd. . . . 1758
Flexible Metallic Packing Company, Ltd. . . . 1901
Flexner-Taylor Company of Canada, Ltd. . . . 783 (993)
Flick, H. R., Ltd. . . . 3211 (3353)
Foote, S. B., Company Ltd., name changed to that of "Ronalds Press & Advertising Agency, Ltd." . . . 3199
Forbes Corporation, Ltd., increase of capital stock. . . . 3296
Foreign Development Company, Ltd. . . . 3107 (3242)
Ford-Smith Machine Company, Ltd. . . . 1903
Forhan's Ltd. . . . 2206 (2311)
Forsyth, John, Ltd. . . . 153, 265, 380
Fortier, H., & Sons, Ltd. . . . 1762 (1863)
Foster, Barrett, Riepert & Low, Ltd. . . . 2151 (2242)
Fournier, J. E., Ltd. . . . (3808) 3844
Four Wheel Drive Auto Company, Ltd. . . . 3458
France & Canada Steamship Company, Ltd. . . . 3465 (3598)
Fraser, Brace Shipyards Ltd. . . . 1570 (1661)
Freemans, Ltd., decrease of capital stock. . . . 2855
Frid, George, Company, Ltd., name changed to that of "Frid Construction Company, Ltd. . . . 2599
Frid Construction Company, Ltd. . . . 2599
Freidman, B., Ltd. . . . 1028
Fyshe & Company, Ltd. . . . 2286 (2388)
Gainsboro Shoppe, Ltd. . . . 3841
Galt Brass Company, Ltd. . . . 3855
Gaspé Shipbuilding & Trading Company, Ltd. . . . 2274 (2385)
Gates, John W., Ltd. . . . 2112 (2176)
Gates Refractories, Ltd. . . . 3852 (3973)
Gauthier, O., Limitée. . . . (2919)
Gavenite Products, Ltd. . . . 3379
General Combustion Company of Canada, Ltd. . . . 3842 (3918)
General Motors of Canada, Ltd. . . . 1754
General Motors of Canada, Ltd., increase of capital stock. . . . 2205
Genest and Genest, Limitée. . . . (1864) 1902
Gerrard Company, Ltd. . . . 2479
Gerrard Wire Tying Machines Company, Ltd. . . . 3199
Gibson, Robert and Sons (Canada), Ltd. . . . 3941 (4057)
Giddings, A. A. and Company, Ltd. . . . 154 (312)
Gisco, Ltd. . . . 1382 (1497)
Glaude's Ltd. . . . 3854
Globe Automatic Sprinkler Company, Ltd. . . . 3555
Globe Electric Company of Canada, Ltd. . . . 57
Globe Electric Company, Ltd., name changed to that of "Globelite Battery Company, Ltd. . . . 686
Globelite Battery Company, Ltd. . . . 686
G. M. P. Syndicate, Ltd. . . . 3202 (3355)
Golden Glow Chemical Products, Ltd. . . . 2346 (2446)
Golden Wonder Mining Company, Ltd. . . . 52
Goldfines, Ltd. . . . 2949 (2993)
Goldie, The James, Company, Ltd., increase of capital. . . . 268
Grain Growers Export Company, Ltd., decrease of capital. . . . 686
Grand Army of Canada. . . . 3628
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Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Ltd. 2784
Great War Veterans' Association of Canada. 1466
Great West Natural Gas Corporation, Ltd. 3630
Greenberg Woollens, Ltd. 3041 (3167)
Griffith-McNaughton, Ltd., increase of capital stock and name changed to that of "Kenwood Mills, Ltd." 2478, 3199
Grimsby Steel Furniture Co., Ltd. 2874
Guarantee Liquid Measure Company of Canada. 1298
Gulf of St. Lawrence Shipping and Trading Company, Ltd. 1821 (1961)
Gunn Richards, Ltd., name changed to that of W. B. Richards and Company, Ltd. 3547
Gunther, E. and A., Company, Ltd. 157
Halifax Shipyards Ltd., increase of capital stock. 1572
Hallet and Carey Elevator Company, Ltd. 4006
Hamilton Distillery Company, Limited and reduced. 687, 1032
Hamilton Distillery Company, Ltd., decrease of capital and name changed to that of "Hamilton Distillery Company, Limited, and Reduced". 687, 1032
Hamilton Lamp Company, Ltd. 3629
Hanger, J. E., Ltd. 2775
Hargraft and Sons, Ltd. 1203
Harvester Navigation Company, Ltd. 3857
Hatfield's Ltd. 3303
Hendrie Investment Company, Limited. 367, 1302
Henriette Ship Company, Ltd. 945
Henry, W. H., Ltd. 3210 (3357)
Herald Press, Ltd. 2735 (2816) 2856 (2912)
Herald Publishing Company, Ltd. 2734 (2817) 2856 (2912)
Hodgson, Rowson and Company, Ltd. 3308 (3422)
Hogan, L. F., Ltd. 2413
Holeproof Hosiery Company of Canada, Limited, increase of capital. . . . 589
Home Brewery, Ltd. 3302
Hope, Adam and Company, increase of capital stock. 2946
Houton Chocolate Company, Ltd. 486
Huron Steamship Company, Ltd. 3787 (3891)
Hyde Engineering Works, Ltd. 2281 (2390)
Hydro-Chemical Company, Ltd. 2960 (3164) 3853 (3896)
Ideal Fence and Spring Company of Canada, Ltd. 373
Imperial Lumber Yards, Ltd. 2861
Independent Auto Service and Sales, Ltd. 3858
Independent Concrete Pipe Company, Ltd. 4009
Industrial and Educational Publishing Company, Ltd. 3933 (4050)
Industrial Export Company of Canada, Ltd. 3116 (3248)
Industrial Specialty Manufacturing Company, Ltd. 150 (306)
Ingersoll File Company, Ltd. 2488
Ingersoll Machine Company, Limited. 486 (636)
International Button Company, Ltd. 2535 (2642)
International Distributing Company of Canada, Ltd., name changed to that of "Ever-Ready Safety Razor Company, Ltd., and head office changed from the City of Montreal to the City of Toronto. . . 2599 (2644)
International Export and Import Company, Ltd. 2274 (2387)
International Export and Import Company, Ltd., increase of capital stock and name changed to that of "Canadian Trade Corporation, Ltd". . 3104
International Glyserone Company, Ltd. 1827 (1960)

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International Machinery and Supply Company, Ltd. 3039 (3165)
International Plough Works of Canada, Ltd. 2478
Interprovincial Chemical Company, Ltd. . . . . (3968) 4013
Interprovincial United Farmers Union of Canada—L'Union Interprovinciale des cultivateurs unis du Canada. 1029 (1164)
Invictus Shoe, Ltd. 1828 (1959)
I. T. S. Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd. 377
Irwin, Patricia, Ltd. 3942 (4055)
Italian Canadian Soldiers Aid. 268
Jahn, W. K., Company, Ltd. 3117 (3241)
Job Shipping Corporation, Ltd. 3642 (3751)
Joseph Brothers, Ltd. 2862 (2993)
Jost Company, Ltd. 2781 (2916)
Kavanagh Provision Company, Ltd. 3108 (3228)
Kayser, Julius, and Company, increase of capital. 58
Kenwood Mills, Ltd. 2478
Ker and Goodwin Machinery Company, Ltd. 3933
Kerosene Equipment Company, Ltd. . . . . (1427) 1464
Khaki Label Beverages, Ltd. 2351
Khaki Labour Union. 3202
Kingdon Mining, Smelting and Manufacturing Company, Ltd. 2728 (2815)
King-Marceau, Ltd. 3784 (3895)
Kipawa Company, Ltd. 2279 (2388)
Knox Brothers, Ltd. 2283 (2383)
Kumfort-Specialties, Ltd. 3938 (4053)
Laberge, Chevalier and Cie, Limitée. . . . . (3249) 3310
Laberge, Norman E., Ltd. 3040 (3168)
Lafayette Steamship Company, Ltd. 782 (921)
Lagar Investment, Ltd. . . . . (2450) (2911)
Lake Huron Steel Corporation, Ltd. 3772
Lake St. Louis Land Company, Limited, decrease of capital. 952
Lamson and Hubbard Canadian Company, Ltd. 1819
Lamson and Hubbard Canadian Company, Ltd., increase of capital stock. 2673, 2728
Landau, Charles and Company, Ltd. 369 (533)
Lande, Nathan Company, Ltd. 2154 (2240)
Lane, H. M., Company, Ltd. 2949
Langlois-Smith Fur Company, Ltd. 2674 (2706)
Lang Manufacturing Company, Ltd. 4010
La Salle Hardware, Ltd. 3394 (3423)
Leaside Munitions Company, Ltd. 1755
Leclair, O., Ltd. 148
Ledoux-Jennings, Ltd. 3476 (3602)
Leitch-Anderson Grain Company, Ltd., name changed to that of "Hallet and Carey Elevator Company, Ltd.". 4006
Lennard, S. and Sons, Ltd. 587
Leonard Fisheries, Ltd. (and reduced), decrease of capital stock. 4006
Leslie, A. C. and Company, increase of capital stock. 2672
Lewis, G. A., Company, Ltd. 3310 (3425)
L'Heureux Lifeboat Launching Company, Ltd. 3777 (3892)
Limoges, Z., and Cie, Limitée. . . . . (3597)
Linde, van der, Rubber Company, Ltd., increase of capital stock. 1764
Loew's London Theatres, Ltd. 2603 (2920)

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Lundy-Scott, Ltd. 785
Lymco Corporation, Ltd. 51 (201)
Lymco Corporation, Ltd., name changed to that of "Fire Equipment, Ltd." 3771
Mabee Condensed Milk Company, Ltd. 1527
Macartney Milking Machine Co., Ltd. 2733
Maid of the Mist Steamboat Company, Ltd. 488
Major Hill Auto Service Company, Ltd. 3547
Major Hill Taxicab and Transfer Company, Ltd., increase of capital stock. 3105, 3547
Malt Products Company of Canada, Ltd. 3555
Manufacturers and Distributors, Ltd. 1900
Mapleleaf Manufacturing Company, Ltd. 3477 (3604)
Maple Leaf Shipping Company, Limited. 586
Marine Products, Limited. 2481
Marvel Drug Company, Limited. 1203
Massey Foundation. 1818
Mather, John, and Company, Limited. 2479 (2566)
Measuregraph Company of Canada, Limited. 3462
Merchants Button Company, Limited. 1387
Merchants' Service Company of Canada, Limited. 2604
Merkley's, Ltd. 1300
Merrit and Company, Ltd. 2541
Message Preserving Company, Limited. 3111
Metal Studios, Ltd. 3307
Metropolitan Investment Corporation, Ltd. 3042 (3164)
Midland Woodworkers, Limited. 2961
Middlesex Mills, Limited, increase of capital. 488
Miller, Gideon, Company, Limited. 1630
Minneapolis Steamship Company, Limited. 3837 (3971)
Mitchell-Holland Company, Ltd. 2870 (2994)
Mitchell Vacuum Cleaner Company, Ltd. 2480 (2565)
Mizrochi Zionist Confederation of Canada. 780
Modern Automobile & Tractor Schools, Ltd. 3464
Modern Creamery Company, Ltd. 2207 (2241)
Modern System Sign Service, Ltd. 4013
Montreal Armature Works, Ltd. 3126 (3245)
Montreal Brush Manufacturing Company, Ltd. 2673 (2707)
Montreal Cereal and Milling, Ltd. . . . . (637) 687
Montreal & Western Grain Company, Ltd. 2789 (2913)
Montreal Forge and Shackle Company, Ltd. 2600 (2709)
Montreal Mocassin Co., Ltd. 3393 (3510)
Montreal Portland Cement Company, Ltd. 2867 (2998)
Montreal Supply Company, Ltd. 2418 (2448)
Morris, W. D., Realty, Ltd. 2056 2288
Morrison, T. A., & Company, Ltd. 3784 (3892)
Motherwell, Andrew, of Canada, Ltd. 4019
Motor Mart of Montreal, Ltd. 3845 (3980)
Motor Trucks, Limited. 383
Mount Royal Rubber Company, Ltd. 3702 (3813)
Mount Royal Steamship Company, Ltd. 3126 (3240)
Muller, R. Sykes, Company, Ltd. 2276 (2380)

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Murphy Victory Furnace Company, Ltd. 1829
Mutual Finance Corporation, Ltd. 3471
McClean Machine & Tool Company, Ltd. 1763
McClelland, N. E., & Company, Ltd. 2418 (2451)
McColl Brothers, Ltd. 2055 2783
McCoy Auto Lock Company, Ltd. 2287
McEwen, Cameron, Ltd. 4006
McGuire Kirkland Gold Mines, Ltd. 2857
McKenzie Machinery Company, Ltd. 1760
McLaughlin Motor Car Company, Ltd. 2866
McLaren Fruit Company, Ltd. 3119 (3247)
McLaurin Lumber Company, Ltd. 2874 (2995)
McLaurin, T. G., Company, Ltd. 2111 (2177)
Macdonald, The A., Company, Ltd. 163
Macpherson Manufacturing Company, Ltd. 1899
MacLeay Coal & Coke Company, Ltd. 1761 (1863)
National Abattoirs, Ltd. 3639 (3753)
National and Foreign Corporation, Ltd., increase of capital stock 1530
National City Company, Ltd. 2348 (2447)
National Commercial Company, Ltd. 3638 (3754)
National Culture Association, Ltd. 2152 (2242)
National Electro-Products, Ltd. 2606
National Gloves, Ltd. 2531
National Hide Company, Ltd. 3941 (4060)
National Jobbers and Importers, Ltd., letters patent amended. 4006
National Lithographing Company, Ltd. 2952
National Molybdenite Company, Ltd. 262
National Oil Burner and Heating Company, Ltd. 1832
National Press, Ltd. 3553
National Publicity, Ltd. 1819 (1963)
National Safety Oil Burner Company, Ltd. 2869
National-Standard Company of Canada, Ltd. 4024
National Tie and Timber Company, Ltd. 1830
Nathan's, Ltd. 2491
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New Brassware Company of Canada, Ltd. 1906 (2019)
New Brunswick Sulphate Fibre Company, Ltd. 1387 (1498)
Neptune Fisheries, Ltd. 2860 (2997)
Nevanas, S. V., Canadian Company, Ltd. 2276 (2389)
Niagara Panama and Straw Hat Company, Ltd. 158
Niagara Wire Weaving Company, Ltd. 4007
Nisbet and Auld, Ltd. 2730
Nobert-Dugré-Arsenault, Limitée, name changed to that of "Arsenault and Ahern, Limitée." 3295 (3355)
Nominingue Pulp and Lumber Company, Ltd., name changed to that of "Eugène Patenaude, Limitée." 2728 (2758)
North American Arms Company, Ltd. 151 (313)
North American Reindeer Company, Ltd. 1753 (1862) 2114
North Bay Fish Company, Ltd. 1899
North East Company, Ltd. 3300 (3426)
Northern Canada Traders, Ltd. 3548
Northern Construction Company, Ltd., converted from a public to a private company. 2855
Northern Grain Company, Ltd. 2052

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Northland Securities Company, Ltd. 4012
North Star Oil and Refining Company, Ltd. 4022
Notman, William and Son, Ltd. 3703 (3812)
Nova Scotia Transportation Company, Limited. 588
Nut Krust Bakeries, Ltd. 3114
Ocean Cargo Carriers Company, Ltd. 2051
Offer, Dalziel and Company, Ltd. 2489 (2564)
Office Furniture and Supplies Company, Ltd. 3396
Official Bureau of Railroad Time Service, Canada. 3199
Oil Engine Works of Canada, Ltd. 3554 (3668)
Oldfield Apartments, Ltd. . . . . (89)
Olds Motor Works of Canada, Ltd. 3846
Oliver-Berkley, Ltd. 2958, 3035
Oliver Chilled Plough Works of Canada, Ltd., name changed to that of "International Plough Works of Canada, Ltd." 2478
Oliver and Coolican, Ltd. 3298 (3425)
Oliver-Lee, Ltd. 2956, 3034
Ontario Abrasive Wheels, Ltd. 3703
Ontario Graphite Company, Limited—increase of capital and name changed to that of "Black Donald Graphite Company, Limited" . . 488
Ontario Specialties, Ltd., increase of capital stock. 2599
Ostrander, B. J., and Company, Ltd. 3849
Oppenheimer Casing Company of Canada, Ltd., increase of capital. . . 488
Ottawa and Hull Realty Company, Ltd. 2868
Ottawa Iron and Metal Company, Ltd. 3457
Ottawa Salvage Company, Ltd. 2414
Ottawa Valley Lumber Company, Ltd. 2110 (2176)
Pacat Steamships, Ltd. 3206
Paint & Varnish, Ltd. 3859 (3969)
Palmer & Son, Ltd. 3207 (3350)
Papin, Joseph, Limitée. . . . . (2510) 2539
Paramount Phonograph & Record Company of Canada, Ltd. 2737 (2812)
Parisien, Joubert et Compagnie, Limitée. 3851
Paris Store, Ltd. 1118 (1251)
Parker Pulpwood & Timber Company, Ltd.—increase of capital and change of name to that of "Continental Wood Products Co,. Ltd. . . 1120
Patenaude, Eugène, Limitée. 2728
Paterson, N. M., & Company, Ltd., changing the par value of the shares and increasing the capital. 874
Paul, The F. C., Company, Ltd. 2608 (2707)
Peerless Films, Ltd. 3547
Peladeau, Henri, Limitée. 2541 (2567)
Pemberton Smith & Company, Ltd. 1760 (1786)
Penn Canadian Fuel Company, Ltd. 3202
Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada. 3648 (3747)
Perfection Flax Pulling Machines, Ltd. 2484
Peterson Fruit Company, Ltd. 54 (198)
Petrie Manufacturing Company, Ltd. 1526
Piano Cases and Phonographs, Ltd. 3382
Pilot Steel & Tool Company, Ltd. 3847 (3979)
Pinard, Pierre & Grenier, Ltd. . . . . (1251)
Place Viger Terminal Cold Storage, Ltd. . . . . (3599)
Pollak, Edward, Company, Ltd. 382 (531)
Poulin, P., & Cie, Ltée. . . . . (638) 686

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Premier Paint & Varnish Company, Ltd. 3936 (4058)
Premier Potato Company, Ltd. 2730 (2812)
Premier Rubber Company, Ltd. 2344 3199
Prescott Art Institute, Ltd. 3296
Price, G. U., & Company, Ltd. 3771 (3890)
Prince Edward Island Aerial Transport Company, Ltd. 2342
Produits Canadiens, Cie., Ltée. 2672 (2707)
Progressive Leather Goods, Ltd. 267 (421)
Pulp and Paper Mill Accessories, Ltd. 2049
Pulp and Paper Mills Supply Company, Ltd. 1571 (1591)
Pulp and Paper Mills Supply Company, Ltd., name changed to that of "Pulp and Paper Mill Accessories, Ltd." 2049
The Q. et C. Company of Canada, Ltd. 1389
Quebec Paper Sales Company, Ltd. 1991 (2078)
Queen Mary's Needlework Guild. 1302 (1347)
Red Magen David Society of Western Canada. 1385
Redmond Company, Ltd. 3856 (3980)
Reford, Robert Company, Ltd. 3931 (4051)
Regent Metal Goods, Ltd. 3475 (3596)
Reid East Coast Salvage Company, Ltd. 947
Reliance Knitting Company, Ltd. 1306
Renfrew Electric Products, Ltd. 2860
Republic Trading Company, Ltd. 3381 (3509)
Reynolds Company, Ltd. 2728
Reynolds Timber Shipping and Insurance Agency, Ltd., increase of capital stock and name changed to that of Reynolds Company, Ltd." 2728
Ribbons, Ltd., increase of capital stock. 1898
Richards, W. B., & Company, Ltd. 3547
Richelieu Transportation Company, Ltd. 3385 (3511)
Richer-Ayers, Ltd. (Amended notice). 3779 (3889)
Richmond Agencies, Ltd. 3457
Riddell, John E., & Sons, Ltd. 2275
Right Investment, Ltd. 2854
Riordan Sales Company, Ltd. 783 (920)
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2303 21st September, I.—Coal Mining Regulations—Section 1 rescinded and an other section substituted.....1195 (1411)

2320 19th September, J.—Regulations concerning powers of Commissioner of Dominion Police, amended.....1193 (1242)

2337 23rd September, M.F.—Harbour Commissioners of Montreal—new By-law No. 93.....1192 (1244)

2343 23rd September, M.D.—Electric treatment for patients in military hospitals.....1281 (1335)

2357 12th September, S.S.—Trading with the enemy—Territory in Russia regarded as in hostile occupation.....1269 (1332)

6/2359 25th September, C.I.—Certificates of origin required for goods imported into Canada from Finland.....1280 (1337)

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2369 28th September, T.C.—Regulations to restrict the fuel consumption of private country clubs, golf, yacht and canoe clubs..1520 (1550)

2370 2nd October, T.C.—Regulations to control the sale of gasolene in Canada..1519 (1547)

2371 (25th September, I.—Grant of land to the Town of Drumheller, for park purposes..1368 (1417)

2381 25th September, S.S.—Order respecting Enemy publications.. 1277 (1333)

2384 28th September, J.—Associations, organizations, societies or groups declared to be unlawful associations..1278 (1336)

2384 25th September, J.—Regulations established under The War Measures Act, 1914, concerning unlawful associations, organizations, etc., and amendments thereof, (P.C. 2384, 2733 and 2786).. 1876 (1935)

2399 30th September, I.—Indian Reserve No. 117, tract of land set apart for..1369 (1419)

2402 30th September, A.—Regulations respecting the sale of butter. 1280 (1335)

2406 30th September, N.S.—Special Fishery Regulations for the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc., further amended. 1522 (1548)

2410 28th September, J.—Two years time for complaint in any case of an offence punishable on summary conviction, under The War Measures Act..1369 (1410)

7/2427 28th September, C.I.—Changes in Customs Ports and Outports..1368 (1410)

26/2427 28th September, I.—Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Calgary, grant of land to the, for church purposes.. 1368 (1410) 1690 (1720)

2438 12th October, T.C.—Chrome ore, regulations for increasing the production of..1519 (1545)

2452 4th October, J.—Amendment of Consolidated Regulations established on 2nd March, 1918, by adding paragraph (*m*) to section 1 thereof..2525 (2561)

2453 4th October, J.—Consolidated Regulations relating to Military Service, amended..1523 (1546)

2459 7th October, I.—Patent for certain land to John S. Reid.. 1448

2460 7th October, I.—License of occupation of the bed of Peace River to the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Railway Company.. 1447

2461 4th October, L.—Regulations for the prevention of undue enhancement of the cost of living..1366 (1418)

2484 9th October, I.—License of occupation to Canadian Northern Railway Company of the bed of Assiniboine River.. 1447

2492 12th October, J.—Regulation No. 106 of the Consolidated Regulations relating to Military Service, amended..1521 (1549)

2503 12th October, T.C.—Regulations concerning the compilation and publication of statistical records of administration..1521 (1549)

2506 12th October, N.S.—Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of Ontario, further amended..1560 (1587)

13/2513 12th October, C.I.—Customs Outport of Comins Mills, P.Q., placed under the survey of the Port of Sherbrooke.. 1447

2519 11th October, M.F.—Regulations respecting the sale of British Columbia canned salmon.. 1448

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2521 15th October, J.—Order respecting Enemy Publications of 25th September, 1918, amended.. .. ..1523 (1546)
2525 11th October, L.—Regulations for the prohibition of strikes or lockouts in industries affected by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.. 1444
2544 17th October, I.—Lands withdrawn from British Columbia Forty-Mile Belt and set aside as Indian Reserves.. 1564
2549 17th October, N.S.—Quahaug fishing in Prince Edward Island. 1614 (1649)
2550 17th October, N.S.—Fish caught in winter in the lakes of the Prairie Provinces, regulations amended.. .. ..1615 (1648)
2553 17th October, J.—Copy of any record or proceeding certified by the Central Appeal Judge, etc., to be receivable in evidence in any cause or matter.. .. ..2525 (2561)
2554 17th October, J.—Peace Officers to arrest without warrant any person violating regulations established under Order in Council of 4th April, 1918.. .. ..1562 (1650)
2557 19th October, I.—Land transferred to the Crown in the right of the Province of Manitoba.. 1560
2558 19th October, N.S.—Rates of pay for wireless telegraph Operators, R.N.C.V.R.. 1563
2561 19th October, M.F.—Montreal Pilotage Regulations, amendment to by-law No. 43.. .. ..1615 (1648)
2574 19th October, T.C.—Coal regulations amended by the Fuel Controller, ratified and confirmed.. .. ..1563 (1646)
2583 23rd October, I.—Grant of land to Thomas Gladu.. .. ..1565 (1588)
2585 23rd October, J.—Order in Council of 20th April, 1918, *re* men required to report to the registrar or deputy registrar, regulation established.. .. ..1560 (1650) 1612 (1647)
2586 23rd October, J.—Regulations amended *re* men who failed to report for duty under The Military Service Act, 1917.. ..1559 (1588)
2587 23rd October, J.—Consolidated Regulations respecting Military Service, amended.. .. ..1562 (1649)
2588 23rd October, J.—Regulation established under the Military Service Act (P.C. 2588 of 23/10/18).. .. ..1566 (1588)
2591 23rd October, A.—Regulations established *re* fibre flax and fibre flax seed.. 1614
2622 25th October, J.—Mennonites' and Doukhobors' liability to Military Service.. .. ..1613 (1647)
2623 25th October, I.—Grant of land to Mr. Peter Loutit.. ..1611 (1647)
2625 26th October, A.—Exportation of certain articles prohibited to all destinations except under license.. .. ..1690 (1720)
2626 26th October, N.S.—War Badges, issue of.. .. ..1612 (1646)
2632 26th October, J.—Paragraph added to section 104 of Military Service Regulations.. .. ..1613 (1647)
2633 26th October, J.—Registrar for Manitoba, part of Ontario in Military District No. 10 placed under.. .. ..1612 (1645)
2642 26th October, I.—Russo-Greek Parish of Toporentz, grant of land to.. .. ..1611 (1646)
2646 26th October, A.—Importation of unfit seed prohibited..1561 (1721)
2647 26th October, A.—Grades of grain for seed purposes.. .. .. ..1562 (1649)
2658 30th October, J.—Men discharged from R.A.F. to report to proper registrar within 10 days of their discharge.. 1614
2659 30th October, I.—Doukhobor reserves set apart for Soldier settlement purposes.. .. ..1688 (1720)

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2675 21st December, S.S., Supplement No. 28.—Civil Service Regulations.

2678 2nd November, I.—Free patent of land to George Young.1690 (1721)

2693 13th November, J.—Enemy language publications.. .. ..1804 (1851)

2694 2nd November, J.—Identification of persons liable to military service to whom the 7th exception of M.S.A. does not apply.1613 (1714)

2697 2nd November, J.—Amendment to Order in Council 2525 of 11th October, 1918, *re* employers of labour.... .. ..1615, 1688 (1720)

2703 7th November, I.—Regulations under which citizens of the United States not naturalized British subjects may obtain Letters Patent for their homesteads.. .. ..1806 (1853)

2707 6th November, N.S.—Rates of pay for Officers, non-commissioned officers and men in the Royal Canadian Naval Air Service. 1744, 1802

2733 7th November, J.—*See* Order in Council 2384.. .. .. ..1877 (1936)

2780 13th November, I.—N. ½ of Sec. 16, T. 8, R. 1, W. 5th M. withdrawn from stock-watering reserve.. .. ..1741 (1779)

2785 11th November, S.S.—Appointment of a Committee to report *re* financial transactions between Canadian and enemy persons.. 1977

2786 13th November, J.—*See* Order in Council 2384 and 2733..1877 (1937)

2806 15th November, N.S.—Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of Ontario—amended.. .. ..1804 (1852)

2817 15th November, I.—Granting to Town of Wainwright of right to make test borings for natural gas.. .. ..1804 (1851)

2822 15th November, S.S.—Claims against the enemy through illegal warfare.. .. ..1804 (1851)

2827 20th November, I.—Quarter Section of land to Omer Lethiecq cancelled and sold to his wife.. .. ..1806 (1852)

2828 15th November, I.C.—Order in Council *re* Travelling public, (P.C. 1433, 24th May, 1917,) as amended, rescinded.. ..1806 (1852)

2841 20th November, I.—Free patent to Mrs. Lucy Knott of certain lands.. .. ..1806 (1854)

2842 20th November, I.—Free patent of land to Ben Henry.. ..1805 (1853)

2843 20th November, F.—Order in Council of the 22/12/17 (P.C. 3439) *re* borrowing of money, not to apply hereafter to Provincial governments, municipalities, etc.. .. ..1804 (1850)

2860 20th November, I.—Supplementary letters patent issued to Peter Robertson and John Robertson, conveying right to clay thereon.. .. ..1805 (1853)

2868 21st November, N.S.—Rates of separation allowance payable by the Department of the Naval Service.. ....1807 (1852)

2914 23rd November, S.S.—Orders in Council restricting travel rescinded.. .. ..1805 (1853)

2935 28th November, T.C.—Order in Council of 2nd October, 1918, restricting the sales of gasolene in Canada, repealed.. .. ..1880 (1940)

2941 29th November, I.—Doubuch, Sam, homestead entry of, and exchange of land with the Hudson's Bay Company.. .. ..1880 (1940)

42/2993 3rd December, I.—Grant of land to the Ruthenian Greek Catholic Parish of St. Nicholas, for cemetery purposes..2043 (2075)

43/2993 3rd December, I.—Methodist Church, grant of land to the, for church purposes.. .. ..2043 (2075)

2997 3rd December, F.—Scheme for the housing of the industrial population of Canada adopted by the Dominion Government, under the War Measures Act.. .. ..1880 (1939)

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3004 5th December, T.C.—Coal regulations established by the Fuel Controller amended and consolidated—Supplement No. 23.

3047 11th December, A.—Regulation *re* Feeding of wheat to poultry, rescinded.. .. ..2144 (2171)

3069 11th December, D.L.—Regulations for the prevention of undue enhancement of the cost of living (P.C. 2461 of 4/10/18) rescinded and new regulations established.. .. ..2044 (2073)

3070 21st December, M.D. and N.S.—Pensions to the Naval and Military Forces of Canada, Regulations amended and added to..... 2101

3102 17th December, I.—Transfer of Lot No. 14 of the Settlement of Fort Simpson to the R.N.W.M.P.. .. ..2100 (2131)

3103 17th December, I.—Patent of N.W. ¼ of S. 23, T. 22, R. 28, W. 3rd M. issued to Mr. Samuel Ingram.. .. ..2100 (2131)

3111 17th December, L.—Regulations established under the provisions of The Employment Offices Co-ordination Act of 1918..2100 (2130)

3115 21st December, I.—Homestead duties of Mr. George F. Green. 2526 (2562)

3122 20th December, R.C.—Creation of the "Canadian National Railways".. .. ..2471 (2507)

5/3139 21st December, C.I.—Outport of Trois Pistoles, P.Q., closed. 2144 (2171)

3151 21st December, A.—Regulations under The Animal Contagious Diseases Act amended.. .. ..2100 (2131)

3154 21st December, I.—Areas on the shores of the Arctic Ocean withdrawn from the provisions of mining regulations.. .. ..2188 (2226)

3165 21st December, M.D. and N.S.—Regulations respecting payment of post discharge pay to officers, warrant officers and men of the Naval and Land Forces of Canada, amended.. ..2188 (2229)

3168 9th November, J.—Regulations concerning the prosecution of deserters.. .. ..2323 (2439)

3173 24th December, M.D.—Regulations governing Separation Allowance for the Canadian Expeditionary Force.. .. ..2190 (2227)

3192 27th December, I.—Lease of certain lands to the Canada Cement Company.. .. ..2193 (2226)

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3188 14th January, F.—Restrictions with respect to borrowing money rescinded.. 2400

3198 4th April, I.—Regulations respecting the lease of grazing lands, established by Order in Council of 16/2/14, clauses 1, 2, 13 and 14 rescinded.. .. ..3187 (3235)

3200 14th January, I.—Regulations for the drainage of Dominion Lands in Alberta and Saskatchewan.. 2401

3205 2nd January, S.C.R.—Increased pension to dependents of deceased members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.. ..2193 (2226)

3211 2nd January, J.—Regulations established for procedure against deserters and persons absent from military service without leave, amended.. .. ..2526 (2561)

4 6th January, C.I.—Goods imported into Canada from Belgium, certificates of origin and interest required.. .. ..2253 (2304)

6 6th January, M.F.—By-law No. 1 of the New Westminster Harbour Commissioners approved.. .. ..2253 (2304)

31/27 7th January, I.—Grant of land to Grande Prairie Agricultural Society, for exhibition grounds, etc.. .. ..2253 (2304)

38/27 7th January, I.—Grant of lot No. 10 of Wagishaw Settlement to the Synod of the Diocese of Athabaska.. .. ..2253 (2304)

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43 14th January, I.C.—Extension of time for the return of Chinese.. 2325 (2369)

54 8th January, J.—Enlargement of the Dominion Police Force, temporarily, for certain purposes.. .. ..2525 (2560)

56 11th January, J.—Regulations concerning unlawful associations, publications, etc., amended.. .. ..2252 (2303)

238 4th February, I.—Lands set apart for the Indians of Big Head Indian Reserve No. 142.. 2527

246 8th February, M.F.—Pilotage rates in force in the pilotage district of Halifax, N.S.. .. ..2528 (2563)

262 17th February, I.—Issue of grazing permits upon certain conditions.. .. ..2654 (2697)

263 8th February, I.—Permission granted to Mr. Charles Walcott to collect biological specimens in Rocky Mountains, Yoho and Jasper Parks.. .. ..2528 (2563)

264 8th February, I.—Homestead duties of Harold O. Leach.. 2527

269 8th February, N.S.—Regulations for the issue of War Badges, amended.. 2586

274 8th February, M.D.—Sale of intoxicating liquors to officers and soldiers, Order in Council of 4th December, 1916, cancelled, and new regulations established.. .. ..2767 (2808)

294 12th February, I.—Lands reserved for the Makwa Band of Indians.. 2588

299 11th February, I.—Soldier Settlement Board granted authority to acquire land.. .. ..2658 (2694)

303 12th February, I.—Certain lands vested in His Majesty for the purposes of the Province of British Columbia.. 2589

19/304 12th February, I.—Land granted to the Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church of Czesnoho Kresta, for church purposes..2653 (2699)

314 12th February, J.—Consolidated Regulations respecting deserters and absents without leave, under The War Measures Act, 1914, further amended.. 2587

325 14th February, P.W.—Operation of the ferry between Prescott and Ogdensburg.. .. ..2662 (2700)

101 16th January, J.—Certificates of registrars or deputy registrars setting forth any facts disclosed by their records to be evidence of such facts without proof of such records.. .. ..2526 (2561)

110 17th January, J.—Public expression of due appreciation of the services of the Police of Canada on behalf of the Government.. 2325 (2369)

113 17th January, F.—Importation into and exportation from Canada of Russian rouble notes prohibited.. .. ..2471 (2507)

123 17th January, I.—Qualification Regulations established by the Soldier Settlement Board.. .. ..2475 (2508) 2658 (2693)

134 20th January, I.—Canadian Pacific Railway Company permitted to remove earth from Elbow Forest Reserve.. .. ..2401 (2439)

13/151 21st January, C.—Port of Dalhousie to be classed as an Outport of Customs under the Survey of the Port of Campbellton, N.B.. .. ..2404 (2439)

24/194 30th January, I.—Grant of land to the Ruthenian Greek Catholic Parish of St. Phillips.. .. ..2520 (2559)

25/194 30th January, I.—Grant of land to the Ruthenian Greek Catholic Parish of St. Demetrius.. .. ..2520 (2559)

26/194 30th January, I.—Grant of land to the Ruthenian Greek Catholic Parish of St. Nicholas.. .. ..2526 (2562)

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32/194 30th January, I.—Homestead duties of Mr. John Austin.2523 (2563)

33/194 30th January, I.—Patent of land in favour of the estate of late Alex. Chisholm.. .. ..2528 (2562)

229 30th January, I.—Legal subdivisions 1, 2, 3 and 4 of S. 12, T. 21, R. 4, W. 5th M., withdrawn from stockwatering reserve purposes. 2527 (2562)

237 4th February, I.—Use of an island in the Red Deer River granted to Mr. John Cawkell, for raising ducks, etc.. .. ..2654 (2700)

332 14th February, J.—Regulations *re* Alien Enemies.. 2587

333 5th March, N.S.—Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of British Columbia, amended.. .. ..2772 (2808)

350 17th February, I.—Transfer of certain school lands to the Pine River Indian Reserve.. .. ..2662 (2699)

372 24th February, P.W.—Rouge Boom Company of Montreal, Tariff of tolls.. .. ..2723 (2756)

376 20th February, I.—E. ½ of Sec. 32, Tp. 17, R. 27, W. 4th M. withdrawn from stock-watering reserves.. .. ..2654 (2699)

387 24th February, S.C.R.—Supplements Nos. 37 (No. 39)—Treating, training, etc., of returned soldiers by Re-establishment Board

413 24th February, J.—Regulations concerning the manufacture, sale, etc., of intoxicating liquors in Canada.. .. ..2660 (2695)

418 26th February, I.—Petroleum and natural gas regulations, amended.. .. ..2771 (2810)

428 24th February, I.—Administration of grazing lands in Man., Alta. and Sask., Order in Council of 16/2/14, amended....2770 (2811)

429 24th February, I.—Administration of grazing lands in the British Columbia Railway Belt, Order in Council of 13/5/10, amended. 2773 (2810)

437 24th February, J.—Regulations concerning the conviction and punishment of deserters and absentees.. .. ..2722 (2755)

460 3rd March, A.—Regulations under The Destructive Insect and Pest Act.. .. ..2772 (2810)

463 3rd March, I.—Approval of survey by A. J. Tremblay of Salt of the Earth Mineral Claim owned by Major Burrell, M.C..2771 (2809)

32/472 4th March, I.—Homestead duties of Mr. Geo. Jones....2773 (2809)

474 4th March, M.F.—Regulations prohibiting entrance of aliens into any Shipbuilding Yard, rescinded.. .. ..2773 (2808)

479 5th March, I.—Grant of lands to the Rural Municipality of Lonebutte No. 245.. .. ..2772 (2809)

481 5th March, M.F.—Order in Council of 15/6/18, respecting the safeguarding of ships in the River St. Lawrence Ship Channel, rescinded.. .. ..2834 (2892)

498 6th March, I.—Amendment to sections 64 and 65 of the regulations for the control of Dominion Parks.. .. ..2833 (2892)

499 6th March, I.—Public road in Tps. 23, 24 and 25, R. 6, etc., transferred to the Province of Manitoba.. .. ..2831 (2892)

501 6th March, M.D., N.S.—Taking of affidavits, etc., by members of the Naval and Military Forces of Canada, sec. 36 of The Canada Evidence Act, amended.. .. ..3087 (3151)

502 10th March, I.—Grant of land to T. E. Matthison in exchange for other lands.. .. ..2831 (2892)

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503 10th March, I.—Regulations governing applications for homestead entry by proxy established by Order in Council of 26/8/08, amended.. .. ..2831 (2893)

509 12th March, Warships of Allied Nations not to be exempted from payment of pilotage dues.. .. ..2932 (2986)

511 12th March, M.F.—Order in Council of 22/1/18 *re* Registration of Masters, Mates and Engineers of seagoing or other vessels, rescinded.. .. ..3087 (3150)

517 7th March, R.C.—Regulations for the operation of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System by the Government of Canada, established.. .. ..2832 (2893)

535 12th March, N.S.—Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of Ontario, amended.. .. ..2830 (2891)

547 13th March, R.C.—Regulations under Order in Council of 7th March, 1919, *re* Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System, amended.. .. ..2833 (2895)

552 14th March, I.C.—Entry to Canada of immigrants of German, Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian or Turkish race or nationality, prohibited.. .. ..3015 (3061)

565 14th March, N.S.—Payment of separation allowance to dependents of Technical Officers of the Department of the Naval Service.. .. ..2935 (2984)

567 15th March, I.—Sec. 13, Tp. 14, R. 6, W. P.M. set apart as a shooting preserve.. .. ..2932 (2985)

568 15th March, I.—Exchange of certain School Lands sold to George W. May.. .. ..2931 (2983)

569 15th March, I.—Land comprised within public road in certain townships transferred in the right of the Province of Manitoba.. 2932 (2985)

585 17th March, I.—Letters patent granted to Mr. C. Robinet..2931 (2985)

586 17th March, A.—Order in Council of 19th October, 1917 (P.C. 2959) *re* packing of Breakfast Foods and Cereals, rescinded.3015 (3061)

587 17th March, I.—Boundary of Dog Creek Indian Reserve, Order in Council of 20th January, 1919, amended.. .. ..2935 (2984)

589 19th March, N.S.—Certain sections of Defence of Canada Orders, 1917, cancelled.. .. ..2931 (2984)

590 12th March, N.S.—Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of British Columbia, amended.. .. ..2932 (2984)

593 19th March, S.S.—Consolidated Orders respecting Trading with the Enemy, amended.. .. ..2935 (2983)

41/607 19th March, I.—Free patent of land to Mr. D. A. McMillan. 3011 (3056)

621 20th March, I.—Roads transferred to and vested in the Province of Manitoba.. .. ..3092 (3152)

670 4th April, L.—Appointment of a Royal Commission for the improvement of relations between employers and employees, recommended.. .. ..3186 (3238)

673 29th March, I.—Grant of certain yearly licenses and permits to cut timber on Dominion Lands, regulations amended.. .. .. ..3090 (3332)

674 29th March, I.—Regulations for Dominion Forest Reserves, amended.. .. ..3092 (3150)

683 29th March, I.—Areas of small islands in Gulf of St. Lawrence set apart for the protection of migratory birds.. .. ..3091 (3151)

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29/695 29th March, I.—Grant of land to the Trustees of the Polish and Ruthenian National Church at Honeymoon, for cemetery purposes.. .. ..3092 (3152)

30½/695 29th March I.—Land granted to the Rural Municipality of Peace No. 857, for cemetery purposes.. .. ..3092 (3152)

32/695 29th March, I.—Patent of land issued to Wesley Hobbs.3091 (3151)

34/695 29th March, I.—Free grant of land to Joseph Mercredi..3091 (3151)

697 2nd April, I.C.—Extension of the term for free re-entry of Chinese.. .. ..3087 (3152)

702 2nd April, J.—Regulations concerning unlawful associations, publications, etc., repealed.. .. ..3093 (3150)

703 2nd April, J.—Regulations respecting enemy publications, amended.. .. ..3093 (3149)

722 4th April, I.—Makwa Lake Indian Reserves Nos. 129 and 129A, Order in Council of 12/2/19, amended.. .. ..3185 (3236)

724 4th April, I.—Parcels of land in the Village of Gimli transferred to the Department of Public Works.. .. ..3184 (3236)

725 4th April, I.—Disposal of certain lots near the station of Menisimo, on the Canadian Northern Railway.. .. ..3184 (3236)

732 5th April, I.—Patent of lands issued to James B. Baxter..3185 (3237)

735 4th April, A.—Importation of currants and gooseberries, Destructive Insect and Pest Regulations amended.. .. ..3087 (3149)

743 4th April, I.—Western Power Company, authorized to use certain lands for flooding purposes.. .. ..3185 (3235)

768 8th April, I.—Order in Council (1676) of 12/8/1899 *re* members of the "Brethren of the Hutterische Society," cancelled....3275 (3334)

770 9th April, P.W.—Regulations for the management of the Lorne and Champlain Dry Docks at Levis, (Quebec Harbour).3271 (3418) 3441

778 9th April, N.S.—Uniform allowance to nursing sisters of the Royal Canadian Navy.. .. ..3265 (3333)

784 9th April, L.—Members of the Royal Commission for the improvement of relations between employers and employees, appointed.. 3187 (3238)

790 9th April, I.—Lands set apart for the Indians, Order in Council of 30/9/18, amended.. 3184

799 12th April, I.—Regulations relating to the operation of a livery or transfer business in Dominion Parks, amended.. .. .. ..3275 (3334)

803 12th April, I.—Timber on School Lands, former orders in council rescinded and new regulations substituted therefor.. .. .. ..3528 (3333)

805 12th April, J.—New regulations concerning the disposal of intoxicating liquors confiscated to the Crown, adopted.. ....3186 (3237)

820 15th April, I.—Patent of certain lands issued to R. L. Perry.3274 (3334)

821 19th April, I.—Regulations governing fishing in Dominion Parks, amended.. .. ..3367 (3417)

823 19th April, I.—Regulations governing the granting of grazing leases in Manitoba, etc.. .. ..3366 (3417)

830 19th April, A.—Regulations established under The Destructive Insect and Pest Act, amended.. .. ..3367 (3418)

57/851 22nd April, I.—Lands granted to the Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine, for cemetery purposes.. .. ..3366 (3416)

58/851 22nd April, I.—Grant of land to the Trustees of Zion Cemetery at Tarves, for cemetery purposes.. .. ..3366 (3417)

64/851 22nd April, I.—Patent of land issued to Mr. Ernest Chalon.. 3366 (3417)

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65/851 22nd April, I.—Patent of land issued to Mr. Francis S. J. Hamilton.. .. ..3366 (3417)

66/851 22nd April, I.—Patent of land issued to Mr. Samuel Russell Norman Ross Emery.. .. ..3365 (3410)

859 24th April, N.S.—Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of British Columbia, amended.. 3529

864 22nd April, M.F.—By-law No. 41 of the Harbour Commissioners of Hamilton, Ont., approved.. .. ..3367 (3416)

880 1st May, L.—Labour Appeal Board abolished.. 3529

20/897 29th April, I.—Land set apart for the Indian J. B. Gambler. 3444 (3498)

26/897 29th April, I.—Mr. G. H. Herriot appointed special examiner under sec. 12 of The Dominion Lands Surveys Act.. .. .. ..3436 (3498)

888 29th April, N.S.—Licensing of radiotelegraph stations in Canada, Order in Council of 2nd August, 1914, (P.C. 2030), cancelled.. 3436 (3498)

889 1st May, N.S.—Cans of fish and shellfish exported to foreign markets exempted from the requirement of being labelled..3530 (3665)

900 30th April, N.S.—Emergency Certificates of proficiency in Radiotelegraphy, regulation amended.. .. ..3444 (3492)

920 1st May, M.F.—By-laws Nos. 94, 104 and 105, enacted by the Quebec Harbour Commissioners, approved.. .. ..3684 (3733)

925 3rd May, I.—Section 9 of Qualification Regulations of Soldier Settlement Board repealed and another section substituted therefor.. .. ..3619 (3664)

928 3rd May, I.—Lands vested in the Crown in the right of the Province of Saskatchewan for public roads.. 3531

929 3rd May, I.—Regulations governing the disposal of lands of natural resources in the Peace River District, B.C., established. 3532

930 3rd May, I.—British Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis Society, lease of land to the.. 3532

931 3rd May, I.—Regulations for the disposal of petroleum and natural gas rights, etc., amended.. .. ..3531 (3664)

938 5th May, N.S.—Special Fishery Regulations for Ontario, amended.. 3532

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